

1. The Union List consists of

A. 97 subjects

B. 61 subjects

C. 47 subjects

D. 73 subjects

Answer:A

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2. An interpretation of the Constitution of India is based on the spirit of

A. Fundamental Duties

B. Fundamental Rights

C. Preamble

D. Federal System

Answer:C

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3. The Constituent Assembly was set according to the proposals of

A. The Cripps Mission

B. the Cabinet Mission

C. Mountbatten Plan

D. Rajagopalachari Plan

Answer:B

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4. The Fundamental Duties in the Constitution of India were adopted from

A. Canadian Constitution

B. Russian Constitution

C. American Constitution

D. French Constitution

Answer:B

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5. Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with the Fundamental Duties

A. Article 32

B. Article 50

C. Article 51

D. Article 51 A

Answer: D

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6. In India Right to Property is a

A. Moral Right

B. Legal Right

C. Fundamental Right

D. Personal Right

Answer:B

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7. Which article is referred to as 'the jewel of the Constitution'

A. Article 352

B. Article 123

C. Article 32

D. Article 31

Answer:C

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8. Which writ give the meaning 'we command' in letters

A. Habeas Corpus

B. Prohibition

C. Quo Warranto

D. Mandamus

Answer:D

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9. Which of the following is not included in the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India?

A. Right to adequate means of livelihood

B. Right to Freedom

C. Right against Exploitation

D. Right to Equality

Answer:A

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10. The Directive Principles of State Policy have been adopted from

- A. US Constitution
- B. Irish Constitution
- C. French Constitution
- D. Canadian Constitution

Answer: B

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11. Keshavananda Bharati case was associated with

- A. Fundamental Rights
- B. Directive Principles of State Policy
- C. State right
- D. Armed rebellion

Answer:A

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12. The word 'socialist' was added to the Preamble of the Constitution of India by which amendment

A. 44th

B. 27th

C. 21st

D. 42nd

Answer:D

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13. The Constitution of India is

A. Rigid

B. flexible

C. Combination of rigidity and flexibility

D. Neither rigid nor flexible

Answer:C

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14. Right to Freedom is guaranteed in which article

A. 17

B. 19

C. 18

D. 20

Answer:B

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15. Directive Principles of State Policy is

A. Justifiable

B. non-justifiable

C. mandatory

D. None of these

Answer:B

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16. The word 'secularism' was added to the Preamble of the Constitution of India by which amendment

A. 40th

B. 42nd

C. 44th

D. 46th

Answer: B

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17. Right to Property is included in Article

A. 32

B. 19

C. 31

D. 14

Answer:C

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18. Right to Property was removed from Fundamental Rights by which amendment

A. 29th

B. 25th

C. 44th

D. 42nd

Answer:C

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19. Part IV A of the Indian Constitution deal with

A. Fundamental Duties

B. Fundamental Rights

C. Directive Principles of state Policy

D. Citizenship

Answer:A

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20. The procedure for amending the Constitution of India is

A. Rigid

B. flexible

C. partly rigid and flexible

D. None of these

Answer:C

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21. Elections to the local government bodies are made mandatory by which amendment

A. 72nd

B. 73rd

C. 64th

D. 63rd

Answer: B

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22. Panchayath Raj is included in the

A. Union list

B. Concurrent list

C. State list

D. Residuary power

Answer:C

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23. Village Panchayath is organized under which article of the Constitution of India

A. Article 37

B. Article 38

C. Article 39

D. Article 40

Answer:D

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24. Among the following which agency conducts election to the local bodies

A. National Election Commission

B. State Election Commission

C. Local bodies themselves

D. the Government

Answer:B

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25. The chairman of the National Development Council is the

A. Prime Minister

B. President

C. Vice President

D. Governor

Answer:A

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26. Who appoints the chairman of the Finance Commission

A. The President

B. Prime Minister

C. Council of Ministers

D. Vice President

Answer:A

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27. The members of the Council of states in India is elected for a period of

A. 4 years

B. 5 years

C. 6 years

D. life term

Answer:C

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28. The President can't ----- Lok Sabha

A. Dissolve

B. adjourn

C. prorogue

D. summon

Answer:B

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29. The duration of an ordinance issued by the President of India is

A. 6weeks

B. 1 year

C. 6 months

D. 6 weeks from the date of assembly of the Parliament

Answer:D

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30. All speeches made in the House of People are addressed to

- A. The Prime Minister
- B. The Speaker
- C. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs
- D. Respective Ministers

Answer:B

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31. Who promulgates ordinance in states

A. Governor

B. Chief Minister

C. President

D. Chief Justice

Answer:A

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32. Who presides over the joint sitting of the Parliament

A. President

B. Vice President

C. Speaker

D. Chief Justice

Answer:C

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33. The amending power of the Constitution of India is described in Article

A. 352

B. 368

C. 360

D. 395

Answer:B

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34. The ex-officio chairman of the Council of states is

A. Speaker

B. Vice President

C. Deputy Speaker

D. Deputy Chairman

Answer:B

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35. In India the Council of state is responsible to

- A. The people
- B. the state
- C. local government
- D. None of these

Answer:B

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36. The number of the Anglo Indians nominated to the House of People is

A. 4

B. 3

C. 2

D. 1

Answer:C

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37. The number of nominated members to the council of states is

A. 18

B. 12

C. 20

D. 16

Answer: B

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38. The number of elected members to the House of the People

A. 540

B. 542

C. 543

D. 545

Answer:C

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39. Who is the person authorized to conduct the election of the speaker in a newly elected House of the People in India

A. Prime Minister

B. Speaker

C. Proterm speaker

D. Deputy Speaker

Answer:C

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40. Who was the chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee

A. Jawahar Lal Nehru

B. Dr B.R. Ambedkar

C. Dr Rajendra Prasad

D. Sardar Vallabhai Patel

Answer:B

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41. How many methods are there to amend the Constitution of India

A. 5

B. 4

C. 3

D. 2

Answer:C

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42. Quo warranto is

A. Writ

B. statute

C. Treaty

D. Act

Answer:A

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43. Article 352 of the Indian Constitution deal with

A. centre-state relations

B. Supreme Court

C. state emergency

D. national emergency

Answer:D

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44. Which Right was remarked by Dr B.R. Ambedkar as the “heart and soul of the Constitution”

- A. Right to Equality
- B. Right to Freedom
- C. Right to Education
- D. Right to Constitutional remedies

Answer:D

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45. The Indian constitution guarantees how many categories of Fundamental

Rights

A. 5

B. 6

C. 7

D. 8

Answer:B

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46. Which Constitutional amendment incorporated the Fundamental Duties in the Constitution of India?

A. 40th

B. 44th

C. 42nd

D. 50th

Answer:C

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47. Right to property was deleted by which amendment

A. 71st

B. 44th

C. 42nd

D. 68th

Answer:B

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48. Who said “the Preamble is the key to the Constitution”

A. Dr B.R. Ambedkar

B. Dr Rajendra Prasad

C. Jawaharlal Nehru

D. C. Rajagopalachari

Answer:A

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49. Article 19 of the Constitution of India contains

A. 9 Fundamental Freedoms

B. 8 Fundamental Freedoms

C. 7 Fundamental Freedoms

D. 6 Fundamental Freedoms

Answer:D

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50. The Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission is appointed by

- A. Prime Minister
- B. President
- C. Vice President
- D. Council of Ministers

Answer: B

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

A. Right to Equality

B. Right to Property

C. Right to Freedom

D. Right against exploitation

Answer:B

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52. Rights given in the Constitution are called Fundamental Right because

- A. They are natural rights
- B. They can't be suspended
- C. They are a part of the Constitution
- D. They can be enforced and safeguarded by the courts

Answer:D

53. Article 32 stands suspended during an emergency under Article

A. 352

B. 356

C. 360

D. 362

Answer:A

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54. Right to privacy is contained in

A. Article 22

B. Article 19

C. Article 21

D. Article 22

Answer:C

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55. Freedom of expression is included in the article

A. 15

B. 19

C. 21

D. 22

Answer:B

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56. The emergency provisions of the Constitution of India have been borrowed from

- A. German Constitution
- B. American Constitution
- C. French Constitution
- D. Irish Constitution

Answer:A

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57. Concurrent list was adopted from

A. Russian Constitution

B. American Constitution

C. Swiss constitution

D. French Constitution

E. Australian Constitution

Answer:E

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58. Equality before law and Equal protection of law have been modelled on the

Constitution of

A. Britain

B. America

C. Russian

D. Switzerland

Answer:A

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59. Which article of the constitution of India empower the President to take over the administration of a state on the basis of failure of constitutional machinery

A. 365

B. 352

C. 356

D. 360

Answer:C

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60. In India the power of 'amnesty' has been given to the

A. President

B. Prime Minister

C. Chief of the army

D. Parliament

Answer:A

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61. The President's rule in a state can be continued at a stretch for a maximum period of

- A. 4years
- B. 2years
- C. 3 years
- D. one year

Answer:D

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62. The Council of state in India has how many elected members

A. 250

B. 238

C. 245

D. 230

Answer:B

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63. The executive power in India is actually exercised by

A. Speaker

B. President

C. Council of Ministers

D. Parliament

Answer:C

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64. 42nd amendment Act was adopted by the Parliament in

A. 1967

B. 1968

C. 1976

D. 1977

Answer:C

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65. The supreme commander of the armed forces in India is

A. President

B. Prime Minister

C. Defence Minister

D. None of these

Answer:A

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66. Public Undertaking Committee is a

- A. Cabinet Committee
- B. Parliamentary Committee
- C. Committee of a political party
- D. None of these

Answer:B

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

- A. 3 months
- B. 4 months
- C. 6 months
- D. 12 months

Answer:C

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68. The Governor of a state is a

A. Constitutional head

B. real head

C. Hereditary head

D. nominated head

Answer:A

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69. Who elects the Vice President of India

A. House of the People

B. Both Houses of Parliament

C. Council of States

D. Both Houses of Parliament and state legislatures

Answer:B

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70. In consequence of the death or incapacity of the President, vice President can become the President for

A. 6 months

B. 12months

C. 1 month

D. 5 months

Answer:A

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71. Grass root democracy is related to

A. Panchayath system

B. Interstate council

C. Lok Pal

D. Regionalism

Answer:A

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72. The Parliament of India consists of

A. President, House of the People and Council of state

B. House of the People and Council of states

C. Vice President, House of People and Council of states

D. President, Vice President, House of the People and Council of States

Answer:C

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73. The President of India is elected by

A. Elected members of both Houses of Parliament

B. Members of both Houses of Parliament

C. Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and state legislative assemblies

D. Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and both Houses of the state legislatures

Answer:D

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74. A vote taken unexpectedly without voters having been briefed in advance

A. Snap poll

B. by-election

C. opinion poll

D. exit poll

Answer:A

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75. The President of India can ----- the House

A. Sine die

B. prorogue

C. adjourn

D. None of these

Answer: B

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76. Recess means

A. The interval between the prorogation of Parliament and its reassembly

B. The Parliament in session

C. Adjournment of the House

D. Dissolution of the House

Answer:A

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77. The Speaker use the 'casting vote'

A. to maintain status quo

B. to challenge the opposition

C. to defeat the government

D. in the absence of the Prime Minister

Answer:A

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78. Council of states in India can delay a money bill for

A. indefinite period

B. 6 months

C. 1 month

D. 14 days

Answer:D

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79. Starred questions requires

A. Oral answer

B. unwritten answer

C. supplementary question

D. None of these

Answer:A

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80. Consolidated Fund is

A. votable

B. non votable

C. non plan

D. None of these

Answer:B

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81. Council of States in India can create an All India Service by

A. Simple majority

B. $\frac{3}{4}$ majority

C. $\frac{2}{3}$ majority

D. unanimously

Answer:C

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82. Public Accounts Committee has members from

- A. House of the People
- B. Council of states only
- C. state legislatures
- D. Both Houses of Parliament

Answer:D

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83. Adjournment of the House is the power of the

A. President

B. Speaker

C. Prime Minister

D. Council of Ministers

Answer: B

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84. Committee in Public Undertakings has members from

A. Both Houses of Parliament

B. Lok Sabha only

C. Rajya Sabha only

D. State Legislative Council

Answer:A

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85. Unstarred questions requires

A. Oral answer

B. Zero Hour

C. supplementary question

D. written answer

Answer:D

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86. Sine Die is associated with the power of the

A. President

B. Speaker

C. Chief Justice

D. Prime Minister

Answer:B

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87. 'Who holds the purse holds the power' who said this

A. Jawahar Lal Nehru

B. Harold Laski

C. Clement Attle

D. James Madison

Answer:D

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88. Which article of the Constitution of India says “there shall be a council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advice the President”

A. Article 74

B. Article 75

C. Article 79

D. Article 80

Answer:A

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89. The President of the Indian Republic has

A. Only suspensive veto

B. Absolute veto

C. Pocket veto

D. None of these

Answer:A

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90. The members of the Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to

A. Judiciary

B. House of the People

C. Council of States

D. The President

Answer:B

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91. Under which Article of the Constitution of India, the Governor of a state can resume a Bill for the consideration of the President

A. Article 196

B. Article 200

C. Article 202

D. Article 204

Answer:B

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92. The term federal is derived from the Latin word 'foedus' which means

- A. Separation
- B. Distribution
- C. Covenant
- D. None of these

Answer:C

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93. Which commission has examined the centre- state relations

- A. Sarkaria Commission
- B. Sri Krishna Commission
- C. Rajamannar Commission
- D. Kher Commission

Answer:A

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94. In the Indian federal system, residuary powers rest with the

A. Local government

B. State

C. Judiciary

D. Centre

Answer:D

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95. Unequal representation of states in the Council of States in India indicates

- A. The Federal nature
- B. the unitary features
- C. the bicameral features
- D. none of these

Answer:B

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96. The chairman of the National Development Council is

A. Finance Minister

B. Defence Minister

C. Prime Minister

D. Home Minister

Answer:C

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97. The Indian federal system is largely based on the pattern of

- A. US Federal system
- B. Australian Federal system
- C. Swiss Federal system
- D. Canadian Federal system

Answer:D

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98. The Constitution of India adopted the federal system from the Act of

A. 1919

B. 1935

C. 1947

D. 1909

Answer:B

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99. National Integration Council reflects the -----
nature of the Indian

Federal system

- A. Federal nature
- B. Unitary nature
- C. competitive nature
- D. con-federal nature

Answer:B

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100. Madan Mohan Purni commission was appointed to study

- A. Centre-state relations
- B. State reorganization
- C. Panchayat Raj
- D. delimitation of constituencies

Answer:A

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