

SSC

GENERAL AWARENESS

Covers the entire syllabus of the following Entrance Tests:

- ❖ SSC CGL TIER I and TIER II
- ❖ SSC CPO for SI and ASI posts in: CRPF, ITBP, CBI, CISF, BSF, DP
- ❖ SSC CHSL
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Preeti Aggarwal

1

CHAPTER

POLITY

PRACTICE SET-1

1. Which of the following Article of the Constitution of India abolishes untouchability? [SSC CPO 2020]
(a) 18 (b) 17
(c) 20 (d) 19
2. Of the 552 members of the Lok Sabha, members represent the states. [SSC CPO 2020]
(a) 520 (b) 530
(c) 540 (d) 550
3. Which of the following President of India also served as the Union Labour Minister? [SSC CPO 2020]
(a) Zakir Hussain (b) V.V. Giri
(c) Ramnath Kovind (d) N. Sanjeeva Reddy
4. Which among the following Articles of the Constitution of India deals with the right to free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of 6-14 years? [SSC CPO 2020]
(a) 21A (b) 74
(c) 101 (d) 31A
5. During which of the following periods did Morarji Desai served as the Deputy Prime Minister of India? [SSC CPO 2020]
(a) 1967-1969 (b) 1964-1966
(c) 1970-1971 (d) 1966-1967
6. Who was the President of India when Rajiv Gandhi was sworn in as Prime Minister? [SSC CPO 2020]
(a) Giani Zail Singh (b) Shankar Dayal Sharma
(c) R. Venkataraman (d) N. Sanjiva Reddy
7. The State is obligated to protect every monument, place and object of national importance and historic interest under Article of the Constitution of India. [SSC CPO 2020]
(a) 48 (b) 49
(c) 46 (d) 47
8. Who among the following was India's Defence Minister during the 1971 war between India and Pakistan? [SSC CHSL 2019]
(a) Yashwantrao Chavan (b) Indira Gandhi
(c) Swaran Singh (d) Jagjivan Ram
9. The 124th Amendment Bill, 2019 deals with: [SSC CHSL 2019]
(a) Triple Talaq
(b) GST
(c) Privatisation of Air India
(d) Economic Reservation
10. The Lok Sabha elected after the 2019 elections is the Lok Sabha. [SSC CHSL 2019]
(a) 18th (b) 16th
(c) 15th (d) 17th
11. As per the Constitution of India, panchayats at the intermediate level may not be constituted in a State having a population not exceeding: [SSC CHSL 2019]
(a) thirty lakhs (b) forty lakhs
(c) ten lakhs (d) twenty lakhs
12. Which of the following articles of the Constitution of India provides power to the President for promulgating ordinances? [SSC CGL 2021]
(a) Article 123 (b) Article 77
(c) Article 111 (d) Article 143
13. What is the minimum age requirement to become a member of the Legislative Assembly? [SSC CHSL 2019]
(a) 32 years (b) 20 years
(c) 42 years (d) 25 years
14. Who among the following has the power to promulgate ordinances under Article 123 of the Constitution of India? [SSC CHSL 2019]
(a) The President
(b) The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
(c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(d) The Attorney General
15. According to article 243V of the Constitution of India, the minimum age requirement for becoming a member of a Municipality is [SSC CHSL 2019]
(a) 24 years (b) 28 years
(c) 32 years (d) 21 years
16. Which of the following words was inserted in the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment of the Constitution of India? [SSC CHSL 2019]
(a) Economic (b) Belief
(c) Integrity (d) Political
17. of the Constitution of India deals with emergency due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion? [SSC CHSL 2019]
(a) Article 350 (b) Article 347
(c) Article 352 (d) Article 269
18. Who presides over the joint sitting of the two houses of Parliament? [SSC CHSL 2019]
(a) Prime Minister
(b) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(c) The Vice President
(d) The President

19. The Quorum to constitute a sitting of the Lok Sabha is of the total number of members of the House under Article 100(3) of the Constitution of India.
(a) one-tenth (b) one-third [SSC CHSL 2019]
(c) one-fifth (d) half
20. The first Session of the first Lok Sabha commenced on [SSC CHSL 2019]
(a) 26th January 1950 (b) 15th August 1951
(c) 15th August 1947 (d) 13th May 1952
21. Who decides the admissibility of questions in Lok Sabha? [SSC CHSL 2019]
(a) Speaker (b) Deputy Speaker
(c) Prime Minister (d) Vice President
22. The powers, privileges and immunities of either house of Parliament and of its committees and members have mainly been laid down in Article of the Constitution of India.
(a) 115 (b) 107 [SSC CHSL 2019]
(c) 105 (d) 102
23. In Parliamentary proceedings, how many matters per day as per their priority in the ballot are allowed to be raised during 'Zero Hour'? [SSC CHSL 2019]
(a) 21 (b) 18
(c) 19 (d) 20
24. Who was the first woman to become the Governor of an Indian State? [SSC CHSL 2019]
(a) Sarojini Naidu (b) Vijay Laxmi Pandit
(c) Aruna Asaf Ali (d) Krishna Hutheesing
25. Which Article of the Constitution of India provisions for reservations of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of People? [SSC CHSL 2019]
(a) Article 325 (b) Article 330
(c) Article 321 (d) Article 335
26. Who among the following is the longest serving President of India? [SSC CHSL 2019]
(a) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy (b) Rajendra Prasad
(c) Shankar Dayal Sharma (d) R. Venkatraman
27. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India is associated with the election of the President of India? [SSC CHSL 2019]
(a) Article 103 (b) Article 74
(c) Article 78 (d) Article 54
28. Who among the following was appointed as the first Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha? [SSC CHSL 2019]
(a) M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar
(b) G.V. Mavalankar
(c) Vithalbhai J. Patel
(d) V. Narahari Rao
29. Which of the following Parliamentary Committees does not draw any member from Rajya Sabha? [SSC CHSL 2019]
(a) Committee on Estimates
(b) Committee on Petitions
(c) Committee on Public Undertakings
(d) Committee on Public Accounts
30. Ram Nath Kovind is the President of India.
(a) 13th (b) 16th [SSC CHSL 2019]
(c) 14th (d) 15th
31. Which of the following Articles of Indian Constitution provides for the appointment of a Finance Commission?
(a) Article 300 (b) Article 320 [SSC CHSL 2019]
(c) Article 290 (d) Article 280
32. On any issue pertaining to the disqualification of any member of Lok Sabha under 10th Schedule of Indian Constitution, the final decision is taken by [SSC CHSL 2019]
(a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(b) President of India
(c) Vice President of India
(d) Election Commission of India
33. Which of the following Schedules of the Constitution of India contains the format of oaths to be taken by different constitutional functionaries? [SSC CHSL 2019]
(a) 4th Schedule (b) 3rd Schedule
(c) 5th Schedule (d) 2nd Schedule
34. Which Article of the Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex and place of birth? [SSC CGL 2020]
(a) Article 25 (b) Article 19
(c) Article 23 (d) Article 15
35. Article 17 of the Constitution of India deals with the abolition of [SSC CGL 2020]
(a) Slavery (b) Untouchability
(c) Titles (d) Sati
36. The Supreme Court has declared access to the internet a fundamental right under Article of the Indian Constitution. [SSC CGL 2020]
(a) 14 (b) 19
(c) 21 (d) 17
37. Under which Article can the Parliament amend the Constitution? [SSC CGL 2020]
(a) Article 74 (b) Article 374
(c) Article 269 (d) Article 368
38. Under which of the following Amendments to the Constitution of India is 'defection to another party after election' made illegal? [SSC CGL 2020]
(a) 86th (b) 52nd
(c) 92nd (d) 61st
39. In which of the following year was the Planning Commission of India set up? [SSC CGL 2021]
(a) 1950 (b) 1945
(c) 1958 (d) 1962
40. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India states that there will be a Vice-President of India? [SSC CGL 2021]
(a) Article 56 (b) Article 63
(c) Article 75 (d) Article 45
41. Article 21A of the Constitution of India provides Right to [SSC CGL 2021]
(a) Equality (b) Education
(c) Work (d) Privacy

42. Who is the ex-officio President of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG), set up in 1949, which functions as the national group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and the main branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) in India? [SSC CGL 2021]
 (a) Vice-President (b) Prime Minister
 (c) President (d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
43. Who among the following was the first Vice-President of India? [SSC CGL 2021]
 (a) Zakir Hussain (b) Sarvepalli Radha Krishnan
 (c) Varahagiri Venkata Giri (d) Gopal Swarup Pathak
44. As per Article of the Constitution of India, English is the official language for all the high courts in the country?
 (a) 336 (1) (b) 348 (1) [SSC CGL 2021]
 (c) 315 (1) (d) 329 (1)
45. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India adopted Hindi in Devanagari Script as the official language of the Union? [SSC CGL 2021]
 (a) Article 108 (b) Article 123
 (c) Article 343(1) (d) Article 231
46. According to which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India shall a Money Bill not be introduced in the Council of States? [SSC CGL 2021]
 (a) Article 193 (b) Article 298
 (c) Article 354 (d) Article 109
47. Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with the 'Pardoning Power of the Governor'? [SSC CGL 2021]
 (a) Article 189 (b) Article 161
 (c) Article 173 (d) Article 150
48. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India defines for a separate secretarial staff for each House of the Parliament? [SSC CGL 2021]
 (a) Article 98 (b) Article 34
 (c) Article 155 (d) Article 123
49. The total membership of the Constituent Assembly was 389, of which were representatives of Princely States. [SSC CGL 2021]
 (a) 102 (b) 93
 (c) 84 (d) 109
50. In which of the following years was the Rajya Sabha first constituted? [SSC CGL 2021]
 (a) 1947 (b) 1950
 (c) 1952 (d) 1948
- January 2020 by the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act 2019.
3. (c) V.V. Giri was the fourth President of India. He was the only President to be elected as an independent candidate. He was closely associated with the labour and trade union movement in India throughout his career between 1937-1939. He served as the minister for labour and industry in the Congress Government headed by C. Rajagopalachari and on being elected to Parliament, Giri was appointed Minister of Labour in 1952.
4. (a) The Constitution (Eighty-Sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine.
5. (a) Morarji Desai served as the 4th Prime Minister of India between 1977 and 1979. He also served as the Deputy Prime Minister following the Death of Prime Minister Lal Bhadur Shastri. Desai was a strong contender for the position of Prime Minister only to be defeated by Indira Gandhi in 1966.
6. (a) Giani Zail Singh was the President of India when Rajiv Gandhi sworn in as Prime Minister. He was the first Sikh to serve as President of India (1982-87), served in the Rajya Sabha in 1956-62 and was Chief Minister of Punjab in 1972-77.
7. (c) Article 49 comes under the Directive Principles of State Policy of Part IV of the Constitution. Article 49 states that it shall be the obligation of the State to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest, declared by or under law made by Parliament.
8. (d) Jagjivan Ram popularly known as Babuji, went on to serve as a minister with various portfolios for more than forty years as a member of the Indian National Congress (INC). Most importantly, he was the Defence Minister of India during the Indo-Pak war of 1971.
9. (d) The Constitution 124th Amendment Bill, 2019 was introduced in Lok Sabha by the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Mr. Thawar Chand Gehlot on January 8, 2019. The Bill seeks to provide for the advancement of "economical weaker sections" of citizens.
10. (d) The 17th Lok Sabha was formed by the members elected in the 2019 Indian general election. Elections, all across India, were conducted in seven phases by the Election Commission of India whereas the first Lok Sabha started its functioning from 17 April, 1952.
11. (d) Panchayat means an institution of self-government constituted under article 243B of the Indian Constitution for the rural areas. As mandated in the Indian Constitution, Panchayats shall be constituted in every State, at the village, intermediate and district levels. Panchayats at the intermediate level may not be constituted in a state having a population not exceeding twenty lakhs.
12. (a) Article 123 of the constitution empowers the President to promulgate ordinances during the recess of parliament. This important power has been vested in him to deal with unforeseen or urgent matters.
13. (d) The qualifications to become a member of the Legislative Assembly are largely similar to the qualifications to be a member of Parliament. To be a member of Legislative Assembly a person should not be less than 25 years of age and not less than 30 years (as per Article 173) to be a member of the Legislative Council.
14. (a) Article 123 of the Constitution grants the President certain law-making powers to promulgate ordinances during the recess of Parliament. The ordinance-making power is the most important legislative power of the President and the Governor. It has been vested in them to deal with unforeseen or urgent situations.
15. (d) According to Article 243V the minimum age requirement for becoming a member of Local Self Government is 21 years. Local

ANSWERS

1. (b) Abolition of untouchability comes under the Right to equality ensured in the fundamental rights. Article 17 states that "Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden.
2. (c) The Maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is 552 members - 530 members to represent the states, 20 members to represent the Union Territories, and 2 members to be nominated by the President from the Anglo-Indian Community. The provision to nominate 2 members of Anglo-Indian Community has now been abolished in

Self Government were given Constitutional status through 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act which added 11th and 12th Schedules explaining the working of Local Self Government in rural and urban areas.

16. (b) The 42nd Amendment changed the description of India from a "Sovereign democratic republic" to a "Sovereign, socialist secular democratic republic" and also added the word integrity and changed the words "unity of the nation" to "unity and integrity of the nation."
17. (b) Originally at the beginning, National Emergency could be declared on the basis of "external aggression or war" and "internal disturbance" under Article 352. Such an emergency was declared in India in 1962 war, 1971 war (Pakistan war) and 1975 internal disturbance (declared by Indira Gandhi). But after 44th Amendment Act 1978, National emergency can only be declared on grounds of external aggression, "Armed Rebellion" also called as Internal Emergency. The President can declare such an emergency only on the basis of a written request by the Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister.
18. (b) The joint sitting of the Parliament is called by the President of India (Article 108) and is presided over by the speaker of the Lok Sabha, or in their absence, by the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha, or in their absence, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
19. (a) "Quorum"—The minimum number of members required to be present at a sitting of the House or a Committee for valid transaction of its business, which is one-tenth of the total number of members of the House, as provided under Article 100 (3) of the Constitution.
20. (d) The first Lok Sabha was constituted on 17 April 1952 after India's first general election. The 1st Lok Sabha lasted its full tenure of five years and was dissolved on 4 April 1957. The first session of this Lok Sabha commenced on 13 May 1952. Total Lok Sabha seats were 489 and total eligible voters were 17.3 crores.
21. (a) The admissibility of Questions in Lok Sabha is decided by the Speaker. The conditions governing the admissibility of questions have been laid down under Rule 41 to 44 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.
22. (c) The main Articles of India's Constitution dealing with the privileges of Parliament are 105 and 122, and the corresponding Articles for the States are 194 and 212.
23. (d) The time immediately following the Question Hour known or "Zero Hour". It is called 'Zero Hour' as it takes place at about 12 noon. In this period, the members of the Parliament can raise important matters without giving prior notice. In Lok Sabha, only 20 matters per day are allowed to be raised during the Zero Hour.
24. (a) Following India's independence from the British rule in 1947, Sarojini Naidu was appointed as the Governor of the United Provinces (present-day Uttar Pradesh), making her India's first woman Governor. She remained in office until her death in March 1949 (aged 70).
25. (c) As per Article 330, Allocation of Seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha are based on the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State based on the State's population.
26. (c) Freedom fighter and Congress leader Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who served as the President of India for 12 years from 1950 to 1962, remains the country's longest serving President. He was the first President of India and remains the only President till date to complete two terms in office.
27. (d) Under Article 54, the President is elected by an Electoral College, which consists of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of all the States and also of NCT of Delhi and the Union Territory of Puducherry.
28. (a) Madabhushi Ananthasayanam Ayyangar was elected to the first Lok Sabha from Tirupathi and to the second Lok Sabha from Chittoor Constituencies in 1952 and 1956 respectively. He was elected in 1948 as Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha with Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar as the Speaker. After the death of Mavalankar in 1956, he was elected as Speaker of Lok Sabha. He also worked as Governor of Bihar between 1962 and 1967.
29. (a) The Estimates Committee is a committee of selected members of Parliament, constituted for the purpose of scrutinising the functioning of government ministries and departments in terms of expenditure and utilisation of funds. The committee consists of thirty members, all elected from Lok Sabha.
30. (c) Ram Nath Kovind is serving as the 14th and current President of India since his inauguration in 2017. He is also the first person from Uttar Pradesh to serve as President of India.
31. (d) The Finance Commission is a constitutionally mandated body that is at the centre of fiscal federalism. Set up under Article 280 of the Constitution, its core responsibility is to evaluate the state of finances of the Union and State Governments, recommend the sharing of taxes between them, lay down the principles determining the distribution of these taxes among States.
32. (a) 10th Schedule deals with "The Anti-Defection Law" and decision on questions as to disqualification on ground of defection. This provision mandates the Chairman or the Speaker of the respective Legislative House to be the ultimate decision-making authority in case of any disqualification that arises.
33. (c) The Third Schedule contains the forms of Oaths or Affirmations of different constitutional functionaries like Union Ministers, State Ministers, MP, MLA, Supreme Court Judges etc.
34. (d) Article 15 secures the citizens from every sort of discrimination by the state, on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth or any of them. Further, it also allows the State to extend special provisions for socially and economically backward classes for their advancement.
35. (b) Article 17 – Abolition of Untouchability—"Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of "Untouchability" shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.
36. (b) The Supreme Court took the view that the right to be able to access the internet has been read into the Fundamental Right to life and liberty, as well as privacy under Article 21. The court added that it constitutes an essential part of the infrastructure of freedom of speech and expression.
37. (d) Amending the Constitution of India is the process of making changes to the nation's fundamental law or supreme law. The procedure of amendment in the Constitution is laid down in Part XX (Article 368) of the Constitution of India. This procedure ensures the sanctity of the Constitution of India and keeps a check on arbitrary power of the Parliament of India.
38. (b) The Anti-Defection Law punishes individual Members of Parliament (MPs)/MLAs for leaving one party for another.
The Tenth Schedule—popularly known as the Anti Defection Act was included in the Constitution via the 52nd Amendment Act, 1985 and sets the provisions for disqualification of elected members on the grounds of defection to another political party.
39. (a) The Planning Commission was an institution in the Government of India, which formulated India's Five-Year Plans. The Planning Commission was constituted in March, 1950 by a resolution of the Government of India, and works under the overall guidance of the National Development Council.
40. (b) Article 63 of Indian Constitution states that "There shall be a Vice President of India". The Vice President acts as President in the

absence of the President due to death, resignation, impeachment, or other situations. The Vice President of India is also ex-officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha.

41. (c) The Constitution (Eighty-Sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the state may, by law, determine.
42. (d) The Indian Parliamentary Group is an autonomous body, membership of which is open to all current or former members of the Indian Parliament. Speaker of Lok Sabha is its ex-officio president. It was founded in 1949, following a motion adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 16 August 1948.
43. (c) Sarvepalli Radha Krishnan was an Indian philosopher and statesman who served as the first Vice-President of India elected in 1952 and second President of India from 1962 to 1967.
44. (b) Article 348 (1) of the Constitution of India provides that all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court shall be in English Language until Parliament by law otherwise provides made by the High Court for that State.
45. (c) Article 343(1) states that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari Script. The form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall be the international form of Indian numerals.
46. (d) Article 109 states that a money Bill shall not be introduced in the Council of States. After a Money Bill has been passed by the house of the people it shall be transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations and the Council of States shall within a period of fourteen days from the date of its receipt of the bill return the bill to the Lower House with its recommendation and the Lower House may thereupon either accept or reject all of the recommendations of the Council of States.
47. (c) Article 161 states that the governor of a State shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the State extends.
48. (a) Article 98 of the Constitution states that each House of Parliament shall have a separate secretarial staff, Parliament may by law regulate the recruitment and the conditions of service of persons appointed, to the secretarial staff of either House of Parliament.
49. (c) The Constituent Assembly of India was elected to frame the Constitution of India. The total membership of the Constituent Assembly was 389 of which 292 were representatives of the provinces, 93 represented the Princely States and four were from the Chief Commissioner Provinces of Delhi, Ajmer - Merwara, Coorg and British Baluchistan.
50. (c) The elections were held in 1952. As per the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution of India, the Rajya Sabha was first constituted on 3 April 1952 and consist of 216 members of which 12 members were to be nominated by the President and the remaining 204 elected to represent the States.



PRACTICE SET-2

1. Which Constitutional Amendment, known as 'Mini Constitution', gave effect to the recommendations of Swaran Singh Committee?
 - (a) 41st Constitutional Amendment
 - (b) 44th Constitutional Amendment
 - (c) 42nd Constitutional Amendment
 - (d) 43rd Constitutional Amendment
2. Who has been named as the leader of opposition in Rajya Sabha in February 2021?
 - (a) Anand Sharma
 - (b) Rahul Gandhi
 - (c) Mallikarjun Kharge
 - (d) Ghulam Nabi Azad
3. Who was the fourth President of India?
 - (a) B.D. Jatti
 - (b) Giani Zail Singh
 - (c) Dr. Zakir Husain
 - (d) Varahagiri Venkata Giri
4. The Government of India approved the National Policy for Farmers (NPF) in:
 - (a) 2010
 - (b) 2018
 - (c) 2007
 - (d) 2001
5. Who among the following represents the full authority of the Lok Sabha?
 - (a) President
 - (b) Vice President
 - (c) Speaker
 - (d) Prime Minister
6. As of April 2021, who is the Chief Election Commissioner of India?
 - (a) Achal Kumar Jyoti
 - (b) Sunil Arora
 - (c) Nasim Zaidi
 - (d) Shri Sushil Chandra
7. What was the total time taken to draft the Constitution of India?
 - (a) 2 years, 10 months, 17 days
 - (b) 2 years, 11 months, 17 days
 - (c) 2 years, 7 months, 17 days
 - (d) 2 years, 9 months, 10 days
8. Which Article of the Constitution of India provides for universal adult suffrage?
 - (a) 326
 - (b) 329A
 - (c) 327
 - (d) 325
9. Which Article of Indian Constitution says, 'The State shall take steps to separate the Judiciary from the executive in the Public Services of the State'?
 - (a) Article 25
 - (b) Article 55
 - (c) Article 50
 - (d) Article 61
10. When was the Planning Commission of India dissolved by the Union Government of India?
 - (a) 2000
 - (b) 2014
 - (c) 2015
 - (d) 2010
11. The first general election of Lok Sabha was held in the year:
 - (a) 1957-1958
 - (b) 1951-1952
 - (c) 1953-1954
 - (d) 1949-1950
12. Who among the following shall communicate to the President of India about all the decisions of the Council of Ministers under Article 78?
 - (a) Home Minister
 - (b) Prime Minister
 - (c) Vice-President
 - (d) Foreign Minister
13. Who was known as the 'Iron Man of India'?
 - (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 - (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (c) Subhash Chandra Bose
 - (d) Narendra Modi

14. The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India was held on:
(a) 9 December 1946 (b) 7 December 1947
(c) 8 October 1946 (d) 26 January 1948
15. Who was the First Governor-General of Independent India?
(a) Lord Mountbatten (b) C. Rajagopalachari
(c) B.R. Ambedkar (d) Sardar Patel
16. Who among the following can introduce a Government Bill?
(a) Minister in the Lok Sabha
(b) Member of the Treasury bench in the Lok Sabha
(c) Minister in any house of the Parliament
(d) Member of the Parliament who is not a Minister
17. Who was awarded the Bharat Ratna Award before becoming the President of India?
(a) V.V. Giri (b) Pranab Mukherjee
(c) Rajendra Prasad (d) S. Radhakrishnan
18. Name the first speaker of the Indian Parliament?
(a) B.R. Ambedkar (b) G.V. Mavalankar
(c) K.M. Munshi (d) Rajendra Prasad
19. The Members of Rajya Sabha are elected for the duration of:
(a) 5 years (b) 3 years
(c) 6 years (d) 4 years
20. Who presides over the first meeting of a newly constituted Lok Sabha?
(a) President (b) Speaker
(c) Protem Speaker (d) Prime Minister
21. Which commission was appointed by the Central Government to examine issues related to Centre State relations?
[SSC CPO 2019]
(a) Mandal Commission (b) Nanavati Commission
(c) Sarkaria Commission (d) Kothari Commission
22. Which article of the Constitution of India, states that 'all authorities, civil and judicial, in the territory of India shall act in aid of the Supreme Court'?
[SSC CPO 2019]
(a) Article 137 (b) Article 144
(c) Article 121 (d) Article 157
23. How many tiers are there in the Panchayati Raj structure?
(a) One (b) Three [SSC CPO 2019]
(c) Two (d) Four
24. As per the Constitution of India, the subject of 'Livestock and animal husbandry' is included in the: [SSC CPO 2019]
(a) Residuary list (b) Union list
(c) State list (d) Concurrent list
25. The power to inquire into and decide all doubts and disputes arising out of the election of the President is vested in the: [SSC CPO 2019]
(a) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
(b) High Court of Delhi
(c) Lokpal
(d) Supreme Court
26. The President may resign from his office by writing under his hand addressed to the:
(a) Prime Minister of India
(b) Vice-President
(c) Chief Election Commissioner
(d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
27. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental right of Indian Citizens?
[SSC CPO 2019]
(a) Right to Property
(b) Freedom of Movement
(c) Right to Constitutional Remedies
(d) Right to form Association
28. According to Article 361 of the Constitution of India, a criminal proceeding cannot be instituted in a court against the during his term of office? [SSC CPO 2019]
(a) Vice-President (b) Prime Minister
(c) Chief Minister (d) Governor
29. Which of the following statement is correct? [SSC CPO 2019]
(a) The first Lok Sabha was constituted in 1950
(b) The first Lok Sabha was constituted in 1948
(c) The first Lok Sabha was constituted in 1947
(d) The first Lok Sabha was constituted in 1952
30. The Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service are deemed to be services created by the Parliament under:
[SSC CPO 2019]
(a) Article 307 (b) Article 301
(c) Article 292 (d) Article 312
31. The Finance Commission is constituted by the President at the expiration of every year. [SSC CPO 2019]
(a) tenth (b) seventh
(c) fifth (d) sixth
32. The President may issue a proclamation of emergency under Article 356 on receipt of a report from the of a state
(a) Governor
(b) Advocate General
(c) Chief Justice of the High Court
(d) Speaker of the Legislative Assembly [SSC CPO 2019]
33. The Prime Minister and the other Ministers of the Indian Union are appointed by the President under of the Constitution of India?
(a) Article 70 (b) Article 85
(c) Article 79 (d) Article 75
34. What allows the government to meet the expenses of administration until the new Parliament passes the Budget for the whole year?
(a) Voice vote (b) Vote on adjustment
(c) Vote-on-account (d) Electronic vote
35. Which Article of the Indian Constitution gives the right to minorities to establish and administer educational institutions?
[SSC CPO 2019]
(a) Article 17 (b) Article 28
(c) Article 32 (d) Article 30
36. The Princely state of Hyderabad was brought under the Indian Union in the year? [SSC CPO 2019]
(a) 1952 (b) 1950
(c) 1963 (d) 1948

37. Part IV of the Indian Constitution contains the provisions on: [SSC CPO 2020]
 (a) Fundamental Rights
 (b) Elections
 (c) Citizenship
 (d) Directive Principles of State Policy
38. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India prohibits employment of children in factories etc? [SSC CPO 2020]
 (a) 31 (b) 21
 (c) 17 (d) 24
39. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution was amended [SSC CPO 2020]
 (a) five times (b) twice
 (c) once (d) thrice
40. In 1946, who among the following was made the interim President of the Indian Constituent Assembly?
 (a) Sarojini Naidu (b) S. Subramaniya Iyer
 (c) Sachindranath Sanyal (d) Sachchidanand Sinha
41. Equality before the law or equal protection of the laws within the territory of India is guaranteed under which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India?
 (a) Article 14 (b) Article 15
 (c) Article 16 (d) Article 22
42. Article 231 of the Constitution of India grants power to establish a common High Court for two or more states to
 (a) the Parliament. (b) the Supreme Court.
 (c) the President of India. (d) the Union Cabinet.
43. Which one among the following was eliminated by the 44th Amendment Act of the Parliament?
 (a) Right against Exploitation
 (b) Right to Constitutional Remedies
 (c) Right to Property
 (d) Right to Education
44. Which of the following statements with regard to the creation of a new state or alteration of boundaries of states is/are correct?
 1. An amendment has to be moved in the Parliament under Article 368 of the Constitution of India.
 2. Ratification by one half of the states is necessary after the amendment is made by the Parliament.
 3. The legislation can be passed by a simple majority of both Houses of Parliament.
 Select the correct answer using the code given below:
 (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 only
 (c) 3 only (d) 2 and 3 only
45. A motion of no-confidence is moved against
 (a) an individual Minister. (b) the Council of Ministers.
 (c) the Prime Minister. (d) a political party.
46. The provision, 'the State shall take steps to separate the Judiciary from the Executive in the public services of the State' is incorporated in which part of the Constitution of India?
 (a) Part-IV (b) Part-V
 (c) Part-VI (d) Part-VII
47. Under which Article of the Constitution of India has provision been made for reservation of seats for women in Panchayats?
 (a) Article 243 B (b) Article 243 C
 (c) Article 243 D (d) Article 243 E
48. Which one of the following is not a correct statement with reference to the Constitution of India?
 (a) The Constitution (Eighty-Fifth) Amendment Act has inserted the 'Right to Education' under Article 21A.
 (b) Article 22 talks about preventive detention.
 (c) Right to Constitutional Remedies is in Part-III of the Constitution.
 (d) Writ jurisdiction of High Courts is wider than the Supreme Court of India.
49. Which one of the following is not a circumstance for proclamation of Emergency by the President of India under Article 352 of the Constitution of India?
 (a) War (b) External aggression
 (c) Internal disturbance (d) Armed rebellion
50. Which one of the following amendments in the Constitution of India made a Proclamation of Emergency immune from judicial review?
 (a) 39th Amendment (b) 40th Amendment
 (c) 42nd Amendment (d) 44th Amendment

ANSWERS

- (c) In 1976, the Congress Party set up the Sardar Swaran Singh Committee to make recommendations about fundamental duties, the need and necessity of which was felt during the operation of the Internal Emergency (1975-1977). The Congress Government at Centre accepted these recommendations and enacted the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1976. This amendment added a new part, namely Part IVA to the Constitution.
- (c) The leader of the opposition in Rajya Sabha is an elected Member of Rajya Sabha who leads the official opposition in the Upper House of the Parliament of India. The leader of the opposition in the Rajya Sabha is the parliamentary Chairperson of the largest political party in the Rajya Sabha that is not in government. Mallikarjun Kharge has been named as the leader of opposition in Rajya Sabha in February 2021.
- (d) Varahagiri Venkata Giri was the fourth President of India from 24 August 1969 to 24 August 1974. He was the only President to be elected as an independent candidate. He was succeeded by Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed as President in 1974.
- (c) The National Commission on Farmers (NCF) under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.S. Swaminathan prepared a draft National Policy for farmers. Based on this draft, after consultations with State Governments and the Central Ministries concerned, the Government of India approved the National Policy for farmers in 2007.
- (c) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is the presiding officer and the highest authority of the Lok Sabha. The speaker is elected generally in the first meeting of the Lok Sabha following general elections.
- (d) Shri Sushil Chandra assumed office as the 24th Chief Election Commissioner of India on 13th April 2021. Shri Chandra belongs to the 1980s batch of the Indian Revenue Service. Shri Chandra has been Election Commissioner in ECI since February 2019.
- (c) Constitution was drafted by the Constituent Assembly, which was elected by elected members of the provincial assemblies. The

389-member assembly (reduced to 299 after the partition of India) took 2 years, 11 months and 17 days to draft the Constitution holding eleven sessions over a 165-days period.

8. (a) Article 326 of the Constitution provides that the elections to the house of the people and to the Legislative Assembly of every state shall be on the basis of adult suffrage, that is to say, a person should not be less than 21 years of age, later changed to 18 years after sixty-first Amendment Act 1988.
9. (c) The Constituent Assembly took a concrete step by making various provisions to secure and safeguard the independence of Judiciary. Article 50 of the Constitution of India, which contains a Directive Principle of State Policy, provides that the State shall take steps to separate the Judiciary from the Executive in the Public Services of the State.
10. (b) The new government led by Narendra Modi, elected in 2014, dissolved the Planning Commission of India and replaced it with the Niti Ayog also known as the Think Tank in the year 2014. The Prime Minister acts as the ex-officio Chairman of Niti Ayog.
11. (c) The first general elections of Lok Sabha were held in India between 25 October 1951 and 21 February 1952. It was the first election to the Lok Sabha after independence in August 1947 and conducted under the provisions of the Indian Constitutions which was adopted on 26 November 1949.
12. (b) It is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to administration of affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation and information relating to them under Article 78.
13. (a) Vallabhbhai Patel was an Indian Statesman. He served as the first Deputy Prime Minister of India from 1947 to 1950. He was an Indian barrister and a senior leader of the Indian National Congress. His commitment to national integration in the newly independent country was total and uncompromising, earning him the sobriquet 'Iron Man of India'.
14. (a) At 11 a.m. on 9 December 1946 the Constituent Assembly began its first session with 211 members attending with Sachchidananda Sinha as temporary President. Later on, 11 December 1946 Rajendra Prasad was elected as the permanent president of the assembly.
15. (c) Chakravarti Rajagopalachari was a member of the Indian National Congress during the Pre-Independence era and a loyalist to Mahatma Gandhi. He was a towering personality in the Modern Indian Politics. Popularly known as Rajaji, he was independent India's first Indian Governor-General. He was also the last Governor-General.
16. (c) The Government Bill can be introduced only by the minister of the government in any house of the parliament. The Government Bills are backed by the government and also reflect its legislative agenda.
17. (d) The following six Presidents of India have been awarded Bharat Ratna till date:

1. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan	2. Rajendra Prasad
3. Zakir Hussain	4. APJ Abdul Kalam
5. Dr. VV Giri	6. Pranab Mukherjee

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan received the Bharat Ratna Award in 1954 and he became the President of India in 1962.
18. (c) Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar popularly known as Dadasahab, was an independence activist. He was the president (from 1946 to 1947) of the Central Legislative Assembly, then speaker of the Constituent Assembly of India and later the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
19. (b) The potential seating capacity of the Rajya Sabha is 250 (238 elected, 12 appointed), according to Article 80 of the Indian Constitution. Members are elected for the tenure of six years, with elections every year with about a third of the 233 designates up for election every two years, in even-numbered years.

20. (c) After a general election and formation of a new government, a list of senior Lok Sabha members prepared by the legislative section is submitted to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, who selects a Protem Speaker. The appointment has to be approved by the President. The first meeting after the election when the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are selected by members of the Parliament is held under the Protem Speaker.
21. (b) The Sarkaria Commission finally submitted its report in the year 1988. The Sarkaria Commission's charter was to examine the relationship and balance of power between State and Central governments in the country and suggest changes within the framework of the Constitution of India.
22. (c) Article 144 of the Constitution mandates that all authorities civil and judicial, in the territory of India shall act in aid of the Supreme Court. Any authority failing to comply with the directions of the Supreme Court may be hauled up for contempt of court and cannot be allowed to plead inability to comply.
23. (c) The Balwant Raj Mehta Committee was a committee appointed by the government of India in January 1957. The committee recommended the establishment of the scheme of 'democratic decentralization'. Which finally came to be known as Panchayati Raj. This led to the establishment of a three-tier Panchayati Raj System: Gram Panchayat at the village level, Panchayat Samiti at the block level, and Zila Parishad at the district level.
24. (b) There are 3 lists in the Indian Constitution, covered under the 7th Schedule, those are the state, concurrent and union list. The state list comprises of subjects under which laws could be made by the State Legislature. The subject of 'Livestock and animal husbandry' is included in the state list.
25. (d) Article 71 of the Constitution provides that disputes arising out of the election of the President or Vice President shall be decided by the Supreme Court.
26. (c) The President of India gives his resignation to the Vice-President of India. He shall then communicate this to the Lok Sabha Speaker (Article 56). If there is no Vice-President, then he will communicate the CJI. In the absence of CJI, the resignation is given to the senior most judge of the SC.
27. (a) Right to property was initially a fundamental right but by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act 1978 this right was removed from the list of fundamental rights and put under an Article namely 300A.
28. (d) According to Article 361 the President or the Governor of a State, shall not be answerable to any court or any criminal proceeding cannot be instituted in a court against them.
29. (d) The first Lok Sabha was constituted on 17 April 1952 after India's first general election. The 1st Lok Sabha lasted its full tenure of five years and was dissolved on 4 April 1957. The first session of this Lok Sabha commenced on 13 May 1952. Total Lok Sabha seats were 489 and total eligible voters were 17.3 crores.
30. (d) As per Article 312 of the Indian Constitution, the Parliament is entitled to create one or more all India Services common to the Union and the States. The recruitment to all these services is made by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).
31. (b) The Finance Commission is constituted by the President of India under Article 280 of the Indian Constitution to define the financial relations between the Central Government of India and the individual State Governments. As per the Constitution, the commission is appointed every five years and consists of a chairman and four other members.
32. (a) The crucial expressions in Art 356 (1) are— If the President "On the receipt of report from the Governor of a State or otherwise" is satisfied that "the situation has arisen in which the government of the state cannot be carried on" in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Then Article 356 state emergency is proclaimed by the President.

33. (d) Article 75 states that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.
34. (b) The vote on account under Article 116 is the special provision given to the government to obtain the vote of Parliament to withdraw money when the budget for the new financial year is not yet released or the elections are under way, and the caretaker government is in place.
35. (d) Article 30 of the Indian Constitution states the right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions. It says "All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice."
36. (d) Hyderabad State was a state in Dominion and later Republic of India, formed after the accession of the princely state of Hyderabad into the Indian Union on 17 September 1948. The Operation Polo was the code name of the Hyderabad "Police Action" in September 1948, by the then newly independent Dominion of India against Hyderabad State.
37. (d) Part IV of the Indian Constitution deals with Directive Principles of our State Policy. The provisions contained in this part cannot be enforced by any court, but these principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.
38. (d) Article 24 says that "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." The fundamental right against exploitation guaranteed to all citizens prohibits child labour in mines, factories and hazardous conditions.
39. (b) The Preamble has been amended only once so far, In 1976, by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act. It added 3 words to the Preamble—socialist, secular and integrity.
40. (d) On 9 December 1946, after the first Constituent Assembly election, the first meeting of Constituent Assembly was held in which Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha was selected as the temporary President of the Assembly as he was the eldest member.
41. (a) Article 14 guarantees to all person equality before the law and equal protection of the laws.
- ❖ It states, "The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India."
42. (a) Article-231 of the Indian Constitution which is related to the chapter of High Courts in states under Part-VI of the Constitution, deals with subject matters of State Government or machinery.
- ❖ As per provisions, under this Article, Parliament may by law establish a common High Court for two or more states. For example—Punjab and Haryana has common High Court.
43. (c) The Indian Constitution does not recognize property right as a fundamental right.
- ❖ In 1977, the 44th amendment removed the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property as a fundamental right.
44. (c) Article 3 of Indian Constitution addresses the topic of 'Formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States'.
- It says, Parliament may by law:
- ❖ form a new State by separation of territory from any State or by uniting two or more States or parts of States or by uniting any territory to a part of any State;
 - ❖ increase the area of any State;
 - ❖ diminish the area of any State;
 - ❖ alter the boundaries of any State;
 - ❖ alter the name of any State.
45. (b) In India, a motion of no confidence against the Council of Ministers can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha (the lower house of the Parliament of India). If a majority of the members of the house vote in favour of the motion, the motion is passed and the Government is bound to vacate the office.
46. (a) Part IV of the Indian Constitution deals with Directive Principles of our State Policy.
- ❖ The provisions contained in this part cannot be enforced by any court, but these principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the state to apply these principles in making laws.
 - ❖ Article 50: The state shall take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State.
47. (c) Part IX provides for a 3 tier Panchayat system which would be constituted in every State at village level, intermediate level and district level.
- ❖ Part IX of the Indian Constitution contains—Article 243 to Article 243D.
 - ❖ Article 243D contains the reservation of seats.
 1. The seats shall be reserved for:
 - (a) Scheduled caste
 - (b) Scheduled tribe
 2. Not less than 1/3 of the total number of seats reserved for women belonging to SC or ST.
48. (a) The 86th Constitutional Amendment in 2002, provided Right to education as a Fundamental Right in Part-III of the Constitution.
- ❖ It inserted Article 21A which made Right to Education, a fundamental right for children between 6-14 years.
49. (c) **Article 352 : Proclamation of Emergency**
- ❖ Under the Article 352, the President can declare a national emergency when the security of India or a part of it is threatened by war or external aggression or armed rebellion.
 - ❖ When a national emergency is declared on the grounds of 'war' or 'external aggression', it is known as 'External Emergency.'
50. (c) After the 42th Amendment of the Constitution the State emergency was made immune from judicial review. But later in the 44th Amendment the legality of President's rule could be challenged.



PRACTICE SET-3

1. Whose recommendation is mandatory to impeach the President of India from office before the completion of his/her term? [SSC CGL 2017]
 - (a) The Prime Minister
 - (b) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - (c) The Chief Justice of India
 - (d) The two houses of the parliament
2. How many types of writ are there in the Indian Constitution?

(a) 5	(b) 4	[SSC CGL 2017]
(c) 3	(d) 2	
3. How many fundamental duties are mentioned in the Indian constitution? [SSC CGL 2017]

(a) Five	(b) Seven
(c) Nine	(d) Eleven
4. Part IV of Constitution of India deals with which of the following? [SSC CGL 2017]
 - (a) The Union
 - (b) The States
 - (c) Fundamental Rights
 - (d) Directive Principles of State Policy

5. In the Indian Constitution, the method of election of President has been taken from which country? [SSC CGL 2017]
 - (a) Britain (b) USA
 - (c) Ireland (d) Australia
6. What is the literal meaning of the term “Quo-Warranto”? [SSC CGL 2017]
 - (a) We command
 - (b) To forbid
 - (c) By what authority (or) warrant
 - (d) None of these
7. Who administers the oath of office of the President of India? [SSC CGL 2017]
 - (a) Governor General of India
 - (b) Chief Justice of India
 - (c) Prime Minister of India
 - (d) Vice President of India
8. Who among the following gave Monistic Theory of Sovereignty? [SSC CGL 2017]
 - (a) Austin (b) Darwin
 - (c) Aristotle (d) Marx
9. Which of the following are constituents of the Indian Parliament? [SSC CGL 2017]
 - (i) The President
 - (ii) The Council of States (Rajya Sabha)
 - (iii) The House of the People (Lok Sabha)
 - (a) (ii) and (iii) (b) (i) and (ii)
 - (c) (i) and (iii) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
10. Who among the following is the executive head of state of India? [SSC CGL 2017]
 - (a) Prime Minister (b) President
 - (c) Cabinet Secretary (d) Finance Secretary
11. Who among the following was not a member of the Drafting Committee of Indian Constitution? [SSC CGL 2015]
 - (a) BR Ambedkar (b) Alladi Krishnaswamy
 - (c) Rajendra Prasad (d) Gopalaswamy Ayyangar
12. The concept of ‘Rule of Law’ is a special feature of Constitutional System of: [SSC CPO 2014]
 - (a) Britain (b) USA
 - (c) France (d) Switzerland
13. If the Union Parliament is to assume legislative power over **any subject included in the State List**, the resolution to the effect has to be passed by which of the following? [SSC CGL 2015]
 - (a) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and legislatures of the concerned States
 - (b) Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 - (c) Rajya Sabha
 - (d) Lok Sabha
14. Who described the Government of India Act, 1935 as a new charter of bondage? [SSC CGL 2013]
 - (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Rajendra Prasad
 - (c) Pt Jawaharlal Nehru (d) BR Ambedkar
15. The name of the upper house of the Indian Parliament is: [SSC MTS 2011]
 - (a) Senate (b) Rajya sabha
 - (c) House of lords (d) Legislative assembly
16. Which was described by Dr BR Ambedkar as the ‘heart and soul’ of the Constitution? [SSC CPO 2011]
 - (a) Right to Equality
 - (b) Right Against Exploitation
 - (c) Right to Constitutional Remedies
 - (d) Right to Freedom of Religion
17. In which year was All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) founded?
 - (a) 1949 (b) 1999
 - (c) 1972 (d) 1997
18. The method of amending the Constitution by popular veto is found in: [SSC CPO 2014]
 - (a) Britain (b) Switzerland
 - (c) Russia (d) India
19. Who appoints Secretary General of the Lok Sabha? [SSC CPO, CGL 2012]
 - (a) Deputy Speaker (b) Speaker
 - (c) President (d) Leader of Ruling party
20. ‘Cabinet system’ and ‘Collective responsibility’ are the contribution of:
 - (a) Ireland (b) United States
 - (c) India (d) Britain
21. For the election of President of India, a citizen should have completed the age of: [SSC CPO 2011]
 - (a) 25 years (b) 30 years
 - (c) 35 years (d) 18 years
22. Universal adult franchise shows that India is a country which is: [SSC CPO 2014]
 - (a) secular (b) socialist
 - (c) democratic (d) sovereign
23. Which Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution includes equal access to shops, bathing, ghats, hotels, etc?
 - (a) Right to Liberty and Personal Freedom
 - (b) Right to Freedom of Religion
 - (c) Right to Equality
 - (d) Cultural and Educational Rights
24. Which of the following is a political right? [SSC CPO 2013]
 - (a) Right to Work
 - (b) Right to Education
 - (c) Right to Freedom of Expression
 - (d) Right to Vote
25. The phrase ‘equality before law’ used in Article 14 of Indian Constitution has been borrowed from: [SSC CGL, MTS 2013]
 - (a) USA (b) Germany
 - (c) Britain (d) Greece
26. Which one of the following parts in the Indian Constitution guarantees Fundamental Rights to the people? [SSC CPO 2015]
 - (a) Part II (b) Part I
 - (c) Part VI (d) Part III
27. “Taxes on lands and buildings” is listed in the _____ list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.
 - (a) Union (b) State
 - (c) Global (d) Concurrent
28. Dual citizenship is an important feature in which form of government? [SSC CPO 2012]
 - (a) Parliamentary (b) Federal
 - (c) Unitary (d) Authoritarian



29. Constitution of India came into force in: [SSC CGL, MTS 2013]
(a) 1951 (b) 1956
(c) 1950 (d) 1949
30. The Vice-President of India is: [SSC CGL, CPO 2013]
(a) A member of Lok sabha
(b) A member of Rajya sabha
(c) A member of either house
(d) Not a member of the parliament
31. There are total _____ parliamentary seats (Rajya Sabha constituency) in Tripura.
(a) 7 (b) 1
(c) 18 (d) 10
32. Which of the following would be called a 'Secular' state? [SSC CPO 2014]
(a) The state which follows a particular religion
(b) The state which is anti-religion
(c) The state which does not discriminate between religions
(d) The state which accepts all religions as religions of state
33. The Indian Constitution recognizes minorities on the basis of:
(a) sex
(b) caste
(c) percentage of the population of the group to the total population
(d) colour
34. Under the Directive Principles of State Policy, up to what age of the children, they are expected to be provided free and compulsory education?
(a) 14 years (b) 15 years
(c) 16 years (d) 18 years
35. 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
36. Writs are issued by:
(a) Supreme Court
(b) High Courts
(c) The President
(d) Supreme Court and High Courts
37. Which one of the following is the guardian of Fundamental Rights? [SSC CPO 2011]
(a) Legislature (b) Executive
(c) Political parties (d) Judiciary
38. From the Constitution of which country the provision of Federation was borrowed while framing the Constitution of India?
(a) USA (b) UK
(c) Canada (d) Switzerland
39. 'Cabinet system' and 'Collective responsibility' are the contribution of:
(a) Ireland (b) United States
(c) India (d) Britain
40. The Preamble to our Constitution makes no mention of:
(a) justice (b) fraternity [SSC CPO 2012]
(c) equality of status (d) adult franchise
41. Which of the following writs can lay only against a person holding a public office? [SSC CPO 2011]
(a) Habeas corpus (b) Mandamus
(c) Prohibition (d) Certiorari
42. India is a republic because:
(a) it is democratic country
(b) it is a parliamentary democracy
(c) the head of the state is elected for a definite period
(d) all of these
43. Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Indian Constitution on the recommendation of: [SSC CPO 2012]
(a) Santhanam Committee
(b) Swaran Singh Committee
(c) Shah Commission
(d) Administrative Reforms Commission
44. "Forests" is listed in the _____ list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.
(a) Union (b) State
(c) Global (d) Concurrent
45. Democratic Socialism aims at _____ [SSC CPO 2014]
(a) bringing about Socialism thorough peaceful means
(b) bringing about Socialism through violent and peaceful means
(c) bringing about Socialism through violent means
(d) bringing about Socialism through democratic means
46. Fill up 'Rights _____ duties.' [SSC CPO 2014]
(a) obstructs (b) instructs
(c) implies (d) opposes
47. _____ are essential for liberty. [SSC CPO 2014]
(a) Restrictions (b) Rights
(c) Privileges (d) Laws
48. What is the chief source of political power in India?
(a) The people
(b) The Constitution
(c) The Parliament
(d) The Parliament and the State Legislatures
49. What was the exact constitutional position of the Indian Republic when the Constitution was brought into force with effect from 26th January, 1950?
(a) A Democratic Republic
(b) A Sovereign Democratic Republic
(c) A Sovereign Secular Democratic Republic
(d) A Sovereign Secular Socialist Democratic Republic
50. Direct Democracy is a system of Government in which:
(a) People choose the Civil Servants.
(b) People directly elect their Representatives.
(c) People take part directly in the policy making and administration of the country.
(d) Government Officials consult people on various appointments.



ANSWERS

1. (d) The recommendation of two houses of the parliament is mandatory to impeach the President of India from his office before the completion of his/her term. This is known as impeachment process (Art 61) which can be initiated in any house and should be passed by both the houses. Such resolution should be passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House.
2. (A) There are five types of writ in the Indian Constitution: habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, certiorari, quo-warranto. These are mentioned in Article 32 of the Indian Constitution confers the right to remedies for the enforcement of fundamental rights of an aggrieved citizen.
3. (D) There are 11 fundamental duties mentioned in the Indian Constitution. Article 51A deals with the fundamental duties. The fundamental duties are inspired from constitution of USSR. Fundamental Duties are for the citizens only and do not extend to the foreigners.
4. (d) Part IV (Article 36–51) of Constitution of India deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy. The provisions contained in this Part cannot be enforced by any court, but these principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws. It is borrowed from the Irish Constitution.
5. (c) In Indian constitution, the method of election of President has been taken from Ireland give expansion and the nomination of member of Rajya Sabha are also taken from the Irish constitution.
6. (c) Quo-warranto means *by what authority (or) warrant*. It is issued by the court to enquire into the legality of claim of a person to a public office. It prevents illegal use of Public Office. It is a writ mentioned in the Article 32 of the Indian Constitution.
7. (b) Chief Justice (CJI) of India administers the oath of the President of India. In absence of CJI, the seniormost judge of supreme court administers the oath.
8. (a) Austin gave the *Monistic Theory of Sovereignty*.
9. (d) Constituents of Indian Parliament are: The President of India; The Council of States (Rajya Sabha); and The House of the People (Lok Sabha).
10. (b) The President of India is the head of state.
11. (c) The Drafting Committee was set up on 29 August 1947. It prepared the draft of the new Constitution of India. It often compressed seven members, namely Dr BR Ambedkar (Chairman), Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar, N Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, Dr KM Munshi, Syed Mohammad Sadullah, N Madhav Rau (he replaced BL Mitter who resigned due to ill health), and TT Krishnamachari (he replaced DP Khaitan who died in 1948).
12. (a) Rule of Law is a special feature of Constitutional system of Britain that establishes a link between the people and the government. It states that no one is above law and everyone is bound by it. It ensures that public officials use their power reasonably and within the limits placed by law. Equality before law is another aspect of it and provides same legal rights to all, irrespective of race, religion, colour, social status, official position, etc.
13. (c) If the Union Parliament is to assume legislative power over any subject included in the State List, a resolution to the effect has to be passed by the Rajya Sabha, which declares that it is necessary in national interest that parliament should make laws on the particular subject. Then the parliament becomes competent to make laws on that matter.
14. (c) Pt Jawaharlal Nehru, described the Government of India Act of 1935 as a new charter of bondage. He was an important leader of the freedom movement and was also a member of the Constituent Assembly. He later on became the first and the longest serving prime minister of Independent India, holding the position from August 1947 through May 1964.
15. (b) The Rajya Sabha is called the Upper House of Parliament in India. There are two houses in the Indian Parliament: Rajya Sabha the Upper House; and, Lok Sabha (the lower house). The Rajya Sabha is the permanent house and it can never dissolve. The Vice President of India is the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha. It has 250 members and it sits simultaneously with the Lok Sabha.
16. (c) Right to Constitutional Remedies, i.e., Article 32 was described as the heart and soul of the Constitution by Dr BR Ambedkar as this right makes other rights effective and it is the guardian of other rights. It gives citizens the power to directly approach the Supreme Court (under Article 32) or the High Court (under Article 226) of the state and seek remedy if any of their right is violated or if any act of legislature or executive takes away any of their fundamental rights.
17. (c) The All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) was founded by MG Ramachandran (MGR) on 17 October 1972. MGR formed this party after leaving DMK.
18. (b) The method of amending the Constitution by popular vote is found in Switzerland, where direct democracy is practiced.
19. (b) The Secretary General of Lok Sabha is appointed by the Speaker. Each house of parliament has its separate Secretariat which functions under the direction and control of its presiding officer.
20. (d) Cabinet system and collective responsibility are the contributions of Britain's Constitution. Other provisions include: Parliamentary Government; Rule of Law; Legislative Procedure; Single Citizenship; Prerogative writs; Parliamentary privileges; and Bicameralism.
21. (c) For election to the presidents a citizen should have completed 35 years of age. Other than the age, the person should be a citizen of India and should be qualified for the election as a member of the house. Article 58 describes the qualifications for election as President.
22. (c) Universal adult franchise shows that India is democratic country. It means that all the citizens have right to vote irrespective of race, sex, religion, income, etc., and have the right to choose their representative.
23. (c) The Right to Equality (Art 14–18) is one of the six fundamental rights in the Indian constitution. It includes equality before law, equal protection by law, equality of opportunity in employment and equal access to shops, bathing, ghats, hotels, etc.
24. (d) Right to vote is a political right, as it ensures one's right to participate in the politics of society and state without discrimination.
25. (c) Equality before law, guaranteed in Article 14 of Indian Constitution, has been borrowed from Britain. The article states that the state shall not deny any person equality before the law or equal protection by laws within the territory of India.
26. (d) Part III in the Indian Constitution guarantees fundamental rights to the people, which are: Right to Equality (Art 14 – 18); Right to Freedom (Art 19 – 22); Right against Exploitation (Art 23 – 24); Right to Freedom of Religion (Art 25 – 28); Cultural and Educational Rights (Art 29 – 30); Right to Constitutional remedies (Art 32).
27. (b) Taxes on lands and buildings are listed as point no. 49 in the State List. States have exclusive rights to make laws on items mentioned in the State List.
28. (b) Dual citizenship is an important feature of the in federal form of government. In this, a person is a citizen of the whole country as well as of the particular state in which he or she lives. In the Federal form of government, the powers of the government are divided between a government for the whole country and governments for parts of the country in such a way that each government is legally

independent. Some other features of this type of government are written and rigid constitution, supremacy of judiciary, and division of powers etc.

29. (c) The Constitution of India came into force on January 26, 1950. This day is referred to in the Constitution as the date of its commencement and is celebrated every year as Republic day.
30. (d) The vice president should not be a member of any house of the parliament or any state legislature.
31. (b) The states of Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, and the members Union territory of Puducherry have only one seat in Rajya Sabha.
32. (c) A state which does not discriminate between religions is called a secular state. It regards religion as private affairs of citizens. India was declared a secular state in our Preamble with the 42nd Amendment of 1976,
33. (c) The Indian constitution recognises minorities on the basis of percentage of the population of the group in the total population. Percentages per National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 - Muslims (14.2%), Christians (2.3%), Sikhs (1.7%), Buddhists (0.7%), Zoroastrians (Parsis) (0.6%), and Jains (0.4%). These communities have been notified in the Gazette of India as minority communities by the Union Government all over India while Hindu (78%) are the majority community.
34. (a) Under the Directive Principles of State Policy, the children are expected to be provided free and compulsory education up to the age of 14 years.
35. (d) The structural part of the Indian Constitution can be said to have been largely borrowed from Government of India Act- 1935 with suitable adaptations and modifications. This act formed the basis or blueprint for our constitution with features of federal structure, office of governor, emergency provisions, judiciary, public service commission and administrative details.
36. (d) Writs are issued by the supreme court and high court in exercise of their power provided in the Constitution under Article 32 and Article 226, respectively, for the enforcement of the fundamental rights. The supreme court has the power to issue writs only for the purpose of enforcement of the fundamental rights whereas high courts can also issue writs to set right any other illegality or injury.
37. (d) Judiciary is the guardian of fundamental rights as conferred in the Constitution through their power to issue writs. Articles 32 empowers the Supreme Court and Article 226 empowers the High Courts to issue writs to address any illegality.
38. (c) Provision of federation were borrowed from the Constitution of Canada. Some other provisions borrowed from Canadian constitution are: vesting of residuary powers in the centre; appointment of state governors by the centre; and advisory jurisdiction of the supreme court.
39. (d) Many provisions in the Indian constitution have been borrowed from the British Constitution parliamentary government, rule of law, legislative procedure, single citizenship, cabinet system, prerogative writs, parliamentary privileges, and bicameralism.
40. (d) The Preamble to our constitution makes no mention of adult franchise directly as it is enshrined in the concept of democracy.
41. (b) Mandamus is the writ issued by a court of law to public officials, public bodies, lower court, tribunal or governments asking them to perform their duties which they have refused to perform. It is also called awakening call.
42. (c) India is a Republic because the head of state is elected, directly or indirectly, for a definite period. The President of India is elected by an electoral college for a term of five years. The post of the President of India is not hereditary and every citizen of India is eligible to become the President of the country provided he or she fulfills all qualification.
43. (b) Fundamental duties were incorporated in the Indian Constitution on the recommendation of Swaran Singh Committee, by 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 under Part IVA, Article 51A. This committee was constituted by then prime minister Indira Gandhi to study the question of amending the Constitution.
44. (d) Forests are mentioned as subject 17A in the Concurrent List of the Indian Constitution. Through the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976, five subjects were transferred from State list to Concurrent List. These subjects were: education; forests; weights and measures; protection of wild animals and birds and Administration of Justice.
45. (d) Democratic socialism means bringing about socialism through democratic means. It is a mixed economy where both public and private sectors coexist. It aims to end poverty, ignorance, disease, and inequality of opportunities.
46. (c) Rights implies duties. Every right carries with it a duty. If one has right to follow one's own religion, it is one's duty to allow others to follow their own. Hence rights and duties are equally important and our constitution has laid down certain duties for citizens to follow.
47. (d) Laws are essential for liberty, as they maintain conditions which are essential for enjoyment of liberty by all people of the state. Liberty does not mean absence of all kinds of restrictions, it admits the rational restrictions in the form of law so that all people can enjoy their rights.
48. (a) People are the chief source of political power in India.
49. (b) When the constitution was brought into force on 26 January, 1950, the exact constitutional position of India was a sovereign democratic republic as defined by the preamble to the Constitution. The words socialist and secular were added to the Preamble later on by 42nd Amendment Act of 1976.
50. (c) Direct democracy or pure democracy is a form of democracy in which people, and not elected representation, decide on policy initiatives directly.



PRACTICE SET-4

1. Which of the following has the supreme command of the Indian defence forces? [SSC CGL 2017]
 - (a) Prime Minister of India
 - (b) Defence Minister of India
 - (c) Council of Ministers of India
 - (d) President of India
2. Anti-defection law is given in which schedule of the Indian constitution? [SSC CGL 2017]
 - (a) Second schedule
 - (b) Tenth schedule
 - (c) Third schedule
 - (d) Fourth schedule
3. Who appoints Governor of a state in India? [SSC CGL 2017]
 - (a) Prime Minister of India
 - (b) Council of Ministers
 - (c) Judge of Supreme Court
 - (d) President of India
4. What is the literal meaning of 'Certiorari'? [SSC CGL 2017]
 - (a) We command
 - (b) To have the body of
 - (c) To forbid
 - (d) To be certified (or) to be informed



5. Who among the following is not a member of any of the two houses of our country? [SSC CGL 2017]
 (a) Prime minister (b) Finance minister
 (c) President (d) Railway minister
6. Which article of Indian Constitution has the provision for National Emergency? [SSC CGL 2017]
 (a) Article 350 (b) Article 352
 (c) Article 312 (d) Article 280
7. Fundamental duties are mentioned in which of the following parts of Indian Constitution? [SSC CGL 2017]
 (a) Part II (b) Part III
 (c) Part V (d) Part IV A
8. What is the minimum age for becoming a Governor of state in India? [SSC CGL 2017]
 (a) 30 years (b) 25 years
 (c) 35 years (d) 45 years
9. Which of the following is a feature of federal Government? [SSC CGL 2017]
 (a) Supremacy of parliament
 (b) Supremacy of judiciary
 (c) Division of powers between federal and state government
 (d) Single citizenship
10. Under which article, President of India can proclaim financial emergency? [SSC CGL 2017]
 (a) Article 32 (b) Article 349
 (c) Article 360 (d) Article 355
11. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held that Fundamental rights are unamendable?
 (a) AK Gopalan's case (b) Kesavananda Bharti's case
 (c) MC Mehta's case (d) Golak Nath's case
12. The term 'Caste' was derived from [SSC CPO 2010]
 (a) Portuguese (b) Dutch
 (c) German (d) English
13. 'The Right to Public Office' is a [SSC CPO 2010]
 (a) Civil right (b) Economic right
 (c) Moral right (d) Political right
14. Where do we find the ideals of Indian democracy in the Constitution? [SSC CGL, MTS 2013]
 (a) The Preamble (b) Part III
 (c) Part IV (d) Part I
15. The state operates through: [SSC CPO 2014]
 (a) Political party (b) Party President
 (c) Government (d) President
16. The Government of India Act, 1935 was based on: [SSC CGL, MTS 2013]
 (a) Simon Commission (b) Lord Curzon commission
 (c) Dimitrov Thesis (d) Lord Clive's report
17. In India legal sovereignty is vested with:
 (a) the President (b) the Judiciary
 (c) the Cabinet (d) the Constitution
18. In India, the concept of single citizenship is adopted from:
 (a) England (b) USA [SSC MTS, CPO 2011]
 (c) Canada (d) France
19. 'Directive Principles' in 'our Constitution' are:
 (a) enforceable in the courts of law
 (b) quasi-enforceable
 (c) partly non-enforceable
 (d) non-enforceable in the courts of law
20. 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
21. The method of impeachment of the President of India is adopted from: [SSC MTS, CPO 2011]
 (a) USA (b) UK
 (c) USSR (d) France
22. The Constituent Assembly of India was set-up under the:
 (a) Simon Commission proposals
 (b) Cripps proposals
 (c) Mountbatten plan
 (d) Cabinet Mission plan
23. Which Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution states that all persons shall be equally protected by the laws of the country?
 (a) Right to Equality
 (b) Right to Freedom
 (c) Right against Exploitation
 (d) Right to Freedom of Religion
24. How Liberty can be limited? [SSC CPO 2014]
 (a) By Rule (b) By Law
 (c) By Authority (d) By Equality
25. Which one of the following Committees Report recommended the establishment of the Institutions of Lokpal and Lokayukta?
 (a) First Administrative Reform Committee
 (b) Gorwala Report
 (c) Ashok Mehta Committee
 (d) The Appleby Reports
26. 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
27. Which one of the following is not a Constitutional Body of India?
 (a) Finance Commission
 (b) Special officer for Linguistic Minorities
 (c) NITI Aayog
 (d) National Commission for STs
28. To which of the following Bills the President must accord his sanction without sending it back for fresh consideration?
 (a) Ordinary Bills
 (b) Money Bills
 (c) Bills passed by both Houses of the Parliament
 (d) Bills seeking amendment to the Constitution
29. The provisional President of the Constituent Assembly was:
 (a) Dr Sachchidananda Sinha
 (b) Dr Rajendra Prasad
 (c) Dr BR Ambedkar
 (d) Pt Jawaharlal Nehru



30. When was our National Anthem 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
31. Which one of the following judge merits stated that 'Secularism' and 'Federalism' are the basic features of the India Constitution? [SSC CPO 2014]
 (a) Keshavananda Bharati case
 (b) SR Bommai case
 (c) Indira Sawhney case
 (d) Minerva Mills case
32. The Constitution of India, describe India as: [SSC CPO 2014]
 (a) a federation (b) quasi-federal
 (c) unitary (d) union of states
33. Some Fundamental Rights are not given to: [SSC CPO 2014]
 (a) Bankrupt persons
 (b) Aliens
 (c) Persons suffering from incurable diseases
 (d) Political sufferers
34. Which of the following writs/orders of the High court/ Supreme court is sought to get an order of an authority quashed?
 (a) Mandamus (b) Certiorari
 (c) Quo Warranto (d) Habeas Corpus
35. The Constitution of India contains: [SSC CPO 2016]
 (a) 340 Articles (b) 395 Articles
 (c) 400 Articles (d) 404 Articles
36. Who among the following was not a member of the Constituent Assembly established in July 1946?
 (a) Dr Rajendra Prasad (b) KM Munshi
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Abul Kalam Azad
37. Which is the most important system in Democracy? [SSC CGL, MTS 2013]
 (a) Social (b) Political
 (c) Economic (d) Governmental
38. 'Consent of the people' means consent of [SSC CPO 2010]
 (a) a few people (b) all people
 (c) majority of the people (d) leader of the people
39. Taxes on lands and buildings is listed in the _____ list given in the seventh schedule in the Constitution of India.
 (a) Union list (b) State list
 (c) Global list (d) Concurrent list
40. Political equality is found in
 (a) the absence of privileges
 (b) universal adult suffrage
 (c) equal distribution of wealth
 (d) the rationality of the individual
41. A writ issued by the High Court or the Supreme Court to protect the Fundamental Rights of the citizens is known as:
 (a) Mandamus (b) Quo Warranto
 (c) Certiorari (d) Habeas Corpus
42. Which one of the following is not an element of the State?
 (a) Population (b) Land
 (c) Army (d) Government
43. Who was the President of the Republic of India who consistently described Indian Secularism as 'Sarva Dharma Samabhava'?
 (a) Dr S Radhakrishnan (b) Dr Zakir Hussain
 (c) Dr Rajendra Prasad (d) Giani Zail Singh
44. What is meant by social justice? [SSC CPO 2013]
 (a) All should have same economic rights.
 (b) All should have same political rights.
 (c) All kinds of discrimination based on caste, creed, colour and sex should be eliminated.
 (d) All should be granted right to freedom of religion.
45. A federal structure for India was first put forward by the
 (a) Act of 1909 (b) Act of 1919
 (c) Act of 1935 (d) Act of 1947
46. Indian Parliament can rename or redefine the boundary of a State by:
 (a) a simple majority
 (b) absolute majority
 (c) 2/3rd majority of the members voting
 (d) 2/3rd majority of the members voting and an absolute majority of its total membership
47. Which of the following categories of citizens of the prescribed age may not be registered as a voter?
 (a) Bankrupt
 (b) Convicted for certain crimes or corruption
 (c) Non-resident citizens
 (d) Mentally unsound
48. In India legal sovereignty is vested with
 (a) the President (b) the Judiciary
 (c) the Cabinet (d) the constitution
49. Which case is related to Fundamental Rights? [SSC CPO 2011]
 (a) Golaknath vs. State of Punjab (1967)
 (b) West Bengal vs. Union of India (1963)
 (c) Sharma vs. Krishna (1959)
 (d) State of Bombay vs. Balsara (1951)
50. India is considered as a 'Republic' mainly because
 (a) the head of the State is elected
 (b) it gained independence on 15th August 1947
 (c) it has its own written constitution
 (d) it is having a Parliamentary form of Government

ANSWERS

1. (d) President of India has the supreme command of the Indian defence forces, which are under the management of the Ministry of Defence (Mod).
2. (b) Anti-defection law is given in tenth schedule of the Indian constitution, which has 12 schedules. Schedules are tables which contains additional details not mentioned in the articles.
3. (d) The governor of a state appointed by the President of India by warrant under his hand and seal (Article 155). He/she is appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister given to the President.
4. (d) Certiorari literally means to be certified or to be informed. It is an order issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal either to transfer a case pending with the latter to itself or to quash the order of the latter in the case.

5. (c) The President is not a member of any of the two houses of parliament. The President a representative of the union and the states equally.
6. (b) The President can declare national emergency (Art 352) when the security of India or a part of it is threatened by war or external aggression or armed rebellion.
7. (d) Fundamental duties are mentioned in the Part IVA of the Indian Constitution. There are 11 fundamental duties.
8. (c) The minimum age for becoming a Governor of state in India is 35. Other criteria are: (i) is a citizen of India (ii) is not a member of the any house of the parliament or house of the State legislature, (iii) should not hold any office of profit.
9. (c) Division of powers between federal and State Governments is a feature of federal government system. India is a union of states and legislative, administrative and executive powers are divided between the union and state.
10. (c) The President of India can proclaim financial emergency under article 360 of the Indian Constitution. The decision if the president is satisfied that a situation has arisen due to which financial stability of the country or any part is under threat. Financial emergency has never been imposed in India till date.
11. (b) In Kesavananda Bharti Case (1973), the Supreme Court held that fundamental rights are unamendable. It held that parliament can amend every article in the Constitution, but this power of amendment is not absolute and it does not enable parliament to abrogate or take away fundamental rights or to completely change the fundamental features of the Constitution.
12. (a) The term caste was derived from the Portuguese word “casta”, meaning race, lineage, breed. There is no exact translation in Indian languages, but varna and jati are the two closest terms.
13. (d) The Right to Public Office is a Political Right. It states that all citizens are equally eligible for the highest office irrespective of their caste, sex, religion, etc. This right gives an individual, share in the political life of the community including that of the management of government.
14. (a) The Ideals of Indian democracy lie in its preamble. It is a brief introductory statement that sets out the guiding principles of the document, and it indicates the source from which the ordinary document derives its authority, meaning, the people. It was adopted on 26 November 1949 by the Constituent Assembly and came into effect on 26th January 1950.
15. (c) The state operates through government, which is one of the four essential elements of a state, other three being population, territory, and sovereignty. The state maintains its existence through government, carries on its functions and its policies and objectives. Government usually consists of three branches: the legislature; the executive; and realises the judiciary.
16. (a) Government of India Act of 1935 was based on the Simon Commission report, which was formed in November 1927 by the British Government. It was a seven member statutory commission under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon to report the condition of India under its new constitution. The recommendations of this committee were incorporated in the 1935 Act.
17. (d) The first and foremost feature of Indian sovereignty is that Constitution is the supreme law of the land; and all state organs including Parliament, Judiciary, States etc. are bound by it. They must act within the limits laid down by the Constitution. This is called Doctrine of Constitutional Supremacy. Every law made by the Parliament is subject to interpretation by Supreme Court in the light of ideals and objectives of the Constitution and if they go beyond or above that, they can be held null and void.
18. (a) The concept of Single citizenship is adopted from England, some other provisions in the Indian Constitution adopted from England’s Constitution are Parliamentary Government, Rule of Law, Legislative Procedure, Cabinet System, Prerogative writs, Parliamentary privileges and Bicameralism.
19. (d) Directive Principles of State Policy are non-enforceable in the courts of law. They are provided in Part IV of the Constitution and aim at providing social and economic justice and promoting welfare of State. They are instruments of instruction to the Government and are required to be implemented by Legislature.
20. (c) Word Dignity was not added to the Preamble of the Constitution by 42nd Amendment Act of 1946 while all the other words Socialist, Secular and Integrity were added by this amendment act.
21. (a) The method of impeachment of the President of India is adopted from USA. Other adopted provisions from USA are Independence of judiciary, Judicial Review, Fundamental Rights, Removal of Supreme Court and High Court judges, Preamble, Functions of President and Vice President.
22. (d) Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946 had the objective to help India achieve independence as early as possible and to set up a constituent assembly. Lord Atlee sent this mission to India consisting of three Cabinet Ministers namely Lord Pathick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr AV Alexander.
23. (a) The Right to equality (article 1d) is one of the six fundamental rights. It guarantee every person the right to equality before law and equal protection by laws. This right is available to both citizens and foreigners. The article defines that no one is above the law. All are equal in the eye of law.
24. (b) Liberty can be limited by law, which puts reasonable restrictions on one person’s liberty so that others around him can enjoy the same liberty.
25. (a) The First Administrative Reforms Commission headed by Morarji Desai had recommended for the establishment of the institutions of Lokpal and Lokayukta levels, at the Central and State levels, respectively for redressal of citizens grievances by investigating into administrative actions taken by or on behalf of the central or state governments or certain public authorities.
26. (c) Separation of the judiciary from the executive has been provided in Directive Principles of State policy (DPSP) of the Constitution.
27. (c) A Constitutional Body derives its power, functions and structure from the Indian Constitution. NITI Aayog has not been established as an act of parliament. It is also not mentioned in the constitution.
28. (d) The President must accord his sanction to any bill seeking Constitutional amendment without sending it back for fresh consideration as per the 24th Amendment Act of 1971. Constitutional amendment bill can be introduced in either house of the parliament by a minister or private member without prior permission of President.
29. (a) Dr Sachchidanand Sinha was elected as the provisional president of the constituent assembly during the first meeting of constituent assembly. The first meeting was held in New Delhi on 9 Dec 1946 in the Constitution Hall which is now known as the Central Hall of Parliament.
30. (d) Our National Anthem was first sung on 27 December 1911 at the Calcutta Session (Chairman: Pt Vishan Narayan Dutt) of the Indian National Congress. The song, jana-gana-mana, was originally composed in Bengali by Rabindranath Tagore and the Constituent Assembly adopted its Hindi version as National Anthem of India on 24 January 1950.
31. (b) The case of SR Bommai vs Union of India merited Secularism and Federalism as the basic features of the Indian Constitution. The case was decided on 11 March 1994 and dealt with the issue of the power of the President to issue Internal Emergency under Article 356 of the Constitution including the power to dissolve State Legislative Assemblies.



32. (d) Article 1 of the Constitution describes India, i.e., Bharat, as a Union of States rather than federation of states for two reasons: one, the Indian Federation is not the result of an agreement among the states; and two, the states have no right to secede from the federation. The federation is a union because it is indestructible. India is an integral whole and divided into different states only for the convenience of administration.
33. (b) Some fundamental rights are not given to Aliens (non-citizens), those are exclusively with Indian Citizens. Article 15, Article 16, Article 19, Article 29 and Article 30.
34. (b) Certiorari is an order issued by Supreme Court or High Courts to a Lower Court or Tribunal to get an order of an authority quashed. It may also be issued to transfer a case pending in Lower Court to Higher Court. It can be issued only after the order has been made.
35. (b) The Constitution of India contained 395 articles, a preamble and eight schedules, when it was enacted in 1949. It is the lengthiest of all written constitutions of the world.
36. (c) Mahatma Gandhi was not a member of Constituent Assembly, formed in November, 1946. Prominent members of the Assembly were: Dr Rajendra Prasad (President of the Assembly), KM Munshi (member of drafting committee) and, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (education minister).
37. (a) Social Democracy is the most important system of democracy as emphasised by Dr BR Ambedkar in his concluding speech in the constituent assembly. It means a way of life which recognises liberty, equality and fraternity.
38. (c) Consent of people means consent of a majority of the people. This is the concept used during elections to elect a representative who is liked or favoured by a majority of people.
39. (b) Taxes on land and building is in the state list. States have exclusive rights to make laws on items mentioned in the state list.
40. (b) Political equality is found in Universal Adult Suffrage. It implies that every person has the right to vote, form political parties and contest in elections.
41. (d) Habeas corpus is a writ issued by a high court or the supreme court to protect the fundamental rights of citizens. This writ is also called a bulwark (a defensive wall) of personal freedom.
42. (c) The Indian army is not an element of state. The four essential elements of state are: Population; Territory (Land), Government; and Sovereignty.
43. (a) Dr Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan was the President of India (1962–67) and he described Indian secularism as sarva dharma samabhava (all religions are equal). He was an Indian philosopher and statesman who was the first vice president of India (1952–62).
44. (c) Social justice means all kinds of discrimination based on caste, creed, color, sex should be eliminated and hence it promotes the concepts of human rights and equality. It ensures justice in terms of distribution of wealth, opportunities and privileges within a society.
45. (c) Government of India Act of 1935 put forward various concepts which reflect federal features of our Constitution. Legislative powers were divided between the centre and provinces.
46. (a) The Indian parliament can rename or redefine the boundary of a state by a simple majority or without the consent of the state concerned. Though the bill can only be introduced with the prior permission of the president, it is not considered as the amendment of constitution and can be passed by a simple majority and by ordinary legislative processes.
47. (d) Mentally unsound person as declared by a competent Court is not eligible as a voter even if he/she is of prescribed age and is registered as a voter. Other reasons for votes disqualification are: (i) Not a citizen of India; and, (ii) Is disqualified from voting under

the provisions of any law relating to corrupt practices and other offences in relation with election.

48. (d) In India, legal sovereignty lies with the Constitution as it is the supreme law of the land; and all state organs including parliament, judiciary, states are bound by it.
49. (a) Golaknath vs State of Punjab 1967 case is related to fundamental rights. The Supreme Court in its judgment on this case ruled that the parliament cannot curtail any of the fundamental rights guaranteed in the Constitution. It also said that constitutional amendment is a kind of law hence comes under Article 13, which says that laws inconsistent with fundamental rights shall be null and void.
50. (a) India is a Republic mainly because the head of the state is elected, directly or indirectly, by the people.



PRACTICE SET-5

- Which one of the following kinds of equality is not compatible with the liberal notion of equality? [SSC CGL 2017]
 (a) Legal equality (b) Political equality
 (c) Social equality (d) Economic equality
- According to Preamble, the ultimate power lies in the hands of: [SSC CGL 2017]
 (a) parliament (b) constitution
 (c) president (d) people
- Right to Property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights during the rule of: [SSC CGL 2017]
 (a) Indira Gandhi Government
 (b) Morarji Desai Government
 (c) Narasimha Rao Government
 (d) Vajpayee Government
- The Ministry sometimes referred to as 'Green Ministry' in India is Ministry of: [SSC CGL 2017]
 (a) Agriculture and Rural Development
 (b) Environment and Forest
 (c) Surface and Transport
 (d) Urban 'Development and Landscaping
- The term 'Greater India' denotes: [SSC CGL 2017]
 (a) Political unity (b) Cultural unity
 (c) Religious unity (d) Social unity
- In India, how many times has the President declared Financial Emergency? [SSC CGL 2017]
 (a) Once (b) Never
 (c) Thrice (d) Twice
- Which one of the following is a Fundamental Right guaranteed by the Constitution of India? [SSC CGL 2017]
 (a) Right to Govern (b) Right to Property
 (c) Right to Information (d) Right to Equality
- January 26 was selected as the date for the inauguration of the Constitution, because: [SSC CGL 2017]
 (a) it was considered to be an auspicious day
 (b) on that day the Quit India Movement was started in 1942
 (c) the congress had observed it as the Independence Day in 1930
 (d) none of these



9. "Foreign jurisdiction" is listed in the _____ list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.
(a) Union (b) State
(c) Global (d) Concurrent
10. Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in India in:
(a) 1972 (b) 1986
(c) 1964 (d) 1956
11. In the case of deadlock between the two houses parliament the joint sitting is presided over by the: [SSC CGL, CPO 2013]
(a) President
(b) Senior most member of Lok Sabha
(c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(d) Vice President
12. The convention that 'once a speaker always a speaker' is followed in:
(a) UK (b) USA
(c) France (d) India
13. 'Not to destroy the Government property' is a [SSC CPO 2011]
(a) Positive duty (b) Legal duty
(c) Civil duty (d) Negative duty
14. The Drafting of the Constitution was completed on
(a) 26th January, 1950 [SSC MTS, CPO 2011]
(b) 26th December, 1949
(c) 26th November, 1949
(d) 30th November, 1949
15. Direct Democracy is a system of Government in which
(a) People choose the Civil Servants.
(b) People directly elect their Representatives.
(c) People take part directly in the policy making and administration of the country.
(d) Government Officials consult people on various appointments.
16. Citizens of India can vote at the age of: [SSC CPO 2012]
(a) 18 years (b) 21 years
(c) 22 years (d) 25 years
17. In Presidential Government, the President is: [SSC CPO 2014]
(a) independent of the legislature
(b) dependent on the legislature
(c) dependent on the judiciary
(d) bound by the advice of the council of ministers
18. 'Persons may change but rules should not change' is the principle of
(a) Absolute monarchy
(b) Constitutional government
(c) Unwritten constitution
(d) Republic
19. Who is considered the Architect of the Indian Constitution? [SSC CPO, MTS 2011]
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) BR Ambedkar
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) BN Rao
20. The President of India can be removed from his office by the: [SSC CGL, CPO 2015]
(a) Chief Justice of India (b) Parliament
(c) Lok Sabha (d) Prime Minister
21. Indian Penal code came into operation in
(a) 1858 (b) 1860
(c) 1859 (d) 1862
22. Residuary powers in the Indian Constitution have been assigned to: [SSC CPO 2014]
(a) union parliament only
(b) state legislatures only
(c) both union parliament and state legislatures
(d) none of these
23. Where do we find the ideals of Indian democracy in the Constitution? [SSC CGL, MTS 2013]
(a) The Preamble (b) Part III
(c) Part IV (d) Part I
24. Which one of the following writ is issued by the court in case of an illegal detention of a person? [SSC CPO 2013]
(a) Habeas Corpus (b) Mandamus
(c) Certiorari (d) Quo Warranto
25. The Concurrent List in the Indian Constitution is adopted from the Constitution of [SSC MTS, CPO 2011]
(a) USA (b) Canada
(c) Germany (d) Australia
26. Grassroots democracy is related to: [SSC CPO 2014]
(a) devolution of powers (b) decentralisation of powers
(c) panchayati raj system (d) all of the above
27. The state possesses: [SSC CGL, MTS 2013]
(a) only external sovereignty
(b) only internal sovereignty
(c) both internal and external
(d) neither external nor internal sovereignty
28. The main purpose of including the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution is to:
(a) establish a welfare State
(b) establish a secular State
(c) check the arbitrary action of the Government
(d) provide best opportunities of development by the Government
29. The maximum strength of Rajya Sabha is:
(a) 220 (b) 200
(c) 250 (d) 240
30. Which of the following is a feature of both the Indian Federation and the American Federation?
(a) A single citizenship
(b) Dual Judiciary
(c) Three Lists in the Constitution
(d) A Federal supreme Court to interpret the Constitution
31. Who was the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly of India?
(a) Dr Rajendra Prasad (b) Dr BR Ambedkar
(c) Sir BN Rau (d) Shri KM Munshi
32. Which is the competent body to prescribe conditions for acquisition of citizenship?
(a) Election commission (b) President
(c) Parliament (d) Parliament and assemblies

33. The legislature in a democratic country can influence public opinion by [SSC CGL, CPO 2015]
 (a) Focusing attention on public issues
 (b) Granting rights
 (c) Enacting non-controversial laws
 (d) Defining the duties of the citizens
34. 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
35. The success of democracy depends upon the: [SSC CPO 2011]
 (a) Right to criticize
 (b) Right to association
 (c) Right to personal liberty
 (d) Right to property
36. The Prime Minister of India is
 (a) elected (b) appointed
 (c) nominated (d) selected
37. Which of the following expressions does not figure in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution?
 (a) Sovereign Democratic Republic
 (b) Socialist
 (c) Secular
 (d) Federal
38. Which of the following is the inalienable attribute of the parliamentary system of government? [SSC CPO 2014]
 (a) Flexibility of the constitution
 (b) Fusion of executive and legislature
 (c) Judicial supremacy
 (d) Parliamentary sovereignty
39. Most important safeguard of liberty is: [SSC CPO 2014]
 (a) bold and impartial judiciary
 (b) well-knit party system
 (c) decentralisation of power
 (d) declaration of rights
40. Who among the following are not appointed by the President of India?
 (a) Governors of States
 (b) Chief Justice and Judges of High Court
 (c) Vice-President
 (d) Chief Justice and Judges of Supreme Court
41. Provisions of citizenship in Indian Constitution became applicable in: [SSC CPO 2013]
 (a) 1950 (b) 1949
 (c) 1951 (d) 1952
42. Which of the following is not a feature of Indian Constitution? [SSC CPO 2012]
 (a) Parliamentary form of Government
 (b) Independence of Judiciary
 (c) Presidential form of Government
 (d) Federal Government
43. What is meant when the Constitution declares India a 'Secular State'?
 (a) Religious worship is not allowed
 (b) Religions are patronized by the State
 (c) The State regards religions as a private affairs of the citizen and does not discriminate on this basis
 (d) None of these
44. Which one of the following writs literally means 'what is your authority'?
 (a) Habeas Corpus (b) Certiorari
 (c) Quo Warranto (d) Prohibition
45. The Right to Vote in elections to a Parliament is a:
 (a) Fundamental Right (b) Constitutional Right
 (c) Legal Right (d) Natural Right
46. Autocracy means: [SSC CGL 2015]
 (a) rule by few
 (b) rule by king
 (c) absolute rule by one
 (d) rule by the representatives of the people
47. What can the President do if a State fails to comply with the Directives of the Central Government? [SSC CPO, CGL 2010]
 (a) He can dissolve State Legislature and order fresh elections
 (b) He can declare the break-down of constitutional machinery in the State and assume responsibility for the governance of the State
 (c) He can send paramilitary forces to the State to secure compliance
 (d) Any of the above
48. Who is custodian of the Indian Constitution?
 (a) President of Indian [SSC CGL, MTS 2013]
 (b) Chief Justice of India
 (c) Prime Minister of India
 (d) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
49. The system of Judicial Review originated in:
 (a) India (b) Germany
 (c) Russia (d) USA
50. Who proposed the Preamble before the drafting committee of the Constitution? [SSC CPO 2011]
 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) BR Ambedkar
 (c) BN Rao (d) Mahatma Gandhi

ANSWERS

- (d) Economic equality is not compatible with the liberal notion of equality. Liberalism emphasises on protecting and enhancing freedom of individual. Liberal notion of equality promotes legal, social and political equality.
- (d) According to our constitutions Preamble, the ultimate power lies with the people. It states that people are the sovereign and ultimate authority, power emanates from the people and the political system will be accountable and responsible to the people.
- (b) Right to property was removed from the list of fundamental rights during the rule of Morarji Desai Government by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978. This was made a legal right under Article 300A.
- (b) Union ministry of environment, forest and climate change (MoEFCC) is sometimes referred to as Green Ministry. It is the nodal agency in the administrative structure of the central government for the planning, promotion, coordination and overseeing the implementation of India's environmental and forestry policies and programmes.



5. (b) The term Greater India denotes cultural unity, the Indian cultural sphere was popularised by a network of Bengali scholars in the 1920s who belonged to the Calcutta-based Greater India Society.
6. (b) Financial emergency has never been declared in India till date. Article 360 of the Indian Constitution has the provision for the President to declare Financial Emergency if he or she is satisfied that a situation has arisen wherein the financial stability or credit of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened. There are three types of emergencies: National Emergency (Art 352); State Emergency (Presidents, Rule Art 356); Financial Emergency (Art 360).
7. (d) Right to Equality is a Fundamental Right guaranteed by the Constitution of India. It states that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or any of them. While all others are legal or statutory rights which are provided by some law and can be taken away by Legislature unlike fundamental rights.
8. (c) 26 January (Republic Day) was selected as date for the inauguration of the Constitution because, on this day in 1930, Indian National Congress (INC) proclaimed the Declaration of Indian Independence (Purna Swaraj), rejecting the Dominion Status offered by the British Regime.
9. (a) Foreign jurisdiction is listed in the union list of the Indian Constitution.
10. (a) Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in India in 1972.
11. (c) The speaker of the Lok Sabha is the presiding officer when there is joint sitting of the parliament. A joint session of the parliament is called by the President of India.
12. (a) The convention, 'Once a speaker, always a speaker' is followed in UK, which means that once elected, the speaker is reelected with the as he wants to hold the office. This is done to establish neutrality.
13. (c) Not to destroy government property is a civil duty listed in fundamental duties in our Constitution under Article 51A. Since these are not enforceable and there are no sanctions to prevent their violation they cannot legal duties of the citizens.
14. (c) Constitution was completely drafted on 26 November 1949 and the same is written in the Preamble of our constitution. It took precisely two years, 11 months and 18 days to draft our constitution.
15. (c) In direct democracy or pure democracy people take part directly in the policy making and administration of the country. All decisions are voted on by the people. Switzerland is an example of direct democracy.
16. (a) Citizens of India can vote at the age of 18 years, earlier this age was 21 years but it was changed 66th Amendment Act of 1988.
17. (a) In presidential form of government, the President is independent of the legislature. US President or members of his cabinet are not accountable to the Congress.
18. (b) A constitutional government is defined by the existence of a constitution—which is a legal instrument consisting of principles generally accepted as the fundamental law of the polity—that effectively controls the exercise of political power. Constitutional governments referred to as Constitutional democracies.
19. (b) Dr Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar is considered the chief architect of the Indian Constitution. It was appointed the person of Drafting Committee of Constituent Assembly and he became the first Law Minister of India in 1947.
20. (b) The President of India can be removed from his office by the Parliament of India. Art 61 lays down the procedure of the Impeachment of the President. Either house can start the process of Impeachment and both the houses should agree on it.
21. (d) The Indian Penal Code (IPC) came into operation in British India in 1862. It is the main criminal code of India covering all aspects of criminal law. The code was drafted in 1860 on the recommendations of first Law Commission of India established in 1834 by the Charter Act of 1833 under the Chairmanship of Thomas Babington Macaulay.
22. (a) Residuary Powers (Defined in Art 248) of the Indian Constitution is vested in the Parliament. Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in the concurrent list or state lists.
23. (a) The ideals of Indian Democracy lies in the preamble of our Constitution. It is a brief introductory statement that sets out the guiding principles of the document and it indicates the source from which the ordinary document derives its authority, meaning, the people. The preamble is the preface which highlights the entire Constitution. It was adopted on 26 November 1949 by the Constituent Assembly and came into effect on 26 January 1950.
24. (a) A writ of habeas corpus is issued by Court of law in case of an illegal detention of a person. Habeas Corpus is Latin word for 'to have the body of'. It calls upon the person who has detained another to produce the latter before the court and to set the detained person free if there is no legal justification for the imprisonment. This writ may be addressed to an official or private person, who has another person in his custody.
25. (d) Concurrent list in the Indian Constitution is adopted from the constitution of Australia.
26. (d) Grassroots democracy is related to the Panchayati Raj system which was introduced in the Constitution through the 73rd Amendment Act of 1992. It transforms representative democracy into participatory democracy.
27. (c) The state possesses both internal and external sovereignty. The word 'Sovereignty' denotes supreme and final legal authority. Internal sovereignty is the supreme authority of the state over all individuals and associations within its geographical limits. External sovereignty implies the freedom of the State from foreign control.
28. (a) The main purpose of including the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution is to establish a Welfare State.
29. (c) The maximum strength of Rajya Sabha is 250. Of this, 238 members are representative of states and Union Territories and the remaining 12 members are nominated by the President from amongst persons having special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art and social science.
30. (d) India and USA both have a Federal Supreme Court as the final interpreter of the constitution and guarantor of fundamental rights of the citizens.
31. (c) Jurist BN Rau was the Constitutional adviser to the Constituent Assembly. He prepared the original draft of the constitution. Though he was adviser to the drafting committee, he was not a member. Dr BR Ambedkar was the Chairman of Drafting Committee. Dr Rajendra Prasad was the Chairman of Constituent Assembly, Shri KM Munshi was a member of Drafting Committee.
32. (c) Parliament is the competent body to prescribe conditions for acquisition of citizenship in India. Article 11 of the Constitution dealing with Part II, i.e. Citizenship, clearly states that 'Parliament has the right to regulate the right to citizenship by law'.
33. (a) Legislature in a democratic country can influence the public opinion by focusing attention on the public issues.
34. (b) The unitary system of Government has a Strong State as all the powers belong to the central government, there is no list in the constitution to distribute powers among other elements of states. Centre is the reservoir of all state powers.



PRACTICE SET-6

35. (c) The success of democracy depends upon the right to personal liberty, this is also mentioned in the Constitution as one of the fundamental rights.
36. (b) Article 75(1) states that the prime minister shall be appointed by the President.
37. (d) The expression Federal does not figure in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution. The Preamble states that India is a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic.
38. (b) Fusion of the legislature and executive is an inalienable attribute of the parliamentary system of government. In it, the Prime Minister is the chief of the executive and is the leader of the party that wins the majority of votes to the legislature and is elected to the legislature in the same way as all the other members are elected, hence the constituency of executive and legislature are same and if the ruling party is voted out of the legislature executive also changes.
39. (a) A bold and impartial judiciary is the most important safeguard of liberty. It keeps a check on irresponsible exercise of power. It ensures speedy and Impartial justice to all and makes sure that all are equal before law and the same law applies to all.
40. (c) The Vice President of India is not appointed by the President, but by both the houses of parliament. The Vice President is the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha.
41. (b) Provisions of citizenship in Indian Constitution became applicable in 1949, when our constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949. Along with Citizenship (Part II), some other provisions came into force on that day such as Elections (Part XV), Article 60 (Oaths and affirmation by President), temporary, transitional and special provisions (Part XXI). Rest of the Constitution came into effect from 26 Jan 1950.
42. (c) The presidential form of government is not a feature of the Indian Constitution. In the Presidential form of government, there is only one head of the state and government, i.e. the President.
43. (c) Our constitution declares India a secular state implies that the state regards religion as private affairs of the citizen and does not discriminate on this basis. India was declared a secular state in our Preamble with the 42nd Amendment of 1976.
44. (c) Quo warranto literally means 'what is your authority'. This writ is issued by courts of law to enquire into the legality of the claim of a person/public office and to oust (remove) him from it's enjoyment if the claim is not well founded. The office must be out public and must be created by a law or by constitution.
45. (c) Right to Vote and to be elected to Parliament in India is a legal right. It has been guaranteed by representation of People's Act, 1951 and hence, it is also a legal right.
46. (c) An autocracy is a system of government in which supreme power is concentrated in the hands of one person. Examples are North Korea and Saudi Arabia.
47. (b) The President can declare a state emergency and take the responsibility of the state if he feels that there is a breakdown in the constitutional machinery in the state. Art 356 gives the provision for State Emergency or president's rule.
48. (b) The Supreme Court or chief justice of india is the Constitution through the power of judicial review.
49. (d) Constitutional Judicial Review is usually considered to have begun with the assertion by John Marshall, fourth chief justice of the United States.
50. (a) Jawaharlal Nehru proposed the Preamble before the Drafting Committee of the constitution on 13 December 1946 as an Objective Resolution and was adopted by the constituent assembly on 22 January 1947.



1. "Central Bureau of Intelligence and Investigation" is listed in the _____ list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.
(a) Union (b) State
(c) Global (d) Concurrent
2. Who can impose reasonable restrictions over fundamental rights? [SSC CPO 2013]
(a) Council of Ministers (b) Parliament
(c) People (d) Cabinet
3. Who of the following enjoys the rank of Cabinet Minister in Union Cabinet? [SSC CGL, CPO 2013]
(a) Judge of Supreme Court
(b) Secretary to Government of India
(c) Political Advisor to PM
(d) Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission
4. Which of the following is not a Fundamental right as per the Indian Constitution? [SSC CPO 2013]
(a) Right to Education
(b) Right to Information
(c) Right to Speech
(d) None of them
5. Which among the following writs comes into the category of public litigation petition before High Court or Supreme Court?
(a) A challenge to elections of the office-bearers of a political party
(b) Against political interference
(c) Against the decision of Lower Court
(d) Against a general topic
6. When was the first Central Legislative Assembly constituted?
(a) 1922 (b) 1923 [SSC CPO 2014]
(c) 1921 (d) 1920
7. Who acts as the channel of communication between the President and the Council Ministers? [SSC CGL, CPO 2012]
(a) Chairman, Rajya Sabha
(b) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(c) Vice-President
(d) Prime Minister
8. A federal structure for India was first put forward by the
(a) Act of 1909 (b) Act of 1919
(c) Act of 1935 (d) Act of 1947
9. Where in the Indian Constitution has 'economic justice' been provided as one of the objectives?
(a) Preamble
(b) Directive Principles of State policies (DPSPs)
(c) Fundamental Rights
(d) Preamble and the DPSPs
10. "Betting and gambling" is listed in the _____ list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.
(a) Union (b) State
(c) Global (d) Concurrent



11. What is popular sovereignty? [SSC CGL 2015]
 - (a) Sovereignty of people's representative
 - (b) Sovereignty of the legal head
 - (c) sovereignty of the head of state
 - (d) Sovereignty of the people
12. The concept of Constitution first originated in
 - (a) Switzerland
 - (b) Britain
 - (c) USA
 - (d) Japan
13. The Provisional President of the Constituent Assembly was
 - (a) Dr Sachchidananda Sinha
 - (b) Dr Rajendra Prasad
 - (c) Dr BR Ambedkar
 - (d) Pt Jawaharlal Nehru
14. Evaluate the following statements
 - I. The legal interpretation of equality is chiefly influenced by equality before law and equal protection of law.
 - II. Equality before law means rule of law.
 - (a) I is correct but II is incorrect
 - (b) II is correct but I is incorrect
 - (c) both are correct
 - (d) both are incorrect
15. Fundamental Rights granted to the Indian citizens
 - (a) cannot be suspended
 - (b) can be suspended
 - (c) can never be suspended under any circumstance
 - (d) None of these is correct
16. "Prevention of cruelty to animals" is listed in the _____ list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.
 - (a) Union
 - (b) State
 - (c) Global
 - (d) Concurrent
17. 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
18. _____ is issued when the court finds that a particular office holder is not doing legal duty and thereby is infringing on the right of an individual:
 - (a) Habeas Corpus
 - (b) Mandamus
 - (c) Prohibition
 - (d) Quo Warranto
19. Fundamental Rights in India are guaranteed through:
 - (a) The Right to Equality
 - (b) Right against Exploitation
 - (c) Right to Constitutional Remedies
 - (d) Educational and Cultural Rights
20. Which one of the following is the specific feature of the single member constituency system? [SSC CPO 2014]
 - (a) The system is economical for representatives.
 - (b) Gerrymandering is not possible in this system.
 - (c) It secures a stable majority in the legislature.
 - (d) The candidate has to spend less on electioneering.
21. The essential feature of democracy is giving prominence to the: [SSC CPO 2011]
 - (a) executive
 - (b) judiciary
 - (c) citizens
 - (d) legislature
22. Which of the following is presided by a non-member? [SSC CPO, CGL 2012]
 - (a) Lok sabha
 - (b) Rajya sabha
 - (c) Vidhan sabha
 - (d) Vidhan parishad
23. The concept of Sovereign Parliament originated in:
 - (a) England
 - (b) India
 - (c) France
 - (d) Japan
24. How many times the term of Lok Sabha has been extended?
 - (a) Once
 - (b) Twice
 - (c) Thrice
 - (d) Four
25. Political liberty implies: [SSC CPO 2014]
 - (a) people's control over the government
 - (b) free political activities of the people
 - (c) co-operation between politics and democracy
 - (d) voters can make and unmake their government
26. When was the Indian Constitution adopted? [SSC MTS, CPO 2011]
 - (a) 15th August, 1947
 - (b) 26th November, 1949
 - (c) 26th January, 1950
 - (d) 2nd October, 1952
27. Which one of the following Fundamental rights is available to Indian citizens only? [SSC CPO 2010]
 - (a) Equality before law
 - (b) Protection of life and personal liberty against any action without authority of law
 - (c) Protection from discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth
 - (d) Freedom of religion
28. Who among the following was not a member of the Constituent Assembly established in July 1946?
 - (a) Dr Rajendra Prasad
 - (b) KM Munshi
 - (c) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (d) Abul Kalam Azad
29. In India, the concept of single citizenship is adopted from
 - (a) England
 - (b) USA
 - (c) Canada
 - (d) France
30. Indian Parliament means [SSC CPO 2011]
 - (a) Rajya Sabha-Lok Sabha
 - (b) Rajya Sabha-Lok Sabha-Prime Minister
 - (c) President of India-Rajya Sabha-Lok Sabha
 - (d) President of India-Vice-President of India-Lok Sabha-Rajya Sabha
31. When were the Fundamental Duties incorporated in the Constitution? [SSC CPO 2014]
 - (a) 1975
 - (b) 1976
 - (c) 1977
 - (d) 1979
32. In the Constitution of India, the Fundamental Rights:
 - (a) formed a part of the original constitution
 - (b) were added by the fourth amendment
 - (c) were added by the parliament in 1952
 - (d) were added under the forty-second amendment
33. The most important feature of the Indian Parliament is that
 - (a) it is the union legislature in India
 - (b) it also comprises the President
 - (c) it is bicameral in nature
 - (d) the upper house of the parliament is never dissolved

34. In our Constitution, Economic Planning is included in:
 (a) union list (b) state list
 (c) concurrent list (d) not any specified list
35. Who is competent to dissolve the Parliament?
 (a) The President
 (b) The Cabinet with the concurrence of the Leader of the Opposition
 (c) By resolution in both House of Parliament
 (d) None of these.
36. No person shall be a citizen of India if he has:
 (a) lived in a foreign country for more than five years
 (b) been convicted by a foreign court of law
 (c) voluntarily acquired citizenship of another country
 (d) accepted employment in another country
37. Right to free education within certain limits is:
 (a) guaranteed as a fundamental right
 (b) enshrined in the directive principles of state policy
 (c) outlined in the preamble of the constitution
 (d) ignored by the constitution
38. What are the 'residuary powers'?
 (a) Powers which are enumerated in the state list
 (b) Powers which are included in the union list
 (c) Powers which are enumerated in the concurrent list
 (d) Powers which are not mentioned in any of the lists
39. 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
40. Which part of the Constitution deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy? [SSC CPO 2012]
 (a) Part-III (b) Part-IV
 (c) Part-I (d) Part-II
41. A motion moved by a member in a legislature when it is desired to have a discussion on a matter of urgent public importance is called:
 (a) adjournment motion (b) no-confidence motion
 (c) cut motion (d) None of these
42. 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
43. 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
44. Constitutional Monarchy means [SSC CGL 2015]
 (a) The king writes the constitution
 (b) The king interprets the constitution
 (c) The king exercises powers granted by constitution
 (d) The king is elected by the people
45. Which of the following is an essential element of the State? [SSC CGL, MTS 2013]
 (a) Sovereignty (b) Government
 (c) Territory (d) All of these
46. Which one of the following is an item included in the list of Fundamental Duties of an Indian citizen in the Constitution?
 (a) To practice secularism [SSC CPO 2014]
 (b) To develop scientific temper and spirit of enquiry
 (c) To pay all taxes to government regularly and correctly
 (d) Not to assault any public servant in the (during) performance of his duties
47. The joint session of the two houses of parliament is convened:
 (a) only in case of national emergency
 (b) when a bill passed by one house is rejected by the other house
 (c) taxes approval by one house are rejected by the other house
 (d) both (b) and (c)
48. The Constitution of India lays down that the two houses of parliament must be summoned at least:
 (a) four times a year (b) thrice a year
 (c) twice a year (d) once a year
49. The Council of Ministers does not include
 (a) Cabinet ministers (b) Ministers of state
 (c) Cabinet secretary (d) Ministers without portfolio
50. 'Zero Hour' in the working of the Indian Parliament means [SSC CPO 2011]
 (a) hour before the question hour
 (b) the first hour of the session
 (c) interval between question hour and next agenda
 (d) when privilege motion is accepted

ANSWERS

- (a) The Central Bureau of Intelligence and Investigation is listed in the Union List of the Constitution. There are various institutions such as CBI, IB, RAW, NCTC, NIA, etc., formed by the Union Government to deal with internal security.
- (b) The Parliament can impose reasonable restrictions over fundamental rights. The Constitution has empowered Parliament to impose then restrictions on fundamental rights so as to maintain social order, like under Article 19(2), the state or parliament may make a law imposing reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right to freedom of speech and expression 'in the interest of' the security of the State, public order, decency, morality, sovereignty, and integrity of India.
- (d) Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission or NITI AAYOG enjoys the position of cabinet minister in the Union Government. He has a fixed tenure and attends the cabinet meetings without the right to vote. The Prime Minister is the Chairman of NITI AAYOG.
- (b) Right to Information is not a Fundamental Right, it is a legal right granted to every citizen under Right to Information Act, 2005 which came into force on 12 October, 2005. It includes a clause for penalty in case of delay in giving information to the applicant.
- (d) A public litigation petition before a high court or the supreme court is filed against a general topic. A public litigation petition or public interest litigation (PIL) is filed by an individual, citizen group or non-government organization in the SC or an HC seeking justice in an issue of larger public interest.

6. (d) The first central legislative assembly was constituted in 1920 after the elections to the new legislatures (Central Legislative Assembly and Council of States) took place in November 1920. The Imperial Legislative Council was converted into a bicameral legislature with the Imperial Legislative Assembly (also known as the Central Legislative Assembly) as the lower house of a bicameral legislature and the Council of State as the upper house under the Government of India Act 1919.
7. (d) The prime minister is the main communication channel between the President and council of ministers.
8. (c) The Government of India Act of 1935 puts forward various important concepts which influenced the making of our present Constitution. The act prescribed a Federation taking the provinces and the Indian states as units. The act divided legislative power between Centre and Provinces. For the first time Concurrent List was created, over which both the Federal and Provincial legislature had competence.
9. (d) Economic justice has been provided as one of the objectives of the Indian Constitution in its Preamble and the directive principles of state policies (DPSPs). In Article 38 of DPSPs the state to secure order of the promotion of welfare of the people inform justice (social, economic and political) to all institutions of life.
10. (b) The subject of betting, gambling and taxes on luxuries, including taxes on entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling are included in the state list.
11. (d) Popular sovereignty is the sovereignty of the people which means that the authority of a state and its government is created and sustained by the consent of its people, through their elected representatives who are the source of all political power.
12. (b) The concept of Constitution originated with Magna Carta in British Monarchy in 1215 AD. The most important single article of the Magna Carta, related to "habeas corpus", provided that the king was not permitted to imprison, outlaw, exile or kill anyone at a whim—there must be due process of law first.
13. (a) The Constituent Assembly met for the first time in New Delhi on 9 December 1946 in the Constitution Hall which is now known as the Central Hall of Parliament and the meeting was presided by Dr Sachchidananda Sinha as the provisional president.
14. (c) The legal interpretation of equality is chiefly influenced by equality before law and equal protection of law, it means that all persons are to be treated law.
15. (b) The Fundamental rights granted to the Indian Citizens can be suspended under special circumstances, such as during a National Emergency Article 19 (Freedom of speech and expression) is automatically suspended but Article 20 (Protection in Respect of Conviction for offences) and Article 21 (Protection of life and personal liberty) cannot be suspended.
16. (d) Prevention of cruelty to animals is listed as subject no 17 in the concurrent list of the Indian Constitution.
17. (d) Government of India Act 1935 had most profound influence in framing the Constitution. Some of these features are federal structure, office of governor, emergency provisions, judiciary, public service commission and administrative details.
18. (b) The writ of Mandamus is issued by a superior court to compel a lower court or a government officer to perform mandatory or purely ministerial duties properly.
19. (c) Fundamental rights in India are guaranteed by Right to Constitutional Remedies, i.e., Article 32. It gives citizens the power to directly approach the Supreme Court (under Article 32) or the High Court (under Article 226) of the state and seek remedy when any of their right is violated or if any act of legislature or executive takes away any of the fundamental rights.
20. (c) The single-member constituency system allows a single representative in a legislative body.
21. (c) The essential feature of democracy is giving prominence to the Citizens. This is also emphasised in our Preamble to our Constitution.
22. (b) Rajya Sabha is presided by a non-member. The Vice President is the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha, he is not a member of any house and does not hold any other post or office of profit.
23. (a) The concept of sovereign parliament originated in England. It makes Parliament the supreme legal authority in the country, which can create or end any law.
24. (a) The term of lok sabha has been extended once when 5th lok sabha was extended. The term was from held from 1971 to 1977.
25. (b) Political liberty implies peoples right to express themselves freely and effectively regarding the conduct and the principles of the government.
26. (b) The Indian Constitution was adopted on 26 November, 1949 and contained a Preamble, 395 Articles, and eight Schedules. The motion was successfully passed by the assembly and received signatures of 284 (actually present on that day) members and the president.
27. (c) Protection from discrimination on grounds of religion, race, sex or place of birth, fundamental right under Article 15 is available to Indian citizens only.
28. (c) Mahatma Gandhi was not a member of Constituent Assembly formulated in November 1946. Prominent members of the assembly were, Dr Rajendra Prasad (President of the Assembly), KM Munshi (Member of Drafting Committee) and; Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (Education Minister).
29. (a) The concept of single citizenship is adopted from England. Other provisions in the Indian Constitution adopted from England's Constitution are parliamentary government, rule of law, legislative procedure, cabinet system, prerogative writs, parliamentary privileges, and bicameralism.
30. (c) The parliament of India comprises President of India, Lok Sabha (lower house), and Rajya Sabha (upper house).
31. (b) Fundamental duties were incorporated in the Constitution in 1976 by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 as Article 51A in Part IVA and were ten in number, which are presently 11 after 86th Amendment Act of 2002 added 11th fundamental duty in the list.
32. (a) In the Constitution of India, fundamental rights formed a part of the original constitution. There were originally seven fundamental rights when the Constitution was enacted in 1950, the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 removed right to property as a fundamental right.
33. (d) The upper house or Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved, and this is the most important feature of Indian Constitution. Its 1/3rd members retire every second year and are replaced by the new members.
34. (c) Economic planning laws are included in the concurrent list. Laws in the concurrent lists, which has 52 subjects in it can be made by both centre and state.
35. (a) The President is competent to dissolve the Parliament. Only Lok Sabha can be dissolved as the Rajya Sabha is a permanent Sabha.
36. (c) No person shall be a citizen of India if he has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of another country. There are three way in which Indian Citizenship can be revoked. If an adult makes a declaration of renunciation (giving up) of Indian citizenship, she/he loses Indian citizenship; any citizen of India who by naturalisation or registration acquires the citizenship of another country shall cease to be a citizen of India; and, deprivation of Indian citizenship by Government of India.
37. (a) Right to Education within certain limits is guaranteed as a



fundamental right under Article 21A which was added by 86th Amendment Act of 2002 as 11th Fundamental Duty (to provide opportunities for education to his child or ward as the case may be between the age of 6–14 years) and this was enforced by legislation through the Right of Child to Free and Compulsory Education Act of 2009 (RTE).

38. (d) Art 248 deals with residuary powers. Residuary power deals with subjects not mentioned in the state and concurrent lists. The Parliament has the exclusive power to make laws on such subjects.
39. (a) Civil equality implies equality before law, each and every person is subject to same law in enjoyment of their various rights and liberties and cannot be discriminated on the grounds of caste, religion, sex, creed, etc.
40. (b) Part IV of the Constitution deals with the directive principles of state policy, they aim at providing the social and economic base of a genuine democracy. Unlike fundamental rights, they are not enforceable in the courts. They are broadly categorised into three principles: socio-economic principles; gandhian principles and, liberal principles.
41. (a) Adjournment motion is moved by a member with the consent of the speaker to draw attention of the house to a matter urgent for public importance. It can only be moved in lok sabha and requires support of at least 50 members.
42. (d) There is no maximum age limit defined for the post of President of India though there is a minimum age limit of 35 years.
43. (d) The President of India can opt for re election to his post any number of times.
44. (c) Constitutional Monarchy means the king exercises powers granted by the constitution. It differs from Absolute monarchy, in which a monarch holds absolute power.
45. (d) The State has four essential elements: 1. Population; 2. Territory; 3. Government; and, 4. Sovereignty.
46. (b) Eleven Fundamental Duties are provided in Article 51A, Part IVA of our Constitution. To develop scientific temper and spirit of enquiry is one of them.
47. (d) A joint session of the house is convened when a bill passed by one house and is rejected by the other. Joint session of the Parliament is called by the President and presided by the Speaker. Joint session of parliament has been called only thrice till date to pass three bills, which are: the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961; the Banking service commission Repeal Bill of 1978; and the Prevention of Terrorism Act of 2002.
48. (c) The two houses of parliament should be summoned at least twice a year. The gap between two sittings of the house should not be more than six months.
49. (c) Cabinet Secretary is not the part of council of ministers, which is formally appointed by the President and is selected and headed by the prime minister.
50. (c) Zero hour was introduced in 1962. During the Zero Hour issues of public importance are discussed without prior notice. The first hour of every sitting is called the question hour and the Interval between the question hour and next agenda is called zero hour.



PRACTICE SET—7

1. Preventive detention means
 - (a) detention for interrogation
 - (b) detention after interrogation
 - (c) detention without interrogation
 - (d) detention for cognizable offence
2. Which is not an All India Service?
 - (a) Indian Administration Service
 - (b) Indian Police Service
 - (c) Indian Foreign Service
 - (d) Indian Forest Service
3. 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) a person nominated by both the Houses of Parliament
 - (b) the Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - (c) the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
 - (d) the Chief Justice of India
4. The President of the Union of India has the same constitutional authority as the
 - (a) British Monarch
 - (b) President of USA
 - (c) President of Pakistan
 - (d) President of France
5. Which body is constituted by the President of India to advise on the decision of Central Resources between the centre and the state? [SSC CGL 2014]
 - (a) Tariff Commission
 - (b) Finance Commission
 - (c) Planning Commission
 - (d) Taxation Enquiry Commission
6. What is the period within which a proclamation of national emergency made by the President is to be placed before each house of the Parliament for approval?
 - (a) Within one month
 - (b) Within two months
 - (c) Within four months
 - (d) Within six months
7. Rajya Sabha enjoys more powers than the Lok Sabha in the case of:
 - (a) money bills
 - (b) non-money bills
 - (c) setting up of new all-india services
 - (d) amendment of the constitution
8. Which of the following taxes is exclusively and totally assigned to the Central Government by the Constitution?
 - (a) Estate Duty
 - (b) Sales Tax
 - (c) Taxes on Railway Fares and Freights
 - (d) Corporation Tax
9. A candidate, to become a member of Rajya Sabha, should not be less than:
 - (a) 21 years of age
 - (b) 25 years of age
 - (c) 30 years of age
 - (d) one
10. 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)
11. 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 sends such a message to Parliament
 - (d) none of these



12. Among the tax revenues of the Union Government, the most important source is: [SSC CPO, CGL 2010]
(a) Income Tax (b) Customs Duty
(c) Corporation Tax (d) Union Excise Duties
13. A Presidential Ordinance can remain in force:
(a) for three months (b) for six months
(c) for nine months (d) indefinitely
14. The members of Estimates Committee are:
(a) elected from Lok Sabha only
(b) elected from Rajya Sabha only
(c) governors of all states
(d) nominated by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha
15. The Parliamentary Committee which scrutinizes 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
16. The Parliament can legislate on subjects given in the Union List only in consultation with the State Government for the State of: [SSC CPO, CGL 2012]
(a) Assam (b) Rajasthan
(c) Jammu and Kashmir (d) Kerala
17. Who held the office of the Vice-President of India for two consecutive terms?
(a) Dr S Radhakrishnan
(b) Mr R Venkataraman
(c) Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma
(d) Mr VV Giri
18. 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
19. Who can be the member of the Rajya Sabha but can speak both in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha?
(a) The Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
(b) Leader of the House in the Rajya Sabha
(c) Nominated members of the Rajya Sabha
(d) Ministers who are members of the Rajya Sabha
20. Which one of the following is not enumerated as a right in the Constitution of India?
(a) Political and social right
(b) Educational right
(c) Economic right
(d) Right to religion
21. Which of the following is not a tool of legislative control over administration in India?
(a) Dissolution of House
(b) Resolutions
(c) Questions
(d) No Confidence Motion
22. The Electoral College that elects the President of India consists of:
(a) elected members of all the State Legislatures
(b) members of the lok sabha and state assemblies
(c) Elected members of the lok sabha, rajya sabha and state assemblies
(d) Elected members of the rajya sabha and state legislatures
23. Representation of any state in Rajya Sabha is according to:
(a) area of the State
(b) population of the state
(c) number of representatives in Lok Sabha from the state
(d) fixed number of candidates from each state
24. Where is the Constitutional power located enabling the Central Government to legislate on cow slaughter?
(a) Entry 17, List II in Schedule VII-Prevention of Cruelty of Animals
(b) Residuary Powers under Article 248
(c) Emergency Powers
(d) Article 48 in the Directive Principles
25. Which of the following is not a charged expenditure on the Consolidated Fund of India?
(a) Expenditure on Five year plans
(b) Expenditure on the Chairman and Members of the UPSC
(c) Expenditure on the Judge of the Supreme Court
(d) Debt charges of the Government of India
26. No Money bill can be introduced in the Lok Sabha without the prior approval of the:
(a) Vice-President (b) President
(c) Prime Minister (d) Finance Minister
27. The Presidential government operates on the Principle of:
(a) Division of powers between centre and states
(b) Centralization of powers
(c) Balance of power
(d) Separation of powers
28. When the offices of both the President and Vice President of India are vacant, who will discharge their functions?
(a) Prime Minister
(b) Chief Minister
(c) Chief Justice of India
(d) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
29. The 'Speaker's vote' in the Lok Sabha is called:
(a) casting vote (b) sound vote
(c) direct vote (d) indirect vote
30. Punchhi Commission was setup for:
(a) centre state relation
(b) tax system
(c) foreign relation
(d) banking management
31. The Vice President of India is elected by:
(a) the members of the Parliament
(b) the members of the Rajya Sabha
(c) the elected and nominated members of the Parliament
(d) the members of the Parliament and State Legislatures
32. 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) 30 years