

## 1. Constitutional Development of India

1. Which of the following exercised the most profound influence in framing the Indian Constitution?  
 (a) British Constitution (b) US Constitution  
 (c) Irish Constitution  
 (d) The Government of India Act, 1935 [SSC Grad. 2000]
2. The first attempt to introduce a representative and popular element in the governance of India was made through:  
 (a) Indian Council Act, 1861  
 (b) Indian Council Act, 1892  
 (c) Indian Council Act, 1909  
 (d) Government of India Act, 1919 [SSC Grad. 2000]
3. Which of the following acts introduced communal electorate in India?  
 (a) Indian Council Act, 1861  
 (b) Indian Council Act, 1892  
 (c) Indian Council Act, 1909  
 (d) Government of India Act, 1935 [NDA 2006]
4. **Assertion (A)** : The Government of India Act of 1858 transferred the governance of India from the East India Company to the Crown.  
**Reason (R)** : The East India Company was unwilling to administer India any more.
- Codes :**  
 (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
 (b) Both A and R is 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 [NDA 2006]
5. By virtue of which Act, dyarchy was introduced in India?  
 (a) Indian Council Act, 1909  
 (b) Government of India Act, 1919  
 (c) Government of India Act, 1935  
 (d) Indian Independence Act, 1947 [NDA 2008]
6. The instrument of instructions contained in the Government of India Act, 1935 has been incorporated in the Constitution of India in the year 1950 as—  
 (a) Fundamental Rights  
 (b) Directive Principles of the State Policy  
 (c) Fundamental Duties  
 (d) Emergency Provisions [NDA 2009]
7. The Government of India Act, 1935 was based on :  
 (a) the principle of federation and parliamentary system  
 (b) the principle of succession of the British Indian provinces  
 (c) acceptance of the idea of a Constituent Assembly to draft a constitution [NDA 2010]
8. The monopoly of Indian trade of the East India Company was abolished by the :  
 (a) Regulating Act, 1773 (b) Charter Act, 1813  
 (c) Charter Act, 1833  
 (d) Government of India Act, 1858 [CDS 2000]
9. Consider the following Acts :  
 1. The Regulating Act 2. Pitt's India Act  
 3. The Charter Act 4. Indian Council Act  
 What is the correct chronological sequence of these Acts?  
 (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 2, 1, 3, 4 (c) 4, 3, 2, 1 (d) 3, 4, 2, 1 [CDS 2001]
10. Consider the following statements—  
**The objective of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 was :**  
 1. To give power to the local government  
 2. To establish dyarchy in the provinces  
 3. The extension of provincial government  
 Which of these statements are correct ?  
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3  
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3 [CDS 2002]
11. Consider the following with reference to the provisions of 'Government of India Act, 1935' :  
 1. Establishment of an all-Indian Federation  
 2. Provincial autonomy, with a Government responsible to an elected legislature  
 3. Redistribution of provinces and the creation of two new provinces  
 Which of these were embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935 ?  
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2  
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 3 [CDS 2002]
12. With reference to the colonial period of India, the trade monopoly of the East India Company was ended by—  
 (a) The Regulating Act of 1773  
 (b) Pitt's India Act of 1784  
 (c) The Charter Act of 1813  
 (d) The Charter Act of 1833 [CDS 2002]
13. Consider the following statements with reference to the provisions of Morley-Minto Reform Act in the Colonial India :  
 1. The Morley-Minto Reform Act raised the number of additional number of the Central Legislature  
 2. It introduced the principle of communal representation in the Legislature  
 3. It empowered the Legislation to discuss the budget and to move resolutions on it  
 Which of these statements are correct ?  
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3  
 (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 3 [CDS 2002]
14. Two independent states of India and Pakistan were created by :  
 (a) The Simla Conference (b) The Cripps proposal  
 (c) The Cabinet Mission Plan  
 (d) The Indian Independence Act [CDS 2003]

**15. Assertion (A):** The Government of India Act, 1919 was passed by the British Parliament to introduce Diarchy in the provincial government.

**Reason (R) :** Montague-Chelmsford Reforms Committee has recommended the introduction of Diarchy in the provincial government.

**Codes :**

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R is 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

[CDS 2003]

**16. Consider the following statements :**

The Regulating Act of 1773 was passed by the British Parliament in order to :

1. Establish parliamentary control over the administration of the East India Company's territory in India
2. Make the Governor of Bengal as the Governor General of Bengal
3. End of dual system of administration in India

Which of these statements are correct ?

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

[CDS 2004]

**17. The first definite step to provide parliamentary control over East India Company was taken by :**

- (a) The Regulating Act, 1773
- (b) The Pitt's India Act, 1784
- (c) The Charter Act of 1793
- (d) The Charter Act of 1813

[CDS 2005]

**18. The Montague-Chelmsford Report formed the basis of :**

- (a) The Indian Council Act, 1909
- (b) The Government of India Act, 1919
- (c) The Government of India Act, 1935
- (d) The Indian Independence Act, 1947

[CDS 2005]

**19. Assertion (A) :** The Government of India Act, 1935 and the Constitution of India are both lengthy documents.

**Reason (R) :** The Government of India Act, 1935 was taken as a model and substantially incorporated in the Constitution of India.

**Codes :**

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R is 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

[CDS 2005]

**20. Through which one of the following were commercial activities of the East India Company finally put to an end ?**

- (a) The Charter Act of 1793
- (b) The Charter Act of 1813
- (c) The Charter Act of 1833
- (d) The Charter Act of 1853

[CDS 2006]

**21. Which of the following vested the Secretary of State for India with supreme control over the Government of India ?**

- (a) Pitt's India Act, 1784
- (b) Government of India Act, 1858
- (c) Indian Council Act, 1861
- (d) Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909

[CDS 2008]

**22. Diarchy was first introduced under—**

- (a) Morley-Minto Reforms
- (b) Mont-Ford Reforms
- (c) Simon Commission Plan
- (d) Government of India Act, 1935

[CDS 2010]

**23. Which of the following was/were the main feature(s) of the Government of India Act, 1919 ?**

1. Introduction of separate electorates for Muslims
2. Devolution of legislative authority by the centre
3. Expansion and reconstitution of Central and Provincial Legislatures

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

**Codes :**

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

[CDS 2010]

**24. In the Federation under the Act of 1935 residuary powers were given to the :**

- (a) Federal Legislature
- (b) Provincial Legislature
- (c) Governor General
- (d) Provincial Governor

[UP PCS (Main) 2008]

**25. The Indian Legislature was made bi-cameral for the first time by—**

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

[UP PCS 2008]

**26. Match List-I (Act) with List-II (Largely based on) and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists.**

**List-I**

**List-II**

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| (a) Indian Council Act, 1909      | 1. Mountbatten Plan  |
| (b) Government of India Act, 1919 | 2. Simon Commission Report and Joint Select Committee Recommendation |
| (c) Government of India Act, 1935 | 3. Montague-Chelmsford Reforms                                       |
| (d) Indian Independence Act, 1947 | 4. Morley-Minto Reforms  |

**Code : A B C D**

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

[UP PCS 2009]

**27. Which of the following is correct ?**

- (a) The Nehru Report (1928) had advocated the inclusion of Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India
- (b) The Government of India Act, 1935 referred to Fundamental Rights
- (c) The August Offer, 1940 included the Fundamental Rights
- (d) The Cripps Mission, 1942 referred to Fundamental Rights

[UP PCS (Main) 2009]

**28. Which of the following Acts was described by Jawahar Lal Nehru as 'Charter of Slavery' ?**

- (a) Regulating Act of 1773
- (b) Pitt's India Act of 1784
- (c) Government of India Act, 1919
- (d) Government of India Act, 1935

[Utt. PSC (Main) 2007]

29. In which year did the Parliament adopt Indian Constitution?  
(a) 1947 (b) 1948 (c) 1950 (d) 1952  
[MP PSC(Pre) 2010]
30. Which Act introduced Dyarchy at the centre?  
(a) Indian Council Act, 1909  
(b) Government of India Act, 1919  
(c) Government of India Act, 1935  
(d) The Indian Independence Act, 1947 [RAS/RTS 2008]
31. Which was not a member of Cabinet Mission?  
(a) Pathic Lawrance (b) Stafford Cripps  
(c) A.V. Alexander (d) John Simon  
[WB PSC(Pre) 2004]
32. Which of the following was the biggest source for the Constitution of India?  
(a) The Government of India Act, 1919  
(b) The Government of India Act, 1935  
(c) The Indian Independence Act, 1947  
(d) None of the above [WB PSC(Pre) 2007]
33. The Constitution of India came into force on:  
(a) December 9, 1946 (b) January 26, 1949  
(c) January 26, 1950 (d) November 26, 1951  
[WB PSC(Pre) 2008]
34. The Supreme Court of India was set up by the—  
(a) Regulating Act, 1773 (b) Pitt's India Act, 1784  
(c) Charter Act, 1813 (d) Charter Act, 1833  
[TN PSC(Pre) 2009]
35. The distribution of powers between the Centre and the States in the Indian Constitution is based on the scheme provided in the  
(a) Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909  
(b) Montagu-Chelmsford Act, 1919  
(c) Government of India Act, 1935  
(d) Indian Independence Act, 1947 [UPSC 2012]
36. Which of the following is/ are the principal features(s) of the Government of India Act, 1919?  
1. Introduction of dyarchy in the executive government of the provinces  
2. Introduction of separate communal electorates for Muslims  
3. Devolution of Legislative authority by the centre to the provinces  
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:  
(a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3 [UPSC 2012]

### Answers

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (d) 7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (c) 11. (b) 12. (c) 13. (c)  
14. (d) 15. (a) 16. (a) 17. (a) 18. (b) 19. (a) 20. (c) 21. (b) 22. (b) 23. (d) 24. (c) 25. (c) 26. (b)  
27. (a) 28. (d) 29. (c) 30. (c) 31. (d) 32. (b) 33. (c) 34. (a) 35. (c) 36. (c)

## 2. Constituent Assembly

1. Who was the Chairman of the Union Power Committee of Constituent Assembly of India?  
(a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel  
(b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar  
(c) Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar  
(d) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru [SSC Grad. 2003]
2. What was the basis for constituting the Constituent Assembly of India?  
(a) The resolution of Indian National Congress  
(b) The Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946  
(c) The Indian Independence Act, 1947  
(d) The resolution of the Provincial/State legislature of the Dominion of India [SSC Grad. 2004]
3. The Constitution of India was adopted on—  
(a) 26th January, 1950 (b) 26th January, 1949  
(c) 26th November, 1949 (d) 15th August, 1947  
[SCRA 2001, SSC Grad. 2006, SSC CPO SI 2009]
4. Who presided over the first meeting of the Indian Constituent Assembly?  
(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) Sachchidananda Sinha  
(c) B.R. Ambedkar (d) H.V. Kamath [SSC Grad. 2006]
5. Who among the following was the advisor to the Drafting Committee of Constituent Assembly?  
(a) B. Shiva Rao (b) B.R. Ambedkar  
(c) Sachchidananda Sinha (d) B.N. Rau [NDA 2009]
6. The Constituent Assembly of India started functioning from:—  
(a) 9th December, 1946 (b) 1st January, 1947  
(c) 26th January, 1947 (d) 15th August, 1947  
[CDS 2004]
7. Who among the following had moved the objective resolution which formed the basis of the Preamble of the Constitution of India in the Constituent Assembly on Dec 13, 1946?  
(a) B.R. Ambedkar (b) Rajendra Prasad  
(c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru  
[CDS 2009; UP PCS(Main) 2007]
8. Who among the following was not a member of the Constituent Assembly?  
(a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (b) Acharya J.B. Kripalani  
(c) Jay Prakash Narayan (d) K. M. Munshi [CDS 2009]
9. The Constitution of India was completed on:  
(a) February 11, 1948 (b) November 26, 1949  
(c) January 26, 1950 (d) None of these  
[UP PCS 2002; UP PCS (Main) 2008]
10. How many Sessions of the Indian Constituent Assembly were conducted for the formulation of Indian Constitution?  
(a) 7 (b) 11 (c) 12 (d) 15  
[UP PCS(Main) 2005]
11. The first day session of Indian Constituent Assembly was chaired by—  
(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
(b) Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru  
(c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
(d) Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha [UP PCS(Pre) 2006]
12. How much time the Constituent Assembly took to frame the Constitution of India?  
(a) 2 years 7 months 23 days (b) 2 years 11 months 18 days  
(c) 3 years 4 months 14 days  
(d) 3 years 11 months 5 days [UP PCS(Main) 2007]

13. The Constituent Assembly set up a Drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on :  
 (a) 13th December, 1946 (b) 22nd January, 1947  
 (c) 3rd June, 1947 (d) 29th August, 1947  
*[UP PCS(Main) 2008]*
14. Who was the Chairman of the Provincial Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly ?  
 (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (b) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru  
 (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (d) Sardar Patel  
*[UP PCS(Main) 2008]*
15. The number of members included in the Constitution Drafting Committee was :  
 (a) Seven (b) Nine  
 (c) Eleven (d) Thirteen  
*[UP PCS(Main) 2008]*
16. The first Session of the Constitutional Assembly was held on :  
 (a) November 26, 1946 (b) December 9, 1946  
 (c) August 16, 1947 (d) January 26, 1948  
*[UP PCS(Main) 2009]*
17. Who proposed the Preamble before the Drafting Committee of the Constitution ?  
 (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) B.R. Ambedkar  
 (c) B.N. Rau (d) Mahatma Gandhi  
*[Utt. PSC(Main) 2006]*
18. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly of Independent India ?  
 (a) Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
 (c) C. Rajagopalachari (d) K.M. Munshi  
*[MP PSC(Pre) 2010]*
19. Deferment of adult franchise for fifteen years was advocated in Constituent Assembly by :  
 (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru  
 (c) Maulana Azad (d) Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar  
*[MP PSC(Pre) 2010]*
20. Members of Constituent Assembly were :  
 (a) Elected by provincial assemblies  
 (b) Elected directly by the people  
 (c) Nominated by government  
 (d) Represented only by the princely state  
*[WB PSC(Pre) 2007]*
21. Who amongst the following, was the chairperson of the Drafting Committee set up by the Constituent Assembly ?  
 (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
 (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (d) None of these  
*[WB PSC(Pre) 2007]*
22. During which of the following periods did the Constituent Assembly deliberate upon and finalise the Constitution of India ?  
 (a) November, 1946 – November, 1949  
 (b) November, 1947 – November, 1949  
 (c) December, 1946 – November, 1949  
 (d) December, 1947 – November, 1949  
*[WB PSC(Pre) 2007]*
23. How many members were initially there in the Constituent Assembly of India ?  
 (a) 300 (b) 304 (c) 308 (d) 310  
*[WB PSC(Pre) 2007]*
24. Who among the following was the Chairman of the Union Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly ?  
 (a) B. R. Ambedkar (b) J. B. Kripalani  
 (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru (d) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar  
*[UPSC 2005]*

**Answers**

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (a) 7. (d) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (b) 11. (d) 12. (b) 13. (d)  
 14. (d) 15. (a) 16. (b) 17. (a) 18. (b) 19. (c) 20. (a) 21. (c) 22. (c) 23. (a) 24. (c)

### 3. Salient Features of the Constitution

1. The Presidential Government operates on the principle of—  
 (a) Division of powers between centre and states  
 (b) Centralisation of Powers  
 (c) Balance of Powers (d) Separation of powers  
*[SSC Grad. 2004]*
2. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists—  

List-I (Forms of Government)	List-II (Principles)
A. Presidential System	1. Separation of powers
B. Parliamentary System	2. Close relationship between executive and legislature
C. Federal System	3. Division of power
D. Unitary System	4. Concentration of power

  

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

*[SSC Grad. 2006]*
3. Which of the following countries have an Unwritten Constitution?  
 (a) USA (b) UK (c) India (d) Pakistan  
*[SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2006]*
4. The basic features of the Indian Constitution which are not amendable under Article 368 are—  
 (a) Sovereignty, territorial integrity, federal system and Judicial review  
 (b) Sovereignty, territorial integrity and parliamentary system of government  
 (c) Judicial review and the federal system  
 (d) Sovereignty, territorial integrity, federal system, judicial review and parliamentary system of government  
*[SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2007]*
5. The Unitary System of Government possesses which of the following advantages ?  
 (a) Greater adaptability (b) Strong State  
 (c) Greater participation by the people  
 (d) Lesser chances of authoritarianism  
*[SSC Mat. 2007]*
6. Which of the following countries enjoys a federal form of government ?  
 (a) China (b) USA (c) Cuba (d) Belgium  
*[SSC Tax Asst. 2008]*

7. The English Crown is an example of :  
 (a) Real executive (b) Quasi-real executive  
 (c) Nominal executive (d) Nominated executive  
 [SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2008]
8. The declaration that Democracy is a Government 'of the people, by the people, for the people' was made by :  
 (a) Abraham Lincon (b) George Washington  
 (c) Theodre Roosevelt (d) Winston Churchill  
 [SSC Grad. 2010]
9. What is Gandhi's definition of 'Ram Raj' ?  
 (a) Sovereignty of the people based on pure moral authority  
 (b) The rule as it was during the time of Rama  
 (c) The greatest good of all  
 (d) The absolute power concentrated in the hands of a king  
 [SSC Sec. Off. 2010]
10. The most essential feature of the Parliamentary form of Government is the—  
 (a) sovereignty of the Parliament  
 (b) written Constitution  
 (c) accountability of the executive to the legislature  
 (d) independent judiciary [RRB Mahendru (Patna) 2006]
11. Statement I : The Constitution of India is a liberal constitution.  
 Statement II : It provides Fundamental Rights to individuals.  
 Codes :  
 (a) Both the statements are individually true and statement II is the correct explanation of statement I.  
 (b) Both the statements are individually true but statement II is not the correct explanation of statement I.  
 (c) Statement I is true but statement II is false.  
 (d) Statement I is false but statement II is true. [NDA 2010]
12. At which of its session, did the Congress officially accept the 'Socialistic Pattern of Society' ?  
 (a) Bombay Session of 1953 (b) Avadi Session of 1955  
 (c) Calcutta Session of 1957 (d) Nagpur Session of 1959  
 [CDS 2008]
13. In Indian Polity which one is Supreme ?  
 (a) The Supreme Court (b) The Constitution  
 (c) The Parliament (d) Religion  
 [45th BPSC 2002]
14. In Indian Polity, the executive is subordinate to the—  
 (a) Judiciary (b) Legislature  
 (c) Election Commission  
 (d) Union Public Service Commission [45th BPSC 2002]
15. Which of the following statements about the federal system in India are correct ?  
 1. The Constitution introduces a federal system as the basic structure of Government.  
 2. There is a strong admixture of a unitary bias.  
 3. Both the Union and State Legislature are sovereign.  
 4. The legislative, financial and judicial powers have been divided between the Union and its units.  
 Select the correct answer from the codes given below :  
 Codes :  
 (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only  
 (c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) All of these  
 [UP PCS(Main) 2004]
16. Who among the following gave the following statement about the Indian Constitution ?  
 'Indian Constitution strikes a good balance between extreme rigidity and too much flexibility'.  
 (a) B.R.Ambedkar (b) M.V. Pylee  
 (c) Alexanderowicz (d) K.C. Wheare  
 [UP PCS(Main) 2005]
17. Assertion (A) : Indian Constitution is quasi-federal.  
 Reason (R) : Indian Constitution is neither federal nor unitary.  
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below:  
 Codes :  
 (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 [UP PCS(Pre) 2007]
18. Which of the following official documents is related with India ?  
 (a) White Paper (b) Green Paper  
 (c) Yellow Book (d) Blue Book  
 [UP PCS(Main) 2008]
19. Which one of the following is a basic feature of the Presidential Government ?  
 (a) Rigid Constitution (b) Single Executive  
 (c) Supremacy of the Legislature  
 (d) Residual Powers of the States [UP PCS(Main) 2008]
20. The cardinal features of political system in India are—  
 1. It is a democratic republic.  
 2. It has a parliamentary form of Government.  
 3. The Supreme power vests in the people of India.  
 4. It provides for a unified authority.  
 Select the correct answer from the codes given below :  
 Codes :  
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 3  
 (c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) All of these  
 [UP PCS(Pre) 2009]
21. Where was, the concept of written constitution, first born ?  
 (a) France (b) USA  
 (c) Britain (d) Switzerland  
 [MP PSC(Pre) 2004]
22. Where was the first parliamentary form of Government formed ?  
 (a) Britain (b) Belgium  
 (c) France (d) Switzerland  
 [MP PSC(Pre) 2004]
23. Who called Indian Federalism as the Co-operative Federalism ?  
 (a) G. Austin (b) K.C. Wheare  
 (c) Sir Ivor Jennings (d) D.D. Basu  
 [C PSC (Pre) 2008]
24. The constitution of India is—  
 (a) Rigid (b) Flexible  
 (c) Very rigid  
 (d) Partly rigid, partly flexible [WB PSC(Pre) 2008]

### Answers

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (a) 9. (a) 10. (d) 11. (a) 12. (b) 13. (b)  
 14. (b) 15. (b) 16. (c) 17. (c) 18. (a) 19. (b) 20. (d) 21. (b) 22. (a) 23. (a) 24. (d)

## 4. Sources of the Constitution

1. The concept of Judicial Review in our Constitution has been taken from the Constitution of :  
 (a) England (b) USA  
 (c) Canada (d) Australia  
*[SSC Grad. 2006]*
2. The Constitution of India borrowed the scheme of Indian Federation from the constitution of :  
 (a) USA (b) Canada  
 (c) United Kingdom (d) Ireland  
*[SSC Grad. 2006; UP PCS(Main) 2008]*
3. 'The Federal System with strong centre' has been borrowed by the Indian Constitution from :  
 (a) USA (b) Canada  
 (c) UK (d) France *[SSC Mat. 2008]*
4. The idea of including the Emergency provisions in the Constitution of India has been borrowed from the—  
 (a) Constitution of Canada  
 (b) Weimar Constitution of Germany  
 (c) Constitution of Ireland  
 (d) Constitution of USA *[NDA 2009]*
5. The office of Lokpal and Lokayukta in India is based on which one of the following ?  
 (a) Parliamentary Commissioner of UK  
 (b) Ombudsman in Scandinavia  
 (c) Procurator General of Russia  
 (d) Council of State in France *[CDS 2007]*
6. Match List-I (Provision of the Constitution of India) with List-II (Source) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists—
- | List-I                              | List-II                         |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Directive Principles             | 1. Constitution of Ireland      |
| B. Emergency Power of the President | 2. Constitution of Germany      |
| C. The Union-State Relations        | 3. Constitution of Canada       |
| D. Amendments of the Constitution   | 4. Constitution of South Africa |
7. Indian Constitution has taken certain features of the constitution of the constitutions of other countries. Which country has contributed to the framing of the 'Directive Principles of State Policy' ?  
 (a) France (b) Ireland  
 (c) Japan (d) USA  
*[UP PCS(Special) 2004; WB PSC (Pre) 2004; UP PCS(Main) 2005; SSC Tax Asstt. 2009; SSC Sec. Off. 2010]*
8. Which of the following was the biggest source for the Constitution of India ?  
 (a) The Government of India Act, 1919  
 (b) The Government of India Act, 1935  
 (c) The Indian Independence Act, 1947  
 (d) None of the above *[WB PSC(Pre) 2007]*
9. Match List-I (Item in the Indian Constitution) with List-II (Country from which it was derived) and select the correct answer :
- | List-I   | List-II      |
|--|--------------|
| A. India as a Union of States with greater powers to the Union | 1. Canada    |
| B. Fundamental Rights  | 2. USA       |
| C. Directive Principles of State Policy                        | 3. Ireland   |
| D. Concurrent List in Union-State Relations                    | 4. Australia |
|  | 5. UK        |
- Code : A B C D  
 (a) 1 2 3 4  
 (b) 2 1 3 4  
 (c) 2 1 4 3  
 (d) 1 2 4 3 *[CDS 2009]*
- Code : A B C D  
 (a) 1 2 3 4  
 (b) 2 1 3 4  
 (c) 5 4 3 2  
 (d) 2 3 4 5 *[UPSC 2003]*

## Answers

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (b) 9. (a)

## 5. The Preamble

1. Of the following words in the Preamble of the Constitution of India which was not inserted through the Constitution (Forty Second) Amendment Act, 1976 ?  
 (a) Socialist (b) Secular  
 (c) Dignity (d) Integrity  
*[SSC Grad. 2004]*
2. At the time of enactment of the Constitution, which one of the following ideals was not included in the preamble ?  
 (a) Liberty (b) Equality  
 (c) Socialist (d) Justice *[SSC Grad. 2006]*
3. Which Amendment Act introduced changes in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution ?  
 (a) the 38th Amendment Act, 1975  
 (b) the 40th Amendment Act, 1976  
 (c) the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976  
 (d) the 44th Amendment Act, 1979 *[SSC Grad. 2008]*
4. The Preamble of our Constitution reads India as—  
 (a) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic  
 (b) Sovereign, Democratic, Socialist, Secular Republic  
 (c) Socialist, Sovereign, Democratic, Secular Republic  
 (d) Democratic, Sovereign, Secular, Socialist Republic  
*[SSC CPO SI 2008]*
5. Which Amendment of the Indian Constitution inserted the two words—'Socialist' and 'Secular' in the preamble ?  
 (a) 28th (b) 40th (c) 42nd (d) 52nd.  
*[SSC CPO SI 2009]*
6. For which one of the following judgements of Supreme Court of India, the Kesavananda Bharti Vs State of India case is considered a landmark ?  
 (a) The religion cannot be mobilised for political ends  
 (b) Abolishing untouchability from the country

- (c) Right to life and liberty cannot be suspended under any circumstance  
~~(d)~~ The basic structure of the Constitution, as defined in the Preamble, cannot be changed [CDS 2010]
7. In which Amendment, the words 'Socialist', 'Secular' and 'Unity and Integrity of the Nation' were added to the Preamble of constitution of India?  
 (a) 42nd (b) 44th  
 (c) 52nd (d) None of them [46th BPSC 2004]
8. Consider the following words:  
 1. Socialist 2. Democratic  
 3. Sovereign 4. Secular  
 Choose the response that gives the correct in the preamble  
~~(a)~~ 3, 1, 4 and 2 (b) 3, 4, 1 and 2  
 (c) 3, 4, 2 and 1 (d) 4, 1, 3 and 2 [48th-52nd BPSC 2008]
9. The ideals and objectives outlined in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution have been further elaborated in—  
 (a) the chapter on Fundamental Rights  
 (b) the chapter on Directive Principles of State Policy  
~~(c)~~ the chapter on Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties  
 (d) nowhere else in the text of the Constitution [UP PCS(Main) 2004]
10. Which among the following is the correct expression of the term 'Secular' in India?  
 (a) India has many religion  
 (b) Indians have religious freedom  
 (c) To follow the religion depends upon the will of an individual  
~~(d)~~ There is no religion of the State in India [UP PCS(Main) 2005]
11. Which one of the following describes India a Secular State?  
 (a) Fundamental Rights  
~~(b)~~ Preamble to the Constitution  
 (c) 9th Schedule  
 (d) Directive Principles [UP PCS(Main) 2005]
12. Which one of the following liberty is not embodied in the Preamble to the Constitution of India?  
 (a) Liberty of Thought (b) Liberty of Expression  
 (c) Liberty of Belief ~~(d)~~ Economic Liberty [UP PCS(Main) 2008]
13. Which of the following is correct?  
 (a) Social equality is not guaranteed in our constitution  
 (b) Social equality already existed in our country  
~~(c)~~ Social equality is guaranteed in our Constitution  
 (d) None of the above [UP PCS(Main) 2008]
14. Which one of the following words was not included in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution in 1975?  
 (a) Fraternity (b) Sovereign  
 (c) Equality ~~(d)~~ Integrity [UP PCS(Main) 2008]
15. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution adopted on 26th November, 1949 did not include the terms—  
~~1.~~ Socialist ~~2.~~ Secular  
~~3.~~ Integrity 4. Republic  
 Select the correct answer from the codes given below:  
 Codes:  
~~(a)~~ 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4  
 (c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 3 and 4 [UP PCS(Pre) 2009]
16. Consider the following statements about the preamble of the constitution:  
~~1.~~ The objective resolution proposed by Pt. Nehru ultimately became the preamble.  
~~2.~~ It is not justiciable in nature.  
 3. It cannot be amended.  
~~4.~~ It cannot override the specific provisions of the constitution.  
 Select the correct answer from the codes given below—  
 Codes:  
 (a) Only 1 and 2 ~~(b)~~ Only 1, 2 and 4  
 (c) Only 1, 2 and 3 (d) Only 2, 3 and 4 [UP PCS(Pre) 2009]
17. What was the exact constitutional status of the Indian Republic on 26 January, 1950 when the constitution was inaugurated?  
 (a) A Democratic Republic  
 (b) A Sovereign Secular Democratic Republic  
~~(c)~~ A Sovereign Democratic Republic  
 (d) A Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic [UP PCS(Main) 2009]
18. The word 'Secularism' was inserted in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by—  
 (a) 25th Amendment ~~(b)~~ 42nd Amendment  
 (c) 44th Amendment (d) 52nd Amendment [UP PCS(Pre) 2010]
19. Indian Constitution declares India a Secular State. This means that—  
 (a) Religious worship is not allowed  
 (b) Religions are patronised by the State  
~~(c)~~ The State regards religion as a private affair of the citizen and does not discriminate on this basis  
 (d) None of the above [WB PSC(Pre) 2004]
20. The Preamble to the constitution declares India as—  
 (a) A Sovereign Democratic Republic  
 (b) A Socialist Democratic Republic  
~~(c)~~ A Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic  
 (d) A Federal Democratic Republic [WB PSC(Pre) 2008]

### Answers

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (d) 7. (a) 8. (a) 9. (c) 10. (d) 11. (b) 12. (d) 13. (c)  
 14. (d) 15. (a) 16. (b) 17. (c) 18. (b) 19. (c) 20. (c)

## 6. Parts, Articles and Schedules of the Constitution

- From the following languages listed in the Eighth schedule of the constitution pick out of the one which is official language of a state—  
(a) Kashmiri (b) Urdu  
(c) Sindhi (d) Nepali [SSC Grad. 2002]
- The item 'Education' belongs to the—  
(a) Union List (b) State List  
(c) Concurrent List (d) Residuary subjects  
[SSC Grad. 2004]
- How many schedules the Constitution of India contains?  
(a) 9 (b) 10 (c) 11 (d) 12  
[SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2006; MP PSC (Pre) 2010]
- Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for the institution of Panchayati Raj?  
(a) Article 36 (b) Article 39  
(c) Article 40 (d) Article 48  
[SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2006]
- Article 1 of the Constitution declares India as—  
(a) Federal State (b) Quasi-Federal State  
(c) Unitary State (d) Union of States  
[SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2006; UP PCS Special (Pre) 2008]
- How many Articles are there in the Indian Constitution?  
(a) 395 (b) 396 (c) 398 (d) 399  
[SSC Tax Assit. 2008]
- Although Union List, State List and Concurrent List cover the entire legislative business, yet there may be an item not mentioned anywhere. Who will legislate on that item?  
(a) Parliament only (b) State Legislature only  
(c) Both 'a' and 'b' (d) Neither 'a' nor 'b'  
[SSC Tax Assit. 2008]
- Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights?  
(a) Part I (b) Part II (c) Part III (d) Part IV  
[SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2008]
- Part IV of Constitution of India deals with:  
(a) Fundamental Rights (b) Citizenship  
(c) Directive Principles of State Policy  
(d) Union executive [SCRA 2000]
- Power, authority and responsibilities of municipalities are listed in which one of the following schedules of the Constitution of India?  
(a) Ninth (b) Tenth (c) Eleventh (d) Twelfth  
[SCRA 2000]
- How many languages have recognised by the Constitution—  
(a) 15 (b) 18 (c) 22 (d) 24  
[RRB Supervisor/IESM (Mumbai) 2006; Utt. PSC (Pre) 2006; 48th-52nd BPSC 2008; TN PSC (Pre) 2009]
- As we all know child labour is totally banned in India (Article 24). As per the 'Child' means a person who has not completed—  
(a) 14 years of his/her age (b) 16 years of his/her age  
(c) 18 years of his/her age (d) 20 years of his/her age  
(e) 21 years of his/her age [Syndicate Bank PO 2010]
- Under which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India, is the 'Annual Financial Statement' of the economy to be laid by the Government, on the table of the Parliament before 31st March, every year?  
(a) Article 16 (b) Article 31  
(c) Article 112 (d) Article 124  
[NDA 2000; SCRA 2000; WB PSC (Pre) 2008]
- Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India has provision for the President to proclaim emergency?  
(a) Article 352 (b) Article 355  
(c) Article 356 (d) Article 360 [NDA 2004]
- Schedule Ninth of the Indian Constitution deals with:  
(a) Subjects contained in the Union List, State List and Concurrent List  
(b) The recognition of languages  
(c) Certain acts and regulations of State Legislatures dealing with land reforms and abolition of Zamindari  
(d) The territories of State and Union territories  
[CDS 2002]
- The method of Constitutional Amendment is provided in:  
(a) Article 348 (b) Article 358  
(c) Article 368 (d) Article 378  
[CDS 2003; UP PCS (Main) 2008]
- Part III of the Constitution of India relates to—  
(a) Fundamental Rights  
(b) Directive Principles of State Policy  
(c) Fundamental Duties (d) Citizenship [CDS 2004]
- Article 340 of the Constitution of India provides for the appointment of a commission to investigate the conditions for the improvement of—  
(a) Socially and educationally backward classes  
(b) Socially and economically backward classes  
(c) Educationally and economically backward classes  
(d) Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes [CDS 2004]
- The articles of the Constitution of India which deal with Directive Principles of State Policy are—  
(a) 26 to 41 (b) 30 to 45  
(c) 36 to 51 (d) 40 to 55 [CDS 2004]
- Consider the following statements:  
1. The Article 20 of the Constitution of India state that no person can be convicted for any offence except for the violation of law in force at the time of the commission of the act changed as an offence.  
2. The Article 21 of the Constitution of India lays down that no person shall be deprived of his life and personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.  
Which of these statement is/are correct?  
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2  
[CDS 2004]
- With what subject to the Article 5 to 11 of the constitution of India deal?  
(a) Indian Union and its territory  
(b) Citizenship (c) Fundamental Duties  
(d) Union Executive [CDS 2005]



22. Which of the following are stated as Directive Principles of State Policy by Article 51 of the constitution of India? The state shall endeavour to—
- Promote international peace and security
  - Maintain just and honourable relations between nations
  - Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration
- Select the correct answer using the code given below—
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3 [CDS 2006]
23. Under which Article of the Constitution of India can the President of India be impeached?
- (a) Article 61 (b) Article 75  
(c) Article 76 (d) Article 356 [CDS 2007]
24. Match List-I (Schedule in the Constitution of India) with List-II (Subject) and select the correct answer using the codes given below—
- | List-I             |   | List-II |  |
|--------------------|---|---------|--|
| A. First Schedule  | 1. The State  |         |  |
| B. Eighth Schedule | 2. Languages  |         |  |
| C. Ninth Schedule  | 3. Validation of certain Acts and Regulations                   |         |  |
| D. Tenth Schedule  | 4. Provisions as to disqualification by the ground of defection |         |  |
- Code: A B C D
- (a) 1 2 3 4  
(b) 2 1 3 4  
(c) 2 1 4 3  
(d) 1 2 3 4 [CDS 2008]
25. In which part of the Constitution, details of citizenship are mentioned?
- (a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV [CDS 2008]
26. According to Article 164 (1) of the Constitution of India, in three states there shall be a Minister in-charge of tribal welfare who may in addition be in-charge of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. Which of the following states is NOT covered by the Article?
- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Jharkhand  
(c) Orissa (d) Punjab [CDS 2009]
27. The Veerapa Moily Commission in its report on administration reforms among other aspects has suggested doing away with which one of the following pairs of Articles of the Constitution of India?
- (a) Article 305 and 306 (b) Article 307 and 308  
(c) Article 308 and 309 (d) Article 310 and 311 [CDS 2009]
28. Which article of the Constitution of India gives precedence to constitutional provisions over the laws made by the Union Parliament/State Legislatures?
- (a) 13 (b) 32 (c) 245 (d) 326 [45th BPS 2002]
29. Which one of the following provisions of the Indian Constitution deals with the appointment and dismissal of the Council of Ministers?
- (a) Article 70 (b) Article 72  
(c) Article 74 (d) Article 75 [UP PCS 2003]
30. For distribution of powers between the Union and the States, the Constitution of India introduce three lists. Which two of the following Articles govern the distribution of power:
- (a) Articles 3 and 4 (b) Articles 56 and 57  
(c) Articles 141 and 142 (d) Articles 245 and 246 [UP PCS 2003]
31. The Constitution of India does not clearly provide for the 'Freedom of Press' but this freedom is implicit in the Article—
- (a) 19 (i) a (b) 19 (i) b (c) 19 (i) c (d) 19 (i) d [UP PCS 2003; 47th BPS 2005]
32. Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in connection with constitutional cases?
- (a) Article 131 (b) Article 132  
(c) Article 132 read with Article 134 A  
(d) Article 133 read with Article 134 A [UP PCS(Main) 2004]
33. The Tenth Schedule of Indian Constitution deals with—
- (a) Anti-defection Legislation  
(b) Panchayati Raj  
(c) Land Reforms  
(d) Distribution of powers between the Union and States [UP PCS(Main) 2005]
34. Match List-I (Articles) with List-II (Provisions) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists—
- | List-I         |   | List-II |  |
|----------------|---|---------|--|
| A. Article 54  | 1. Election of the President of India                               |         |  |
| B. Article 75  | 2. Appointment of the Union Prime Minister and Council of Ministers |         |  |
| C. Article 155 | 3. Appointment of the Governor                                      |         |  |
| D. Article 164 | 4. Appointment of State Chief Minister and Council of Ministers     |         |  |
|                | 5. Composition of Legislative Assemblies                            |         |  |
- Code: A B C D
- (a) 1 2 3 4  
(b) 1 2 4 5  
(c) 2 1 3 5  
(d) 2 1 4 5 [UP PCS(Main) 2005]
35. Procedure for creation of Legislative Council in States has been described in which Article of the Constitution?
- (a) Article 69 (b) Article 169  
(c) Article 269 (d) Article 369 [UP PCS (Main) 2007]
36. Which of the constitutional provision lays down that taxes can neither be levied nor collected without the authority of law?
- (a) Article 265 (b) Article 266  
(c) Article 300 (d) Article 368 [UP PCS(Main) 2007]
37. Functions to be assigned to Panchayats by 73rd Amendment of the Constitution are mentioned in—
- (a) Tenth Schedule (b) Eleventh Schedule  
(c) Twelfth Schedule (d) Thirteenth Schedule [UP PCS(Main) 2008]

38. Match List-I (Parts of the Indian Constitution) with List-II (Provisions) and select the correct answer using the codes given below—

List-I		List-II	
A. Part IV A		1. The Fundamental Duties	
B. Part VIII		2. The Union Territories	
C. Part IX		3. The Panchayats	
D. Part IX A		4. The Municipalities	

<b>Code : A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 2	1	3	4
(c) 4	3	1	2
(d) 4	3	2	1

[UP PCS (Main) 2009]

39. Article 249 of the Indian Constitution deals with—

- (a) Emergency power of the President
- (b) Dissolution of the Lok Sabha
- (c) Administrative power of the Parliament
- (d) Legislative power of the Parliament with respect to a matter in the State List

[UP PCS (Main) 2009]

40. Which provision relating to the Fundamental Rights is directly related to the exploitation of children ?

- (a) Article 17
- (b) Article 19
- (c) Article 23
- (d) Article 24

[UP PCS (Main) 2009]

41. Match List-I (Articles) with List-II (Provisions) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists—

List-I		List-II	
A. Article 14		1. Amendment Procedure	
B. Article 36		2. Council of Minister	
C. Article 74		3. Right to Equality	
D. Article 368		4. Directive Principles	

<b>Code : A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
(a) 2	1	4	3
(b) 4	1	3	2
(c) 1	2	3	4
(d) 3	4	2	1

[UP PCS (Pre) 2010]

42. The article of Indian Constitution related to abolition of untouchability is—

- (a) Article 15
- (b) Article 16
- (c) Article 17
- (d) Article 18

[Utt. PCS (Pre) 2005; SSC CPO SI 2008]

43. "It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment". This statement refers to which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India ?

- (a) Article 21
- (b) Article 48 A
- (c) Article 51 A
- (d) Article 56

[Utt. PCS (Pre) 2005]

44. Which Article of Indian Constitution enumerates Fundamental Duties of Indian Citizens ?

- (a) Article 50 A
- (b) Article 50 B
- (c) Article 51 A
- (d) Article 51 B

[Utt. PCS (Pre) 2006]

45. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution can the President be impeached ?

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

[Utt. PCS (Main) 2006]

46. Which one of the following pairs is properly matched

Institutions	Articles
(a) Supreme Court of India	318
(b) Election Commission of India	324
(c) Union Public Service Commission	332
(d) Attorney General	351

[C PSC (Pre) 2008]

47. By which name/ names is our country mentioned in the Constitution ?

- (a) India and Bharat
- (b) India and Hindustan
- (c) Bharat Only
- (d) India, Bharat and Hindustan

[RAS/RTS 2003]

48. The Constitutional States has been given to Panchayats under Article—

- (a) 219
- (b) 226
- (c) 239
- (d) 243

[RAS/RTS 2007]

49. Under which Article of the Constitution of India can the Indian Parliament make laws under the Residuary powers ?

- (a) Article 248
- (b) Article 249
- (c) Article 250
- (d) Article 251

[WB PSC (Pre) 2007]

50. The executive power of the State are vested in the Governor under Article ..... of the Constitution.

- (a) 14
- (b) 154(1)
- (c) 155
- (d) 356

[WB PSC (Pre) 2007]

51. The Finance Commission is constituted under Article 280.. of the Constitution of India ?

- (a) 275
- (b) 280
- (c) 282
- (d) None of these

[WB PSC (Pre) 2007]

52. Which Article of the Constitution provides that it shall be the endeavour of every State to provide adequate facility for instruction in the mothertongue at the primary stage of education ?

- (a) Article 349
- (b) Article 350
- (c) Article 350A
- (d) Article 351

[UPSC 2001; UP PCS 2002]

53. Which one of the following statements correctly describes the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of India ?

- (a) It lists the distribution of powers between the Union and the States
- (b) It contains the languages listed in the Constitution
- (c) It contains the provisions regarding administration of Tribal areas
- (d) It allocates seats in the Council of States

[UPSC 2001; UPSC 2004]

54. Match List-I (Articles of the Constitution) with List-II (Provisions) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

List-I	List-II
A. Article 54	1. Election of the President of India
B. Article 75	2. Appointment of the Prime Minister
C. Article 155	3. Appointment of the Governor of a State
D. Article 164	4. Appointment of the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers of a State
	5. Composition of Legislative Assembly

Code : A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 1	2	4	5
(c) 2	1	3	5
(d) 2	1	4	5

55. Match List-I (Articles of Indian Constitution) with List-II (Provisions) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

List-I	List-II
A. Article 16(2)	1. No person can be discriminated against in the matter of public appointment on the ground of race, religions or caste.
(b) Article 29(2)	2. No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State, or receiving State aid, on grounds of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.
(c) Article 30(1)	3. All minorities whether based on religion or language shall have to establish and administer educational institution of their choice.
(d) Article 31(1)	4. No person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law.

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

56. The Ninth Schedule to the Indian Constitution was added by—

(a) First Amendment	(b) Eighth Amendment
(c) Ninth Amendment	
(d) Forty Second Amendment	

57. Which one of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provides that "It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance" ?

(a) Article 215	(b) Article 275
(c) Article 325	(d) Article 355

58. Which one of the following schedules of the Indian Constitution lists the names of States and specifies their territories ?

(a) First	(b) Second	(c) Third	(d) Fourth
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59. Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India says that the executive power of every State shall be so exercise as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union ?

(a) Article 215	(b) Article 258
(c) Article 355	(d) Article 358

60. Match List-I (Articles of the Constitution of India) with List-II (Provisions) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

List-I	List-II
A. Article 14	1. The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of laws within the territory of India.
(b) Article 15	2. The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.
(c) Article 16	3. There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.
(d) Article 17	4. Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden.

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

61. Which Article of the Constitution of India says, "No child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mines or engaged in any other hazardous employment" ?

(a) Article 24	(b) Article 45
(c) Article 330	(d) Article 368

62. Consider the following statements :

- The Constitution of India has 22 parts.
- There are 395 Articles in the Constitution of India.
- Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth schedules were added to the constitution of India by the Constitution (Amendment) Acts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

(a) 1 only	(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 2 only	(d) 1, 2 and 3

63. Under which one of the following Constitution Amendment Acts, four languages under the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India, there by raising their number to 22 ?

(a) Constitution (Ninetieth Amendment) Act
(b) Constitution (Ninety-first Amendment) Act
(c) Constitution (Ninety-second Amendment) Act
(d) Constitution (Ninety-third Amendment) Act

64. The schedule of Constitution of India contains special provisions for the administration and control of Scheduled Areas in several States ?

(a) Third	(b) Fifth
(c) Seventh	(d) Ninth

### Answers

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (a) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (c) 10. (d) 11. (c) 12. (a) 13. (c)  
 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (c) 17. (a) 18. (a) 19. (c) 20. (c) 21. (b) 22. (d) 23. (a) 24. (a) 25. (b) 26. (d)  
 27. (d) 28. (c) 29. (d) 30. (d) 31. (a) 32. (c) 33. (a) 34. (a) 35. (b) 36. (a) 37. (b) 38. (a) 39. (d)  
 40. (d) 41. (d) 42. (c) 43. (c) 44. (c) 45. (a) 46. (b) 47. (a) 48. (d) 49. (a) 50. (b) 51. (b) 52. (c)  
 53. (d) 54. (a) 55. (a) 56. (a) 57. (d) 58. (a) 59. (a) 60. (a) 61. (a) 62. (d) 63. (c) 64. (b)

## 7. Union and the Territory

1. How does the Constitution of India describe India as ?  
 (a) A federation of States and Union Territories  
 (b) A Union of States (c) Bharatvarsh  
 (d) A federated nation [SSC Grad. 2000]
2. Which Commission made the recommendations which formed the basis for the Punjab Reorganisation Act which created the states Punjab and Haryana ?  
 (a) Dhar Commission (b) Dass Commission  
 (c) Shah Commission (d) Mahajan Commission [SSC Grad. 2002]
3. Article 1 of the Constitution of India declares India as—  
 (a) Federal State (b) Quasi-Federal State  
 (c) Unitary State (d) Union of States [SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2006; UP PCS Special (Pre) 2008]
4. The number of Union Territories in India is—  
 (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 9 [SSC Mat. 2008]
5. Of the following, the town does not come within the National Capital Region (NCR) is—  
 (a) Panipat (b) Rohtak  
 (c) Khurja (d) Mathura [SSC Grad. 2008]
6. Which of the following States is a member of the 'Seven Sisters' ?  
 (a) West Bengal (b) Tripura  
 (c) Orissa (d) Bihar [SSC Tax Assit. 2008]
7. Sikkim was made an integral part of India under the—  
 (a) 36th Amendment (b) 39th Amendment  
 (c) 40th Amendment (d) 42nd Amendment [RRB Supervisor/IESM(Mumbai) 2006; UP PCS (Main) 2008]
8. Consider the following statements :  
 The creation of a new State in India from an existing State involves the consent of the—  
 1. Supreme Court  
 2. Legislature of the State Concerned  
 3. President 4. Parliament  
 Which of the statements are correct ?  
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4  
 (c) 1 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 [CDS 2000]
9. The States of the Indian Union can be reorganised or their boundaries altered by—  
 (a) An executive order of the Union Government with the consent of the concerned State Government  
 (b) The Union Parliament by a simple majority in the ordinary process of legislation  
 (c) Two-thirds majority of both the Houses of Parliament  
 (d) Two-thirds majority of both the Houses of Parliament and the consent of the concerned State legislature [CDS 2003]
10. Among the following States, which one was formed last ?  
 (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Gujarat  
 (c) Karnataka (d) Punjab [CDS 2006]
11. Which one of the following is the first State to have been formed on linguistic basis ?  
 (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Gujarat  
 (c) Karnataka (d) Punjab [CDS 2006]
12. What is the correct chronological order in which the following States of the Indian Union were created or granted full statehood ?  
 1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Maharashtra  
 3. Nagaland 4. Haryana  
 Select the correct answer using the code given below :  
 (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 2, 1, 3, 4  
 (c) 1, 2, 4, 3 (d) 2, 1, 4, 3 [CDS 2007]
13. How many States and Union Territories are there in India :  
 (a) 25 States and 7 Union territories  
 (b) 28 States and 7 Union territories (including National Capital Territory-1)  
 (c) 24 States and 6 Union territories  
 (d) None of the above [UP PCS 2002]
14. The power to carve out a new State is vested in—  
 (a) The Parliament (b) The President  
 (c) The Council of Ministers  
 (d) State's Reorganisation Commission [UP PCS(Main) 2008]
15. Consider the following statements and state which of them is/are correct with the help of given codes :  
 1. The term 'Union of States' has been used in the Constitution because Indian States have no right to secede.  
 2. The S. K. Dhar Commission preferred reorganisation of States on administrative convenience rather than on linguistic basis.  
 3. The Congress Committee under Pt. Nehru, Sardar Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramayya did not favour linguistic basis for reorganisation of states.  
 Codes :  
 (a) Only 1 (b) Only 1 and 2  
 (c) Only 1 and 3 (d) All of these [UP PCS(Pre) 2009]
16. Arrange the following Indian State in a chronological order, according to their formation, and select the correct answer by using the codes given at the end—  
 1. Chhatisgarh 2. Arunachal Pradesh  
 3. Jharkhand 4. Sikkim  
 Codes :  
 (a) 4, 1, 3, 2 (b) 4, 2, 1, 3 (c) 3, 2, 1, 4 (d) 1, 4, 2, 3 [UP PCS (Pre) 2009]
17. Andhra Pradesh was created as a linguistic state in—  
 (a) 1950 (b) 1953 (c) 1956 (d) 1961 [UP PCS (Main) 2009]
18. By which one of the following Constitutional Amendments Delhi has become National Capital Region (NCR) ?  
 (a) 61st Amendment (b) 69th Amendment  
 (c) 71st Amendment (d) 79th Amendment [UP PCS(Main) 2009]
19. The following States were created after 1960. Arrange them in ascending chronological order of their formation and choose your answer from the given codes :  
 1. Haryana 2. Sikkim  
 3. Nagaland 4. Meghalaya  
 Codes :  
 (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 2, 3, 4, 1 (c) 3, 1, 4, 2 (d) 2, 4, 1, 3 [UP PCS(Pre) 2010]

20. 'Uttarakhand' State came into existence on—  
 (a) November 1, 2000 (b) November 9, 2000  
 (c) November 10, 2001 (d) January 1, 2008  
*[Utt. PSC (Pre) 2006]*
21. Which of the following is NOT a Union Territory?  
 (a) Goa (b) Lakshadweep  
 (c) Dadar and Nagar Haveli (d) Chandigarh  
*[MP PSC (Pre) 2010]*
22. In which year was the State of Jharkhand formed?  
 (a) 1998 (b) 1999 (c) 2000 (d) 2001  
*[RAS/RTS 2003]*
23. One of the following is NOT a Union Territory—  
 (a) Tripura (b) Daman and Diu  
 (c) Lakshadweep (d) Puduchery  
*[RAS/RTS 2010]*
24. The master plan of National Capital Region (NCR) was approved in—  
 (a) 1959 (b) 1962 (c) 1981 (d) 1996  
*[WB PSC (Pre) 2007]*
25. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the formation of the following States as full States of the Indian Union?  
 (a) Nagaland–Haryana–Sikkim–Arunachal Pradesh  
 (b) Sikkim–Arunachal Pradesh–Nagaland–Haryana  
 (c) Sikkim–Haryana–Nagaland–Arunachal Pradesh  
 (d) Nagaland–Arunachal Pradesh–Sikkim–Haryana  
*[UPSC 2007]*

### Answers

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (b) 10. (c) 11. (a) 12. (a) 13. (b)  
 14. (a) 15. (d) 16. (b) 17. (b) 18. (b) 19. (c) 20. (b) 21. (a) 22. (c) 23. (a) 24. (b) 25. (a)

## 8. Citizenship

1. Which one among the following has the power to regulate the right of citizenship in India?  
 (a) The Union Cabinet (b) The Parliament  
 (c) The Supreme Court (d) The Law Commission  
*[NDA 2007]*
2. With what subject do the Articles 5 to 11 of the Constitution of India deal?  
 (a) Indian Union and its territory  
 (b) Citizenship (c) Fundamental duties  
 (d) Union Executive  
*[CDS 2005]*
3. In which part of the Constitution details of Citizenship are mentioned?  
 (a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV  
*[CDS 2008]*
4. Under which of the following conditions are citizenship provided in India?  
 1. One should be born in India  
 2. Either of whose parents was born in India  
 3. Who has been ordinary resident of India for not less than five years  
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below :
- Codes :  
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only  
 (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) Either 1 or 2 or 3  
*[CDS 2010]*
5. The brand name of 16 digit unique identification number to be assigned to each individual in the country will be—  
 (a) Pehchan (b) Maadhyam  
 (c) Aadhar (d) Aabhar  
*[UP PCS (Main) 2009]*
6. 'AADHAR' is a programme—  
 (a) To help senior citizens  
 (b) To provide nutritional support to adolescent woman  
 (c) To train people for social defence  
 (d) To provide identity to Indian residents  
*[UP PCS (Main) 2009]*
7. Which country accepted the policy of Dual Citizenship?  
 (a) India (b) Canada  
 (c) Australia (d) U.S.A.  
*[MP PSC (Pre) 2004]*

### Answers

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (c) 6. (d) 7. (d)

## 9. Fundamental Rights

1. Which of these is NOT included as a Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution?  
 (a) Right to freedom to speech  
 (b) Right to equality before Law  
 (c) Right to constitutional remedies  
 (d) Right to equal wages for equal work  
*[SSC Grad. 2002]*
2. Which of the following can a court issue for enforcement of Fundamental Rights?  
 (a) A decree (b) An ordinance  
 (c) A writ (d) A notification  
*[SSC Grad. 2002]*
3. Point out which from the following is NOT a right enumerated in the Constitution of India but has been articulated by the Supreme Court to be a Fundamental Right—  
 (a) Right to privacy (b) Equality before law  
 (c) Abolition of untouchability  
 (d) Right to form association or union  
*[SSC Grad. 2003]*
4. Which of the following writs/orders of the High Court/Supreme Court is brought to get an order of an authority quashed?  
 (a) Mandamus (b) Certiorari  
 (c) Quo Warranto (d) Habeas Corpus  
*[SSC Grad. 2003]*

5. Point out which from the following is NOT a right enumerated in the Constitution of India but has been articulated by the Supreme Court to be a Fundamental Right?
- (a) Right to life  
(b) Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment  
(c) Protection of personal liberty  
(d) Right to permanent housing [SSC Grad. 2003]
6. Civil equality implies—
- (a) Equality before law  
(b) Equality of opportunity  
(c) Equal distribution of wealth  
(d) Equal right to participate in the affairs of the State [SSC Grad. 2004]
7. Who considered the Right to Constitutional Remedies as very 'heart and soul' of the Indian Constitution?
- (a) M. K. Gandhi (b) J. L. Nehru  
(c) B.R. Ambedkar (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad [SSC Grad. 2006]
8. Which of the following is a bulwark of personal freedom?
- (a) Mandamus (b) Habeas Corpus  
(c) Quo Warranto (d) Certiorari [SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2006]
9. Right to property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights during the rule of:
- (a) Indira Gandhi Government  
(b) Morarji Desai Government  
(c) Narasimha Rao Government  
(d) Vajpayee Government [SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2007]
10. Political right does NOT include which of the following?
- (a) Right to vote (b) Right to life  
(c) Right to contest in election  
(d) Right to lodge complaint with executive bodies of the Government [SSC Mat. 2008]
11. Which of the following rights is NOT granted by the Constitution of India at present as a fundamental right?
- (a) Right to equality (b) Right to freedom  
(c) Right to property  
(d) Right against exploitation [SSC Mat. 2008]
12. Who is the guardian of Fundamental Rights enumerated in Indian Constitution?
- (a) Supreme Court (b) Parliament  
(c) Constitution (d) President [SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2008]
13. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with 'Fundamental Rights'?
- (a) Part I (b) Part II (c) Part III (d) Part IV [SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2008]
14. Which Constitutional Amendment deleted the Right to Property from the list of Fundamental Rights?
- (a) 42nd Amendment (b) 43rd Amendment  
(c) 44th Amendment (d) 62nd Amendment [SSC DEO 2008]
15. Fundamental Rights are NOT given to—
- (a) Bankrupt persons (b) Aliens  
(c) Persons suffering from incurable diseases  
(d) Political sufferers [SSC Tax Assit. 2009]

16. Which one of the following is the guardian of Fundamental Right?
- (a) Legislature (b) Executive  
(c) Political parties (d) Judiciary [SSC Grad. 2010]
17. Match List-I (Article of the Constitution of India) with List-II (Fundamental Rights) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists—
- |               |                                      |         |  |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|---------|--|
| List-I        |                                      | List-II |  |
| A. Article 14 | 1. Right to Equality                 |         |  |
| B. Article 22 | 2. Right of a person under detention |         |  |
| C. Article 25 | 3. Right to Freedom of Religion      |         |  |
| D. Article 32 | 4. Right to Constitutional Remedies  |         |  |
- Code: A B C D
- |     |   |   |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (d) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
- [SCRA 2000]
18. Which of the following are covered under the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India?
- I. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour  
II. Prohibition of employment of children in factories  
III. Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- (a) I and II only (b) I and III only  
(c) II and III only (d) I, II and III [SCRA 2007]
19. All the following are Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution except—
- (a) right to equality  
(b) right against exploitation  
(c) right to adequate means of livelihood  
(d) right to freedom of religion [RRB Supervisor/IESM (Mumbai) 2006]
20. Which of the following is NOT one of the Fundamental Rights?
- (a) Right to freedom of religion  
(b) Right to freedom of thought and expression  
(c) Right to equality  
(d) Right to equal pay for equal work for man as well as woman [RRB Supervisor/IESM (Mumbai) 2006]
21. Indian Constitution has given some liberties to its citizens. Which of the following is NOT true about it. Citizen is free to the liberty of .....
- (a) his expression and speech  
(b) to gather peacefully without arms  
(c) to purchase land and property in any part of the country  
(d) to form association or unions  
(e) to do business in any trades in the list prepared by Indian Government [SBI Clerk 2008]
22. Right to Education Act (2002) was introduced to help which of the following groups of society?
- (a) Children of the age of 6 to 14 years  
(b) College going teenagers  
(c) All adults who could not get formal education  
(d) Those who are interested in technical education  
(e) Female students studying senior secondary school [United Bank of India 2010]

23. Given below are two statements, one labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other labelled as **Reason (R)**—

**Assertion (A)** : The right to property in the Constitution of India ceased to be a fundamental right but it continues to exist as a constitutional right.

**Reason (R)** : Forty-fourth Amendment deleted Article 19(f) and 31 from Part III and added a new Article 300 A in Part XII.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct ?

**Codes :**

- (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

[NDA 2000]

24. Freedom of the Press in India is—

- (a) available to the people under the law of the Parliament  
 (b) specifically provided in the constitution  
 (c) implied in the right of freedom of expression  
 (d) available to the people of India under executive power

[NDA 2009]

25. Which of the following is/are instance(s) of violation of human rights ?

1. A person was detained by the security forces while going for casting vote in Parliamentary Election.  
 2. A civilian was killed by the army while undertaking combing operation.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

[NDA 2010]

26. The provisions relating to the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India—

- (a) Cannot be amended  
 (b) Can be amended by a simple majority in the Parliament  
 (c) Can be amended by a two-thirds majority in the Parliament  
 (d) Can be amended by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting in the Parliament and ratified by a majority of the State Legislatures

[CDS 2000]

27. The Writ *Habeas Corpus* is available for—

- (a) Directing any person, corporation or inferior court to do some particular thing  
 (b) The purpose of releasing from illegal custody, persons unlawfully detained  
 (c) Direction of Supreme Court to an inferior court to send the records of the pending case  
 (d) Directing the lower court to stop proceedings by a higher court

[CDS 2001]

28. With reference to Indian Constitution, consider the following statements—

1. Originally, seven Fundamental Rights were listed in the constitution.  
 2. By 44th Amendment, the Janata Party Government in 1978-79 deleted the Fundamental Right to property. So there are now only six Fundamental Rights.

Which of these statement(s) is/are correct ?

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

[CDS 2003]

29. Consider the following statements—

The Fundamental Rights under the Indian Constitution are fundamental because :

1. They are protected and enforced by the Constitution  
 2. They can be suspended only in the manner prescribed by the constitution  
 3. They are enforceable against the State  
 4. They cannot be amended

Which of these statements are correct ?

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

[CDS 2003]

30. Part III of the Constitution of India relates to—

- (a) Fundamental Rights  
 (b) Directive Principles of State Policy  
 (c) Fundamental Duties  
 (d) Citizenship

[CDS 2004]

31. Consider the following statements :

1. The Article 20 of the Constitution of India state that no person can be convicted for any offence except for the violation of law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence.  
 2. The Article 21 of the Constitution of India state that no person shall be deprived of his life and personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.

Which of these statements is/are correct ?

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

[CDS 2004]

32. Which one of the following can be provided under RTI Act, 2005 ?

- (a) Information leading to incitement of an offense.  
 (b) Information leading to disclosure that may constitute contempt of court.  
 (c) Conditional disclosure relating to information on intellectual property.  
 (d) Information relating to cabinet papers recording deliberations of Council of Ministers.

[CDS 2010]

33. Which one of the following is Human Right as well as a Fundamental Right under the Constitution of India ?

- (a) Right to information (b) Right to education  
 (c) Right to work (d) Right to housing

[CDS 2010]

34. Under which Article of the Constitution of India, Fundamental Rights are provided to citizens ?

- (a) Articles 12 to 35 (b) Articles 112 to 135  
 (c) Articles 212 to 235 (d) None of these

[44th BPSC 2001]

35. Which of the following is given the power to implement the Fundamental Rights by the Constitution ?

- (a) All courts in India (b) The Parliament  
 (c) The President (d) The Supreme Court and High Courts

[47 BPSC 2007]

36. Which one of the following is NOT a fundamental right

- (a) Right to Freedom (b) Right to Equality  
 (c) Right to Property (d) Right against Exploitation

[UP PCS 2002]

37. A writ issued by the judiciary enquiring upon the executive to do what it should have done within its stipulated powers is called :

- (a) Habeas Corpus (b) Mandamus  
 (c) Prohibition (d) Quo Warranto

[UP PCS 2003]

38. Under the provisions of Right to Freedom of religion are included :  
 I. Right to propagate religion  
 II. Right to the Sikhs to wear and carry 'Kripan'  
 III. Right of the state to legislate for social reforms  
 IV. Right of religious bodies to secure conversion of people to their own faith  
 Select the correct answer from the code given below :  
 (a) I, II and III (b) II, III and IV  
 (c) III and IV (d) All of these  
 [UP PCS 2003]
39. Which provision of the Fundamental Rights is directly related to the exploitation of children ?  
 (a) Article 17 (b) Article 19  
 (c) Article 23 (d) Article 24  
 [UP PCS (Pre) 2004]
40. An accused of an offence cannot be compelled to be a witness against himself, which article of Indian Constitution provides for this ?  
 (a) Article 20 (b) Article 21  
 (c) Article 22 (d) Article 74  
 [UP PCS Special (Pre) 2004]
41. The right to property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights enlisted in the Constitution of India through which one of the following Amendments ?  
 (a) 42nd Amendment (b) 44th Amendment  
 (c) 46th Amendment (d) 47th Amendment  
 [UP PCS Special (Pre) 2004; SSC Sec. Off. 2006; SSC DEO 2008]
42. Which of the following Articles of Indian Constitution guarantees freedom to press ?  
 (a) Article 16 (b) Article 19  
 (c) Article 22 (d) Article 31  
 [UP PCS(Main) 2004; SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2006]
43. Which one of the following rights is available under Article 19(1) d read with Article 21 ?  
 (a) Right to travel abroad (b) Right to shelter  
 (c) Right to privacy (d) Right to information  
 [UP PCS(Main) 2004]
44. Right to education to all children between the age of 6 to 14 years is—  
 (a) Included in the Directive Principle of State Policy  
 (b) A Fundamental Right (c) A Statutory Right  
 (d) None of the above  
 [UP PCS (Pre) 2006]
45. Consider the following statements about the 'Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005' and select one which is NOT provided for or specially exempted :  
 (a) It is not applicable in the state of Jammu and Kashmir  
 (b) An applicant making request for information will have to give reasons for seeking information  
 (c) Removal of Chief Information Officer  
 (d) Every Information Commissioner shall hold office for a term of 5 years or till the age of 65 years whichever is earlier  
 [UP PCS(Pre) 2006]
46. At present in the Constitution of India Right to Property is—  
 (a) Fundamental Right (b) Legal Right  
 (c) Moral Right (d) None of these  
 [UP PCS (Pre) 2007]
47. Which of the following Fundamental Right is NOT available to foreign citizen ?  
 (a) Equality before law  
 (b) Right of freedom of expression  
 (c) Right of freedom of life and body  
 (d) Right against exploitation  
 [UP PCS (Pre) 2007]
48. Which one of the following can not be suspended or restricted even during national emergency ?  
 (a) Right to reside and settle in any part of the country  
 (b) Right to life and personal liberty right  
 (c) Right to move freely throughout the territory of India  
 (d) Right to carry on any profession or business  
 [UP PCS(Main) 2008]
49. Which one of the following writs examines the functioning of Subordinate Courts ?  
 (a) Quo Warranto (b) Mandamus  
 (c) Certiorari (d) Habeas Corpus  
 [UP PCS(Main) 2008]
50. Which one of the following subjects comes under the common jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the High Court ?  
 (a) Mutual disputes among States  
 (b) Dispute between Centre and State  
 (c) Protection of the Fundamental Rights  
 (d) Protection from the violation of the Constitution  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
51. Which Amendment to the Constitution inserted a new Article 21 A providing Right to Education in the Constitution ?  
 (a) 86th Amendment (b) 87th Amendment  
 (c) 88th Amendment (d) 89th Amendment  
 [UP PCS(Main) 2008]
52. Which part of the Indian Constitution has been described as the soul of the Constitution ?  
 (a) Fundamental Rights  
 (b) Directive Principles of State Policy  
 (c) The Preamble  
 (d) Right to Constitutional Remedies  
 [UP PCS Special (Pre) 2008]
53. 'Right to Equality' finds a place in the Constitution under—  
 1. Article 13 2. Article 14  
 3. Article 15 4. Article 16  
 Select the correct answer from the codes given below :  
 Codes :  
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 3  
 (c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) All of these  
 [UP PCS(Pre) 2009]
54. Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution guarantees equality of opportunity to all citizens of India in matters relating to public employment ?  
 (a) Article 15 (b) Article 16(1) and 16(2)  
 (c) Article 16(3)  
 (d) Article 16(3), 16(4) and 16(5)  
 [UP PCS(Main) 2009]
55. Which one among the following pairs of Articles relating to the Fundamental Rights can not be suspended during the enforcement of emergency under Article 359 of the Indian Constitution ?  
 (a) Articles 14 and 15 (b) Articles 16 and 17  
 (c) Articles 20 and 21 (d) Articles 24 and 25  
 [UP PCS(Main) 2009]
56. Which provision relating to the Fundamental Rights is directly related to the exploitation of children ?



- (a) Article 17 (b) Article 19  
(c) Article 23 (d) Article 24  
[UP PCS(Main) 2009]
57. Which of the following is correct ?  
(a) The Nehru Report (1928) had advocated the inclusion of Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India  
(b) The Government of India Act, 1935 referred to Fundamental Rights  
(c) The August Offer, 1940 included the Fundamental Rights  
(d) The Cripps Mission, 1942 referred to Fundamental Rights  
[UP PCS(Main) 2009]
58. Which one of the following writs is issued during the pendency of proceeding in a court ?  
(a) Mandamus (b) Certiorari  
(c) Prohibition (d) Quo Warranto  
[UP PCS(Pre) 2010]
59. The word 'Hindus' in Article 25 of the Constitution of India does not include ?  
(a) Buddhists (b) Jains  
(c) Sikhs (d) Parsees  
[Utt. PSC(Main) 2006]
60. The 44th Amendment in the Constitution of India removed the following right from the category of Fundamental Rights—  
(a) Freedom of speech (b) Constitutional remedies  
(c) Property (d) Freedom of religion  
[MP PSC(Pre) 2008]
61. Which of the following rights does Indian Constitution NOT guarantee ?  
(a) Right of equal home (b) Right to equality  
(c) Right to freedom of religion  
(d) Right to freedom of speech  
[MP PSC(Pre) 2010]
62. Right to Information (RTI) Act aims at to—  
(a) Secure access to information from public authorities  
(b) Provide information to public by a person who has got the information  
(c) Provide information by Government on public place  
(d) Secure information by police from culprits  
[RAS/RTS 2007]
63. Which of the following is NOT a Fundamental Right ?  
(a) Right against Exploitation  
(b) Equal pay for equal work  
(c) Equality before law  
(d) Right to freedom of Religion  
[WB PSC(Pre) 2004]
64. Which of the following courts is responsible for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights ?  
(a) Supreme Court (b) High Court  
(c) Both 'a' and 'b' (d) District Court  
[WB PSC(Pre) 2004]
65. Consider the following statements—  
Right to information is necessary in India because it—  
1. Increases people's participation in administration  
2. Makes administration more accountable to people  
3. Makes administration more innovative  
4. Makes people aware of administrative decision making  
Of the statements—  
(a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct (b) 2, 3 and 4 are correct  
(c) 1, 2 and 4 are correct (d) 1, 3 and 4 are correct  
[TN PSC(Pre) 2009]
66. In the Indian Constitution, the Right to Equality is granted by five Articles. They are :  
(a) Article 13 to Article 17 (b) Article 14 to Article 18  
(c) Article 15 to Article 19 (d) Article 16 to Article 20  
[UPSC 2002]
67. Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the 'heart and soul of the constitution' ?  
(a) Right to freedom of religion  
(b) Right to property (c) Right to equality  
(d) Right to constitutional remedies  
[UPSC 2002]
68. Match List-I (Article of the Constitution) with List-II (Provisions) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists—
- | List-I            | List-II   |
|-------------------|---|
| A. Article 16 (2) | 1. No person can be discriminated against in the matter of public appointment on the ground of race, religion or caste  |
| B. Article 29 (2) | 2. No citizens shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State, or receiving State aid, on grounds of religion, race, caste, language or any of them |
| C. Article 30 (1) | 3. All minorities whether based on religion or language shall have to establish and administer educational institution of their choice  |
| D. Article 31(1)  | 4. No person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law   |
- | Code: A | B | C | D |
|---------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1   | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 1   | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) 4   | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) 4   | 3 | 1 | 2 |
- [UPSC 2002]
69. Match List-I (Article of the Constitution of India) with List-II (Provisions) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists—
- | List-I        | List-II   |
|---------------|---|
| A. Article 14 | 1. The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of laws within the territory of India           |
| B. Article 15 | 2. The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them      |
| C. Article 16 | 3. There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State |
| D. Article 17 | 4. Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden  |
- | Code: A | B | C | D |
|---------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1   | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 2   | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) 4   | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) 4   | 3 | 1 | 2 |
- [UPSC 2004]

70. Which Article of the Constitution of India says, 'No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment' ?  
 (a) Article 24 (b) Article 45  
 (c) Article 330 (d) Article 368 [UPSC 2004]
71. According to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) Act, 1993, who amongst the following can be its Chairman ?  
 (a) Any serving judge of the Supreme Court  
 (b) Any serving judge of the High Court  
 (c) Only a retired Chief Justice of India  
 (d) Only a retired Chief Justice of High Court  
 [UPSC 2004; UP PCS(Main) 2007]
72. The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 was enacted in consonance with which of the following provisions of the Constitution of India ?  
 1. Right to healthy environment, constructed as a part of Right to life under Article 21  
 2. Provision of grants for raising the level of administration in the Scheduled Areas for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes under Article 275(1)  
 3. Powers and functions of Gram Sabha as mentioned under Article 243(A)  
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below :  
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only  
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3 [UPSC 2012]

### Answers

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (a) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (b) 10. (b) 11. (c) 12. (a) 13. (c)  
 14. (c) 15. (d) 16. (d) 17. (a) 18. (a) 19. (c) 20. (d) 21. (e) 22. (a) 23. (a) 24. (c) 25. (c) 26. (d)  
 27. (b) 28. (c) 29. (d) 30. (a) 31. (c) 32. (d) 33. (b) 34. (a) 35. (d) 36. (c) 37. (b) 38. (a) 39. (d)  
 40. (a) 41. (b) 42. (b) 43. (c) 44. (b) 45. (b) 46. (b) 47. (b) 48. (b) 49. (c) 50. (c) 51. (a) 52. (d)  
 53. (c) 54. (b) 55. (c) 56. (d) 57. (a) 58. (b) 59. (d) 60. (c) 61. (a) 62. (a) 63. (b) 64. (c) 65. (a)  
 66. (b) 67. (d) 68. (a) 69. (a) 70. (a) 71. (c) 72. (a)

## 10.I. Directive Principles of State Policy

1. Separation of the judiciary from the executive has been provided in one of the following parts of the Indian Constitution :  
 (a) The Preamble (b) The Fundamental Rights  
 (c) The Directive Principles of State Policy  
 (d) The Seventh Schedule [SSC Grad. 2000]
2. Under the Directive Principles of State Policy, upto what age of children they are expected to be provided free and compulsory education ?  
 (a) 14 years (b) 15 years (c) 16 years (d) 18 years  
 [SSC Grad. 2001]
3. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Directive Principles of the State Policy ?  
 (a) Part I (b) Part III (c) Part IV (d) Part V  
 [SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2007]
4. Which Directive Principle bears the direct impact of Gandhi's moral philosophy ?  
 (a) Equal pay for equal work  
 (b) Provision of free legal aid and advice  
 (c) Prohibition of the slaughter of cows  
 (d) Protection of the moments of historical importance  
 [SSC CPO SI 2008]
5. In which one of the following is promotion of international peace and security mentioned in the Constitution of India ?  
 (a) Preamble to the Constitution  
 (b) Directive Principles of State Policy  
 (c) Fundamental Duties  
 (d) The Ninth Schedule [SCRA 2005]
6. The Articles of the Constitution of India which deal with Directive Principles of State Policy are :  
 (a) 26 to 41 (b) 30 to 45 (c) 36 to 51 (d) 40 to 55  
 [CDS 2004]
7. By which Amendment Act of the Constitution of India were the Directive Principles of the State Policy given precedence over the Fundamental Right wherever they come into conflict ?  
 (a) 40th (b) 42nd (c) 44th (d) 46th  
 [CDS 2005]
8. Which of the following are stated as Directive Principles of State Policy by Article 51 of the Constitution of India ?  
 The State shall endeavour to—  
 1. Promote international peace and security  
 2. Maintain just and honourable relation between nations  
 3. Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration  
 Select the correct answer using the code given below—  
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only  
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3 [CDS 2006]
9. Panchayati Raj System in India is laid down under—  
 (a) Fundamental Rights (b) Fundamental Duties  
 (c) Directive Principles of State Policy  
 (d) Election Commission Act [45th BPSC 2002]
10. 'Equal pay for equal work' has been ensured in the Indian Constitution as one of the—  
 (a) Fundamental Rights  
 (b) Directive Principles of State Policy  
 (c) Fundamental Duties  
 (d) Economic Rights [UP PCS(Main) 2004]
11. The concept of 'Welfare State' is included in which part of the Indian Constitution ?  
 (a) Preamble of the Constitution  
 (b) The Fundamental Rights  
 (c) The Directive Principles of State Policy  
 (d) The Fundamental Duties  
 [UP PCS(Main) 2004; SSC Gr. 2006; RRB 2006; SSC 2009]
12. Which of the following is NOT included in the Directive Principles of State Policy ?  
 (a) Prohibition of liquor (b) Right to work  
 (c) Equal wage for equal work  
 (d) Right to information [UP PCS(Pre) 2006]
13. 'The Directive Principles of State Policy is a cheque which is paid on Bank's convenience'. Who told it ?  
 (a) B.R. Ambedkar (b) K.M. Munshi  
 (c) Rajendra Prasad (d) K.T. Seth  
 [UP PCS(Main) 2007]

14. Which one of the following is a Directive Principle of State Policy ?  
 (a) The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment  
 (b) The State shall not deny to any person equality before law  
 (c) The state shall not discriminate against any person on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth  
 (d) Untouchability enforcement [UP PCS(Main) 2009]
15. The Directive Principles of State Policy are :  
 (a) Justicable (b) Non-justicable  
 (c) Only some of the provisions are justicable  
 (d) None of the above [WB PSC(Pre) 2008]
16. The purpose of the inclusion of Directive Principle of State Policy in the Indian Constitution is to establish :  
 (a) Political democracy (b) Social democracy  
 (c) Gandhian democracy  
 (d) Social and economic democracy [UPSC 2002]
17. Which one of the following Articles of the Directive Principles of State Policy deals with the promotion of international peace and security ?  
 (a) 41 (b) 43 A (c) 48 A (d) 51 [UPSC 2002]
18. Consider the following provisions under the Directive Principles of State Policy as enshrined in the Constitution of India :  
 1. Securing for citizens of India a uniform civil code  
 2. Organizing village Panchayats  
 3. Promoting cottage industries in rural areas  
 4. Securing for all the workers reasonable leisure and cultural opportunities  
 Which of the above are the Gandhian Principles that are reflected in the Directive Principles of State Policy ?  
 (a) 1, 2 and 4 only (b) 2 and 3 only  
 (c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 [UPSC 2012]

### Answers

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (c) 10. (b) 11. (c) 12. (d) 13. (a)  
 14. (a) 15. (b) 16. (d) 17. (d) 18. (b)

## 10.II. Fundamental Duties

1. The chapter on Fundamental Duties includes—  
 (a) Duty to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our freedom movement  
 (b) Duty to vote in General Election  
 (c) Duty to promote the sense of fraternity among the people  
 (d) Duty to stick to the political party on whose ticket one contested election [SSC Sec Off. (Aud.) 2007]
2. How many Fundamental Duties are in the Indian Constitution ?  
 (a) Nine (b) Eleven (c) Twelve (d) Twenty [SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2008]
3. By which Amendment Act the Fundamental Duties of Citizen are included in Indian Constitution ?  
 (a) 42nd Amendment Act (b) 44th Amendment Act  
 (c) 56th Amendment Act (d) 73rd Amendment Act [SCRA 2003; 48-52 BPSC 2008; C PSC 2008; TN PSC 2009]
4. Right to Education Act (2002) was introduced to help which of the following group of society ?  
 (a) Children of age of 6 to 14 years  
 (b) College going teenagers  
 (c) All adults who could not get formal education  
 (d) Those who are interested in technical education  
 (e) Female students studying Senior Secondary School [United Bank of India 2010]
5. Consider the following statements :  
 1. There are eleven Fundamental Duties laid down in the constitution of India for every citizen of India.  
 2. There is no provision in the Constitution of India for direct enforcement of the Fundamental Duties.  
 3. One of the fundamental duties of every citizen of India is to cast his/her vote in General or State elections so as to maintain a vibrant democracy in India.  
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?  
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 only (c) 2 and 3 (d) 3 only [CDS 2005]
6. In which of the following years the Fundamental Duties have been added to the existent Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India ?  
 (a) 1965 (b) 1976 (c) 1979 (d) 1982 [CDS 2009]
7. The 42nd Amendment Act has incorporated into the Constitution of India a new chapter on—  
 (a) Administration of Union Territories  
 (b) Formation of Inter-State Councils  
 (c) Fundamental Duties  
 (d) None of these [44th BPSC 2001]
8. By what term, the ten commandments of 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act are called ?  
 (a) Fundamental Rights (b) Fundamental Duties  
 (c) Panchayati Raj Principles  
 (d) Directive Principles of State Policy [45th BPSC 2002]
9. Which one of the following is a Fundamental Duty in India ?  
 (a) Separation of judiciary from executive  
 (b) To value and preserve the rich heritage of ours composite culture  
 (c) Free and compulsory education for children  
 (d) Abolition of Untouchability [45th BPSC 2002]
10. Which of the following is correctly matched ?  
 (a) Part-II of the Constitution — Fundamental Rights  
 (b) Part-III of the Constitution — Citizenship  
 (c) Part-IVA of the Constitution — Fundamental Duties  
 (d) Part-V of the Constitution — Directive Principles of the State Policy [UP PCS (Main) 2007]
11. Which one of the following is NOT a Fundamental Duty ?  
 (a) To respect the National Anthem  
 (b) To safeguard public property  
 (c) To protect monuments and places of public importance  
 (d) To protect and improve the natural environment [UP PCS(Main) 2007]

12. The Fundamental Duties are mentioned in the following part of the Constitution of India—  
 (a) Part III (b) Part IV (c) Part IV A (d) Part VI  
 [UP PCS(Main) 2008]
13. Which one of the following is incorrect?  
 (a) Fundamental Duties are the part of the Fundamental Rights  
 (b) Fundamental Duties are not a part of the Fundamental Rights  
 (c) Fundamental Duties are enumerated in the Part IV A of Indian Constitution  
 (d) Article 51 A explains 11 duties of every citizen of India  
 [UP PCS(Main) 2009]
14. "It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment." This statement refers to which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India?  
 (a) Article 21 (b) Article 48-A  
 (c) Article 51-A (d) Article 56  
 [Utt. PCS(Pre) 2005]
15. Which Article of Indian Constitution enumerates Fundamental Duties of Indian Citizens?  
 (a) Article 50-A (b) Article 50-B  
 (c) Article 51-A (d) Article 51-B  
 [Utt. PCS(Pre) 2006]
16. In which year Fundamental Duties of citizens were introduced by 42nd Amendment?  
 (a) 1975 (b) 1976 (c) 1977 (d) 1980  
 [Utt. PCS(Main) 2006; WB PCS (Pre) 2007]
17. Which of the following statements regarding the Fundamental Duties contained in the Constitution of India are correct?  
 1. Fundamental Duties can be enforced through writ jurisdiction.  
 2. Fundamental Duties have formed a part of the Constitution of India since its adoption.  
 3. Fundamental Duties have become a part of the Constitution of India in accordance with the recommendations of the Swarna Singh Committee.  
 4. Fundamental Duties are applicable only to citizens of India.  
 Of the statements—  
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct (b) 1, 2 and 4 are correct  
 (c) 2 and 3 are correct (d) 3 and 4 are correct  
 [TN PSC (Pre) 2009; CDS 2010]
18. Under the Constitution of India, which one of the following is NOT a Fundamental Duty?  
 (a) To vote in public elections  
 (b) To develop the scientific temper  
 (c) To safeguard public property  
 (d) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals  
 [UPSC 2011]
19. Which of the following is/are among the Fundamental Duties of citizens laid down in the Indian Constitution?  
 1. To preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture  
 2. To protect the weaker sections from social injustice  
 3. To develop the scientific temper and spirit of inquiry  
 4. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity  
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below :  
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only  
 (c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4  
 [UPSC 2012]

## Answers

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (b) 10. (c) 11. (c) 12. (c) 13. (a)  
 14. (c) 15. (c) 16. (b) 17. (d) 18. (a) 19. (c)

## 11. The Union Executive

### I. The President

1. Where is Raisina Hill?  
 (a) Where Rashtrapati Bhavan is situated  
 (b) The Hill feature in Srinagar, otherwise known as Shankaracharya Hill  
 (c) The place where the Dogra rulers of Jammu and Kashmir built their fort in Jammu  
 (d) The Rock feature at Kanyakumari where Swami Vivekanand's statue was erected  
 [SSC Grad. 2001]
2. The President of India enjoys emergency powers of—  
 (a) two types (b) three types  
 (c) four types (d) five types  
 [SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2007]
3. How many times the President of India can seek re-election to his post?  
 (a) once (b) 2 times  
 (c) 3 times (d) any number of times  
 [SSC Tax Assit. 2008]
4. Which of the following appointments is NOT made by the President of India?  
 (a) Speaker of the Lok Sabha (b) Chief Justice of India  
 (c) Chief of Air Staff (d) Chief of Army  
 [SSC Tax Assit. 2008]
5. In case the President wishes to resign, to whom is he to address his resignation letter?  
 (a) Chief Justice of India (b) Secretary of Lok Sabha  
 (c) Vice President (d) Prime Minister  
 [SSC CPO SI 2008]
6. What is the maximum age limit prescribed for the post of the President of India?  
 (a) 58 years (b) 60 years (c) 62 years  
 (d) There is no maximum age limit  
 [SSC DEO 2009]
7. Rashtrapati Bhawan was designed by—  
 (a) Edward stone (b) Le Corbusier  
 (c) Edwin Lutyens (d) Tarun Dutt  
 [SSC CPO SI 2009]
8. A Presidential Ordinance can remain in force—  
 (a) For three months (b) For six months  
 (c) For nine months (d) Indefinitely  
 [SSC Grad. 2010]
9. Who can initiate impeachment of the President?  
 (a) 1/4th members of either House of the President?  
 (b) Half of the members of either House of the Parliament  
 (c) Half of the state Legislatures  
 (d) 1/3rd members of any State Legislature  
 [SSC Sec. Off. 2010]

10. The President of India is elected by the—  
 (a) members of the Lok Sabha  
 (b) members of both Houses of the Parliament  
 (c) members of the State Legislature  
 (d) by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of the Parliament and State Assemblies [SCRA 2000; CDS 2005; WB PSC (Pre) 2008]
11. To be eligible for election as President of India, a person must have completed the age of—  
 (a) 25 years (b) 30 years  
 (c) 35 years (d) 40 years  
 [RRB Supervisor/IESM(Mumbai) 2006]
12. The President of India is elected by the numbers of an electoral college which does NOT include—  
 (a) The elected members of the Rajya Sabha  
 (b) The elected members of the Lok Sabha  
 (c) The elected members of the State Assemblies  
 (d) The elected members of the State Legislative Councils [NDA 2002]
13. Which one of the following offices is held during the pleasure of the President of India?  
 (a) Vice-President (b) Chief Justice of India  
 (c) Governor of a State (d) Chairman of UPSC  
 [NDA 2004; UP PCS (Main) 2004]
14. The Union Executive of India consists of—  
 (a) The President, Vice-President and the Council of Ministers only  
 (b) The President and Council of Ministers only  
 (c) The President, Vice-President Council of Ministers and Lok Sabha Speaker  
 (d) The President, Prime Minister, Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha Speaker [NDA 2007]
15. With reference to the Presidential election in India, consider the following statements:  
 1. The nomination paper of a candidate for the Presidential election should be signed by at least 50 electors as proposers and another 50 as seconders.  
 2. The prescribed security deposit in the Presidential election is Rs. 25,000.  
 Which of these statement is/are correct?  
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2 [CDS 2004]
16. Consider the following statements—  
 1. The President of India cannot return the Money Bill to the Lok Sabha for reconsideration.  
 2. During the period of National Emergency, the President of India can make ordinances even when Parliament is in session.  
 Which of the statement given above is/are correct?  
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2 [CDS 2006]
17. Who was the President of India at the time of proclamation of emergency in the year 1975?  
 (a) V. V. Giri (b) Giani Zail Singh  
 (c) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad (d) Shankar Dayal Sharma [CDS 2007]
18. Under which Article of the Constitution of India can the President of India be impeached?  
 (a) Article 61 (b) Article 75  
 (c) Article 76 (d) Article 356 [CDS 2007]
19. Consider the following statements:  
 1. The President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Vice-President, resign his office.  
 2. Executive power of the Union is vested in the President.  
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?  
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2 [CDS 2008]
20. Who holds the power to appoint the nominees from Anglo-Indian Community in the Lok Sabha?  
 (a) Minorities Commission (b) President of India  
 (c) Prime Minister (d) Vice-President [44th BPSC 2001]
21. Who is the Executive Head of State in India?  
 (a) President (b) Prime Minister  
 (c) Leader of the opposition  
 (d) Chief Secretary, Government of India [44th BPSC 2001]
22. In India, the President is elected by—  
 (a) Direct Election  
 (b) Single Transferable Vote  
 (c) Proportional Vote System  
 (d) Open Ballot System [44th BPSC 2001]
23. The first President of Independent India hails from—  
 (a) U.P. (b) Andhra Pradesh  
 (c) Bihar (d) Tamil Nadu [45th BPSC 2001]
24. Recommendations to the President of India on the specific Union-State fiscal relations are made by the—  
 (a) Finance Minister (b) Reserve Bank of India  
 (c) Planning Commission (d) Finance Commission [46th BPSC 2004]
25. Who among the following Presidents held office for two consecutive terms?  
 (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan  
 (c) Both 'a' and 'b' (d) Dr. Zakir Hussain [46th BPSC 2004]
26. By which of the following can the President of India be impeached?  
 (a) By the Lok Sabha (b) By the Parliament  
 (c) By the Chief Justice of India  
 (d) By the Prime Minister [47th BPSC 2005]
27. Who among the following is appointed by the President:  
 (a) Attorney General of India  
 (b) Comptroller and Auditor General  
 (c) Governor of a State  
 (d) All of these [UPPCS 2002]
28. Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in India is appointed by the—  
 (a) Chief Justice of Supreme Court  
 (b) Prime Minister  
 (c) President  
 (d) Law Minister [UPPCS 2003]
29. Comptroller and Auditor General of India is appointed by—  
 (a) President  
 (b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
 (c) Chairman of the Planning Commission  
 (d) Finance Minister [UPPCS 2003]

30. The Electoral College which elects the President of India comprises of :
- I. elected members of both the Houses of Parliament
  - II. elected members of the both the Houses of State Legislatures
  - III. elected members of Legislative Assemblies of all the States
  - IV. elected members of the legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Pondichery
- Select the correct answer from the code given below :
- Codes :
- (a) I, III      (b) I, II, III      ~~(c) I, III, IV~~      (d) II, III, IV  
 [UP PCS 2003; UP PCS (Pre) 2004]
31. The vacancy of the office of the President of India must be filled up within—
- (a) 90 days      ~~(b) 6 months~~  
 (c) 1 year  
 (d) within the period decided by the Parliament  
 [UP PCS (Pre) 2004; UP PCS (Main) 2008]
32. Who has the right to seek advisory opinion of the Supreme Court of India, on any question of law ?
- (a) Prime Minister      ~~(b) President~~  
 (c) Any Judge of the High Court  
 (d) All the above      [UP PCS (Pre) 2004]
33. The single instance of the unanimous election of the President of India so far, was the election of—
- (a) Rajendra Prasad      (b) Dr. Radhakrishnan  
 (c) Zakir Hussain      ~~(d) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy~~  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2004]
34. Who among the following is/are appointed by the President of India ?
1. Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission
  - ~~2. Chairman of the Finance Commission~~
  - ~~3. Administrators of the Union Territories~~
- Select the correct answer by using the following codes :
- Codes :
- (a) 1 and 2 are correct      ~~(b) 2 and 3 are correct~~  
 (c) 1 and 3 are correct      (d) Only 1 is correct  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2005]
35. Who among the following is constitutionally empowered to declare a geographical area as a Scheduled Area ?
- (a) Governor      (b) Chief Minister  
 (c) Prime Minister      (d) President  
 [UP PCS (Pre) 2006]
36. 'He represents the nation but does not lead the nation'. This dictum applies on whom of the following ?
- (a) Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
 (b) Chief Justice of India      (c) Prime Minister  
~~(d) President~~      [UP PCS (Main) 2007]
37. Which one of the following has the power to initiate the motion of Impeachment of the President of India ?
- (a) Rajya Sabha      (b) Lok Sabha  
 (c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
~~(d) Both the Houses of the Parliament~~  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2007; NDA 2009]
38. The Constitution authorises the President to make provisions for discharge of duties of Governor in extraordinary circumstances under the—
- ~~(a) Article 160~~      (b) Article 162  
 (c) Article 165      (d) Article 310  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2007]
39. Which one of the following is NOT a constitutional prerogative of the President of India ?
- (a) Returning an ordinary bill for reconsideration  
~~(b) Returning a finance bill for reconsideration~~  
 (c) Dissolving the Lok Sabha  
 (d) Appointing the Prime Minister      [UP PCS (Main) 2007]
40. Given below are two statements—
- Assertion (A) :** The President is the part of the Parliament.  
**Reason (R) :** A Bill passed by the two Houses of the Parliament.
- In the context of the above which one of the following is correct ?
- Codes :
- ~~(a) Both A and R are correct but R is the correct explanation of A~~  
 (b) Both A and R are correct and R is not a correct explanation of A  
 (c) A is true but R is false  
 (d) A is false but R is true      [UP PCS (Main) 2007]
41. The President can be impeached on the grounds of violating the Constitution by :
- (a) The Chief Justice of India  
 (b) The Vice-President of India  
 (c) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
~~(d) The two houses of Parliament~~      [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
42. The power of the President to issue ordinance is a relic of :
- (a) Government of India Act of 1909  
 (b) Government of India Act of 1919  
~~(c) Government of India Act of 1935~~  
 (d) Indian Independence Act, 1947      [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
43. Which of the following types of authorities are attributed to the President of India ?
1. Real and Popular      ~~2. Titular and Dejure~~
  3. Political and Nominal
  - ~~4. Constitutional and Nominal~~
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below :
- Codes :
- (a) 1 and 3      (b) 1 and 4      (c) 2 and 3      ~~(d) 2 and 4~~  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
44. All the executive powers in Indian Constitution are vested with—
- (a) Prime Minister      ~~(b) President~~  
 (c) parliament      (d) Council of Ministers  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
45. The authority to specify as to which castes shall be deemed to be Scheduled Castes rests with the following—
- (a) Commission for Scheduled Castes and Tribes  
 (b) Prime Minister      (c) Governor of the State  
~~(d) President~~      [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
46. Which one of the following is the correct sequence of persons who occupied the office of the President of India right from beginning ?
- (a) C. Rajagopalachari, Rajendra Prasad, Zakir Hussain, V. V. Giri  
 (b) C. Rajagopalachari, Rajendra Prasad, V. V. Giri, Zakir Hussain  
~~(c) Rajendra Prasad, S. Radhakrishnan, Zakir Hussain, V.V. Giri~~  
 (d) Rajendra Prasad, S. Radhakrishnan, V.V. Giri, Zakir Hussain      [UP PCS (Pre) 2009]
47. Election to the office of the President is conducted by—
- (a) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
 (b) The Prime Minister's Office

(c) The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs

~~(d)~~ The Election Commission of India [UP PCS (Main) 2009]

48. **Assertion (A)** : During the term of office no litigation can be instituted in any court of law against the President of India.

**Reason (R)** : President's Office is above the Constitution.

**Codes :**

(a) Both A and R are true but 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 true but R is false

(d) A is false but R is true

[CPSC (Pre) 2008]

49. In the event of a vacancy in the offices of both the President and Vice-President of India, the person who performs the

duty of a President is—

(a) Speaker of Lok Sabha ~~(b)~~ Chief Justice of India

(c) Chairman of Rajya Sabha (d) Attorney General

[RAS/RTS 2003; UP PCS (Main) 2008]

50. According to the Constitution of India, it is the duty of the President of India to cause to be laid before the Parliament which of the following ?

1. The Recommendations of the Union Finance Commission.

2. The Report of the Public Accounts Committee.

3. The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General.

4. The Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 and 4 only

~~(c)~~ 1, 3 and 4 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 [UPSC 2012]

## Answers

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (d) 11. (c) 12. (d) 13. (c)  
 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (c) 17. (c) 18. (a) 19. (c) 20. (b) 21. (a) 22. (b) 23. (c) 24. (d) 25. (a) 26. (b)  
 27. (d) 28. (c) 29. (a) 30. (c) 31. (b) 32. (b) 33. (d) 34. (b) 35. (d) 36. (d) 37. (d) 38. (a) 39. (b)  
 40. (a) 41. (d) 42. (c) 43. (d) 44. (b) 45. (d) 46. (c) 47. (d) 48. (c) 49. (b) 50. (c)

## II. The Vice-President

1. The Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairman of the—

(a) Rajya Sabha (b) Lok Sabha

(c) Planning Commission

(d) National Development Council [SSC Mat. 2008]

2. In case the President wishes to resign, to whom is he to address his resignation letter ?

(a) Chief Justice of India (b) Secretary of Lok Sabha

~~(c)~~ Vice-President (d) Prime Minister

[SSC CPO SI 2008]

3. Who held the office of the Vice-President of India for two consecutive terms ?

(a) Dr. Radhakrishnan (b) Mr. R. Venkataraman

(c) Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma

(d) Mr. V.V. Giri

[SSC CPO SI 2009]

4. Consider the following statements :

1. No formal impeachment is required for the removal of the Vice-President.

2. Dispute regarding election of the Vice-President is referred to the Election Commission.

Which of these statements is / are correct ?

(a) only 1

~~(b)~~ only 2

(c) both 1 and 2

(d) neither 1 nor 2

[SCRA 2003]

5. The Union Executive of India consists of—

(a) The President, Vice-President and the Council of Ministers only

(b) The President and the council of Ministers only

(c) The President, the Vice-President, the Council of Ministers and Lok Sabha Speaker

(d) The President, the Prime Minister, Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha Speaker. [NDA 2007]

6. Which one of the following statements regarding the Vice-President of India Officiating as President is correct ?

(a) He shall continue to be chairman of the Council of States

~~(b)~~ He shall cease to be the chairman of the Council of States

(c) He shall nominate the next-senior-most member of the house to be the chairman of the Council of States

(d) None of the above

[CDS 2000]

7. Consider the following statements—

1. The Vice-President is elected by members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both houses of Parliament.

2. When the Vice-President discharges the functions of the President, he would be entitled to the same emoluments, allowances and privileges to which the President is entitled under the Constitution.

Which of these statements are correct ?

(a) only 1

(b) only 2

~~(c)~~ both 1 and 2

(d) neither 1 nor 2 [CDS 2003]

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Vice-President of India :

1. The Vice-President is elected by an electoral college consisting of all the members of the both houses of the Parliament.

2. The Constitution is silent about a person who is the duties of the Vice-President during the period of vacancy.

Which of these statements is / are correct ?

(a) only 1

(b) only 2

~~(c)~~ both 1 and 2

(d) neither 1 nor 2 [CDS 2004]

9. Which one of the following statement is NOT correct ?

(a) The Vice-President of India holds office for a period of five years

~~(b)~~ The Vice-President of India can be removed by a single majority of votes passed in the Rajya Sabha only

(c) The Vice-President of India continues to be in office even after the expiry of his term till his successor takes over

(d) The Supreme Court of India has to take into all disputes with regard to the election of the Vice-President of India [CDS 2007]

10. Consider the following Vice-Presidents of India—
- |                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. V. V. Giri  | 2. G.S. Pathak     |
| 3. B. D. Jatti | 4. M. Hidayatullah |
- Which one of the following is the correct chronology of their tenures?
- (a) 1-2-3-4 (b) 2-1-3-4  
(c) 2-1-4-3 (d) 1-2-4-3 [CDS 2009]
11. Who is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha ?
- (a) The President (b) The Vice-President  
(c) The Prime Minister (d) The Speaker [45th BPSC 2002]
12. Which of the following statements about the Vice-President of India are NOT correct ?
- In order to be Vice-President a person must be qualified for election as a member of the House of the People.
  - A member of the State Legislative can seek election to that office.
  - The term of the office of the Vice-President is the same as that of the President
  - He can be removed through a formal impeachment.
- Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :
- Codes :
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 1 and 4 (d) 3 and 4 [UP PCS (Main) 2005]
13. The proposal relating to dismissal of the Vice-President can be presented in—
- (a) Any House of the Parliament  
(b) The Rajya Sabha (c) The Lok Sabha  
(d) None of these [UP PCS (Main) 2007]
14. Which of the following Vice-Presidents was NOT appointed as President of the country ?
- (a) Justice Mohammad Hidayatullah  
(b) R. Venkatraman  
(c) Krishnakant  
(d) Dr. Zakir Hussain [RAS/RTS 2003]
15. The resolution for removing the Vice-President of India can be moved in the :
- (a) Lok Sabha alone  
(b) Either House of Parliament  
(c) Joint sitting of Parliament  
(d) Rajya Sabha alone [UPSC 2004]
16. Who among the following have held the office of the Vice-President of India ?
- Mohammad Hidayatullah
  - Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad
  - Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
  - Shankar Dayal Sharma
- Codes :
- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1 and 4  
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 3 and 4 [UPSC 2008]

### Answers

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (a) 11. (b) 12. (c) 13. (b)  
14. (c) 15. (d) 16. (b)

### III. The Prime Minister

1. Who was the first woman to become the Prime Minister of a country ?
- (a) Golda Meir (b) Margaret Thatcher  
(c) Indira Gandhi  
(d) Sirimavo Bhandharnaike [SSC Grad. 2004; CDS 2004; UP PCS Special (Pre) 2004]
2. In India, the Prime Minister remains in office so long as he enjoys the—
- (a) Support of armed forces  
(b) Confidence of Rajya Sabha  
(c) Confidence of Lok Sabha  
(d) Support of the people [SSC Grad. 2006]
3. Which party provided two Prime Ministers in two year's time ?
- (a) B.J.P. (b) Janata Party  
(c) Janata Dal  
(d) Samajwadi Janata Party [SSC CPO SI 2008]
4. What is the tenure of the Prime Minister of India ?
- (a) Conterminous with the tenure of the Lok Sabha  
(b) Conterminous with the tenure of the President  
(c) As long as he enjoys the support of a majority in the Lok Sabha  
(d) Five Years [SSC Tax Assit. 2009]
5. Who among the following is the Chairman of the National Integration Council ?
- (a) The President (b) The Vice-President  
(c) The Prime Minister  
(d) The Chief Justice of India [SCRA 2000]
6. Consider the following statements—
- The resignation of the Prime Minister means the resignation of the whole cabinet.
  - It is on the advice of Prime Minister that the President summons and prorogues Parliament and dissolve the Lok Sabha
- Which of these statements are correct ?
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2 [CDS 2003]
7. Who of the following became Prime Minister of India without becoming a Union Cabinet Minister ?
- (a) Chaudhary Charan Singh  
(b) H.D. Deve Gowda  
(c) Morarji Desai (d) I.K. Gujral [CDS 2003]
8. Who was the Prime Minister of India when the Anti-Defection Bill was passed ?
- (a) Indira Gandhi (b) Rajiv Gandhi  
(c) V. P. Singh (d) H.D. Deve Gowda [CDS 2006; WB PSC (Pre) 2008]
9. Who among the following Indian Prime Ministers resigned before facing a vote of no-confidence in the Lok Sabha ?
- (a) Chandra Sekhar (b) Morarji Desai  
(c) Chaudhary Charan Singh (d) V. P. Singh [CDS 2010]
10. 'Shakti-Sthal' is related to whom ?
- (a) Smt. Indira Gandhi (b) Rajiv Gandhi  
(c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru [46th BPSC 2004]



11. It was withdrawal of support by the Congress (I) which was responsible for the resignation of—  
 (a) Charan Singh (b) Chandra Shekhar  
 (c) H.D. Deve Gowda (d) All of these [UP PCS(Main) 2004]
12. Which one of the following Prime Minister never faced the Parliament during the tenure?  
 (a) Chandra Sekhar (b) V.P. Singh  
 (c) Chaudhary Charan Singh (d) Atal Behari Vajpayee [UP PCS(Main) 2008]
13. The office of the Deputy Prime Minister—  
 (a) was created under the original Constitution  
 (b) is an extra-constitutional growth  
 (c) was created by 44th Amendment  
 (d) was created by 85th Amendment [UP PCS(Main) 2009]
14. Who exercises the actual executive power under the Parliamentary form of Government?  
 (a) Parliament (b) Prime Minister  
 (c) President (d) Bureaucracy [MP PSC(Pre) 2004]
15. The Union Ministers hold office during the pleasure of .....  
 (a) The President (b) The Prime Minister  
 (c) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India  
 (d) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha [WB PSC (Pre) 2007]
16. Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India?  
 (a) L. K. Advani (b) Moraraji Desai  
 (c) Charan Singh (d) Sardar Ballabhbhai Patel [WB PSC(Pre) 2008]
17. Consider the following statements:  
 1. Jawaharlal Nehru was in his fourth term as Prime Minister of India at the time of his death.  
 2. Jawaharlal Nehru represented Rai Bareilly constituency as a Member of Parliament.  
 3. The first non-congress Prime Minister of India assumed the office in the year 1977.  
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?  
 (a) 1 only (b) 3 only  
 (c) 1 and 2 (d) 1 and 3 [UPSC 2007]
18. The Prime Minister of India, at the time of his/her appointment  
 (a) need not necessarily be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament but must become a member of one of the Houses within six months  
 (b) need not necessarily be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament but must become a member of the Lok Sabha within six months  
 (c) must be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament  
 (d) must be a member of the Lok Sabha [UPSC 2012]

### Answers

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (a) 11. (d) 12. (c) 13. (b)  
 14. (b) 15. (a) 16. (d) 17. (d) 18. (a)

## IV. The Council of Ministers

1. The Council of Ministers does NOT include—  
 (a) Cabinet Ministers (b) Ministers of State  
 (c) Ministers without Portfolio  
 (d) Cabinet Secretary [SSC Tax Assit. 2008]
2. The Union Cabinet is personally responsible to—  
 (a) The Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha  
 (b) The President of India (c) The Lok Sabha only  
 (d) The Electorate [RRB Supervisor/IESM (Mumbai) 2006]
3. The Union Executive of India consists of—  
 (a) The President, Vice-President and the Council of Ministers only  
 (b) The President and the Council of Ministers only  
 (c) The President, the Vice-President, the Council of Ministers and Lok Sabha Speaker  
 (d) The President, The Prime Minister, Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha Speaker [NDA 2007]
4. Who was the first Foreign Minister of free India?  
 (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) Gulzari Lal Nanda  
 (c) Lal Bahadur Shastri (d) John Mathai [NDA 2008]
5. If the Finance Minister fails to get the Annual Budget passed in the Lok Sabha, the Prime Minister is expected to—  
 (a) Compel the Finance Minister to resign  
 (b) Submit the resignation of his/her cabinet  
 (c) Refer it to the Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament  
 (d) Form another cabinet with different members [CDS 2003]
6. The Council of Ministers of Indian Union is collectively responsible to the—  
 (a) President (b) Prime Minister  
 (c) Rajya Sabha (d) Lok Sabha [CDS 2003]
7. With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:  
 1. The Council of Ministers of the Union are responsible to both the Houses of Parliament  
 2. The President of India cannot appoint any one as Union Minister not recommended by Prime Minister  
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?  
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) neither 1 nor 2 [CDS 2005]
8. Who was the Defence Minister of India during the Indo-China War of 1962?  
 (a) R. N. Thapar (b) Govind Ballabh Pant  
 (c) V. K. Krishna Menon (d) Jagjivan Ram [CDS 2007]
9. In which one of the following Ministries, the Census Organisation has been functioning on a permanent footing since 1961?  
 (a) Home Affairs  
 (b) Health and Family Welfare  
 (c) Human Resource Development  
 (d) Social Justice and Empowerment [CDS 2007]
10. Who is called the Father of Indian economic reform?  
 (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) Indira Gandhi  
 (c) Manmohan Singh (d) None of these [47th BPSC 2005]
11. Which one of the following provisions of the Indian Constitution deals with the appointment and dismissal of the Council of Ministers?  
 (a) Article 70 (b) Article 72  
 (c) Article 74 (d) Article 75 [UP PCS 2003]

12. Which of the following amendments of the Indian Constitution restricts the size of the Union Ministry ?  
 (a) 78th Amendment (b) 88th Amendment  
 (c) 90th Amendment (d) 91st Amendment  
 [UP PCS(Main) 2004]
13. Which one of the following is NOT a department in the Ministry of Human Resource Development ?  
 (a) Department of Elementary Education and Literacy  
 (b) Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education  
 (c) Department of Technical Education  
 (d) Department of Woman and Child Development  
 [UP PCS(Pre) 2006]
14. Which one of the following motions can the Council of Ministers of India move ?  
 (a) No Confidence Motion (b) Censure Motion  
 (c) Adjournment Motion (d) Confidence Motion  
 [UP PCS(Pre) 2006]
15. The member of Lok Sabha members who can table a 'No Confidence Motion' against the Council of Ministers is—  
 (a) 30 (b) 40 (c) 50 (d) 60  
 [UP PCS(Main) 2009]
16. The first Law Minister of Independent India was—  
 (a) M.C. Sitalwar (b) B.R. Ambedkar  
 (c) Kailashnath Katju (d) Rafi Ahmad Kidwai  
 [UP PCS(Main) 2006]
17. 'Cabinet' means—  
 (a) All Ministers in the Governance  
 (b) Ministers with Cabinet Rank  
 (c) Cabinet Ministers and their Secretaries  
 (d) Minister of State  
 [UP PCS(Main) 2006]
18. To whom is the Council of Ministers responsible ?  
 (a) Parliament (b) President  
 (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha  
 (d) Speaker of Lok Sabha and Chairman of Rajya Sabha  
 [MP PSC(Pre) 2010]
19. According to Indian Constitution, the Union Ministers hold office during the pleasure of—  
 (a) The President (b) The Prime Minister  
 (c) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
 (d) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India  
 [WB PSC(Pre) 2007; SSC Mat. 2008]
20. Survey of India is under the Ministry of—  
 (a) Defence  
 (b) Environment and Forests  
 (c) Home Affairs  
 (d) Science and Technology  
 [UPSC 2003]
21. Archaeological Survey of India is an attached office of the Department/Ministry of—  
 (a) Culture (b) Tourism  
 (c) Science and Technology  
 (d) Human Resource Development  
 [UPSC 2004]
22. Under which one of the Ministries of the Government of India does the Food and Nutrition Board work ?  
 (a) Ministry of Agriculture  
 (b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare  
 (c) Ministry of Human Resource Development  
 (d) Ministry of Rural Development  
 [UPSC 2005]
23. Who among the following have been the Union Finance Minister of India ?  
 1. V. P. Singh 2. R. Venkataraman  
 3. Y.B. Chavan 4. Pranab Mukherjee  
 Select the correct answer by using the codes given below :  
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 3 and 4  
 (c) 2 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4  
 [UPSC 2007]
24. Assertion (A) : The Council of Ministers in the Union of India is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.  
 Reason (R) : The member of both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha are eligible to be the Ministers of the Union Government.  
 Codes :  
 (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  
 [UPSC 2007]
25. Which of the following Constitution Amendment Acts seeks that the size of the Council of Ministers at the Centre and in a State must not exceed 15% of the total number of members in the Lok Sabha and the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly of that state respectively ?  
 (a) 91st (b) 93rd (c) 95th (d) 97th  
 [UPSC 2007]
26. Which one of the following Constitutional Amendments state that the total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total numbers of the house of the people ?  
 (a) 90th (b) 91st (c) 92nd (d) 93rd  
 [UPSC 2009]
27. With reference to Union Government, consider the following statements :  
 1. The number of Ministers at the Centre on 15th August 1947 was 18  
 2. The number of Ministers at the Centre at present is 48  
 Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct ?  
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2  
 [UPSC 2009]
28. Under the administration of which one of the following is the Department of Atomic Energy ?  
 (a) Prime Minister's Office  
 (b) Cabinet Secretary  
 (c) Ministry of Power  
 (d) Ministry of Science and Technology  
 [UPSC 2009]

Answers

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (c) 11. (d) 12. (d) 13. (c)  
 14. (d) 15. (c) 16. (b) 17. (b) 18. (b) 19. (a) 20. (d) 21. (a) 22. (c) 23. (d) 24. (b) 25. (a) 26. (b)  
 27. (c) 28. (a)

## 12. The Attorney General, Comptroller and Auditor-General (CAG) etc

- The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India acts as the chief accountant and auditor for the—  
(a) Union Government (b) State Governments  
(c) Union and State Governments  
(d) Neither Union nor State Governments  
[SSC Grad. 2003]
- What is period of appointment of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India?  
(a) 6 years (b) upto 65 years of age  
(c) 6 years or 65 years of age whichever is earlier  
(d) upto 64 years of age  
[SSC Grad. 2005]
- Who is the highest civil servant of the Union Government?  
(a) Attorney General (b) Cabinet Secretary  
(c) Home Secretary  
(d) Principal Secretary to the P.M.  
[SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2006]
- The Attorney-General of India is appointed by—  
(a) The President of India (b) The Prime Minister  
(c) The Chief Justice of India  
(d) The UPSC  
[RRB Supervisor/IESM (Mumbai) 2006]
- In India, the Comptroller-General of Accounts presents a detailed analytical review of Union Government Accounts to the Finance Ministry every—  
(a) Year (b) Six months  
(c) Three Months (d) Month  
[CDS 2002]
- Consider the following statements—  
Attorney General of India can—  
1. take part in the proceedings of the Lok Sabha  
2. be a member of a committee of the Parliament  
3. speak in the Lok Sabha  
4. vote in the Lok Sabha  
Which of these statements is/are correct?  
(a) 1 only (b) 2 and 4  
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 3  
[CDS 2003, UPSC 2013]
- Consider the following statements with respect to Attorney-General of India—  
1. He is appointed by the President.  
2. He must have the same qualification as are required by a Judge of Supreme Court  
3. In the performance of his duties he shall have the right of audience in all courts of India.  
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?  
(a) 1 only (b) 1 and 3 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3  
[CDS 2009]
- Who advises the Government of India on legal matters?  
(a) Attorney General  
(b) Chief Justice of Supreme Court  
(c) Chairman, Law Commission  
(d) None of these  
[44th BPS 2001]
- Comptroller and Auditor-General of India is appointed by:  
(a) President  
(b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
(c) Chairman of the Planning Commission  
(d) Finance Minister  
[UP PCS 2003]
- Who among the following can participate in the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament?  
(a) Vice-President (b) Solicitor General  
(c) Chief Justice (d) Attorney General  
[UP PCS(Main) 2005]
- Who is known as the first Law Officer of India?  
(a) Chief Justice of India (b) Law Minister of India  
(c) Attorney General of India  
(d) Solicitor General of India  
[UP PCS (Pre) 2006]
- Who is known as the second Law Officer of India?  
(a) Chief Justice of India (b) Law Minister of India  
(c) Attorney General of India  
(d) Solicitor General of India  
[UP PCS (Pre) 2006]
- The Comptroller and Auditor General is appointed by the President. He can be removed:  
(a) By the President  
(b) On an address from both Houses of Parliament  
(c) By the Supreme Court  
(d) On the recommendation of the President by the Supreme Court  
[UP PCS (Pre) 2006]
- The Attorney General of India is a legal advisor to—  
(a) The President of India (b) The Prime Minister  
(c) Lok Sabha (d) Government of India  
[UP PCS(Main) 2008]
- Who is called the Guardian of Public Purse?  
(a) President  
(b) Comptroller and Auditor-General  
(c) Parliament (d) Council of Ministers  
[UP PCS(Main) 2008]
- Comptroller and Auditor-General of India is a friend and guide of—  
(a) Select Committee (b) Estimate Committee  
(c) Prime Minister  
(d) Public Accounts Committee  
[UP PCS(Main) 2008]
- Which non-member can participate in the business of either House of Parliament?  
(a) The Vice President (b) The Solicitor General  
(c) The Attorney General  
(d) The Chief Justice of India  
[WB PSC(Pre) 2008]
- Consider the following statements about the Attorney-General of India:  
1. He is appointed by the President of India.  
2. He must have the same qualifications as are required for a judge of the Supreme Court.  
3. He must be a member of either House of Parliament.  
4. He can removed by impeachment by Parliament.  
Which of these statements are correct?  
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3  
(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 3 and 4  
[UPSC 2000]
- Which one of the following duties is NOT performed by Comptroller and Auditor General of India?  
(a) To audit and report on all expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India  
(b) To audit and report on all expenditure from the Contingency Funds and Public Accounts  
(c) To audit and report on all trading, manufacturing, profit and loss accounts  
(d) To control the receipt and issue of public money, and to ensure that the public revenue is lodged in the exchequer  
[UPSC 2001, UP PCS(Main) 2004]

### Answers

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (d) 8. (a) 9. (a) 10. (d) 11. (c) 12. (d) 13. (a)  
14. (d) 15. (b) 16. (d) 17. (c) 18. (a) 19. (d)

## 13. The Union Legislature

### I. The Parliament

1. What can be the maximum interval between two Sessions of Parliament ?  
 (a) 3 months (b) 4 months  
 (c) 6 months (d) 9 months  
*[SSC Grad. 2000, SSC Grad. 2004, SSC Grad. 2005, SSC Grad. 2008, TN PSC (Pre) 2009]*
2. How are legislative excesses of Parliament and State Assemblies checked ?  
 (a) Intervention from President/Governor  
 (b) No-Confidence motions  
 (c) Judicial review  
 (d) General elections *[SSC Grad. 2001]*
3. Which of the following non-member of Parliament has the right to address it ?  
 (a) Attorney General of India  
 (b) Solicitor General of India  
 (c) Chief Justice of India  
 (d) Chief Election Commissioner *[SSC Grad. 2003]*
4. In order to be recognised as an official Opposition Group in the Parliament, how many seats should it have ?  
 (a) 1/3 rd of the total strength  
 (b) 1/4th of the total strength  
 (c) 1/6th of the total strength  
 (d) 1/10th of the total strength *[SSC Grad. 2005]*
5. Which functionary can be invited to give his opinion in the Parliament?  
 (a) Attorney-General of India  
 (b) Chief Justice of India  
 (c) Chief Election Commissioner of India  
 (d) Comptroller and Auditor-General of India  
*[SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2006]*
6. Age of a candidate to contest Parliamentary election should not be lesser than :  
 (a) 18 years (b) 21 years  
 (c) 25 years (d) 26 years  
*[SSC Grad. 2008]*
7. The most important feature of the Indian Parliament is that :  
 (a) it is the Union Legislature in India  
 (b) it also comprises of the President  
 (c) it is bicameral in nature  
 (d) the Upper House of the Parliament is never dissolved  
*[SSC Tax Assit. 2008]*
8. Japan's Parliament is known as—  
 (a) Diet (b) Dail (c) Yuan (d) Shora  
*[SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2008]*
9. Who said, 'Parliamentary system provides a daily as well as a periodic assessment of the Government' ?  
 (a) B. R. Ambedkar (b) B. N. Rau  
 (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru (d) Rajendra Prasad  
*[SSC Tax Assit. 2009]*
10. How many members of the Anglo-Indian Community can be nominated by the President of India to the Parliament ?  
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 5 (d) 8  
*[SSC Sec. Off. 2010]*
11. Chinese Parliament is known as—  
 (a) National People's Congress  
 (b) National Assembly  
 (c) The National Parliament of China  
 (d) The House of Democracy of China  
 (e) None of these *[SBI Clerk 2008]*
12. With reference to Indian Parliament, consider the following statements—  
 1. A member of Lok Sabha can not be arrested by police under any case when the Parliament is in session.  
 2. Members of Indian Parliament have the privilege of exemption from attendance as witnesses in the law courts.  
 Which of these statements is/are correct ?  
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
 (c) both 1 and 2 (d) neither 1 nor 2  
*[NDA 2003]*
13. Who can initiate impeachment proceedings against the President of India ?  
 (a) Only Lok Sabha (b) Only Rajya Sabha  
 (c) Either House of the Parliament  
 (d) Any Legislative Assembly *[NDA 2003]*
14. Consider the following statements :  
 1. The expenditure to be incurred by the Government and the revenue to be collected by way of taxes must be approved by both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.  
 2. The charge of impeachment against the President of India can be brought about by any House of the Parliament.  
 Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct ?  
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2  
*[CDS 2005]*
15. Which of the following has the powers to create a new all India Service ?  
 (a) Parliament  
 (b) Union Public Service Commission  
 (c) Union Cabinet  
 (d) Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions  
*[CDS 2006]*
16. Until Parliament by law otherwise provide which one of the following constitutes quorum of meeting of either House of the Parliament ?  
 (a) One-tenth of the total number of members of the House  
 (b) One-fourth of the total number of members of the House  
 (c) One-third of the total number of members of the House  
 (d) Two-third of the total number of members of the House  
*[CDS 2006]*
17. Union Parliament was attacked by terrorists on—  
 (a) 2nd December, 2001 (b) 11th December, 2001  
 (c) 13th December, 2001 (d) 11th September, 2001  
*[UP PCS 2002; 46th BPSC 2004; TN PSC (Pre) 2009]*

18. A proclamation of emergency must be placed before the Parliament for its approval—  
 (a) within 1 month (b) within 2 months  
 (c) within 6 months (d) within 1 year  
*[UP PCS (Main) 2004]*
19. Sovereignty of Indian Parliament is restricted by—  
 (a) Powers of the President of India  
 (b) Judicial review  
 (c) Leader of the opposition  
 (d) Powers of the Prime Minister of India  
*[UP PCS (Main) 2004]*
20. The quorum of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha is—  
 (a) 1/5th of the total membership  
 (b) 1/6th of the total membership  
 (c) 1/8th of the total membership  
 (d) 1/10th of the total membership  
*[UP PCS (Main) 2004; UP PCS (Main) 2008]*
21. The Indian Parliament consists of—  
 (a) Lok Sabha only  
 (b) Lok Sabha and the President  
 (c) Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha  
 (d) the President, Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha  
*[UP PCS (Main) 2004; SSC Mat. 2008]*
22. Economic Survey is presented in Parliament every year—  
 (a) before the presentation of budget for the coming year  
 (b) after the presentation of budget for the coming year  
 (c) after the presentation of finance bill  
 (d) and has no relation with the presentation of budget  
*[UP PCS (Main) 2004]*
23. Who will decide the Office of Profit?  
 (a) President and Governor  
 (b) Union Parliament  
 (c) Supreme Court  
 (d) Union Public Service Commission  
*[UP PCS (Pre) 2006]*
24. Which one of the following bills must be passed by each House of the Indian Parliament separately by special majority?  
 (a) Ordinary Bill (b) Money Bill  
 (c) Finance Bill  
 (d) Constitutional Amendment Bill  
*[UP PCS (Main) 2007]*
25. Which one of the following has the power to initiate the Motion of Impeachment of the President of India?  
 (a) Both the Houses of the Parliament  
 (b) Lok Sabha  
 (c) Rajya Sabha  
 (d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
*[UP PCS (Main) 2007]*
26. If a member of Parliament becomes disqualified for membership, the decision of his removal is taken by—  
 (a) Chief Election Commissioner  
 (b) President of India on the advice of Council of Ministers  
 (c) President of India on enquiry by a Supreme Court Judge  
 (d) President in accordance with the opinion of the Election Commission  
*[UP PCS (Main) 2008]*
27. Who decides dispute regarding disqualification of Members of Parliament?  
 (a) The President (b) The Concerned House  
 (c) The Election Commission  
 (d) The President in consultation with the Election Commission  
*[UP PCS (Main) 2008]*
28. Where was the first Parliamentary form of Government formed?  
 (a) Britain (b) Belgium  
 (c) France (d) Switzerland  
*[MP PSC (Pre) 2004]*
29. Secretariat of Parliament of India is—  
 (a) Under Minister of Parliamentary Affairs  
 (b) Under President  
 (c) Independent of the Government  
 (d) Under the Supreme Court  
*[MP PSC (Pre) 2010]*
30. Which non-member can participate in the business of either House of Parliament?  
 (a) The Vice-President (b) The Solicitor General  
 (c) The Attorney-General  
 (d) The Chief Justice of India  
*[WB PSC (Pre) 2008; 48th-52nd BPSC 2008]*
31. Which of the following statement correctly describes a 'hung Parliament'?  
 (a) A Parliament in which no party has a clear majority  
 (b) The Prime Minister has resigned but the Parliament is not dissolved  
 (c) The Parliament lacks the quorum to conduct business  
 (d) A lame duck Parliament  
*[WB PSC (Pre) 2008]*
32. The Union Budget is laid before the two Houses of Parliament in accordance with Article No. ... of Indian Constitution:  
 (a) 73 (b) 112 (c) 360 (d) 370  
*[WB PSC (Pre) 2008]*
33. The Parliament can make any law for the whole or any part India for implementing International treaties:  
 (a) with the consent of all the State  
 (b) with the consent of the majority of States  
 (c) with the consent of the States concerned  
 (d) without the consent of any State  
*[UPSC 2000; UP PSC (Pre) 2006]*
34. In what ways does the Indian Parliament exercise control over the administration?  
 (a) Through Parliamentary Committees  
 (b) Through Consultative Committees of various ministers  
 (c) By making the administrations send periodic reports  
 (d) By compelling the executive to issue writs  
*[UPSC 2001]*
35. Match List-I (Country) with List-II (Name of Parliament) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists—
- | List-I         |   | List-II            |   |
|----------------|---|--------------------|---|
| A. Netherlands |   | 1. Diet            |   |
| B. Ukraine     |   | 2. States General  |   |
| C. Poland      |   | 3. Supreme Council |   |
| D. Japan       |   | 4. Sejm            |   |
| Code: A        | B | C                  | D |
| (a) 4          | 1 | 2                  | 3 |
| (b) 2          | 3 | 4                  | 1 |
| (c) 4          | 3 | 2                  | 1 |
| (d) 2          | 1 | 4                  | 3 |
- [UPSC 2005]*

36. Who of the following shall cause every recommendation made by the Finance Commission to be laid before each House of Parliament ?
- (a) The President of India  
(b) The Speaker of Lok Sabha  
(c) The Prime Minister of India  
(d) The Union Finance Minister

[UPSC 2010]

37. Which one of the following is responsible for the preparation and presentation of Union Budget to the Parliament ?
- (a) Department of Revenue  
(b) Department of Economic Affairs  
(c) Department of Financial Services  
(d) Department of Expenditure

[UPSC 2010]

**Answers**

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (a) 9. (a) 10. (b) 11. (a) 12. (c) 13. (c)  
14. (c) 15. (a) 16. (a) 17. (c) 18. (a) 19. (b) 20. (d) 21. (d) 22. (a) 23. (b) 24. (d) 25. (a) 26. (d)  
27. (d) 28. (a) 29. (a) 30. (c) 31. (a) 32. (b) 33. (d) 34. (a) 35. (b) 36. (a) 37. (b)

**II. Rajya Sabha (The Council of States)**

1. Who is competent to dissolve the Rajya Sabha ?
- (a) The Chairman, Rajya Sabha  
(b) The President  
(c) The Joint-Session of Parliament  
(d) None

[SSC Grad. 2003; SSC Grad. 2004]

2. Rajya Sabha enjoys more power than the Lok Sabha in the case of—

- (a) Money bills (b) None-money bills  
(c) Setting up of new All India Services  
(d) Amendment of the Constitution

[SSC Grad. 2003]

3. The tenure of the Rajya Sabha is—

- (a) 2 years (b) 5 years  
(c) 6 years (d) Permanent

[SSC Gr. 2006]

4. What is the term of a member of the Rajya Sabha ?

- (a) 3 years (b) 4 years (c) 5 years (d) 6 years

[NDA 2007; SSC Mat. 2008; Nabard Bank Officers 2010]

5. The Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairman of the—

- (a) Rajya Sabha (b) Lok Sabha  
(c) Planning Commission  
(d) National Development Council

[SSC Mat. 2008]

6. The Rajya Sabha is dissolved after—

- (a) Every five years (b) Every six years  
(c) On the advice of the Prime Minister  
(d) None of these

[SSC CPO SI 2008]

7. The upper house of Indian Parliament is known as—

- (a) The Rajya Sabha (b) The Lok Sabha  
(c) The National Assembly (d) The Indian Parliament  
(e) None of these

[SBI Clerk 2008]

8. Who is the Chairman of Rajya Sabha ?

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

[45th BPSC 2002]

9. Which is the House where the Chair person is not the member of that House ?

- (a) Rajya Sabha (b) Lok Sabha  
(c) Legislative Council (d) Legislative Assembly

[46th BPSC 2004; 48th-52nd BPSC 2008]

10. How many members are nominated by the President in the Rajya Sabha ?

- (a) 2 (b) 10 (c) 12 (d) 15

[47th BPSC 2005; RRB Supervisor/IESM(Mumbai) 2006]

11. According to our Constitution, the Rajya Sabha—

- (a) is dissolved once in 2 years  
(b) is dissolved every 5 years  
(c) is dissolved every 6 years  
(d) is not subject of dissolution

[48th-52nd BPSC 2006]

12. The quorum of Rajya Sabha is—

- (a) 1/5th of the total membership  
(b) 1/6th of the total membership  
(c) 1/8th of the total membership  
(d) 1/10th of the total membership

[UP PCS(Main) 2004]

13. The resolution for the removal of the Vice-President of India can be proposed in—

- (a) Lok Sabha only (b) Rajya Sabha only  
(c) Joint Session of Parliament  
(d) Any House of Parliament

[UP PCS(Main) 2004]

14. Which one of the following is presided over by one who is not its member ?

- (a) Vidhan Sabha (b) Council of Ministers  
(c) Lok Sabha (d) Rajya Sabha

[UP PCS(Main) 2004]

15. Rajya Sabha can delay the Finance Bill sent for its consideration by the Lok Sabha for a maximum period of—

- (a) One year (b) One month  
(c) Fourteen days (d) Seven days

[UP PCS (Pre) 2006]

16. What could be the maximum time limit of 'Zero Hour' ?

- (a) 30 minutes (b) 1 hour  
(c) 2 hours (d) Indefinite period

[UP PCS (Main) 2007]

17. Which one of the following cannot be dissolved but can be abolished ?

- (a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha  
(c) State Legislative Assemblies  
(d) None of these

[UP PCS(Main) 2007]

18. Which one of the following states has the lowest number of elected members in the Rajya Sabha ?

- (a) Jharkhand (b) Chhattisgarh  
(c) Jammu and Kashmir (d) Himachal Pradesh

[UP PCS (Main) 2008]

19. Consider the following statements with respect to qualification to become the member of Rajya Sabha and select the correct answer from the codes given below—

1. should be at least 30 years of age  
2. should be registered as a voter on the list of voters in the State from which the candidates is to be elected  
3. should not hold office of profit under the State

Codes :

- (a) 1 and 2 are correct (b) 1 and 3 are correct  
(c) 2 and 3 are correct (d) 1, 2 and 3 are correct

[MP PSC (Pre) 2008]

20. What is the fixed strength of Rajya Sabha ?

- (a) 210 (b) 220 (c) 230 (d) 250

[MP PSC (Pre) 2010]

21. How is Rajya Sabha dissolved ?  
 (a) At the end of Chairman's tenure  
 (b) President dissolves after 5 years  
 (c) Dissolved with Lok Sabha automatically  
 (d) None of the above [MP PSC(Pre) 2010]
22. In which House of the Parliament, the Presiding Officer is not a member of the House ?  
 (a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha  
 (c) Vidhan Sabha (d) Vidhan Parishad [WB PSC(Pre) 2008]
23. Which of the following special powers have been conferred on the Rajya Sabha by the Constitution of India?  
 (a) To change the existing territory of a State and to change the name of the State  
 (b) To pass a resolution empowering the Parliament to make laws in the State List and to create one or more All India Services  
 (c) To amend the election procedure of the President and to determine the pension of the President after his/her retirement  
 (d) To determine the functions of the Election Commission and the determine the number of Election Commissioners [UPSC 2012]

### Answers

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (c) 11. (d) 12. (d) 13. (d)  
 14. (d) 15. (c) 16. (b) 17. (d) 18. (d) 19. (d) 20. (d) 21. (d) 22. (b) 23. (b)

### III. Lok Sabha (The House of the People)

1. Which are the two states (other than U.P.) having the highest representation in Lok Sabha ?  
 (a) Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh  
 (b) Tamil Nadu and Bihar  
 (c) Bihar and West Bengal  
 (d) Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh [SSC Grad. 2005]
2. The first mid-term elections for Lok Sabha were held in—  
 (a) 1962 (b) 1971 (c) 1977 (d) 1980  
 [SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2008]
3. The Speaker's vote in the Lok Sabha is called—  
 (a) Casting Vote (b) Sound Vote  
 (c) Direct Vote (d) Indirect Vote  
 [SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2008]
4. As per the Constitution of India, how many members are represented by the Union Territories in the Lok Sabha ?  
 (a) 18 (b) 20 (c) 22 (d) 24  
 [SCRA 2007]
5. The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha, as stipulated in the Constitution of India, is—  
 (a) 500 (b) 525 (c) 550 (d) 552  
 [NDA 2001; CDS 2005; RRB Supervisor/IESM (Mumbai) 2006; MP PSC (Pre) 2008]
6. The number of Anglo-Indians who can be nominated by the President to the Lok Sabha is—  
 (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5  
 [RRB Supervisor/IESM (Mumbai) 2006]
7. Union Budget is always presented first in—  
 (a) The Lok Sabha (b) The Rajya Sabha  
 (c) Joint Session of the Parliament  
 (d) Meeting of the Union Cabinet  
 (e) The State Assemblies  
 [SBI Clerk 2008; Bank of India PO 2008]
8. In the Lok Sabha, unless there is a quorum, the Speaker should not conduct the proceedings, To ensure this—  
 (a) The Speaker usually counts the heads at the beginning of everyday's first session  
 (b) The Parliamentary Secretariat keeps a watch on the attendance in the House and informs the Speaker  
 (c) The attendance register kept at the entrance is monitored  
 (d) The Speaker relies only on the members to bring to his notice the lack or a quorum [CDS 2002]
9. The Council of Ministers of Indian Union is collectively responsible to the—  
 (a) President (b) Prime Minister  
 (c) Rajya Sabha (d) Lok Sabha [CDS 2003]
10. Which of the following States elect only one member of the Lok Sabha ?  
 (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Manipur  
 (c) Sikkim (d) Tripura [CDS 2005]
11. The allocation of seats in the present Lok Sabha is based on which one of the following Census ?  
 (a) 1971 (b) 1981 (c) 1991 (d) 2001  
 [CDS 2006]
12. Consider the following statements—  
 1. The total elective membership of the Lok Sabha is distributed among the States on the basis of the population and area of the State.  
 2. The 84th Amendment Act of the Constitution of India lifted the freeze on the delimitation of constituencies imposed by the 42nd Amendment.  
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?  
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2  
 [CDS 2010]
13. Who holds the power to appoint the nominees for Anglo-Indian Community in the Lok Sabha ?  
 (a) Minorities Commission (b) President of India  
 (c) Prime Minister (d) Vice-President  
 [44th BPSC 2001]
14. What is the minimum age laid down for a candidate to seek election to the Lok Sabha ?  
 (a) 18 years (b) 21 years  
 (c) 25 years (d) None of these  
 [45th BPSC 2002; SSC Grad. 2005; RRB Supervisor/IESM (Mumbai) 2006]
15. Who is NOT entitled to take part in the activities of Lok Sabha ?  
 (a) The Comptroller and auditor General of India  
 (b) The Attorney General of India  
 (c) The Solicitor General  
 (d) The Secretary to President of India [46th BPSC 2004]
16. The statewise allocation of seats in Lok Sabha is based on the 1971 Census. Upto which year does this remain intact ?  
 (a) 2011 (b) 2021 (c) 2026 (d) 2031  
 [47th BPSC 2005]

17. The quorum of Lok Sabha is—  
 (a) 1/5th of the total membership  
 (b) 1/6th of the total membership  
 (c) 1/8th of the total membership  
 (d) 1/10th of the total membership  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2004; SSC DEO 2009]
18. The 84th Amendment Act has frozen the total number of existing seats in the Lok Sabha on the basis of 1971 Census. They shall remain unaltered till the first Census to be taken after the year—  
 (a) 2010 (b) 2015  
 (c) 2021 (d) 2026  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2005]
19. Which one of the following States has the highest number of reserve seats for the Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha?  
 (a) Bihar (b) Uttar Pradesh  
 (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Gujarat  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2005]
20. Rajya Sabha can delay the Finance Bill sent for its consideration by the Lok Sabha for a maximum period of—  
 (a) One year (b) One month  
 (c) Fourteen days (d) Seven days  
 [UP PCS (Pre) 2006]
21. To be officially recognised by the Speaker of Lok Sabha as an Opposition Group, a Party or coalition of Parties must have at least—  
 (a) 50 members (b) 60 members  
 (c) 80 members (d) 1/3rd of total members of the Lok Sabha  
 [UP PCS (Pre) 2006]
22. The State of Uttar Pradesh accounts for—  
 (a) 60 Lok Sabha seats (b) 70 Lok Sabha seats  
 (c) 80 Lok Sabha seats (d) 90 Lok Sabha seats  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2007]
23. What could be the maximum time limit of 'Zero Hour' in the Lok Sabha?  
 (a) 30 minutes (b) 1 hour  
 (c) 2 hours (d) Indefinite period  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2007; SSC Tax Assit. 2009]
24. Out of 543 Lok Sabha Constituencies, how many Lok Sabha Constituencies are from the States?  
 (a) 525 (b) 528 (c) 530 (d) 532  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2007]
25. The first female Speaker of Lok Sabha is—  
 (a) Vijay Laxmi Pandit (b) Sucheta Kripalani  
 (c) Tarkeshwari Sinha (d) Meira Kumar  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
26. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha addresses his letter of resignation to the—  
 (a) Prime Minister of India (b) President of India  
 (c) Vice President of India  
 (d) Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
27. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha can be removed by—  
 (a) A resolution of the Lok Sabha passed by a majority of the members of the House  
 (b) Two third majority of the members of the House  
 (c) Order of the President  
 (d) Simple majority of the Parliament  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
28. The number of Lok Sabha members who can table a 'No Confidence Motion' against the Council of Ministers is:  
 (a) 30 (b) 40  
 (c) 50 (d) 60  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2009]
29. According to the Article 82 of the Constitution of India, the allocation of seats in Lok Sabha to the States is on the basis of the ..... census.  
 (a) 1961 (b) 1971  
 (c) 1981 (d) 1991  
 [MP PCS (Pre) 2008]
30. What is the fix number of members of Lok Sabha?  
 (a) 444 (b) 541  
 (c) 543 (d) 545  
 [MP PCS (Pre) 2010]
31. Finance Bill of Indian Government is presented in—  
 (a) Upper House (b) Lower House  
 (c) Legislative Council (d) Legislative Assembly  
 [MP PCS (Pre) 2010]
32. The Opposition Party status is accorded to a political Party in the Lok Sabha only if it captures at least :  
 (a) 5% seats (b) 10% seats  
 (c) 15% seats (d) 20% seats  
 [WB PCS (Pre) 2008]
33. The total number of Lok Sabha seats is :  
 (a) 500 (b) 520  
 (c) 543 (d) 620  
 [TN PCS (Pre) 2009]
34. The term of the Lok Sabha :  
 (a) cannot be extended under any circumstances  
 (b) can be extended by six months at a time  
 (c) can be extended by one year at a time during the proclamation of emergency  
 (d) can be extended for two years at a time during the proclamation of emergency  
 [UPSC 2002]
35. Which of the following Constitutional Amendments are related to raising the number of members of Lok Sabha to be elected from the State?  
 (a) 6th and 22nd (b) 13th and 38th  
 (c) 7th and 31st (d) 11th and 42nd  
 [UPSC 2003]
36. Which one of the following is the largest (area-wise) Lok Sabha Constituency?  
 (a) Kangra (b) Laddakh  
 (c) Kachchh (d) Bhilwara [UPSC 2008]

## Answers

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (a) 7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (d) 10. (c) 11. (a) 12. (c) 13. (b)  
 14. (c) 15. (d) 16. (c) 17. (d) 18. (d) 19. (c) 20. (c) 21. (a) 22. (c) 23. (b) 24. (c) 25. (d) 26. (d)  
 27. (a) 28. (c) 29. (b) 30. (d) 31. (b) 32. (b) 33. (c) 34. (c) 35. (c) 36. (b)



#### IV. Officers of Parliament : Speaker (Lok Sabha), Chairman (Rajya Sabha)

- The Speaker's vote in the Lok Sabha is called—  
(a) Casting Vote (b) Sound Vote  
(c) Direct Vote (d) Indirect Vote  
[SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2008]
- Who among the following forms the Advisory Committees of the Parliament?  
(a) Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
(b) Vice-President of India  
(c) Minister of Parliamentary Affairs  
(d) President of India  
(e) None of these  
[SBI Clerk 2008]
- The Chairperson of the Lok Sabha is designated as—  
(a) Chairman (b) Speaker  
(c) Vice-President (d) President  
[SBI Clerk 2008]
- Consider the following statements—  
1. Salary and allowances of the Speaker of Lok Sabha are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.  
2. In the Warrant of Precedence, the Speaker of Lok Sabha ranks higher than all the Union Cabinet Ministers other than Prime Minister.  
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?  
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2  
[NDA 2008]
- The Speaker of Lok Sabha can resign his office by addressing his resignation to—  
(a) the President (b) the Prime minister  
(c) the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
(d) the Chief Justice of India  
[NDA 2009; SSC Grad. 2010]
- Which one of the following statements is correct?  
The Speaker of Lok Sabha can be removed by a resolution passed by—  
(a) A majority of all the then members of Lok Sabha  
(b) A majority of the then members of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha  
(c) Two-thirds majority of the total members of the Lok Sabha  
(d) Two-thirds majority of the Lok Sabha members present and voting  
[CDS 2005]
- Who among the following was not elected for two terms as the Speaker of Lok Sabha?  
(a) G.M.C. Balayogi (b) N. Sanjiva Reddy  
(c) Balram Jakhar (d) Baliram Bhagat  
[CDS 2006]
- The first Speaker against whom a motion of no-confidence was moved in the Lok Sabha was—  
(a) Balram Jhakar (b) G.V. Mavalankar  
(c) Hukum Singh (d) K. S. Hegde  
[UP PCS Special (Pre) 2004]
- The Speaker of Lok Sabha can be removed from his office before the expiry of his term—  
(a) by the President on the recommendation of Prime Minister  
(b) if the Lok Sabha passes a resolution to this effect  
(c) if the Lok Sabha and Prime Minister so decide  
(d) if both the Houses of Parliament pass a resolution to this effect  
[UP PCS (Pre) 2007]
- Who decides whether a bill is a Money bill or not?  
(a) The President (b) The Speaker  
(c) The Finance Secretary (d) The Finance Minister  
[UP PCS (Pre) 2007; SSC Mat. 2008]
- The first woman to be the Speaker of Lok Sabha is—  
(a) Vijay Lakshmi Pandit (b) Sarojini Naidu  
(c) Indira Gandhi (d) Meira Kumar  
[UP PCS (Main) 2007]
- Who of the following presides over the Joint Session of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in India?  
(a) President of India (b) Vice-President of India  
(c) Prime Minister of India  
(d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
[UP PCS (Main) 2008]
- The function of the Pro-tem Speaker is to—  
(a) Conduct the proceedings of the House in the absence of Speaker  
(b) Swearing members  
(c) Officiate as Speaker when the Speaker is unlikely to be elected  
(d) Only check if the election certification of the members are in order  
[UP PCS (Pre) 2010]
- Who was the first Speaker of first Lok Sabha?  
(a) G.V. Mavalankar (b) M.A. Ayyangar  
(c) Hukum Singh (d) G.S. Dhillon  
[Ut. PSC (Main) 2006; UPSC 2007; CDS 2009]
- Who was the first Speaker to discard the official wig and presided over the House wearing the Gandhi Cap?  
(a) Satya Narayan Sinha (b) Rajendra Prasad  
(c) G.V. Mavalankar (d) N. Sanjiva Reddy  
[MP PSC (Pre) 2010]
- Who among the following was never the Lok Sabha Speaker?  
(a) K.V.K. Sundaram (b) G.S. Dhillon  
(c) Baliram Bhagat (d) Hukum Singh  
[UPSC 2004]

#### Answers

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (d) 8. (b) 9. (b) 10. (b) 11. (d) 12. (d) 13. (b)  
14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (a)

#### V. Sessions & Sittings, Parliamentary Proceedings

- A money bill passed by the Lok Sabha is deemed to have been passed by the Rajya Sabha also when no action is taken by the Upper House (Rajya Sabha) within—  
(a) 10 days (b) 14 days (c) 20 days (d) 30 days  
[SSC Grad. 2000]
- What can be maximum interval between two Sessions of Parliament?  
(a) 3 months (b) 4 months  
(c) 6 months (d) 9 months  
[SSC Grad. 2000]
- Bill of which of the following categories can be initiated only in Lok Sabha?  
(a) Ordinary Bill (b) Private members Bill  
(c) Money Bill (d) Constitution Amendment Bill  
[SSC Grad. 2002; NDA 2003]

4. Who decides whether a bill is a Money Bill or not ?  
 (a) Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
 (b) The President  
 (c) The Prime Minister  
 (d) The Parliamentary Select Committee  
*[SSC Grad. 2006; UP PCS (Pre) 2007; SSC Mat. 2008; NDA 2009]*
5. By which Bill the Government propose collection of revenues for a year ?  
 (a) Economic Bill (b) Finance Bill  
 (c) Supplementary Bill (d) None of these  
*[SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2007]*
6. Who calls the Joint Session of the two Houses of the Parliament ?  
 (a) The President (b) The Prime Minister  
 (c) The Lok Sabha Speaker (d) The Vice President  
*[SCRA 2005; SSC DEO 2008]*
7. No confidence Motion against the Union Council of Ministers can be initiated—  
 (a) in the Rajya Sabha only (b) in the Lok Sabha only  
 (c) both in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha  
 (d) in the State Assemblies  
*[SSC DEO 2008]*
8. Which of the following is true regarding 'No Confidence Motion' in the Parliament ?  
 1. There is no mention of it in the Constitution.  
 2. A period of six months must lapse between the introduction of one 'No Confidence Motion' and another.  
 3. At least 100 persons must support such a motion before it is introduced in the House.  
 4. It can be introduced in the Lok Sabha only  
 (a) 2 and 4 (b) 1, 2, 3 and 4  
 (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 4  
*[SSC Tax Assit. 2009]*
9. What is 'Zero Hour' ?  
 (a) When the proposals of the opposition are raised  
 (b) When matters of utmost importance are raised  
 (c) Interval between the morning and afternoon sessions  
 (d) When a Money Bill is introduced in Lok Sabha  
*[RRB Mahendru (Patna) TC 2006]*
10. Which of the following Ministries prepares its own budget and presents in the Parliament every year ?  
 (a) Finance Ministry (b) Railway Ministry  
 (c) Ministry of Defence  
 (d) Ministry of Home Affairs  
 (e) None of these  
*[Bank of India Clerk 2008]*
11. As we all know, the Ministry of Finance every year prepares the Union Budget and presents it to the Parliament. Which of the following is/are the elements of the Union Budget ?  
 1. Estimates of revenue and capital receipts  
 2. Ways and means to raise the revenue  
 3. Estimates of expenditure  
 (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
 (c) Only 3 (d) All 1, 2 and 3  
 (e) None of these  
*[Bank of India PO 2008]*
12. A Money Bill in the Indian Parliament can be introduced only with the recommendation of the—  
 (a) President (b) Prime Minister  
 (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha  
 (d) Union Finance Minister  
*[NDA 2002]*
13. When a Bill is referred to a joint sitting of both the Houses of Indian Parliament, it has to be passed by—  
 (a) a simple majority of members present and voting  
 (b) Three-fourths majority of members present and voting  
 (c) Two-thirds majority of the House  
 (d) Absolute majority of the total membership of the Houses  
*[CDS 2002]*
14. If a Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha is not returned by the Rajya Sabha within 14 days, then—  
 (a) Lok Sabha will reconsider it  
 (b) Money Bill will be rejected  
 (c) President will summon a joint meeting of both the Houses to discuss it  
 (d) The bill will be sent to the President for his signature and consent  
*[CDS 2004]*
15. Consider the following statements—  
When Lok Sabha is dissolved,  
 1. A Bill pending in Rajya Sabha which has not been passed by Lok Sabha lapses.  
 2. A Bill pending in Lok Sabha lapses.  
 3. A Bill passed by both Houses but pending assent of the President of India does not lapse.  
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?  
 (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only  
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3  
*[CDS 2006]*
16. Consider the following statements :  
 1. A Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha).  
 2. The Council of States (Rajya Sabha) can not reject a Money Bill nor amend it.  
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?  
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2  
*[CDS 2007]*
17. 'Zero Hour' in political jargon refers to—  
 (a) day when no business in Parliament is done  
 (b) suspended motion  
 (c) adjourned time  
 (d) question-answer session  
*[45th BPSC 2002]*
18. A bill presented in Parliament becomes an Act after—  
 (a) It is passed by both the Houses  
 (b) The President has given his assent  
 (c) The Prime Minister has signed it  
 (d) The Supreme Court has declared it to be within the competence of Union Parliament  
*[48th-52nd BPSC 2008]*
19. Which one of the following motions has contextual relationship with the Union Budget—  
 (a) Censure motion (b) Call attention motion  
 (c) Cut motion (d) Adjournment motion  
*[UP PCS 2002]*
20. The first joint meeting of both the Houses of the Indian Parliament was held in connection with—  
 (a) Dowry abolition Bill (b) Hindu Code Bill  
 (c) Bank Nationalisation Bill  
 (d) Gold Control Bill  
*[UP PCS Special (Pre) 2004]*
21. 'Votes on Account' permits Union Government to—  
 (a) go for public loan  
 (b) borrow money from the Reserve Bank of India  
 (c) give grants in aid to States  
 (d) withdraw money from Consolidated Fund of India for specific purpose  
*[UP PCS (Main) 2004]*

22. In the event of the Upper House rejecting a Constitutional Amendment Bill passed by the Lower House—  
 (a) The Bill have to be dropped  
 (b) A joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament may be convened to consider and pass the bill  
 (c) The Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both the Houses of Parliament if the Lok Sabha passes it again by a two-third majority  
 (d) The bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both the Houses of Parliament despite the disapproval of the Bill by the Upper House [UP PCS (Main) 2004]
23. The provisions related to Official Language of India can be amended by—  
 (a) Simple majority (b) Minimum 2/3 majority  
 (c) Minimum 3/4 majority  
 (d) Cannot be amended [UP PCS (Main) 2005]
24. The Indian Parliament cannot legislate on a subject of State List unless—  
 1. The President of India directs to do so  
 2. The Rajya Sabha passes a resolution that it is necessary to do so in national interest  
 3. The Speaker of Vidhan Sabha certifies that the legislation is necessary  
 4. There is national emergency  
 Considering the above statements, select the correct answer from the codes given below :  
**Codes :**  
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4  
 (c) 1 and 2 (d) 2 and 4 [UP PCS (Main) 2005]
25. Prior sanction of the President of India is required before introducing the bill, in the Parliament on :  
 1. Formation of new State  
 2. Affecting taxation in which States are interested  
 3. Altering the boundaries of the States  
 4. Money bill  
 Considering the above statements, select the correct answer from the codes given below :  
**Codes :**  
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4  
 (c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) All of the above [UP PCS (Main) 2005]
26. The stages in the normal financial legislation include—  
 1. Presentation of the Budget  
 2. Discussion on the Budget  
 3. Passing of Appropriation Bill  
 4. Vote on Account  
 5. Passing of the Finance Bill  
 Select the correct answer from the codes given below :  
**Codes :**  
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 3 and 5  
 (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 5 [UP PCS (Main) 2005]
27. Rajya Sabha can delay the Finance Bill sent for its consideration by the Lok Sabha for a maximum period of :  
 (a) One year (b) One month  
 (c) Fourteen days (d) Seven days [UP PCS (Pre) 2006]
28. What could be the maximum time limit of 'Zero Hour' ?  
 (a) 30 minutes (b) 1 hour  
 (c) 2 hours (d) Indefinite period [UP PCS (Main) 2007]
29. The Golden Jubilee of Indian Parliament was celebrated on—  
 (a) 1-1-1997 (b) 15-8-1997  
 (c) 26-1-2002 (d) 13-5-2002 [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
30. Who of the following presides over the Joint Session of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha in India ?  
 (a) President of India (b) Vice President of India  
 (c) Prime Minister  
 (d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
31. At which of the following stages general discussion on a Bill takes place in the Lok Sabha ?  
 (a) During introduction of the Bill  
 (b) During second reading  
 (c) During report stage  
 (d) During third stage [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
32. Which one of the following statement is correct ?  
 (a) Money Bill is introduced in Rajya Sabha  
 (b) Money Bill is introduced in Lok Sabha  
 (c) It can be introduced in either of the Houses of the Parliament  
 (d) It cannot be introduced in Lok Sabha [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
33. The provision for the Calling Attention Notices has restricted the scope of which of the following ?  
 (a) Short duration discussion  
 (b) Question hour  
 (c) Adjournment motion  
 (d) Zero hour [UP PCS (Pre) 2010]
34. A bill may be introduced in which House of Parliament ?  
 (a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha  
 (c) Either House of Parliament  
 (d) None of these [MP PCS (Pre) 2010]
35. The Union Budget is laid before the two Houses of Parliament in accordance with Article No. .... of Indian Constitution.  
 (a) 73 (b) 112 (c) 360 (d) 370 [WB PCS (Pre) 2008]
36. Which one of the following statements about a Money Bill is NOT correct ?  
 (a) A Money Bill can be tabled in either House of Parliament  
 (b) The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the final authority to declare whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not  
 (c) The Rajya Sabha must return a Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha and send it for consideration within fourteen days  
 (d) The President can not return a Money Bill to the Lok Sabha for reconsideration [UPSC 2000]
37. The Speaker can stop a member of Parliament from speaking and let another member speak. This phenomenon is known as :  
 (a) decorum (b) crossing the floor  
 (c) interpellation (d) yielding the floor [UPSC 2000]

38. Consider the following statements :
1. The joint sitting of the two Houses of the Parliament in India is sanctioned under Article 108 of the Constitution.
  2. The first joint sitting of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha was held in the year 1961.
  3. The second joint sitting of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha was held to pass the Banking services Commission (Repeal) Bill.

Which of these statement is correct ?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3  
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3 [UPSC 2003]

39. Which one of the following Bills must be passed by each House of the Indian Parliament separately by special majority ?

- (a) Ordinary Bill (b) Money Bill  
(c) Constitution Amendment Bill  
(d) Finance Bill [UPSC 2003; UP PCS (Main) 2007]

40. With reference to Indian Parliament, which one of the following is NOT correct ?

- (a) The Appropriation Bill must be passed by both the Houses of Parliament before it can be enacted into law  
(b) No money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under the appropriation made by the Appropriation Act

- (c) Finance Bill is required for proposing new taxes but no other Bill/ Act is required for making changes in the rates of taxes which are already under operation  
(d) No Money Bill can be introduced except on the recommendation of the President [UPSC 2004]

41. What is the difference between 'Vote on Account' and 'Interim Budget' ?

1. The provision of a 'Vote on Account' is used by a regular Government, while an 'Interim Budget' is a provision used by a caretaker Government.  
2. A 'Vote on Account' only deals with the expenditure in Government's budget, while an 'Interim Budget' includes both expenditure and receipts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None [UPSC 2011]

42. A deadlock between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha for a joint sitting of the Parliament during the passage of

1. Ordinary Legislation 2. Money Bill  
3. Constitution Amendment Bill

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3 [UPSC 2012]

**Answers**

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (a) 9. (b) 10. (b) 11. (d) 12. (a) 13. (a)  
14. (d) 15. (d) 16. (c) 17. (d) 18. (b) 19. (c) 20. (a) 21. (d) 22. (a) 23. (b) 24. (d) 25. (d) 26. (d)  
27. (c) 28. (b) 29. (d) 30. (d) 31. (b) 32. (b) 33. (a) 34. (c) 35. (b) 36. (a) 37. (d) 38. (d) 39. (c)  
40. (a) 41. (b) 42. (b)

**VI. Parliamentary Committees**

1. Which of the following standing committees of Parliament has no MP from Rajya Sabha ?

- (a) Public Accounts Committee  
(b) Committee on Public Undertakings  
(c) Committee on Government Assurance  
(d) Estimates Committee [SSC Grad. 2001, SSC Grad. 2003]

2. The Parliamentary Committee which scrutinises the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India is—

- (a) Estimates Committee (b) Select Committee  
(c) Public Accounts Committee  
(d) None of these [SSC CPO SI 2009]

3. Who among the following forms the Advisory Committee of the Parliament ?

- (a) Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
(b) Vice President of India  
(c) President of India  
(d) Minister of Parliamentary Affairs  
(e) None of these [SBI Clerk 2008]

4. The Committee of Parliament on Official Language comprises the members—

- (a) 20 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha  
(b) 10 from Lok Sabha and 20 from Rajya Sabha  
(c) 10 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha  
(d) 20 from Lok Sabha and 20 from Rajya Sabha [CDS 2003]

5. Which one of the following is NOT a Parliamentary Committee ?

- (a) Committee on Public Accounts  
(b) Committee on Public Undertakings

- (c) Committee on Estimates  
(d) Demands for Grants Committee [CDS 2007]

6. Consider the following statements :

1. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs constitutes Committee of Members of both the House of Parliament.  
2. The main purpose of these committee is to provide a forum for formal discussion between the Government and Members of Parliament and Programmes of the Government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2 [CDS 2008]

7. Which one of the following is the largest committee of the Parliament ?

- (a) The Public Accounts Committee  
(b) The Estimates Committee  
(c) The Committee on Public Undertakings  
(d) The Committee on Petitions [CDS 2009]

8. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists—

List-I

List-II

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| A. Public Accounts Committee            | 1. Adhoc Committee      |
| B. Committee on Petitions               | 2. Standing Committee   |
| C. Joint Committee on Stock Market Scam | 3. Financial Committee  |
| D. Department Committee                 | 4. Functional Committee |

Code : A B C D

- (a) 1 4 3 2  
(b) 2 3 4 1  
(c) 3 4 1 2  
(d) 4 2 1 3 [UP PCS (Main) 2005]

9. Which of the following are the Financial Committees of Parliament in India ?

1. Public Accounts Committee
2. Estimates Committee
3. Committee on Public Undertakings

Select the correct answer from the code given below :

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

[UP PCS (Main) 2007; SSC CPO SI 2008]

10. In which of the following Committees there is no representation of Rajya Sabha ?

- (a) Public Accounts Committee

- (b) Committee on Public Undertakings  
(c) Committee on Government Assurance  
(d) Estimates Committee

[UP PCS (Pre) 2010]

11. Which of the following is NOT a tool of Parliamentary control over Public expenditures ?

- (a) Public Accounts Committee  
(b) Comptroller and Auditor General of India  
(c) Estimates Committee  
(d) Committee on Public Undertakings

[Utt. PSC (Pre) 2005]

## Answers

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (d) 10. (d) 11. (b)

## 14. The Union Judiciary : Supreme Court

1. What does the 'Judicial Review' function of the Supreme Court mean ?

- (a) Review its own judgement  
(b) Review the functioning of Judiciary in the country  
(c) Examine the constitutional validity of the laws  
(d) Undertake periodic review of the constitution

[SSC Grad. 2005]

2. The disputes regarding the election of the President and Vice-President of India are decided by the—

- (a) Parliament (b) Election Commission  
(c) Supreme Court (d) High Court

[SSC Grad. 2006]

3. How many types of writs can be issued by the Supreme Court ?

- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 6

[SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2007]

4. The Supreme Court of India enjoys—

- (a) original jurisdiction (b) advisory jurisdiction  
(c) appellate and advisory jurisdictions  
(d) original, appellate and advisory jurisdictions

[SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2007]

5. What makes the Judiciary the guardian of the Constitution ?

- (a) Independence (b) Service conditions  
(c) Salary (d) Judicial Review

[SSC Tax Assit. 2009]

6. In the Supreme Court of India the number of Judges including the Chief Justice is now .....

- (a) 20 (b) 21 (c) 25 (d) 31  
(e) None of these

[SBI Clerk 2008; Bank of India PO 2008]

7. On which of the following grounds can a judge of the Supreme Court be impeached ?

1. Violation of the Constitution
2. Proved misbehaviour
3. In capacity to act as a judge

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

[NDA 2009]

8. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) may be linked with:

- (a) Judicial review (b) Judicial activism  
(c) judicial intervention (d) Judicial sanctity

[NDA 2010]

9. Who holds the power to increase the number of judges in the Supreme Court ?

- (a) Prime Minister (b) President  
(c) Parliament (d) Ministry of law

[44th BPSC 2001]

10. When there is a vacancy in the office of the President and the vice-President at the same time, the office is held temporarily by—

- (a) The Prime Minister  
(b) The Chief Justice of India  
(c) The Speaker of Lok Sabha  
(d) None of these

[48th-52nd BPSC 2008; SSC CPO SI 2009]

11. Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in India is appointed by the—

- (a) Chief Justice of Supreme Court  
(b) Prime Minister (c) President  
(d) Law Minister

[UP PCS 2003]

12. Who has the right to seek advisory opinion of the Supreme Court of India, on any question of law ?

- (a) Prime Minister (b) President  
(c) Any judge of the High Court  
(d) All the above

[UP PCS (Pre) 2004]

13. The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and the States falls under its :

- (a) Advisory jurisdiction (b) Appellate jurisdiction  
(c) Constitutional jurisdiction  
(d) Original jurisdiction

[UP PCS (Pre) 2004]

14. Sovereignty of Indian Parliament is restricted by :

- (a) Powers of the President of India  
(b) Judicial review  
(c) Powers of the Prime Minister of India  
(d) Leader of the Opposition

[UP PCS (Main) 2004]

15. Who of the following Chief Justices of India acted as the President of India also ?

- (a) Justice M. Hidayatullah (b) Justice P. N. Bhagwati  
(c) Justice Mehar Chand Mahajan  
(d) Justice B. K. Mukherjee

[UP PCS (Main) 2004]

16. The Indian Constitution provides for the appointment of Adhoc Judges in :

- (a) Supreme Court (b) High Court  
(c) District and Session Courts  
(d) All of these

[UP PCS (Main) 2004]

17. Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in connection with Constitutional cases ?  
 (a) Article 131 (b) Article 132  
~~(c) Article 132 read with Article 134 A~~  
 (d) Article 133 read with Article 134 A [UP PCS (Main) 2004]
18. Which one of the following is correct about the Supreme Court regarding its judgement ?  
~~(a) It can change the judgement~~  
 (b) It can not change the judgement  
 (c) Only the Chief Justice of India can change the judgement  
 (d) Only the Ministry of Law can change the judgement [UP PCS (Main) 2005]
19. Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court are determined by :  
 (a) Pay Commission appointed by the President  
 (b) Law Commission ~~(c) Parliament~~  
 (d) Council of Ministers [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
20. Which of the following courts in India is / are known as the Court(s) of Records ?  
 (a) The High Courts only (b) The Supreme Court only  
~~(c) The High Courts and Supreme Court~~  
 (d) The District Courts [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
21. Which one of the following subjects comes under the common jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the High Court ?  
 (a) Mutual disputes among States  
 (b) Dispute between Centre and States  
~~(c) Protection of the Fundamental Rights~~  
 (d) Protection from the violation of the Constitution [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
22. The system of Judicial Review exists in—  
 (a) India only (b) U.K. only  
 (c) U.S.A. only ~~(d) India and U.S.A.~~ [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
23. Which Article of the Constitution permits the Supreme Court to review its own judgement or order ?  
~~(a) Article 137~~ (b) Article 138  
 (c) Article 139 (d) Article 140 [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
24. Who is the custodian of Indian Constitution ?  
 (a) President (b) Parliament  
 (c) Council of Ministers ~~(d) Supreme Court~~ [MP PSC (Pre) 2010]
25. Who has the right to transfer any case anywhere in India ?  
 (a) President ~~(b) Supreme Court~~  
 (c) High Court (d) None of these [MP PSC (Pre) 2010]
26. Which of the following is true for Indian Judicial System ?  
 (a) It is controlled by the Parliament  
 (b) The Supreme Court of India is controlled by the Parliament and the High Courts are controlled by the State Legislature  
~~(c) It is an independent institution~~  
 (d) None of the above [WB PSC (Pre) 2007]
27. Who is the final authority to interpret the Constitution ?  
 (a) The President (b) The Parliament  
 (c) The Lok Sabha ~~(d) The Supreme Court~~ [WB PSC (Pre) 2008]
28. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is appointed by :  
 (a) The President alone  
 (b) The President on the recommendation of the Prime Minister  
~~(c) The President in consultation with the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts~~  
 (d) The President on the recommendation of Law Commission [WB PSC (Pre) 2008]
29. The Supreme Court of India was set up by the :  
~~(a) Regulating Act, 1773~~ (b) Pitt's India Act, 1784  
 (c) Charter Act, 1813 (d) Charter Act, 1833 [TN PSC (Pre) 2009]
30. The Supreme Court of India tenders advice to the President on a matter of law or fact :  
 (a) on its own initiative  
~~(b) only if he seeks such advice~~  
 (c) only if the matter relates to the Fundamental Rights of citizens  
 (d) only if the issue poses a threat to the unity and integrity of the country [UPSC 2001]
31. The Constitution (98th Amendment) Act is related to :  
 (a) empowering the centre to levy and appropriate service tax  
~~(b) the constitution of the National Judicial Commission~~  
 (c) readjustment of electoral constituencies on the basis of the population Census 2001  
 (d) the demarcation of new boundaries between states [UPSC 2005]
32. Who was the Chief Justice of India when Public Interest Litigation (PIL) was introduced to the Indian Judicial System ?  
 (a) M. Hidayatullah (b) A. M. Ahmadi  
~~(c) P. N. Bhagwati~~ (d) A. S. Anand [UPSC 2006]
33. Consider the following statements :  
 The Supreme Court of India tenders advice to the President of India on matters of law or fact  
 1. on its own initiative (on any matter of larger public interest)  
 2. if he seeks an advice  
 3. only if the matter relates to the Fundamental Rights of the citizens  
 Which of the statements given above is / are correct ?  
 (a) 1 only ~~(b) 2 only~~ (c) 3 only (d) 1 and 2 [UPSC 2010]
34. Which of the following are included in the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court ?  
 1. A dispute between the Government of India and one or more States.  
 2. A dispute regarding elections to either House of the Parliament or that of Legislature of a State.  
 3. A dispute between the Government of India and a Union Territory.  
 4. A dispute between two or more States  
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below :  
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3 ~~(c) 1 and 4~~ (d) 3 and 4 [UPSC 2012]

### Answers

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (d) 6. (d) 7. (d) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (b) 11. (c) 12. (b) 13. (d)  
 14. (b) 15. (a) 16. (d) 17. (c) 18. (a) 19. (c) 20. (c) 21. (c) 22. (d) 23. (a) 24. (d) 25. (b) 26. (c)  
 27. (d) 28. (c) 29. (a) 30. (b) 31. (b) 32. (c) 33. (b) 34. (c)

## 15. The State Executive

### I. The Governor

1. Who was the first woman Governor of a State in free India from out of following ?  
 (a) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu (b) Mrs. Sucheta Kriplani  
 (c) Mrs. Indira Gandhi  
 (d) Mrs. Vijay Laxmi Pandit [SSC CPO SI 2009]
2. Money Bill can be introduced in the State Legislature with the prior consent of—  
 (a) the Speaker (b) the Governor  
 (c) the President (d) the Chief Minister  
 [RRB Supervisor/IESM (Mumbai) 2006]
3. The Governor of a State in India is—  
 (a) directly elected by the people of India  
 (b) appointed by the State Chief Minister  
 (c) appointed by the Prime Minister  
 (d) appointed by the President  
 [RRB Supervisor/IESM (Mumbai) 2006]
4. Which one of the following offices is held during the pleasure of the President of India ?  
 (a) Vice-President (b) Chief Justice of India  
 (c) Governor of a State (d) Chairman of UPSC  
 [NDA 2004; UP PCS (Main) 2004]
5. Consider the following statements regarding the Governor of a State in India :  
 1. To be appointed as Governor, one should have completed the age of 45 years.  
 2. The Governor holds the office during the pleasure of the President.  
 3. After completing five years in office, the Governor can not continue to hold the office even when his successor has not entered upon his office.  
 4. The executive power of the State is vested in the Governor.  
 Which of the above statements are correct ?  
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2, 3 and 4  
 (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 2 and 4 [CDS 2001]
6. Consider the following statements :  
 1. The Governor of a State in India nominates to the Legislative Council, where it exists one-sixth of its members.  
 2. The Governor of a State in India may nominate to the Legislative Assembly one person from the Anglo-Indian Community if he feels the community needs representation.  
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?  
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2  
 [CDS 2005]
7. Who is the executive head of the State Government ?  
 (a) The Chief Minister (b) The Governor  
 (c) The Secretary to the Chief Minister  
 (d) The Chief Secretary [45th BPSC 2002]
8. Who appoints the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir ?  
 (a) The Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.  
 (b) The Chief Justice of High Court of Jammu and Kashmir  
 (c) The Prime Minister of India  
 (d) The President of India [47th BPSC 2005]
9. The Contingency Fund of the State is operated by—  
 (a) The Governor of the State  
 (b) The Chief Minister of the State  
 (c) The State Finance Minister  
 (d) None of the above [UP PCS Special (Pre) 2004]
10. The Governor of a State—  
 1. is appointed by the President  
 2. holds office at the pleasure of the President  
 3. is head of the State's Executive Power  
 4. normally holds office for 5 years  
 Select the correct answer from the code given below :  
 Codes :  
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 3  
 (c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) All of these  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2004]
11. Which one of the following statements about the state Governors is NOT true ?  
 (a) He is a part of the State Legislature  
 (b) He can pardon a sentence of death  
 (c) He does not appoint judges of the State High Court  
 (d) He has no emergency powers [UP PCS (Main) 2004]
12. The Governor of a State can act independent of the advice of the Council of Ministers in—  
 1. Asking the Government to prove its majority in the Assembly  
 2. Dismissing a Chief Minister  
 3. Reserving a bill for the consideration of the President of India  
 4. Returning the bill passed by the legislature for reconsideration  
 5. Seeking the opinion of the High Court  
 Select the correct answer from the codes given below :  
 (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 2, 3, 4 and 5  
 (c) 1, 2, 4 and 5 (d) All of these  
 [UP PCS (Pre) 2009]
13. The Constitution of India does NOT contain any provision for the impeachment of—  
 (a) The President  
 (b) The Vice President of India  
 (c) The Chief Justice of India  
 (d) The Governor of a State [UP PCS (Main) 2009]
14. Who remains in office as long as the President of India wishes ?  
 (a) Governor  
 (b) Election Commissioner  
 (c) Judges of Supreme Court  
 (d) Speaker of Lok Sabha [MP PSC (Pre) 2004]
15. The executive power of the State are vested in the Governor under Article ..... of the constitution  
 (a) Article 14 (b) Article 154 (1)  
 (c) Article 155 (d) Article 356  
 [WB PSC (Pre) 2007]
16. Ordinance of Governor has to be passed by the Assembly within—  
 (a) 6 weeks (b) 8 weeks  
 (c) 10 weeks (d) 12 weeks  
 [TN PCS (Pre) 2009]

17. Which one of the following authorities makes recommendation to the Governor of a State as to the principles for determining the taxes and duties which may be appropriated by the Panchayats in that particular State ?

- (a) District Planning Commission  
~~(b) State Finance Commission~~  
 (c) Finance Ministry of that State  
 (d) Panchayati Raj Ministry of that State [UPSC 2010]

### Answers

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (a) 10. (d) 11. (b) 12. (a) 13. (d)  
 14. (a) 15. (b) 16. (a) 17. (b)

## II. The Chief Minister, The Council of Ministers

1. The Chief Minister is appointed by—  
~~(a) the Governor~~ (b) the President  
 (c) the Chief Justice of Supreme Court  
 (d) the Chief Justice of High Court [SSC Mat. 2008]
2. Who among the following was the first woman Chief Minister in independent India ?  
 (a) Amrit Kaur (b) Sarojini Naidu  
~~(c) Sucheta Kripaloi~~ (d) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit  
 [CDS 2001; UP PCS(Special) 2004]
3. Who was the first Chief Minister of Uttarakhand State ?  
 (a) Bhagat Singh Koshyari ~~(b) Nityanand Swami~~

- (c) N. D. Tiwari (d) None of these  
 [Utt. PSC (Main) 2006]

4. Which Indian State had the first woman Chief Minister ?  
~~(a) U.P~~ (b) Bihar  
 (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Delhi [RAS/RTS 2003]
5. Which of the following Constitution Amendment Acts seeks that the size of the Councils of Ministers at the Centre and in a State must not exceed 15% of the total number of members in the Lok Sabha and the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly of that State respectively ?  
~~(a) 91st~~ (b) 93rd (c) 95th (d) 97th  
 [UPSC 2007]

### Answers

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (a)

## 16. The Advocate General etc

1. The legal advisor to the State government is known as :  
~~(a) Advocate - General~~ (b) Attorney-General  
 (c) Solicitor - General (d) State Public Prosecutor  
 [SSC Tax Assit. 2009]
2. Who advises State Government on legal matters ?  
 (a) Attorney-General ~~(b) Advocate - General~~

- (c) Solicitor - General  
 (d) Chief Justice of the High Court [45th BPSC 2002]
3. The Official legal advisor to the State Government is :  
 (a) The Chief Justice (b) The Attorney- General  
~~(c) The Advocate - General~~  
 (d) A bench of High Court Judges [RAS/RTS 2003]

### Answers

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c)

## 17. The State Legislature

### I. Vidhan Parishad (The Legislative Council)

1. The total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State cannot exceed :  
 (a) One-fourth of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly  
~~(b) One-third of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly~~  
 (c) One-sixth of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly  
 (d) No such limit has been fixed  
 [RRB Supervisor/IESM (Mumbai) 2006]
2. The total number of members of the Legislative Council can in no case be less than :  
~~(a) 40~~ (b) 50 (c) 60  
 (d) No minimum strength has been fixed  
 [RRB Supervisor/IESM (Mumbai) 2006]
3. Who among the following recommended to the Parliament for the abolition of the Legislative Council in a State ?  
 (a) The President of India

- (b) The Governor of the concerned State  
 (c) The Legislative Council of the concerned State  
~~(d) The Legislative Assembly of the concerned State~~  
 [CDS 2009]
4. Which is the Upper Chamber of State Legislature in India ?  
~~(a) Legislative Council~~ ~~(b) Legislative Council~~  
 (c) Governor's Office (d) None of these  
 [44th BPSC 2001]
5. In any State of India, Legislative Council can be created or abolished :  
 (a) By the Parliament  
 (b) By the President on the recommendation of the Governor of the State  
 (c) By the Governor on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers  
~~(d) By the Parliament as per resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of the State~~ [UP PCS (Pre) 2004]



6. Which one of the following is the period for the Legislative Council to detain the ordinary bills ?

- (a) 14 days (b) 3 months  
(c) 4 months (d) 6 months

[UP PCS (Main) 2005]

7. Procedure for creation of Legislative Council in States has been described in which Article of the Constitution ?

- (a) Article 69 (b) Article 169

(c) Article 269

(d) Article 369

[UP PCS (Main) 2007]

8. Which one of the following States does not have a bicameral legislature (i.e. Vidhan Parishad + Vidhan Sabha) ?

- (a) U.P. (b) M.P.  
(c) Bihar (d) Karnataka

[UP PCS (Main) 2008]

### Answers

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (b) 8. (b)

## II. Vidhan Sabha (The Legislative Assembly)

1. The maximum number of members that the Legislative Assembly of a State in India can have is :

- (a) 400 (b) 450  
(c) 500 (d) 600

[SCRA 2001; RRB Supervisor/IESM (Mumbai) 2006]

2. Which of the following States/Union Territory has a Legislative Assembly consisting of only 30 members ?

- (a) Pondicherry (b) Mizoram  
(c) Goa (d) All of these

[RRB Supervisor/IESM (Mumbai) 2006]

3. Consider the following statements regarding Indian Polity—

1. In India, a State cannot have more than 500 members in its Legislative Assembly.  
2. To be a member of State Legislative Assembly, a citizen must not be less than 25 years of age.

Which of these statements are correct ?

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

[CDS 2002]

4. With reference to States in India, consider the following statements :

1. Six months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the State Legislature and the first sitting of next session.  
2. After every general election to the State Assembly the Governor has to address the State Assembly on

the very first sitting and so also the first session of every year.

Which of these statements are correct ?

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

[CDS 2004]

5. Who among the following recommends to the Parliament for the abolition of the Legislative Council in a State ?

- (a) the President of India  
(b) the Governor of the concerned State  
(c) the Legislative Council of the concerned State  
(d) the Legislative Assembly of the concerned State

[CDS 2009]

6. Which of the following State can nominate two women members to the Legislative Assembly ?

- (a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Kerala  
(c) Jammu and Kashmir (d) Uttar Pradesh

[UP PCS 2004]

7. Consider the following statements :

The Constitution of India provides that—

1. the Legislative Assembly of each State shall consist of not more than 500 members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State.  
2. a person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in the Legislative Assembly of a State if he/she is less than 25 years of age.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

[UPSC 2008]

### Answers

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (c) 7. (c)

## III. Officers : Speaker (Vidhan Sabha), Chairman (Vidhan Parishad)

1. Consider the following statements :

1. If the Legislative Assembly of a State in India is dissolved in mid-term, the Speaker continues in office till the process of formation of next Legislative Assembly.

2. When the Speaker of a Legislative Assembly resigns, he addresses his letter to the Deputy-Chairman of the Assembly.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

[CDS 2006]

### Answer

1. (c)

## 18. The State Judiciary : High Courts

- Who is authorised to transfer the judges of one High Court to another High Court ?  
 (a) The President  
 (b) The Chief Justice of India  
 (c) A Collegium of Judges of the Supreme Court  
 (d) The Law Minister [SSC Grad. 2002; SSC Grad. 2004]
- Why did one of the High Courts in India decree that the 'bandhs are unconstitutional and punitive' ?  
 (a) It infringes on the fundamental right of some groups of people  
 (b) It is not in exercise of a fundamental freedom  
 (c) It adversely affects production  
 (d) It is not a part of right to protest [SSC Grad. 2003]
- The Judges of the High Court hold office—  
 (a) during the pleasure of the Chief Justice of India  
 (b) till they have attained 62 years of age  
 (c) till they have attained 65 years of age  
 (d) as long as they desire [SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2008]
- Match List-I (Union Territory) with List-II (Jurisdiction of High Court) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists—  

List-I		List-II	
A. Pondicherry		1. Madras	
B. Andman and Nicobar Island		2. Calcutta	
C. Lakshadweep		3. Kerala	
D. Daman and Diu		4. Bombay	

  

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

 [SSC Tax Assit. 2009]
- The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by—  
 (a) President (b) Governor  
 (c) Chief Justice of India  
 (d) President on the advice of Governor of the State concerned and the Chief Justice of India [RRB Supervisor/IESM (Mumbai) 2006]
- Which of the following States/Union Territories have a common High Court ?  
 (a) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar  
 (b) Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh  
 (c) Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir  
 (d) Assam and Bengal [RRB Supervisor/IESM (Mumbai) 2006]
- On which of the following grounds can a judge of the High Court be impeached ?  
 1. Violation of the Constitution  
 2. Proved misbehaviour  
 3. Incapacity to act as a judge  
 Select the correct answer using the code given below :  
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
 (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 2 and 3 only [NDA 2009]
- In which year was High Court in Madras established ?  
 (a) 1862 (b) 1871 (c) 1881 (d) 1891 [TN PSC (Pre) 2009]
- Which one of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched ?  

Name of High Court	Territorial Jurisdiction
(a) Bombay	: Maharashtra, Goa, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haweli
(b) Calcutta	: West Bengal and Andman & Nicobar Islands
(c) Madras	: Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry
(d) Guwahati	: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Sikkim [CDS 2005]
- Consider the following statements :  
 1. There are 21 High Courts at present in India.  
 2. Calcutta, Bombay and Madras High Courts were established in the year 1862.  
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?  
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2 [CDS 2007]
- Assertion (A)** : An award made by a Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of a civil court.  
**Reason (R)** : Award of Lok Adalat is final and binding on all parties and no appeal lies against there to before any court.  
**Codes :**  
 (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 [CDS 2008]
- The mobile court in India is the brain-child of :  
 (a) Justice Bhagwati (b) Mr. Rajeev Gandhi  
 (c) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam (d) Mrs. Pratibha Patil [48th-52nd BPSC 2008]
- A High Court Judge addresses his letter of resignation to :  
 (a) The President  
 (b) The Chief Justice of India  
 (c) The Chief Justice of his High Court  
 (d) The Governor of the State [48th-52nd BPSC 2008]
- Which one of the following Indian States does not keep its own High Court ?  
 (a) Orissa (b) Sikkim  
 (c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Manipur [UP PCS (Main) 2005]
- Which of the following High Courts has the largest number of Benches ?  
 (a) Kolkata High Court  
 (b) Madhya Pradesh High Court  
 (c) Bombay High Court  
 (d) Guwahati High Court [UP PCS (Main) 2007]
- Which one of the following is NOT the main jurisdiction of the High Court of a State ?  
 (a) Advisory Jurisdiction (b) Original Jurisdiction  
 (c) Supervisory Jurisdiction  
 (d) Appellate Jurisdiction [UP PCS (Main) 2007]
- The first High/Supreme Court Judge, who voluntarily made public his assets, is—  
 (a) Justice D.V. Shyalendra Kumar  
 (b) Justice K. Chandra (c) Justice K. Kannan  
 (d) Justice V.C. Srivastava [UP PCS (Pre) 2009]

18. Consider the following statements regarding the High Courts in India :
1. There are 18 High Courts in the country.
  2. Three of them have jurisdiction over more than one State.
  3. No Union Territory has High Court of its own.
  4. Judges of the High Court hold office till the age of 62.
- Which of these statements is/are correct ?  
 (a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 2 and 3  
 (c) 1 and 4 (d) 4 only [UPSC 2001]
19. To which one of the following funds are salary and allowances of the Judges of High Court of a State charged ?  
 (a) Consolidated Fund of India  
 (b) Consolidated Fund of the State  
 (c) Contingency Fund of India  
 (d) Contingency Fund of the State [UPSC 2002; CDS 2006]
20. Which one of the following High Courts has the Territorial Jurisdiction over Andman and Nicobar Islands ?  
 (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Calcutta  
 (c) Madras (d) Orissa [UPSC 2003]
21. Consider the following statements :
1. The highest criminal court of the district is the Court of District and Session Judge.
  2. The District Judge are appointed by the Governor in consultation with the High Court.
  3. A person to be eligible for appointment as a District Judge should be an advocates or a pleader of seven years' standing or more, or an officer in judicial service of the Union or the State.
  4. When the Session Judge awards death sentence, it must be confirmed by the High Court before it is carried out.
- Which of the statements given above are correct ?  
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2, 3 and 4  
 (c) 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 [UPSC 2004]
22. Consider the following statements :
1. There are 21 High Courts in India.
  2. Punjab, Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh have a common High Court.
  3. National Capital Territory of Delhi has a High Court of its own.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?  
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3  
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3 [UPSC 2005]
23. Assertion (A) : In India, every State has a High Court in its territory.  
 Reason (R) : The Constitution of India provides a High Court in each State.  
 Codes :  
 (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 [UPSC 2006]
24. Consider the following statements :
1. The mode of removal of a Judge of a High Court in India is same as that of removal of a Judge of the Supreme Court.
  2. After retirement from the office, a permanent Judge of a High Court can not plead or act in any court or before any authority in India.
- Which of the statement given above is/are correct ?  
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2 [UPSC 2007]
25. How many High Courts in India have jurisdiction over more than one state (Union Territories not included) ?  
 (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5 [UPSC 2008]
26. With reference to Lok Adalats, which of the following statements is correct ?  
 (a) Lok Adalats have the jurisdiction to settle the matters at pre-litigative stage and not those matters pending before any court  
 (b) Lok Adalats can deal with matters which are civil not criminal in nature  
 (c) Every Lok Adalat consists of either serving or retired judicial officers only and not any other person  
 (d) None of the statements given above is correct [UPSC 2010]

### Answers

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (d) 8. (a) 9. (d) 10. (c) 11. (c) 12. (a) 13. (a)  
 14. (d) 15. (d) 16. (a) 17. (e) 18. (a) 19. (b) 20. (b) 21. (d) 22. (d) 23. (d) 24. (a) 25. (a) 26. (b)

## 19. Special Provisions relating to Jammu & Kashmir

1. Two which of the following States the Special Marriage Act, 1954 does not apply ?  
 (a) Maghalaya (b) Nagaland  
 (c) Tripura (d) Jammu and Kashmir [SSC Grad. 2001]
2. Which Article of the Constitution of India accords special status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir ?  
 (a) 311 (b) 324  
 (c) 356 (d) 370 [SSC Grad. 2005; SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2006]
3. Which one of the following States has a separate constitution ?  
 (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Assam  
 (c) Jammu and Kashmir (d) Sikkim [NDA 2000; TN PSC (Pre) 2009]
4. In Indian Constitution, Article 370 is related with which ?  
 (a) Jammu and Kashmir State  
 (b) Reservation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes  
 (c) Punjab and Haryana States  
 (d) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu States [46th BPSC 2004]

5. Who appoints the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir ?  
 (a) The Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir  
 (b) The Chief Justice of High Court of Jammu and Kashmir  
 (c) The Prime Minister of India  
 (d) The President of India [47th BPSC 2005]
6. Which of the following States can nominate two women members to the Legislative Assembly ?  
 (a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Uttar Pradesh  
 (c) Jammu and Kashmir (d) Kerala [UP PCS 2004]
7. The nomenclature of the Executive Head of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir was changed from Sadar-i-Riyasat to Governor in 1965 by :  
 (a) a Lok Sabha Resolution  
 (b) the executive order of the Parliament  
 (c) the 6th Amendment in the State Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir  
 (d) the State Government under Article 371 [UP PCS (Main) 2007]

### Answers

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (c) 7. (c)

## 20. Local Government

### I. Municipality

1. Power, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities are listed in which one of the following Schedules of the Constitution of India ?  
 (a) Ninth (b) Tenth (c) Eleventh (d) Twelfth [SCRA 2000]
2. Where was the first Municipal Corporation in India set up ?  
 (a) Bombay (b) Calcutta (c) Delhi (d) Madras [CDS 2005, UPSC 2009]
3. The Constitution (74th) Amendment Act, 1993 mentions of the :  
 (a) Composition of the National Development Council  
 (b) Functions of the State Finance Commission  
 (c) Functions of the Kaveri Water Authority  
 (d) The Municipalities [CDS 2010]
4. Provisions regarding Municipalities and Panchayats was made in the Indian Constitution in which year ?  
 (a) 1991 (b) 1993  
 (c) 1995 (d) 2000 [UP PCS (Pre) 2010]
5. A college student desires to get elected to the Municipal Council of his city. The validity of his nomination would depend on the important condition, among others, that :  
 (a) he obtains permission from the Principal of his college  
 (b) he is a member of a political party  
 (c) his name figures in the Voter's list  
 (d) he files a declaration owing allegiance to the Constitution of India [UPSC 2000]

### Answers

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (c)

### II. Panchayati Raj

1. A Committee appointed in 1977 to review working of the Panchayati Raj was chaired by :  
 (a) Balwant Rai Mehta (b) Ashok Mehta  
 (c) K. N. Katju (d) Jagjivan Ram [SSC Grad. 2000]
2. Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for the institution of Panchayati Raj ?  
 (a) Article 36 (b) Article 39  
 (c) Article 40 (d) Article 48 [SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2006]
3. What was the reason for Gandhiji's support to decentralisation of power ?  
 (a) Decentralisation ensures more participation of the people into democracy  
 (b) India had decentralisation of power in the past  
 (c) Decentralisation was essential for the economic development of the country  
 (d) Decentralisation can prevent communalism [SSC Tax Assit. 2009]
4. Which of the following is NOT a Panchayati Raj institution ?  
 (a) Gram Sabha (b) Gram Panchayat  
 (c) Nyaya Panchayat  
 (d) Gram Co-operative Society [SSC Tax Assit. 2009]
5. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee suggested that the structure of Panchayati Raj should consist of :  
 (a) the village, the block and the district levels  
 (b) the mandal and the district levels  
 (c) the village, the district and the State levels  
 (d) the village, the mandal, the district and the state levels [SSC Tax Assit. 2009]
6. The implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana rests with :  
 (a) Gram Panchayat (b) District Collector  
 (c) State Government (d) Union Government [SSC DEO 2009]
7. When was the Panchayati Raj System introduced in India ?  
 (a) 1945 (b) 1950  
 (c) 1959 (d) 1962 [Bihar SSC LDC 2005; SSC CPO SI 2009]
8. Which of the following is a source of income of the Gram Panchayats ?  
 (a) Income Tax (b) Sales Tax  
 (c) Professional Tax (d) Levy duties [RRB Mahendru (Patna) TC 2006]

9. All day-to-day functions of the Panchayat in which of the following states are being operated on electronic system and are web-based? (This is being done for the first time in India for a Panchayat.)  
 (a) Kerala (b) Karnataka  
 (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Maharashtra  
 (e) None of these [Andhra Bank PO 2006]
10. The Constitution of India mandates that the elections of the Panchayati Raj should be held regularly after a gap of:  
 (a) 2 years (b) 3 years (c) 4 years (d) 5 years  
 (e) 7 years [Union Bank of India PO 2008]
11. The 73rd Amendment of the Indian Constitution deals with:  
 (a) Panchayati Raj  
 (b) Compulsory Primary Education  
 (c) Nagar Palikas  
 (d) Minimum age of marriage  
 [NDA 2002; 45th BPSC 2002; 46th BPSC 2004; UP PCS (Main) 2004]
12. In the context of Panchayati Raj, which one of the following is true about Gram Sabha?  
 (a) This is the top most tier of the Panchayati Raj  
 (b) It consists of all the voters residing in the jurisdiction of a village panchayat  
 (c) It is the executive body consisting of selected representatives from village panchayat  
 (d) It consists of all adult males of the village panchayat  
 [NDA 2003]
13. Which one of the following Amendments of the Constitution of India deals with the issue of strengthening of the Panchayati Raj?  
 (a) 42nd (b) 44th (c) 73rd (d) 86th  
 [NDA 2008]
14. Which one of the following States started the Panchayati Raj institutions soon after the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act was passed?  
 (a) Karnataka (b) Bihar  
 (c) West Bengal (d) Orissa [CDS 2000]
15. The Ashok Mehta Committee laid greater emphasis on:  
 (a) Gram Sabha (b) Mandal Panchayat  
 (c) Taluka Panchayat Samiti (d) Zila Parishad  
 [CDS 2004]
16. Which of the following is NOT a recommendation of the Ashok Mehta Committee on Panchayati Raj?  
 (a) Open participation of political parties in Panchayati Raj affairs  
 (b) Creation of a three-tier system  
 (c) Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes  
 (d) Compulsory powers of taxation to Panchayati Raj institution  
 [CDS 2009]
17. Which is not enough to powers of Panchayati Raj institution in India?  
 (a) Implementation of Land Reforms  
 (b) Judicial Review  
 (c) Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Programmes  
 (d) None of these [44th BPSC 2001]
18. Panchayati Raj in India represents—  
 (a) decentralisation of powers  
 (b) participation of the people  
 (c) community development  
 (d) all of these [44th BPSC 2001]
19. Which Amendment of the Constitution provided constitutional status to Panchayati Raj institutions?  
 (a) 71st Amendment (b) 73rd Amendment  
 (c) 74th Amendment (d) 76th Amendment  
 [44th BPSC 2001; WB PSC (Pre) 2008]
20. Panchayati Raj system in India is laid down under:  
 (a) Fundamental Rights  
 (b) Directive Principles of State  
 (c) Fundamental Duties  
 (d) Election Commission Act Policy  
 [45th BPSC 2002; WB PSC (Pre) 2008]
21. Three-tier system of Panchayati Raj consists of:  
 (a) Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Block Samiti  
 (b) Gram Panchayat, Block Samiti, Zila Parishad  
 (c) Block Samiti, Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti  
 (d) Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad  
 [45th BPSC 2002; SSC Tax Assit. 2008]
22. Who was the President of the committee on whose recommendation was the Panchayati Raj established in India?  
 (a) Balwant Rai Mehta (b) Ashok Mehta  
 (c) Dr. Iqbal Narayan (d) Jeevraj Mehta  
 [47th BPSC 2005]
23. The Panchayati Raj system was first started in India in the states of Rajasthan and .....  
 (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Uttar Pradesh  
 (c) Gujarat (d) Haryana  
 [47th BPSC 2005]
24. The decision to conduct Panchayat Elections is taken by which of the following?  
 (a) The Central Government (b) The State Government  
 (c) The District Judge  
 (d) The Election Commission  
 [47th BPSC 2005; UP PCS (Main) 2008; WB PSC (Pre) 2008]
25. A Panchayat Samiti at the block level is—  
 (a) An advisory body  
 (b) An administrative authority  
 (c) A consultant committee  
 (d) A supervisory authority [48th-52nd BPSC 2008]
26. Who among the following are directly elected by the people?  
 Select the correct answer using the code given below:  
 1. Pradhan 2. Block Pramukh  
 3. Zila Panchayat Adhyaksh  
 4. Sarpanch 5. Panch  
 Code:  
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 2 and 5  
 (c) 1, 4 and 5 (d) 1 and 5  
 [UP PCS (Pre) 2004]
27. The main purpose of Panchayati Raj is:  
 (a) to create employment  
 (b) to increase agricultural production  
 (c) to make people politically conscious  
 (d) to make people participate in developmental administration  
 [UP PCS (Pre) 2004; UP PCS (Main) 2004]

28. Nyaya Panchayats in Panchayat Raj system have no powers of awarding imprisonment except in the state of :  
 (a) West Bengal (b) Jammu and Kashmir  
 (c) Maharashtra (d) Bihar [UP PCS 2005]
29. Which of the following Indian States has no Panchayat Raj institution ?  
 (a) Assam (b) Tripura (c) Kerala (d) Nagaland  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2005]
30. Consider the following sources of Revenue of the Panchayats :  
 1. Local Authority Grant by Finance Commission  
 2. Assistance by Central Co-operative Banks  
 3. Allocations for centrally sponsored schemes  
 4. Allocation from State Finance Commission  
 5. NABARD  
 Of the above the correct sources of Finance for Panchayat would be :  
 (a) Only 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 4  
 (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 4 and 5  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2007]
31. Which of the following Committee recommended for recording a constitutional position to the Panchayati Raj ?  
 (a) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee  
 (b) Ashok Mehta Committee (c) Rao Committee  
 (d) L.M. Singhvi Committee [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
32. Functions to be assigned to Panchayats by 73rd Amendment of the constitution are mentioned in :  
 (a) Tenth Schedule (b) Eleventh Schedule  
 (c) Twelfth Schedule (d) Thirteen Schedule  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
33. Provisions regarding Panchayats and Municipalities was made in the Indian Constitution in which year ?  
 (a) 1991 (b) 1993 (c) 1995 (d) 2000  
 [UP PCS (Pre) 2010]
34. When and where Panchayati Raj system in India was introduced ?  
 (a) July 5, 1957; Firozabad (U.P.)  
 (b) October 2, 1959; Nagor (Rajasthan)  
 (c) November 14, 1959; Ahmedabad (Gujarat)  
 (d) December 3, 1960; Bhopal (M.P.) [Utt. PSC (Pre) 2006]
35. Which Committee had first of all recommended three-tier Panchayati Raj in India in 1957 ?  
 (a) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee  
 (b) Ashok Mehta Committee  
 (c) Setalwad Committee  
 (d) Hanumantayya Committee [CPSC (Pre) 2008]
36. The constitutional status has been given to Panchayats under Article :  
 (a) 219 (b) 226 (c) 239 (d) 243  
 [RAS/RTS 2007]
37. Panchayati Raj is organised at the :  
 (a) Block level  
 (b) Village, block, district and state level  
 (c) Village, block and district level  
 (d) Village and block level [WB PSC (Pre) 2004]
38. The Panchayati Raj institution at the block level is known as :  
 (a) Gram Panchayat (b) Panchayat Samiti  
 (c) Zila Parishad (d) None of these  
 [WB PSC (Pre) 2007]

39. What is the middle unit in the three-tier Panchayati Raj system ?  
 (a) Gram Panchayat (b) Panchayat Samiti  
 (c) Zila Parishad (d) Union Board  
 [WB PSC (Pre) 2008]
40. Consider the following statements :  
**Assertion (A)** : The 73rd Amendment granted constitutional status to the Gram Sabha.  
**Reason (R)** : The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee mentioned the Gram Sabha.  
**Codes** :  
 (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 [TN PSC (Pre) 2009]
41. 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1993 refers to the :  
 (a) generation of gainful employment for the unemployed and the under-employed men and women in rural area  
 (b) generation of employment for the able bodied adults who are in need and desirous of work during the lean agricultural season  
 (c) laying the foundation for strong and vibrant Panchayati Raj institution in the country  
 (d) guarantee of right to life, liberty and security of person equality before law and equal protection without discrimination. [UPSC 2000]
42. Match List-I (Local Bodies) with List-II (States as in 1999) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists—
- | List-I  | List-II           |
|---|-------------------|
| A. Zila Parishads at the sub-divisional level | 1. Assam          |
| B. Mandal Praja Prishad                       | 2. Andhra Pradesh |
| C. Tribal Councils                            | 3. Mizoram        |
| D. Absence of village panchayats              | 4. Meghalaya      |
- Code : A B C D**
- |       |   |   |   |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
- [UPSC 2000]
43. If a Panchayat is dissolved, elections are to be held within :  
 (a) one month (b) three month  
 (c) six month (d) one year [UPSC 2009]
44. The Constitution (Seventy-Third Amendment) Act, 1992, which aims at promoting the Panchayati Raj Institution in the country, provides for which of the following :  
 1. Constitution of District Planning Committees  
 2. State Election Commission to conduct all Panchayat elections  
 3. Establishment of State Finance Commission  
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below :  
 (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only  
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3 [UPSC 2011]
45. In the areas covered under the Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, what is the role/ power of Gram Sabha ?  
 1. Gram Sabha has the power to prevent alienation of land in the Scheduled Areas.  
 2. Gram Sabha has the ownership of minor forest produce.

3. Recommendation of Gram Sabha is required for granting prospecting licence or mining lease for any mineral in the Scheduled Areas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3 [UPSC 2012]

### Answers

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (a) 7. (c) 8. (d) 9. (a) 10. (d) 11. (a) 12. (d) 13. (c)  
14. (a) 15. (b) 16. (b) 17. (d) 18. (d) 19. (b) 20. (b) 21. (d) 22. (a) 23. (a) 24. (b) 25. (b) 26. (c)  
27. (d) 28. (b) 29. (d) 30. (c) 31. (d) 32. (b) 33. (b) 34. (b) 35. (a) 36. (d) 37. (c) 38. (b) 39. (b)  
40. (b) 41. (c) 42. (a) 43. (c) 44. (c) 45. (d)

## 21. Centre-State Relations

1. The first finance commission was constituted in :

- (a) 1950 (b) 1951 (c) 1952 (d) 1954

[SSC Mat. 2008]

2. Which agency acts as co-ordinator between Union Government, Planning Commission and State Governments?

- (a) National Integration Council  
(b) Finance Commission  
(c) National Development Council  
(d) Inter-State Council [SSC Tax Assit. 2009]

3. When will demand become a grant ?

- (a) When a demand is proposed  
(b) After the discussion on demand is over  
(c) After the demand is granted  
(d) When the Budget Session is closed

[SSC Tax Assit. 2009]

4. The Finance Commission—

- (a) Draws up Five Year Plans  
(b) Formulates Monetary Policy  
(c) Recommends pay revision of Central Government Employees  
(d) Adjudicates on the sharing of resources between Centre and the States [SSC CPO SI 2009]

5. The President of India by order constitutes a Finance Commission every—

- (a) third year (b) fifth year  
(c) fifth year or earlier as necessary  
(d) seventh year

[SCRA 2001; Bank of Maharashtra Spe. Officer 2006; UP PCS (Main) 2008]

6. The entry Public Health and Sanitation is included in the Constitution of India in—

- (a) Union List (b) State List  
(c) Concurrent List (d) None of these

[NDA 2009]

7. Which of the following is/are the function/functions of the Finance Commission of India ?

1. Distribution of the taxes which are divisible between the Union and the States  
2. To recommend the principles which should govern the grant-in-aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India

Select the correct answer using the code given below—

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

[NDA 2009]

8. In which one of the following does the subject of Co-operative Societies fall ?

- (a) Union List (b) State List  
(c) Concurrent List  
(d) Residuary Powers of Union Government [CDS 2005]

9. Who is the Chairman of Second Administrative Reforms Commission ?

- (a) Bimal Jalan (b) Karan Singh  
(c) M. Veerappa Moily (d) Ahmed Patel

[CDS 2008]

10. What is the period covered by the recommendation of the 12th Finance Commission ?

- (a) Year 2004 – 2009 (b) Year 2005 – 2010  
(c) Year 2006 – 2011 (d) Year 2007 – 2012

[CDS 2008]

11. Financial distribution between the Union and the States takes place on the basis of the recommendations of which one of the following ?

- (a) National Development Council  
(b) Inter-State Council  
(c) Planning Commission  
(d) Finance Commission

[CDS 2008]

12. With reference to the Constitution of India which one of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched ?

- | Subject                  | List                  |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Stock Exchange       | : The State List      |
| (b) Forest               | : The Concurrent List |
| (c) Insurance            | : The Union List      |
| (d) Marriage and divorce | : The Concurrent List |

[CDS 2009]

13. Recommendations to the President of India on the specific Union-State fiscal relations are made by the :

- (a) Finance Minister (b) Reserve Bank of India  
(c) Planning Commission (d) Finance Commission

[46th BPSC 2004]

14. Who is the Chairman of the 12th Finance Commission ?

- (a) Prof D.T. Lakadawala (b) Dr. C. Rangrajan  
(c) Shri Digvijay Singh (d) Shri K. C. Pant

[46th BPSC 2004; MP PSC (Pre) 2004]

15. Which of the following subjects lies in the Concurrent List ?

- (a) Agriculture (b) Education  
(c) Police (d) Defence

[47th BPSC 2005]

16. Fiscal Deficit is :

- (a) Total expenditures — Total receipts  
(b) Revenue expenditures — Revenue receipts  
(c) Capital expenditures — Capital receipts — Borrowings  
(d) Sum of Budget deficit and Government's market borrowings and liabilities [48th–52nd BPSC 2008]

17. Which one of the following forms the largest share of deficit in Government of India Budget :

- (a) Primary deficit (b) Fiscal deficit  
(c) Revenue deficit (d) Budgetary deficit

[UP PCS 2002; UP PCS (Main) 2004]

18. For distribution of powers between the Union and the States, the Constitution of India introduces three lists. Which two of the following Articles govern the distribution of powers :  
 (a) Articles 4 and 5 (b) Articles 56 and 57  
 (c) Articles 141 and 142 (d) Articles 245 and 246  
 [UP PCS 2003]
19. Which one of the following taxes is levied and collected by the Union but distributed between Union and States ?  
 (a) Corporation Tax  
 (b) Tax on income other than on agricultural income  
 (c) Tax on railway fares and freights  
 (d) Customs  
 [UP PCS (Pre) 2004]
20. The largest item of expenditure in the current account of the Central Government Budget is—  
 (a) Defence Expenditure  
 (b) Subsidies  
 (c) Interest Payments  
 (d) Expenditure on Social Services  
 [UP PCS Special (Pre) 2004]
21. 13th Finance Commission has been constituted under the Chairmanship of—  
 (a) Y.S.P Thorat  
 (b) Montek Singh Ahluwalia  
 (c) C. Rangrajan  
 (d) Vijay L. Kelkar [UP PCS Special (Pre) 2004; CDS 2008]
22. The recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission relate to :  
 (a) Distribution of Revenue  
 (b) Powers and functions of the President of India  
 (c) Membership of Parliament  
 (d) Centre-State relations  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2004; CDS 2007; SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2008; UP PCS (Main) 2008; SSC Grad. 2010]
23. The recommendations of the Kelkar Task Force relate to :  
 (a) Trade (b) Banking  
 (c) Foreign Investment (d) Taxes  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2004; MP PSC (Pre) 2004]
24. The Indian Parliament cannot legislate on a subject of State List unless :  
 1. The President of India directs it to do so.  
 2. The Rajya Sabha passes a resolution that it necessary to do so in national interest.  
 3. The Speaker of the Vidhan Sabha certifies that the legislation is necessary  
 4. There is national emergency  
 Considering the above statements, select the correct answer from the codes given below :  
**Codes :**  
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4  
 (c) 1 and 2 (d) 2 and 4  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2005]
25. Which one of the following is the subject of Concurrent List ?  
 (a) Police (b) Criminal matters  
 (c) Radio and Television (d) Foreign affairs  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2005]
26. The Finance Commission is primarily concerned with recommending to the President about :  
 (a) The principle governing grants-in-aid to be given to the states

- (b) Distributing the net proceeds of the taxes between the Centre and the States  
 (c) Both 'a' and 'b'  
 (d) Neither 'a' nor 'b' [UP PCS (Pre) 2006]
27. Which one of the following expenditures is NOT charged on the Consolidated Fund of India ?  
 (a) Salary and allowances of the President of India  
 (b) Salary and allowances of the Vice-President of India  
 (c) Salary and allowances of the Justice of the Supreme Court of India  
 (d) Salary and allowances of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
 [UP PCS (Pre) 2006]
28. The distribution of finances between Centre and States is done on the recommendation of :  
 (a) Finance Ministry (b) Finance Commission  
 (c) Reserve Bank of India (d) NABARD  
 [UP PCS (Pre) 2007]
29. Match List-I (Finance Commission) with List-II (Chairman) and select the correct answer using the codes given below—
- | List-I          |          | List-II         |          |
|-----------------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| A. 9th          |          | 1. N.P.K. Salve |          |
| B. 10th         |          | 2. C. Rangrajan |          |
| C. 11th         |          | 3. K.C. Pant    |          |
| D. 12th         |          | 4. A. M. Khusro |          |
| <b>Code : A</b> | <b>B</b> | <b>C</b>        | <b>D</b> |
| (a) 1           | 3        | 4               | 2        |
| (b) 1           | 2        | 4               | 3        |
| (c) 2           | 3        | 4               | 1        |
| (d) 1           | 2        | 3               | 4        |
- [UP PCS (Main) 2007]
30. Fiscal responsibility and Budget Management Act was enacted in India in the year :  
 (a) 2002 (b) 2003 (c) 2005 (d) 2007  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
31. Which one of the following is NOT included in the State List in the Constitution of India ?  
 (a) Criminal Procedure Code  
 (b) Police  
 (c) Law and Order  
 (d) Prison  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
32. 'Marriage', 'Divorce' and 'Adoption' are an entry in the seventh schedule of the Constitution under the following :  
 (a) List I — Union List (b) List II — State List  
 (c) List III — Concurrent List  
 (d) None of the three lists  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
33. Centre-State relations in India are dependent upon :  
 1. Constitutional provisions  
 2. Conventions and practices  
 3. Judicial interpretations  
 4. Mechanics for dialogue  
 Select the correct answer from the codes given below :  
**Codes :**  
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 3  
 (c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) All the four  
 [UP PCS (Pre) 2009]
34. The Union Parliament can also legislate on a subject of State List :  
 1. To give effect to international agreement



2. With the consent of the State concerned
3. During President's rule in the State
4. In the national interest, when Rajya Sabha passes a resolution to this effect by a 2/3rd majority

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

**Codes :**

- (a) 1, 2 and 3                      (b) 2, 3 and 4  
(c) 1, 2 and 4                      (d) All the four  
[UP PCS (Pre) 2009]

35. Article 249 of the Indian Constitution deals with—

- (a) Emergency Powers of the President  
(b) Dissolution of the Lok Sabha  
(c) Administrative Powers of the Parliament  
(d) Legislative Powers of the Parliament with respect to a matter in the State List [UP PCS (Main) 2009]

36. States in Indian Union will receive at last what part of the following percentage of Central Tax under 13th Finance Commission recommendations ?

- (a) 30.5%                      (b) 32.0 %  
(c) 33.5 %                      (d) None of these  
[UP PCS (Main) 2009]

37. Consider the following statements with regard to the Planning Commission (PC) and Finance Commission (FC) and state which of these statements is NOT correct :

- (a) Both PC and FC are institutions for the transfer of resources from centre to the States  
(b) Recommendations given by both are binding on the Government  
(c) While PC is a permanent body FC is constituted every 5 years  
(d) FC awards non-plan resources while PC allocates plan resources [UP PCS (Main) 2009]

38. The Finance Ministry (Government of India) has introduced the concept of 'Outcome-Budget' from 2005. Under this, the monitoring of the outcomes will be the responsibility of :

- (a) Union Cabinet  
(b) Planning Commission  
(c) Finance Ministry and Planning Commission jointly  
(d) Ministry of Programme Implementation [UP PCS (Main) 2009]

39. Which of the following is extra-constitutional body ?

- (a) Union Public Service Commission  
(b) Finance Commission  
(c) Election Commission  
(d) Planning Commission  
[Utt. PSC (Pre) 2005; UP PCS (Main) 2008]

40. When was the wealth tax first introduced in India ?

- (a) 1948      (b) 1957      (c) 1976      (d) 1991  
[MP PSC (Pre) 2004]

41. Under which Article of the Constitution of India can the Indian Parliament make laws under the residuary powers ?

- (a) Article 248                      (b) Article 249  
(c) Article 250                      (d) Article 251  
[WB PSC (Pre) 2007]

42. The Finance Commission is constituted under Article \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution of India.

- (a) 275                      (b) 280  
(c) 282                      (d) None of these  
[WB PSC (Pre) 2007]

43. Fiscal policy refers to :

- (a) Agricultural Fertilizer Policy  
(b) Rural Credit Policy  
(c) Interest Policy  
(d) Related to revenue and expenditure policy of the Government [WB PSC (Pre) 2008]

44. Finance Commission is :

- (a) An organisation to prepare annual budgets for the Government  
(b) An organisation to find out financial resources for financing Five-Year Plans  
(c) A constitutional body appointed by the President every five years to review Centre-State financial relationship  
(d) A permanent body to supervise Centre-State financial relationship [WB PSC (Pre) 2008]

45. Planning Commission is a :

- (a) Statutory body                      (b) Non-statutory body  
(c) Constitutional body                      (d) Autonomous body  
[WB PSC (Pre) 2008]

46. For which purpose is the Finance Commission appointed ?

- (a) To make recommendation for devolution of non-plan revenue resources  
(b) To earn foreign exchange  
(c) To recommend measures for profit making public sector enterprises  
(d) To impose taxes [TN PSC (Pre) 2009]

47. The Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission :

- (a) Is the Prime Minister  
(b) Is the Planning Minister  
(c) Holds the rank of a Cabinet Minister  
(d) Is an economist of repute [TN PSC (Pre) 2009]

48. In which list does the Union Government enjoy exclusive powers ?

- (a) Union List                      (b) State List  
(c) both 'a' and 'b'                      (d) Concurrent List  
[TN PSC (Pre) 2009]

49. Planning Commission was established in 1950 through:

- (a) A constitutional amendment  
(b) A Supreme Court order  
(c) An executive order  
(d) A decision by the Parliament [TN PSC (Pre) 2009]

50. The primary function of the Finance Commission in India is to :

- (a) distribution of revenue between the Centre and the State  
(b) prepare the Annual Budget  
(c) advise the President on financial matters  
(d) allocate funds to various ministries of the Union and State Governments [UPSC 2000]

51. Five Year Plan in India is finally approved by :

- (a) Union Cabinet  
(b) President on the advice of Prime Minister  
(c) Planning Commission  
(d) National Development Council [UPSC 2002]

52. Which one of the following authorities recommends the principles governing the grants-in-aid of the revenues to the states out of the Consolidated Fund of India ?

- (a) Finance Commission      (b) Inter-State Council  
(c) Union Ministry of Finance  
(d) Public Accounts Committee [UPSC 2002]

53. Consider the following statements :

The function(s) of the Finance Commission is / are :

1. to allow the withdrawal of the money out of the Consolidated Fund of India.
2. to allocate between the states the shares of proceeds of taxes
3. to consider the application for grants-in-aid from States.
4. to supervise and report on whether the Union and State Governments are levying taxes in accordance with the budgetary provisions

Which of these statements is / are correct ?

- (a) only 1 (b) 2 and 3  
(c) 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 4 [UPSC 2003]

54. With reference to the Constitution of India, which one of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched ?

Subject	List
(a) Forests	: Concurrent List
(b) Stock Exchange	: Concurrent List
(c) Post Office Saving Bank	: Union List
(d) Public Health	: State List

[UPSC 2004; UP PCS (Main) 2007; UP PCS (Pre) 2009]

55. Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India says that the executive power of every State shall be so exercise as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union ?

- (a) Article 257 (b) Article 258  
(c) Article 355 (d) Article 358 [UPSC 2004]

56. Which one of the following subjects is under the Union List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India ?

- (a) Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oil fields  
(b) Agriculture (c) Fisheries  
(d) Public Health [UPSC 2006]

57. The authorization for the withdrawal of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India must come from :

- (a) The President of India (b) The Parliament of India  
(c) The Prime Minister of India  
(d) The Union Finance Minister [UPSC 2011]

58. All revenues received by the Union Government by way of taxes and other receipts for the conduct of Government

business are credited to the :

- (a) Contingency Fund of India (b) Public Account  
(c) Consolidated Fund of India  
(d) Deposits and Advances Fund [UPSC 2011]

59. When the Annual Union Budget is NOT passed by the Lok Sabha :

- (a) The Budget is modified and presented again  
(b) The Budget is referred to the Rajya Sabha for suggestions  
(c) the Union Finance Minister is asked to resign  
(d) the Prime Minister submits the resignation of Council of Ministers [UPSC 2011]

60. Which one of the following statements appropriately describes the 'Fiscal Stimulus' ?

- (a) It is an intense affirmative action of the Government to boost economic activity in the country  
(b) It is a massive investment by the Government in manufacturing sector to ensure the supply of goods to meet the demand surge caused by rapid economic growth  
(c) It is an extreme affirmative action by the Government to pursue its policy of financial inclusion  
(d) It is Government's intensive action of the Government action on financial institutions to ensure disbursement of loans to agriculture and allied sectors to promote greater food production and contain food inflation [UPSC 2011]

61. Which of the following are the methods of Parliamentary control over public finance in India ?

1. Placing Annual Financial Statement before Parliament
2. Withdrawal of moneys from Consolidated Fund of India only after passing the Appropriation Bill
3. Provisions of supplementary grants and vote-on-account
4. A periodic or at least a mid-year review of programme of the Government against macroeconomic forecasts and expenditure by a Parliamentary Budget Office
5. Introducing Finance Bill in the Parliament.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only (b) 1, 2 and 4 only  
(c) 3, 4 and 5 only (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 [UPSC 2012]

## Answers

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (b) 11. (d) 12. (a) 13. (d)  
14. (b) 15. (b) 16. (d) 17. (b) 18. (d) 19. (b) 20. (c) 21. (d) 22. (d) 23. (d) 24. (d) 25. (b) 26. (c)  
27. (b) 28. (b) 29. (a) 30. (b) 31. (a) 32. (c) 33. (d) 34. (d) 35. (d) 36. (b) 37. (b) 38. (b) 39. (d)  
40. (b) 41. (a) 42. (b) 43. (d) 44. (c) 45. (b) 46. (a) 47. (c) 48. (a) 49. (e) 50. (a) 51. (d) 52. (a)  
53. (d) 54. (b) 55. (a) 56. (a) 57. (b) 58. (c) 59. (d) 60. (a) 61. (a)

## 22. Public Service Commission

1. Which is NOT a Central Service ?

- (a) Indian Police Service (IPS)  
(b) Indian Foreign Service (IFS)  
(c) Indian Audit and Accounts Service (IAAS)  
(d) Indian Revenue Service (IRS)

[SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2006]

2. The annual report of the UPSC is submitted to :

- (a) The President  
(b) The Supreme Court  
(c) The Prime Minister  
(d) The Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission [SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2008]

3. Which of the following has the powers to create a new all-India Service ?

- (a) Parliament  
(b) Union Public Service Commission  
(c) Union Cabinet  
(d) Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions [CDS 2006]

4. Consider the following statements :

1. The number of the Members of Union Public Service Commission is determined by the President of India.
2. The Union Public Service Commission was constituted under the provisions in the Constitution of India.

- Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?  
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2  
 [CDS 2007]
5. Who appoints the Union Public Service Commission ?  
 (a) Parliament (b) President  
 (c) Chief Justice of India (d) Selection Committee  
 [44th BPSC 2001]
6. Which one of the following is NOT an All India Service ?  
 (a) Indian Administrative Service (IAS)  
 (b) Indian Police Service (IPS)  
 (c) Indian Forest Service (IFS)  
 (d) Indian Economic Service [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
7. By which Act was the Public Service Commission established for the first time in India ?  
 (a) Indian Council Act, 1892  
 (b) Indian Council Act, 1909  
 (c) Government of India Act, 1919  
 (d) Government of India Act, 1935  
 [UP PCS Special (Pre) 2008]
8. The expenses of Public Service Commission of a State (e.g. Uttar Pradesh) are charged upon :  
 (a) Consolidated Fund of India  
 (b) Consolidated Fund of State  
 (c) It's own generated fund from fees  
 (d) Contingency Fund [UP PCS (Pre) 2010]
9. Which of the following is correct about Union Public Service Commission of India ?  
 (a) It inspects the State Public Service Commission  
 (b) It has nothing to do with State Public Service Commission  
 (c) All its members are taken from State Public Service Commission  
 (d) It sends annual guidelines to State Public Service Commission [Utt. PSC (Pre) 2006]

### Answers

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (b)

## 23. Election Commission

1. When was the mandate that a candidate at an election should file with his nomination papers an affidavit recording his criminal antecedents, if any, enforced at a General Election for the first time ?  
 (a) Assembly election held in Himachal Pradesh in 2003  
 (b) By-elections to the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabhas held in September 2003  
 (c) Assembly elections held in Mizoram in November 2003  
 (d) Assembly elections held in Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh/Rajasthan/Delhi in December 2003  
 [SSC Grad. 2004]
2. When was the mandate that a candidate at an election should file with his nomination papers an affidavit recording the particulars of the spouse and the dependents, enforced at a General Election for the first time ?  
 (a) Assembly elections held in Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh in Dec. 2003  
 (b) Assembly election held in Mizoram in Nov. 2003  
 (c) Assembly elections held in Himachal Pradesh in 2003  
 (d) Assembly elections held in Rajasthan/Delhi in Dec. 2003  
 [SSC Grad. 2004]
3. A national political party is one which receives 4% of the total votes polled in :  
 (a) Two or more States (b) The capital city  
 (c) Four or more states (d) In all states  
 [SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2007]
4. What is the minimum age prescribed in India for its citizens to cast their vote ?  
 (a) 16 years (b) 18 years  
 (c) 20 years (d) 21 years [SSC Mat. 2008]
5. Who among the following is a Non-Resident Indian (NRI) ?  
 (a) An Indian tourist in America  
 (b) A person of Indian origin working as a Computer Engineer in America  
 (c) A person of Indian origin employed in the UNO office at New Delhi  
 (d) The Indian manager of State Bank of India branch in London  
 [SSC Grad. 2008]
6. Age of a candidate to contest parliamentary election should not be lesser than :  
 (a) 18 years (b) 21 years (c) 25 years (d) 26 years  
 [SSC Grad. 2008]
7. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists :
- | List-I                  | List-II  |
|-------------------------|--|
| A. President            | 1. Elected by an electoral college                     |
| B. Vice-President       | 2. Elected by the members of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha |
| C. Speaker              | 3. Elected by the members of Lok Sabha                 |
| D. Member of Parliament | 4. Elected by adult voting                             |
- Code : A B C D  
 (a) 1 2 3 4  
 (b) 2 1 3 4  
 (c) 2 1 4 3  
 (d) 1 2 4 3 [SSC Tax Assit. 2008]
8. To be a regional party, the minimum percentage of votes that a party needs to secure in any election is :  
 (a) 2% (b) 3% (c) 4% (d) 5%  
 [SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2008]
9. The election disputes regarding the election of President and Vice-President can be heard by :  
 (a) Parliament  
 (b) Central Election Commission  
 (c) Supreme Court  
 (d) Attorney-General of India [SSC Tax Assit. 2009]

10. The Constitutional Amendment by which the age for voting has been revised from 21 years to 18 years is :  
 (a) 51st (b) 56th (c) 61st (d) 64th  
 [SCRA; CDS 2004; Utt. PSC (Main) 2006; UP PCS (Main) 2007; 48th-52nd BPSC 2008]
11. The right to vote in India is given to all people on the basis of :  
 (a) Education (b) Property  
 (c) Religion (d) Age  
 [RRB Supervisor/IESM (Mumbai) 2006]
12. Which among the following is NOT a part of electoral reforms ?  
 (a) Registration of political parties  
 (b) Disqualifying the offenders  
 (c) Installation of Electronic Voting Machine (EVM)  
 (d) Appointment of Election Commissioner  
 [RRB Mahendru (Patna) TC 2006]
13. If an election to State Legislative Assembly the candidate who is declared elected loses his deposit, it means that :  
 (a) the polling was very poor  
 (b) the election was for a multimember constituency  
 (c) the elected candidate's victory over his nearest rival was very marginal  
 (d) a very large number of candidate contested the election  
 [RRB Mahendru (Patna) TC 2006]
14. Now-a-days the Election Commission of India uses EVM during the General Election in the country. What is the full form of EVM ?  
 (a) Electronic Voting Machine  
 (b) Election Validation Machine  
 (c) Electronic Validation Management  
 (d) Early Voting Movement  
 (e) None of these [United Bank of India Clerk 2010]
15. NRI (Non-Resident Indian) Day is observed on which of the following days ?  
 (a) 9th January (b) 9th February  
 (c) 19th February (d) 9th March  
 (e) 19th March [Oriental Bank of Commerce PO 2002]
16. Areawise, which one of the following is the largest Lok Sabha constituency ?  
 (a) Kutch (b) Kangra  
 (c) Laddakh (d) Patna Sahib [NDA 2009]
17. To be recognised as a national party, a political party must be recognised party in at least :  
 (a) Three States (b) Four States  
 (c) Five States (d) Six States [CDS 2000]
18. The first General Election in India on the basis of adult suffrage was held during the year :  
 (a) 1947-48 (b) 1949-50  
 (c) 1951-52 (d) 1953-54 [CDS 2002]
19. In India, the Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from his office in the same manner and on the same grounds as :  
 (a) A judge of the Supreme Court  
 (b) The Chief Justice of a High Court  
 (c) The Comptroller and Auditor-General  
 (d) The Attorney General of India [CDS 2002]
20. With reference to India, consider the following electoral system :  
 1. System of direct election on the basis of adult suffrage
2. System of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote
3. List system of proportional representation
4. Cummulative system of indirect representation
- Which of these have been adopted for various elections in India ?  
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3  
 (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 [CDS 2004]
21. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct ?  
 (a) The Election Commission can not be removed from their office except on recommendations by the Chief Election Commissioner  
 (b) The Chief Election Commissioner and the other Election Commissioner enjoy equal powers  
 (c) The term of office of an Election Commissioner is 6 year from the date he assumes office to till the day he attain the age of 65 years whichever is earlier  
 (d) In case of difference of opinion amongst the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioner, the matter is decided by the Law Commission [CDS 2004]
22. Who accords recognition to various political parties in India as National or Regional Parties ?  
 (a) The Parliament (b) The President  
 (c) The Election Commission  
 (d) The Supreme Court  
 [45th BPSC 2002; WB PSC (Pre) 2008]
23. Which of the following has banned floor crossing by the members elected on a party ticket to the legislature :  
 (a) 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act  
 (b) Peoples Representation Act  
 (c) National Security Act  
 (d) Maintenance of Internal Security Act [UP PCS 2002]
24. The functions of the Election Commission of India are :  
 I. To conduct all the elections to Parliament and to State Legislature  
 II. To conduct election to the office of the President and the Vice-President  
 III. To recommend imposition of President's rule in a State where conditions are not conducive to holding of free and fair elections  
 IV. The superintendence, direction and control of preparation of electoral rolls  
 Code :  
 (a) I, II and III (b) I, II and IV  
 (c) I, III and IV (d) All the four  
 [UP PCS 2003]
25. The 84th Amendment Act has frozen the total number of existing seats in the Lok Sabha on the basis of 1971 Census. They shall remain unaltered till the first census to be taken after the year :  
 (a) 2010 (b) 2015 (c) 2021 (d) 2026  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2005]
26. Given below are two statements —  
**Assertion (A)** : Powers for conducting elections to the Parliament and State Legislature in a free and fair manner have been given to an independent body i.e., the Election Commission.  
**Reason (R)** : Powers of removal of Election Commissioners is with the Executive.  
 In the context of above, which one of following is correct ?

**Codes :**

- (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 [UP PCS (Pre) 2006]
27. Who conducts the State Assembly Elections ?  
 (a) Chief Justice of High Court  
 (b) State Election Commission  
 (c) Election Commission of India  
 (d) Governor of the State [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
28. Which one of the following Constitutional Amendments introduced the anti-defection provision in the Constitution for the first time ?  
 (a) 51st Amendment (b) 52nd Amendment  
 (c) 53rd Amendment (d) 54th Amendment [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
29. The Election Commission was converted into 'Three Members Commission' in the following year :  
 (a) 1987 (b) 1988 (c) 1989 (d) 1990 [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
30. If a Member of Parliament becomes disqualified for membership, the decision of his removal is taken by :  
 (a) Chief Election Commissioner  
 (b) President of India on the advice of Council of Ministers  
 (c) President of India on enquiry by a Supreme Court Judge  
 (d) President in accordance with the opinion of the Election Commission [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
31. When was the Anti-defection Act was passed ?  
 (a) January 17, 1985 (b) February 15, 1985  
 (c) March 30, 1985 (d) April 21, 1985 [UP PCS Special (Pre) 2008]
32. Which one of the following functions is NOT related to the Election Commission ?  
 (a) Direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls  
 (b) Conduct of all elections to the Parliament and Legislatures of every States  
 (c) To conduct the election of the offices of President and Vice-President  
 (d) To make provision with respect to elections to Legislatures [UP PCS (Main) 2009]
33. Election to the office of the President is conducted by :  
 (a) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
 (b) The Prime Minister's Office  
 (c) The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs  
 (d) The Election Commission of India [UP PCS (Main) 2009]
34. The first General Election in India, was held in :  
 (a) 1950 (b) 1951 (c) 1952 (d) 1953 [Utt. PSC (Pre) 2005; Bihar SSC LDC 2005]
35. To be recognised as a national Party, it must secure at least :  
 (a) 4% of the valid votes in 4 or more States  
 (b) 10% of the valid votes in 4 or more States  
 (c) 15% of the valid votes in 2 or more States  
 (d) 25% of the valid votes in 1 or more States [WB PSC (Pre) 2008]
36. Consider the following statements with reference to India :  
 1. The Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners enjoy equal powers but receive unequal salaries.  
 2. The Chief Election Commissioner is entitled to the same salary as provided to a judge of the Supreme Court.  
 3. The Chief Election Commissioner shall not be removed from his office except in like manner and on like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court  
 4. The term of office of the Election Commissioner is five years from the date he assumes his office or till the day he attains the age of 62 years, whichever is earlier.  
 Which of these statement are correct ?  
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 1 and 4 (d) 2 and 4 [UPSC 2002]
37. Which among the following countries was the earliest to give women the right to vote ?  
 (a) Iceland (b) India  
 (c) Newzealand (d) USA [UPSC 2003]
38. Consider the following tasks :  
 1. Superintendence, direction and conduct of free and fair elections  
 2. Preparation of electoral rolls for all elections to the Parliament, State Legislature and the office of the President and the Vice-President  
 3. Giving recognition to political parties and allotting elections symbols to political parties and individual contesting the election  
 4. Proclamation of final verdict in the Centre of the election disputes  
 Which of the above are the functions of the Election Commission of India ?  
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4  
 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 4 [UPSC 2004]
39. Which one among the following Commission was set up in pursuance of a definite provision under an Article of the Constitution of India ?  
 (a) University Grant Commission  
 (b) National Human Rights Commission  
 (c) Election Commission  
 (d) Central Vigilance Commission [UPSC 2006]
40. With reference to the Delimitation Commission, consider the following statements :  
 1. The orders of the Delimitation Commission cannot be challenged in a Court of Law.  
 2. When the orders of the Delimitation Commission are laid before the Lok Sabha or State Legislative Assembly, they cannot effect any modifications in the orders.  
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?  
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2 [UPSC 2012]

**Answers**

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (c) 10. (c) 11. (d) 12. (d) 13. (d)  
 14. (a) 15. (a) 16. (c) 17. (b) 18. (c) 19. (a) 20. (a) 21. (d) 22. (c) 23. (a) 24. (b) 25. (d) 26. (b)  
 27. (c) 28. (b) 29. (d) 30. (d) 31. (b) 32. (d) 33. (d) 34. (b) 35. (a) 36. (b) 37. (e) 38. (a) 39. (c)  
 40. (c)

## 24. Official Language

1. English is the official language of which one of the following Indian States ?  
(a) Nagaland (b) Tripura (c) Assam (d) Manipur  
*[SSC Grad. 2004]*
2. The provisions related to official language of India can be amended by :  
(a) Simple majority  
(b) Minimum 2/3 majority  
(c) Minimum 3/4 majority  
(d) Can not be amended  
*[UP PCS (Main) 2005]*
3. Andhra Pradesh was created as a linguistic State in :  
(a) 1950 (b) 1953 (c) 1956 (d) 1961  
*[UP PCS (Main) 2009]*
4. The first Indian State which was created on a linguistic basis following a long drawn agitation is :  
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Assam  
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Karnataka  
*[WB PSC (Pre) 2008]*
5. Which Article of the Constitution provides that it shall be the endeavor of every State to provide adequate facility for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education ?  
(a) Article 349 (b) Article 350  
(c) Article 350 A (d) Article 351  
*[UPSC 2001]*

### Answers

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (c)

## 25. Emergency Provisions

1. The Indian Parliament is competent to enact law on a State subject if :  
(a) emergency under Article 352 is in operation  
(b) all the State Assemblies of the country make such a request  
(c) the President send such a message to Parliament  
(d) None of these  
*[SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2007]*
2. A Financial Emergency can be declared by applying :  
(a) Article 360 (b) Article 361  
(c) Article 370 (d) Article 371  
*[SSC Tax Assit. 2008]*
3. How many types of emergencies are envisaged by the Constitution ?  
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4  
*[SSC DEO 2008; UP PCS (Main) 2009]*
4. In India, within how much period, has the proclamation of emergency to be approved by both Houses of the Parliament ?  
(a) 14 days (b) 1 month  
(c) 3 months (d) 6 months  
*[SCRA 2005; UP PCS (Main) 2004; UP PCS (Pre) 2006]*
5. Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India has provision for the President to proclaim emergency ?  
(a) Article 352 (b) Article 355  
(c) Article 356 (d) Article 360  
*[NDA 2004]*
6. The national emergency as Article 352 of the Indian Constitution provides, may be proclaimed under which of the following circumstances :  
(a) failure of constitutional machinery  
(b) external aggression  
(c) internal disturbance  
(d) war, external aggression or internal disturbance  
*[UP PCS 2003]*
7. How many times has Financial Emergency been declared in India so far ?  
(a) Once (b) 4 times  
(c) 5 times (d) Never  
*[UP PCS (Pre) 2006]*
8. Under which of the following circumstance, can the President declare an emergency ?  
(a) External aggression  
(b) Internal disturbances  
(c) Failure of the Constitutional machinery in States  
(d) Financial Crisis  
Choose the correct answer from the code given below :  
(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 3 and 4  
(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 4  
*[UP PCS (Main) 2007]*
9. Which one of the following can not be suspended or restricted even during national emergency ?  
(a) Right to reside and settle in any part of the country  
(b) Right to life and personal liberty right  
(c) Right to move freely throughout the territory of India  
(d) Right to carry on any profession or business  
*[UP PCS (Main) 2008]*
10. How many times did the President of India declare National Emergency so far ?  
(a) Never (b) Only once  
(c) only twice (d) Thrice  
*[WB PSC (Pre) 2008]*
11. Which Indian State came under President's rule for maximum number of times ?  
(a) Punjab (b) Himachal Pradesh  
(c) Kerala (d) Karnataka  
*[WB PSC (Pre) 2008]*
12. Which one of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provides that 'It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance' ?  
(a) Article 215 (b) Article 275  
(c) Article 325 (d) Article 355  
*[UPSC 2003; RAS/RTS 2008]*
13. Consider the following statements in respect of financial emergency under Article 360 of the Constitution of India :

1. A proclamation of financial emergency issued shall cease to operate at the expiration of two months, unless, before the expiration of that period, it has been approved by the resolutions of both Houses of Parliament.
2. Financial Emergency can remain in operation for a maximum period of three years.

Which of the statement given above is/ are correct ?

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

[UPSC 2007]

## Answers

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (d) 8. (d) 9. (b) 10. (d) 11. (a) 12. (d) 13. (c)

## 26. Constitutional Amendments

1. Of the following words in the Preamble of the Constitution of India which was NOT inserted through the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976?  
(a) Socialist (b) Secular  
(c) Dignity (d) Integrity  
[SSC Grad. 2004]
2. Which Amendment Act introduced changes in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution?  
(a) the 38th Amendment Act, 1975  
(b) the 40th Amendment Act, 1976  
(c) the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976  
(d) the 44th Amendment Act, 1979  
[SSC Grad. 2004]
3. By which Amendment Act the Fundamental Duties of Citizens are included in Indian Constitution?  
(a) 42nd Amendment Act (b) 56th Amendment Act  
(c) 73rd Amendment Act (d) 98th Amendment Act  
[SCRA 2003; CPSC(Pre) 2008]
4. Sikkim was made an integral part of India under the :  
(a) 36th Amendment (b) 39th Amendment  
(c) 40th Amendment (d) 42nd Amendment  
[RRB Supervisor/IESM(Mumbai) 2006]
5. The most controversial amendment passed during the emergency was  
(a) 41st (b) 42nd (c) 43rd (d) 44th  
[RRB Supervisor/IESM (Mumbai) 2006]
6. The 73rd Amendment of the Indian Constitution deals with :  
(a) Panchayati Raj  
(b) Compulsory Primary Education  
(c) Nagar Palikas  
(d) Minimum age for marriage  
[NDA 2002]
7. Which one of the following Amendments of the Constitution of India deals with the issue of strengthening of the Panchayati Raj?  
(a) 42nd (b) 44th (c) 73rd (d) 86th  
[NDA 2008]
8. Which of the following Constitutional Amendments have added Article 15(5) in the Constitution of India providing for reservation in educational institution in the Private sector also?  
(a) 81st Amendment (b) 86th Amendment  
(c) 91st Amendment (d) 93rd Amendment  
[NDA 2009]
9. The Constitution (93rd Amendment) Act deals with :  
(a) local self government  
(b) extension of reservation in educational institution  
(c) basic structure of the Constitution of India  
(d) appointment of judges in the Supreme Court of India  
[NDA 2009]
10. The method of Constitutional Amendment is provided in :  
(a) Article 348 (b) Article 358  
(c) Article 368 (d) Article 378  
[CDS 2003; UP PCS(Main) 2008]
11. The minimum age of voting in India was lowered from 21 to 18 years by the Constitutional Amendment Act :  
(a) 57th (b) 59th (c) 61st (d) 63rd  
[CDS 2004; Utt. PSC (Main) 2006; UP PCS (Main) 2007]
12. By which Amendment Act of the Constitution of India were the Directive Principles of the State Policy given precedence over the Fundamental Rights wherever they come into conflict?  
(a) 40th (b) 42nd (c) 44th (d) 46th  
[CDS 2005]
13. The 42nd Amendment Act (1976) has incorporated into the Constitution of India a new chapter on :  
(a) Administration of Union Territories  
(b) Formation of Inter-State Council  
(c) Fundamental Duties  
(d) None of these  
[44th BPSC 2001]
14. Which of the following Constitutional Amendment Acts was said to be a 'Mini Constitution' ?  
(a) 42nd (b) 44th (c) 46th (d) 50th  
[47th BPSC 2005]
15. Which of the following has banned floor crossing by the members elected on a party ticket to the legislative :  
(a) 52nd Constitution Amendment Act  
(b) Peoples Representation Act  
(c) National Security Act  
(d) Maintenance of Internal Security Act  
[UP PCS 2002]
16. The right to property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights enlisted in the Constitution of India through which one of the following Amendments?  
(a) 23rd (b) 44th (c) 73rd (d) 76th  
[UP PCS Special (Pre) 2004; CDS 2007]
17. The 84th Amendment Act has frozen the total number of existing seats in the Lok Sabha on the basis of 1971 Census. They shall remain unaltered till the first census to be taken after the year :  
(a) 2010 (b) 2015 (c) 2021 (d) 2026  
[UP PCS (Main) 2005]
18. Which of the following Constitutional Amendments integrated Sikkim as a full-fledged state of the Indian Union?  
(a) 34th (b) 35th (c) 36th (d) 37th  
[UP PCS (Main) 2005]

19. Which one of the following Constitutional Amendments introduced the anti-defection provision in the Constitution for the first time?  
 (a) 51st Amendment (b) 52nd Amendment  
 (c) 53rd Amendment (d) 54th Amendment  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
20. Which Amendment to the Constitution inserted a new Article 21A providing Right to Education in the Constitution?  
 (a) 86th Amendment (b) 87th Amendment  
 (c) 88th Amendment (d) 89th Amendment  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
21. Sikkim became an associate State of Indian Union by the following:  
 (a) 30th Amendment of the Constitution  
 (b) 34th Amendment of the Constitution  
 (c) 35th Amendment of the Constitution  
 (d) 36th Amendment of the Constitution  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
22. Functions to be assigned to Panchayats by 73rd Amendment of the Constitution are mentioned in:  
 (a) Tenth Schedule (b) Eleventh Schedule  
 (c) Twelfth Schedule (d) Thirteenth Schedule  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
23. The first Amendment to the Constitution carried out in 1951 related to:  
 (a) Security of the country  
 (b) Security of the Prime Minister  
 (c) Protection of agrarian reforms in certain States  
 (d) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2009]
24. By which one of the following Constitutional Amendments Delhi has become 'National Capital Region' (NCR)?  
 (a) 61st Amendment (b) 69th Amendment  
 (c) 71st Amendment (d) 79th Amendment  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2009]
25. The 79th Amendment of the Indian Constitution is related to:  
 (a) Centre-State relations  
 (b) Establishment of two political parties  
 (c) Fundamental Rights  
 (d) Reservation of SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies  
 [UP PCS (Main) 2009]
26. The 73rd Constitution Amendment, 1992 refers to the:  
 (a) generation of gainful employment for the unemployed and the under-employed men and women in rural areas  
 (b) generation of employment for the able bodied adults who are in need and desirous of work during the lean agricultural season  
 (c) laying the foundation for strong and vibrant Panchayati Raj institutions in the country  
 (d) guarantee of right to life, liberty and security of person equality before law and equal protection without discrimination  
 [UPSC 2000]
27. Which one of the following amendments to the Indian Constitution empowers the President to send back any matter for reconsideration by the Council of Ministers?  
 (a) 39th (b) 40th (c) 42nd (d) 44th  
 [UPSC 2002]
28. The 93rd Constitution Amendment deals with the:  
 (a) continuation of reservation for backward classes in government employment  
 (b) free and compulsory education for all children between the age of 6 and 14 years  
 (c) reservation of 30% posts for women in government recruitments  
 (d) allocation of more number of parliamentary seats for recently created States  
 [UPSC 2002]
29. The Ninth Schedule to the Indian Constitution was added by:  
 (a) First Amendment  
 (b) Eighth Amendment  
 (c) Ninth Amendment  
 (d) Forty Second Amendment  
 [UPSC 2003]
30. Which one of the following Bills must be passed by each House of the Indian Parliament separately by special majority?  
 (a) Ordinary Bill  
 (b) Money Bill  
 (c) Finance Bill  
 (d) Constitution Amendment Bill  
 [UPSC 2003]
31. Which of the following Constitutional Amendments are related to raising the number of Members of Lok Sabha to be elected from the States?  
 (a) 6th and 22nd (b) 13th and 38th  
 (c) 7th and 31st (d) 11th and 42nd  
 [UPSC 2003]
32. The Constitution (98th Amendment) Act is related to:  
 (a) empowering the Centre to levy and appropriate service tax  
 (b) the constitution of the National Judicial Commission  
 (c) readjustment of electoral constituencies on the basis of population  
 (d) the demarcation of new boundaries between the States  
 [UPSC 2005]
33. Which of the following Constitution Amendment Act seeks that the size of the Council of Ministers at the Centre and in a State must not exceed 15% of the total numbers of the Legislative Assemblies of that State, respectively?  
 (a) 91st (b) 93rd (c) 95th (d) 97th  
 [UPSC 2007]
34. Under which one of the following Constitution Amendment Acts four languages under the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India, thereby raising their number to 22?  
 (a) Constitution (Ninetieth Amendment) Act  
 (b) Constitution (Ninety-first Amendment) Act  
 (c) Constitution (Ninety-second Amendment) Act  
 (d) Constitution (Ninety-third Amendment) Act  
 [UPSC 2008]
35. Which one of the following Constitutional Amendments State that the total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total number of members of the House of the people?  
 (a) 90th (b) 91st (c) 92nd (d) 93rd  
 [UPSC 2009]



### Answers

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (c) 8. (d) 9. (b) 10. (c) 11. (c) 12. (b) 13. (c)  
 14. (a) 15. (a) 16. (b) 17. (d) 18. (c) 19. (b) 20. (a) 21. (c) 22. (b) 23. (c) 24. (b) 25. (d) 26. (c)  
 27. (d) 28. (b) 29. (a) 30. (d) 31. (c) 32. (b) 33. (a) 34. (c) 35. (b)

## 27. Order of Precedence

- Which one of the following sequence of dignitaries is in correct order as per the protocol in India ?  
 (a) Prime Minister > Former President > Chief Justice of India  
 (b) Prime Minister > Chief Justice of India > Former President  
 (c) Chief Justice of India > Prime Minister > Former President  
 (d) Former President > Prime Minister > Chief Justice of India  
*[CDS 2003]*
- Which sequence is true for the following posts in Indian Constitution ?  
 (a) Governors of States > Chief Justice of India > Chief Ministers of States > Chief Election Commissioner  
 (b) Chief Justice of India > Chief Election Commissioner > Chief Ministers of States > Governor of States  
 (c) Governors of State > Chief Ministers of States > Chief Justice of India > Chief Election Commissioner  
 (d) Chief Justice of India > Governors of States > Chief Election Commissioner > Chief Ministers of States  
*[46th BPSC 2004]*
- In the Government of India Table of Precedence which of the following comes above the Chief Justice of India ?  
 (a) Attorney General of India  
 (b) Former Presidents  
 (c) Chief of Staffs  
 (d) Speaker of Lok Sabha  
*[RAS/RTS 2003]*
- Consider the following functionaries :  
 1. Chief Justice of India  
 2. Union Cabinet Minister  
 3. Chief Election Commissioner  
 4. Cabinet Secretary  
 Their correct sequence in the Order of Precedence is :  
 (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 2, 1, 3, 4  
 (c) 1, 2, 4, 3 (d) 2, 1, 4, 3 *[UPSC 2000]*
- As per Indian Protocol, who among the following ranks highest in the Order of Precedence ?  
 (a) Deputy Prime Minister (b) Former President  
 (c) Governor of a State within his State  
 (d) Speaker of Lok Sabha  
*[UPSC 2003]*
- Which one of the following is the correct sequence in the descending order of precedence in the warrant of precedence ?  
 (a) Attorney General of India—Judges of the Supreme Court—Members of Parliament—Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha  
 (b) Judges of the Supreme Court—Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha—Attorney General of India—Members of Parliament  
 (c) Attorney General of India—Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha—Judges of Supreme Court—Members of Parliament  
 (d) Judges of the Supreme Court—Attorney General of India—Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha—Members of Parliament  
*[UPSC 2004]*

### Answers

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (b)

## 28. National Insignia/Symbols (National Flag, National Anthem, National Song etc.)

- How many spokes are there in the Dharma Chakra (Ashok Chakra) depicted on the National Flag of India ?  
 (a) 16 (b) 20 (c) 24 (d) 32  
*[SSC Grad. 2005; SSC CPO SI 2009]*
- What is the scientific name of National Animal—tiger—of India ?  
 (a) Panthera leo (b) Panthera tigris  
 (c) Elephas indicus (d) Bos domestictus  
*[SSC Grad. 2006]*
- What is National Flower of India ?  
 (a) Rose (b) Lotus  
 (c) Lily (d) Sunflower.  
*[SSC Sec. Off. (Aud.) 2007]*
- When was Jana-Gana-Mana (which later became 'National Anthem' of India) first sung and where ?  
 (a) 24th January, 1950 in Allahabad  
 (b) 24th January, 1950 in Delhi  
 (c) 26th December, 1942 in Calcutta  
 (d) 27th December, 1911 in Calcutta  
*[CDS 2003; SSC Tax Assit. 2008; SSC CPO SI 2009]*
- The Government of India has decided to declare which of the following rivers a National River ?  
 (a) Brahmaputra (b) Yamuna  
 (c) Ganga (d) Kaveri  
 (e) None of these  
*[Canara Bank PO 2009]*
- Consider the following statements about the National Anthem :  
 1. It was first sung on 27 December, 1911 at the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress.  
 2. It was adopted by the constituent Assembly on 24 January, 1950.  
 3. Playing time of the full version of the National Anthem is approximately 52 seconds.

Which of the statement given above is/ are correct ?

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2  
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3 [CDS 2006]

7. Consider the following statements :

1. The design of the National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on 22 July, 1947
2. The wheel in National Flag has 24 spokes
3. The ratio of the width of the National Flag to its length is 2 : 3

Which of the above statements is/ are correct ?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3  
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3 [UP PCS (Main) 2004]

8. Who sang 'Sare Jehan Se Achchha Hindostan Hamara' of Iqbal and 'Jan-gana-mana' of Rabindra Nath Tagore in the Central Assembly at midnight of 14/15 August, 1947 ?

- (a) Rameshwari Nehru (b) Meera Ben  
(c) Sucheta Kriplani (d) M. S. Subbalaxmi [MP PSC (Pre) 2010]

9. Which one of the following statement is NOT correct ?

- (a) The National Song 'Vande Mataram' was composed by Bankimchandra Chatterji originally in Bengali.
- (b) The song 'Jana-gana-mana' composed originally in Bengali by Rabindra Nath Tagore was adopted in its Hindi version by the constituent Assembly on 24th January, 1950 as the 'National Anthem' of India.
- (c) The 'National Calender' of India based on Saka era

has its 1st Chaitra on 22nd March normally and 21st March in a leap year

- (d) The design of the National Flag of India was adopted by the constituent Assembly on 22nd July, 1947. [UPSC 2003]

10. Which is the National Emblem of India ?

- (a) Dharma Chakra (b) Star and Crescent  
(c) Lion and Sword (d) The Great Wall

11. What is the scientific name of National Bird—Peacock—of India ?

- (a) Pavo Cristatus  
(b) Cuculidae Cuculiformer  
(c) Corvours Corone  
(d) Phaethontidae Psittaciformes

12. What is the scientific name of National Flower—Lotus—of India ?

- (a) Nelumbo Nucipera Gaertin (NNGI)  
(b) Tagetes Erecta  
(c) Liliium Mackliniae (d) Saussurea Obvallata

13. What is the scientific name of National Tree—Banyan—of India ?

- (a) Ficus Benghalensis (b) Azadirachata Indica  
(c) Techona grandis (d) Anthocephalus Indicus

14. What is the scientific name of National Fruit—Mango—of India ?

- (a) Manigifera Indica (b) Pyrus Malus  
(c) Musa Paradisiaca (d) Psidium Guajava

### Answers

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (c) 6. (d) 7. (d) 8. (d) 9. (a) 10. (a) 11. (a) 12. (a) 13. (a) 14. (a)

## 29. Miscellaneous

1. The Indian Constitution recognises minorities on the basis of :

- (a) Religion (b) Caste  
(c) Colour  
(d) Percentage of the population of the Group to the total population [SSC Grad. 2005]

2. Which one of the following is NOT an element of the State ?

- (a) Population (b) Land  
(c) Army (d) Government [SSC Mat. 2008]

3. There is no provision in the Constitution for the impeachment of the :

- (a) Chief Justice of India  
(b) Chief Justice of a High Court  
(c) Governor  
(d) Vice - President [SSC Tax Assit. 2009]

4. 'Consent of the people' means consent of :

- (a) A few people (b) All people  
(c) Majority of the people (d) Leader of the people [SSC Tax Assit. 2009]

5. The expression 'Creamy Layer' used in the judgement of the Supreme Court relating to the case regarding reservations refers to :

- (a) those sections of society which pay Income Tax

(b) those sections of socially and educationally backward classes of the society that are economically advanced

- (c) those sections of the society that are considered advanced according to Karpuri Thakur formula  
(d) all sections of upper castes of the society [SSC Tax Assit. 2009]

6. Despotism is possible in a :

- (a) One Party State (b) Two party State  
(c) Multi party State  
(d) Two and multi party State [SSC Grad. 2010]

7. Karl Marx belonged to :

- (a) Germany (b) Holland  
(c) France (d) Britain [SSC Grad. 2010]

8. The basic parameters of India's Foreign Policy were laid down by :

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) Dr. Radhakrishnan  
(c) Jawahar Lal Nehru (d) Dr. Zakir Hussain [SCRA 2000]

9. A Commission under the Chairmanship of Justice M.N. Venkatchalaih has been constituted by the Union Government to review the :

- (a) Centre-State relations  
(b) sharing of financial resources among the States  
(c) sharing of river waters among riparian States  
(d) Constitution of India [SCRA 2000]

10. An Expenditure Reforms Commission was set up by the Government of India in the year 2000 under the Chairmanship of :

- (a) A. M. Khusro (b) G.T. Nanavati  
(c) M. N. Venkatchaliah (d) K. P. Geetakrishnan

[SCRA 2001]

11. Match List-I (Provision) with List-II (Year of Passing) and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists :

List-I	List-II
A. Abolition of Untouchability	1. 1949
B. Abolition of Zamindari System	2. 1951
C. Abolition of Privy Purse	3. 1971
D. Abolition of Property Right	4. 1976

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

[SCRA 2001]

12. Democracy in India rests on the fact that :

- (a) the Constitution is a written one  
(b) there are Fundamental Rights  
(c) People have rights to choose and change the Government  
(d) there are Directive Principles of State

[RRB Mahendru (Patna) TC 2006]

13. Which one of the following political theories advocates the 'Dictatorship of Proletariat' ?

- (a) Democratic Socialism (b) Fabian Socialism  
(c) Liberalism (d) Marxism [NDA 2007]

14. Which one of the following political theories advocates the withering away of the State ?

- (a) Capitalism (b) Fascism  
(c) Marxism (d) Democratic Socialism

[NDA 2008]

15. Which one of the following theories of Communism is NOT a doctrine of Karl Marx ?

- (a) Dialectical Materialism (b) Historical Materialism  
(c) Class Struggle  
(d) Theory of new Democracy [NDA 2009]

16. Consider the following statements—

- Report of the Administrative Reform Commission, headed by Morarji Desai, recommended the establishment of Lokpal and Lokayukta institutions.
- Lokpal will be the highest institution in India to investigate corruption at higher places in Government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

[NDA 2009]

17. Which among the following is an extra-constitutional growth in Indian democracy ?

- (a) Attorney General of India  
(b) Autonomous Districts  
(c) Political Parties  
(d) Deputy Chairman of the Council of States [NDA 2009]

18. Socialism is opposed to :

- (a) social security scheme  
(b) equal distribution of wealth  
(c) unrestricted competition  
(d) collective ownership and management [NDA 2009]

19. Match List-I (Books) with List-II (Authors) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

List-I	List-II
A. My Days	1. R. K. Narayan
B. My India	2. S. Nihal Singh
C. My Life and Times	3. V.V. Giri
D. My Truth	4. Indira Gandhi

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

[CDS 2002]

20. Match List-I (Commission) with List-II (Chairman) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

List-I	List-II
A. Commission on Centre-State Relations	1. R. S. Sarkaria
B. Expenditure Reforms Commission	2. K.P. Geetakrishnan
C. Tenth Finance Commission	3. K. C. Pant
D. Eleventh Finance Commission	4. A. M. Khusro

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

[CDS 2003]

21. Mc Mohan Line lies between which of the following countries ?

- (a) India and Pakistan (b) India and Bangladesh  
(c) India and China (d) India and Myanmar

[CDS 2006]

22. The development of which of the following administrative concepts could be attributed to German Sociologist Max Weber ?

- (a) Democracy (b) Bureaucracy  
(c) Pluralism (d) Corporatism

[CDS 2007]

23. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the tenures of the following Presidents of Indian National Congress ?

1. Jaggivan Ram 2. K. Kamraj  
3. P. D. Tandon 4. U. N. Dhebar

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

Codes :	
(a) 1-2-4-3	(b) 2-3-4-1
(c) 3-4-2-1	(d) 3-4-1-2

[CDS 2009]

24. The Nehru-Liaquat Pact between India and Pakistan was signed in 1950 to resolve the issue of :

- (a) The protection of minorities  
(b) The accession of Princely States  
(c) The border disputes  
(d) The problem of refugees

[CDS 2010]

25. The Chairman of Constitutional Review Commission set up in February 2000 is :

- (a) M. N. Venkatchaliah (b) R.S. Sarkaria  
(c) Krishna Iyer (d) Fatima Beevi

[45th BPSC 2002]

26. Justice U.C. Banerjee Commission was constituted to :  
 (a) probe 2002 Godhra incident  
 (b) probe Sikh riots (c) probe fodder scam  
 (d) none of these [45th BPSC 2002]
27. The function of bureaucracy is :  
 (a) to implement the government policies  
 (b) to run administration (c) to help the ministries  
 (d) all of these [47th BPSC 2005]
28. The Justice Nanavati Enquiry Commission was set up by the NDA Government to look into :  
 (a) Satluj-Yamuna Link Canal dispute  
 (b) Centre-State relations  
 (c) Privatisation of Airports  
 (d) 1984 anti-Sikh riots [UP PCS (Pre) 2004]
29. What is the minimum legal age of marriage for girls in India ?  
 (a) 16 years (b) 18 years (c) 21 years (d) 23 years [UP PCS (Main) 2004]
30. Which one of the following has a status different from the other three ?  
 (a) Finance Commission (b) Election Commission  
 (c) Backward Class Commission  
 (d) National Human Rights Commission [UP PCS (Main) 2004]
31. Match the following :  

List-I		List-II	
A. Fundamental Duties	1. Minerva Mills Case		
B. Parliament can amend Fundamental Rights	2. Article 23 of the Constitution		
C. Doctrine of Basic Features	3. 42nd Amendment of the Constitution		
D. Prohibition of traffic in Human beings	4. Keshavanand Bharti Case		

  

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

 [UP PCS (Main) 2007]
32. Which one of the pairs given below is NOT correctly matched ?  
 (a) Equality below law Guaranteed to both citizens and non-citizens  
 (b) Altering the name of a State Power of a State Legislature  
 (c) Creating a new State Power of Parliament  
 (d) Equality of opportunity Guaranteed only to Indian Citizens [UP PCS (Main) 2008]
33. Which one of the following is the most important element of the State ?  
 (a) Flag (b) Capital  
 (c) Sovereignty  
 (d) Head of the government [UP PCS Special (Pre) 2008]
34. Which one of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched ?  
 (a) Hindu Marriage Act ... 1956  
 (b) Hindu Succession Act ... 1956  
 (c) 73rd Constitutional Amendment ... Reservation of seats for women at the local level elected bodies in the Urban areas  
 (d) Sati (Prevention) Act ... 1987 [UP PCS (Main) 2009]
35. Under the Preventive Detention a person can be detained without trial for :  
 (a) One month (b) Three months  
 (c) Six months (d) Nine months [UP PCS (Main) 2009]
36. Which is the only State in India to have the Common Civil Code ?  
 (a) Jammu and Kashmir (b) Mizoram  
 (c) Nagaland (d) Goa [UP PCS (Main) 2009]
37. Which is the highest National Award ?  
 (a) Padmashree (b) Padmavibhushan  
 (c) Bharat Ratna (d) Ashok Chakra [MP PSC (Pre) 2004]
38. The District Collector reports to which officer ?  
 (a) Chief Secretary  
 (b) Secretary-in-charge of the District  
 (c) Divisional Commissioner  
 (d) None of these [MP PSC (Pre) 2004]
39. Which of the following assumed sovereign power at midnight of August, 14/15, 1947 provisionally ?  
 (a) Central Legislative Assembly  
 (b) Constituent Assembly  
 (c) Interim Government  
 (d) Chamber of Princess [MP PSC (Pre) 2004]
40. 'Bharat Ratna' is the highest civilian award of India, which was the first given in the year and to the person :  
 (a) Year 1948; C. V. Raman  
 (b) Year 1952; Lata Mangeshkar  
 (c) Year 1953; V. Krishnamurthy  
 (d) Year 1954; Dr. Radhakrishnan [CPSC (Pre) 2008]
41. .... is India's largest district (areawise)  
 (a) Bastar (b) Kachchh  
 (c) Leh-Laddakh (d) Burdwan [WB PSC (Pre) 2007]
42. In which General Election did the Congress Party lost majority in the Parliament for the first time ?  
 (a) 1967 (b) 1977  
 (c) 1980 (d) None of these [WB PSC (Pre) 2007]
43. The Liberhan Commission is related to :  
 (a) Fodder scam  
 (b) Administrative Tribunals  
 (c) Babri Masjid demolition  
 (d) Reservation of minorities [WB PSC (Pre) 2007]
44. The line demarcating the boundary between India and China in North Eastern Sector is called :  
 (a) Redcliffe Line (b) Durand Line  
 (c) Mc Mohan Line (d) Siegfried Line [WB PSC (Pre) 2008; TN PSC (Pre) 2009]
45. Which one of the following offices has NOT been provided by the Indian Constitution ?  
 (a) Deputy Prime Minister  
 (b) Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha  
 (c) Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha  
 (d) Deputy Speaker of State Legislative Assembly [WB PSC (Pre) 2008]
46. On whose vision was the term 'democratic socialism' described ?  
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru  
 (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel  
 (d) Smt. Indira Gandhi [TN PSC (Pre) 2009]

47. Who is the author of the book 'A Foreign Policy of India' ?  
 (a) I. K. Gujral (b) B.G. Deshmukh  
 (c) L.K. Advani (d) A. J. Toynbee

[TN PSC (Pre) 2009]

48. With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following :

1. Fundamental Rights
2. Directive Principles of State Policy
3. Fundamental Duties

Which of the above provisions of the constitution of India is/are fulfilled by the National Social Assistance Programme launched by the Government of India ?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
 (c) 1 and 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3 [UPSC 2010]

49. In which year was Mandal Commission Report implemented?  
 (a) 1989 (b) 1990 (c) 1991 (d) 1992

[TN PSC (Pre) 2009]

50. Match List-I (Publication) with List-II (Publisher) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

List-I		List-II	
A. Report on Currency and Finance		1. Reserve Bank of India	
B. Economic Survey		2. Ministry of Finance	
C. Wholesale Price Index		3. Ministry of Industry	
D. National Accounts Statistics		4. Central Statistical Organisation	

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

[UPSC 2001]

51. Consider the following statements :

1. Union Territories are not represented in the Rajya Sabha.
2. It is within the purview of the Chief Election Commissioner to adjudicate the election disputes.
3. According to the Constitution of India, the Parliament consists of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha only

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3  
 (c) 1 and 3 (d) None [UPSC 2012]

52. With reference to consumers' rights/privileges under the provisions of law in India, which of the following statements is/are correct ?

1. Consumers are empowered to take samples for food testing.
2. When a consumer files a complaint in any consumer forum, no fee is required to be paid.
3. In case of death of a consumer, his/her legal heir can file a complaint in the consumer forum on his/her behalf.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only  
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3 [UPSC 2012]

53. Which of the following can be said to be essentially the parts of 'Inclusive Governance' ?

1. Permitting the Non-Banking Financial Companies to do banking.
2. Establishing effective District Planning Committees in all the districts
3. Increasing the government spending on public health.
4. Strengthening the Mid-day Meal Scheme.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

[UPSC 2012]

54. Which of the following provisions of the Constitution of India have a bearing on Education ?

1. Directive Principles of State Policy
2. Rural and Urban Local Bodies
3. Fifth Schedule
4. Sixth Schedule
5. Seventh Schedule

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3, 4 and 5 only  
 (c) 1, 2 and 5 only (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

[UPSC 2012]

55. Which one among the following is NOT a constitutional body in India ?

- (a) Comptroller and Auditor General
- (b) National Commissioner Linguistic Minorities
- (c) National Commissioner for Scheduled Castes
- (d) National Human Rights Commission [CDS 2013]

56. Economic Justice as one of the objectives of the Indian Constitution has been provided in—

- (a) The Preamble and the Fundamental Rights
- (b) The Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c) The Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) None of the above [UPSC 2013]

57. According to the Constitution of India, which of the following are fundamental for the governance of the country ?

- (a) The Fundamental Rights
- (b) The Fundamental Duties
- (c) The Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) The Fundamental Rights and the Fundamental Duties [UPSC 2013]

58. Match List-I (Person) with List-II (Role in making of the Constitution of India) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

List-I		List-II	
A. Rajendra Prasad		1. Member, Drafting Committee	
B. T. T. Krishnamachari		2. Chairman, Constituent Assembly	
C. H. C. Mookherjee		3. Chairman, Drafting Committee	
D. B. R. Ambedkar		4. Vice Chairman, Constituent Assembly	

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

[CDS 2014]

### Answers

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (d) 10. (d) 11. (a) 12. (c) 13. (d)  
 14. (c) 15. (d) 16. (b) 17. (b) 18. (c) 19. (a) 20. (a) 21. (c) 22. (b) 23. (c) 24. (a) 25. (a) 26. (a)  
 27. (d) 28. (d) 29. (b) 30. (d) 31. (a) 32. (b) 33. (c) 34. (a) 35. (b) 36. (d) 37. (c) 38. (c) 39. (c)  
 40. (d) 41. (c) 42. (b) 43. (c) 44. (c) 45. (a) 46. (b) 47. (a) 48. (c) 49. (b) 50. (a) 51. (d) 52. (c)  
 53. (c) 54. (c) 55. (d) 56. (b) 57. (c) 58. (b)