

## POLITY

**Q.1) Which of the following acts recognized for the first time, the political and administrative functions of the East India Company?**

- a) Regulating Act 1773
- b) Pitts India Act 1784
- c) Charter Act of 1833
- d) Government of India Act 1858

**Q.2) Consider the following pairs.**

Constitutional developments	Significance
1. Charter Act of 1833	Indian Legislative Council
2. Charter Act of 1853	Final step towards centralization
3. Government of India Act 1919	Introduction of responsible government in India
4. Government of India Act 1935	Introduction of responsible government in provinces

**Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?**

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 and 4 only
- d) All the above

**Q.3) Which among the following British India Acts ended the system of double government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors?**

- a) Charter Act of 1853
- b) Government of India Act of 1858
- c) Indian Councils Act of 1861
- d) Indian Councils Act of 1892

**Q.4) Consider the following provisions under Government of India 1935 act:**

1. It abolished diarchy at the center and adopted it in provinces.
2. Abolished council of India, which was established in GOI act 1858 to assist secretary of state
3. Provided for the establishment of federal court

**Which of the above statements are correct?**

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

**Q.5) Consider the features given below and choose the correct answer:**

1. This Act provided for the first time for the association of Indians with the executive Councils of the Viceroy and Governors.
2. This Act introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of 'separate electorate'.

## POLITY

3. This Act retained official majority in the Central Legislative Council but allowed the provincial legislative councils to have non-official majority.

2. Republic Day is celebrated to commemorate the adoption of constitution.

**The above important features are part of –**

- a) Indian Councils Act of 1861
- b) Indian Councils Act of 1892
- c) Indian Councils Act of 1909
- d) Government of India Act of 1919

**Which of the above statement is/are correct?**

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

**Q.6) Apart from the making of Constitution, which of the following functions were performed by the Constituent Assembly?**

- 1. Ratified India's membership of the Commonwealth
- 2. Elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the first President of India
- 3. Adopted India's National Anthem and National Song
- 4. Adopted the National Flag of India

**Q.8) Which of the following statements are correct regarding 'Objectives Resolution'?**

- 1. The resolution defined the aims of Constituent Assembly.
- 2. It was moved by Pt Nehru and adopted unanimously by INC in 1931.
- 3. The modified form of it forms present day Preamble of Indian Constitution.

**Select the code from the following:**

- a) 1,2 and 3
- b) 2,3 and 4
- c) 1,3 and 4
- d) All of the above

**Select the code from following:**

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

**Q.7) With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:**

- 1. The Constitution Day is celebrated to commemorate the commencement of constitution.

**Q.9) Which among the following is/are the feature common to both the Indian Federation and the American Federation?**

- 1. Three lists in the Constitution
- 2. A federal supreme court to interpret the Constitution
- 3. Single citizenship

## POLITY

4. Appointment of state governors by the Centre

**Choose correct option:**

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

**Q.10) Which Schedule of the Constitution deals with Allocation of seats in the House of People?**

- a) Schedule Two
- b) Schedule Four
- c) Schedule Three
- d) None

**Q.11) Consider the following statements regarding the Preamble of Indian Constitution:**

- 1. In Keshavananda Bharti case, Supreme Court held that Preamble is not a part of the Constitution.
- 2. The Preamble is neither a source of power to legislature nor a prohibition upon the powers of legislature.
- 3. It is justiciable, that is, its provisions are enforceable in courts of law.

**Which of the above statements are correct?**

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

**Q.12) Which of the following statements is/are true in regard to the Preamble of India?**

- 1. The term 'justice' in the Preamble embraces social, economic and political justice.
- 2. The ideal of justice – social, economic and political – in our Preamble has been taken from the American Revolution.
- 3. The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in our Preamble have been taken from the French Revolution.

**Select the appropriate code:**

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

**Q.13) The 'Fraternity' mentioned in the preamble refers to the common brotherhood of all citizens. The constitution promotes fraternity through which of the following?**

- 1. Single citizenship
- 2. Fundamental rights
- 3. Fundamental duties
- 4. Directive principles of state policy

**Select the correct answer using the codes below.**

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

## POLITY

d) 1, 2 and 3 only

**Q.14) Consider the following statements about the Preamble of the Constitution.**

1. It is not justiciable in nature.
2. It cannot be amended.
3. It can override specific provisions of the constitution.
4. It has been a source of power to the executive.

**Select the correct answer using the codes below.**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All the above

**Q.15) The Preamble reveals which among the following ingredients or components -**

1. Source of authority of the Constitution
2. Nature of Indian State
3. Objectives of the Constitution
4. Date of adoption of the Constitution

**Choose correct option:**

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

**Q.16) Which of the following is known 'Conscience of the Constitution' by Granville Austin?**

1. Fundamental Rights

2. DPSPs

3. Fundamental Duties

4. Parliament

**Select the code from below:**

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1,2 and 3
- d) All of the above

**Q.17) Which of the following Fundamental Rights are available only to Indian Citizens?**

1. No discrimination on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
2. Equal opportunity in the matters of Public employment
3. Freedom of Speech and expression
4. Protection of life and personal Liberty

**Select the code from below:**

- a) 2 only
- b) 1, 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 2
- d) All of the above

**Q.18) Consider the following statements:**

1. Article 20 deals with protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.
2. The striking feature of the Article 20 is that it can't be suspended during an emergency period.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**



## POLITY

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

- 1. Live-in Relationships
- 2. Right to privacy
- 3. Right to electricity

**Choose correct answer:**

**Q.19) Which among the following are true with regard to Fundamental Rights?**

- 1. They help to promote the ideal of political democracy
- 2. They help to prevent the establishment of an authoritarian and despotic rule in the country
- 3. They operate as limitations on the tyranny of the executive and arbitrary laws of the legislature
- 4. They aim at establishing 'a government of laws and not of men'

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

**Q.22) According to Dr B R Ambedkar, which among the following is a 'novel feature' of the Indian Constitution?**

- a) Preamble
- b) Judicial Review
- c) Fundamental Rights
- d) Directive Principles of State Policy

**Choose correct answer:**

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

**Q.20) Bachan Singh vs. State of Punjab (1980) dealt with –**

- a) Witness Protection Law in India
- a) Khalistan movement or Sikh separatist movement
- b) More autonomy to Punjab on the model of Jammu and Kashmir
- c) Capital punishment

**Q.23) Consider the following statements regarding Uniform Civil Code:**

- 1. It is a Directive Principle of State Policy given under article 45 of Indian Constitution.
- 2. It is a Gandhian directive principle.
- 3. *Uniform Civil Code* refers to the body of laws governing rights and duties pertaining to property and personal matters like marriage, divorce, adoption and inheritance.

**Which of the above statements are correct?**

**Q.21) Which among the following are protected as an intrinsic part of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 and as a part of the freedoms guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution?**

- a) All of the above
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 2
- d) 3 only

**Q.24) Consider the following statements about Directive Principles of State Policy:**

1. The Directive Principles resemble the 'Objective Resolutions' which was moved by Nehru in 1946.
2. They lay down the foundation stone of social equality and social justice.
3. DPSP consists of certain rights that individuals should enjoy apart from the Fundamental Rights.

**Select the correct answer:**

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

**Q.25) The Directive Principles of State Policy in Indian Constitution have been inspired by the Directive Principles given in the –**

- a) Constitution of Ireland
- b) Weimar Constitution of Germany
- c) Canadian Constitution
- d) Constitution of French

**Q.26) Which of the below given Directive Principles are part of Gandhian ideology?**

1. To make provision for just and humane conditions for work and maternity relief.
2. To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor.
3. To prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health.

4. To prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves and other milch and draught cattle and to improve their breeds.

**Choose the correct answer:**

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

**Q.27) Which among the following Directive Principles were added later and was not part of the original list?**

1. State shall secure opportunities for healthy development of children.
2. State shall take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries.
3. State shall take steps to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife.

**Choose correct answer:**

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

**Q.28) Fundamental Duties of India are inspired by which of the following Constitutions?**

- a) Weimar Constitution of Germany
- b) Erstwhile USSR
- c) South Africa
- d) Ireland

**Q.29) The provision which says – “to renounce practices derogatory to the**

## POLITY

**dignity of women” in Indian Constitution is provided in**

- a) Preamble
- b) Fundamental Rights
- c) Fundamental Duties
- d) DPSPs

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

**Q.30) Consider the following statements about Fundamental Duties.**

1. Fundamental duties in Part IV A of constitution are confined only to citizens and not extended to foreigners.
2. Constitution contains duties of citizens and not the duties of state.

**Q.32) Which among the following powers are granted to the Parliament by Article 2 of the Indian Constitution?**

1. power to admit into the Union of India new states
2. power to increase the area of any state
3. power to alter the boundaries of any state
4. power to establish new states which were previously not part of India

**Which of the above statements is/are correct?**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

**Select the correct code:**

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

**Q.31) Consider the following statements:**

1. Process for changing the name of a state or its district/villages can be initiated by state only.
2. Formation of new states, altering boundary and name is not considered as Constitutional Amendment under Art 368.
3. Parliament has power to change the name of a state or its districts and villages.

**Q.33) Consider the below statements**

1. Laws made for admission or establishment of new states and formation of new states and alteration of areas or boundaries are not considered as amendments of the Constitution under Article 368.
2. Territorial integrity or continued existence of any state is not guaranteed by the Constitution.

**Which of the statements provided above is/are correct?**

- a) 2 only

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only

- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.34) Consider the following statements about the Union and territories of India.**

1. The territories of India share federal power with the center.
2. The Union of India includes the states only.
3. The constitution describes India as, 'India that is Bharat, shall be Union of states'.
4. The settlement of border dispute requires constitutional amendment.

**Which of the given statements is/are correct?**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) None

**Q.35) Arrange the below given states in correct chronological sequence based on their creation after the reorganisation of the states in 1956:**

1. Haryana
2. Nagaland
3. Gujarat
4. Sikkim

**Choose the correct code:**

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

**Q.36) The power to grant Indian citizenship according to Citizenship Act lies with the**

- a) Ministry of Home Affairs
- b) Cabinet Secretariat
- c) President
- d) Prime Minister's Office

**Q.37) By process of Deprivation, the citizenship of a person can be terminated on which of the following grounds?**

1. When the citizen has obtained the citizenship by fraud
2. The citizen has shown disloyalty towards the constitution of India
3. The citizen has unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy during a war
4. The citizen has, within five years after registration or naturalisation, been imprisoned in any country for two years.

**Select the code from following:**

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 2, 3 and 4
- c) 1, 3 and 4
- d) All of the above

**Q.38) Under articles 5-8 of the constitution, which of the following persons became citizens of India at the commencement of the Constitution?**

1. Citizenship by descent.
2. Citizenship by registration.
3. Citizenship by naturalization.



4. Citizenship by incorporation of territory.

- d) People of the territory can acquire citizenship of India by Registration.

Select the correct answer using the codes below.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) None of the above

**Q.39) Through which of the following modes can Indian citizenship be lost?**

- 1. Naturalisation
- 2. Renunciation
- 3. Termination
- 4. Deprivation

Select the code from following:

- a) 1,2 and 3
- b) 2,3 and 4
- c) 1,3 and 4
- d) All of the above

**Q.40) If any foreign territory becomes a part of India –**

- a) Government of India specifies the persons who among the people of the territory shall be the citizens of India.
- b) Automatically all the people belonging to the territory become the citizens of India.
- c) Parliament has to amend the Citizenship Act and make provision for providing citizenship to people of the territory.

**Q.41) Article 368 of Indian Constitution provides a provision for the amendment of the Constitution. What are different ways in which different parts of Indian Constitution can be amended?**

- 1. Amendment by simple majority of the Parliament
- 2. Amendment by special majority of the Parliament
- 3. Amendment by special majority of the Parliament and the ratification of half of the state legislatures.

Select the code from below:

- a) 2 and 3
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

**Q.42) Which of the following are matters on which a constitutional amendment is possible only with the ratification of the legislatures of not less than one-half of the States?**

- 1. Election of the President
- 2. Representation of States in Parliament
- 3. Any of the Lists in the 7th Schedule
- 4. Abolition of the Legislative Council of a State

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- a) 1, 2 and 3

## POLITY

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

**Q.43) Consider the following statements regarding Constitution Amendment Bill:**

1. It cannot be initiated in State Legislatures.
2. It cannot be initiated by a Private member in Parliament.

**Which of the above statements are correct?**

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

**Q.44) Which of the following amendments are correctly matched?**

1. 89th Amendment Act - The National Commission for SC and ST was bifurcated
2. 61st Amendment Act – Reduce age of voting from 21 years to 18 years
3. 92nd Amendment Act – Changed anti-defection laws
4. 69th Amendment Act – Establishment of legislative assembly and council of ministers for Federal National Capital of Delhi

**Select the code from following:**

- a) 1,2 and 3
- b) 2,3 and 4
- c) 1,2 and 4
- d) All of the above

**Q.45) Supreme court in Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) laid down a new doctrine of the 'basic structure' ('basic features') of the Constitution. Consider the following statements about basic structure of constitution.**

1. The Supreme Court in the Minerva Mills case (1980) defined what constitutes basic structure.
2. Welfare state is a component of basic structure.

**Which of the above statements is/are correct?**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

**Q.46) In India the Parliament is not supreme (sovereign body) and enjoys limited and restricted powers. Which of the following features are responsible for this limitation on Parliament?**

1. Written Constitution.
2. Federal system.
3. Judicial review.
4. Fundamental rights.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below.**

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 3 and 4 only
- d) All the above

**Q.47) In which of the following case, the Supreme Court laid down that the Constitution is federal and characterised federalism as its 'basic feature'?**

## POLITY

- a) Bommai case (1994)
- b) Minerva Mills case (1980)
- c) Cooper case (1970)
- d) Shankari Prasad (1951)

d) They were given on the recommendation of Planning Commission, and now will be come under NITI Aayog.

**Q.48) The Constitution empowers the Parliament to legislate on any matter enumerated in State List under which of the following circumstances?**

- 1. When Rajya Sabha Passes a resolution for the same
- 2. During a National Emergency
- 3. When legislature of a state passes a resolution and request the parliament to make law for that state on some specific subject
- 4. The Parliament can make laws on any matter in the State List for implementing the international treaties, agreements or conventions

**Select the code from below:**

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 2, 3 and 4
- c) 1, 2 and 4
- d) All of the above

**Q.49) Which of the following statements are incorrect for Statutory Grants?**

- a) Statutory Grants are a type of Grants – in – Aid given to States by the Center.
- b) They are provided to states which are in need of financial assistance and not to every state.
- c) These sums are charged on the Consolidated fund of India.

**Q.50) The objectives (or the functions) of the zonal councils does not include which of the following:**

- a) To help in arresting the growth of acute state-consciousness, regionalism, linguism and particularistic trends
- b) To help in removing the after-effects of separation in some cases so that the process of reorganisation, integration and economic advancement may synchronise
- c) To secure some kind of political equilibrium between different regions of the country
- d) None of the above

**Q.51) Under Article 352, the President can declare a national emergency when the security of India or a part of it is threatened by**

- 1. War
- 2. External aggression
- 3. Internal disturbance

**Select the correct code:**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) All of the above

**Q.52) By which of the following respect/s, a resolution of disapproval is different**

from a resolution approving the continuation of a proclamation of emergency?

1. The first one is required to be passed by the Lok Sabha only, while the second one needs to be passed by the both Houses of Parliament.
2. The first one is to be adopted by a simple majority only, while the second one needs to be adopted by a special majority.

Choose the correct codes from below options:

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

**Q.53) Consider the following statements with regard to Parliamentary Approval of the proclamation of Constitutional Emergency:**

1. Once the President proclaims the Constitutional Emergency, it must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within one month from the date of its issue.
2. However, if the proclamation of the Constitutional Emergency is issued at a time when the LS has been dissolved or the dissolution of the LS takes place during the period of one month without approving the proclamation, then the proclamation survives until 30 days from the first sitting of the Lok Sabha after its reconstitution,

provided the Rajya Sabha has in the meantime approved it.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Q.54) Which of the following is not true in regard to the proclamation of Emergency?**

- a) The proclamation of Emergency must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within two months from the date of its issue
- b) Every resolution approving the proclamation of emergency or its continuance must be passed by either House of Parliament by a special majority
- c) A proclamation of emergency may be revoked by the President at any time by a subsequent proclamation. Such a proclamation does not require the parliamentary approval
- d) Further, the President must revoke a proclamation if the Lok Sabha passes a resolution disapproving its continuation

**Q.55) Consider the following statements in regard to the National Emergency:**

1. During a national emergency, the executive power of the Centre extends to directing any state



## POLITY

regarding the manner in which its executive power is to be exercised.

2. Thus, the state governments are suspended and are brought under the complete control of the Centre.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both
- d) None

**Q.56) President in India is not directly elected. The electoral college for Presidential election consists of:**

1. All the members of Parliament
2. All the members of Legislative Assemblies
3. Elected members of Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry

**Which of the above is/are correct?**

- a) 3 only
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the above

**Q.57) Who among the following takes the oath to 'uphold the constitution and the laws'?**

1. President
2. CAG
3. Supreme court Judge

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below.**

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

**Q.58) Constitution lays down which of the following bills to be introduced in the Parliament only on the recommendation of the President?**

- a) A bill which imposes or varies any tax or duty in which states are interested
- b) A bill which varies the meaning of the expression 'agricultural income' as defined for the purposes of the enactments relating to Indian income tax
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

**Q.59) The President can be removed from office by a process of impeachment for 'violation of the Constitution'. Consider the following statements.**

1. Constitution does not define the meaning of the phrase 'violation of the Constitution'.
2. Constitution does not provide the procedure for impeachment of president and left the Parliament to frame a law.
3. Parliament enacted President Act 1950 for the impeachment of President.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) All the above

**Q.60) Which of the following amendments affected the executive authority of the President?**

- 1. 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act.
- 2. 44<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act.
- 3. 91<sup>st</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act.
- 4. 86<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act.

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 3 only
- d) All the above

**Q.61) Which of the following are correct eligibility qualifications for a person to contest in Vice – Presidential Election?**

- 1. He should be a citizen of India
- 2. He should have completed 30 years of age
- 3. He should be qualified for election as a member of Lok Sabha
- 4. He should not hold an office of profit under any government authority.

Select the code from below:

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 1, 2 and 4

- c) 1 and 4
- d) All of the above

**Q.62) Recently, there was news that Tamil Nadu government decides to remit the life sentences of all the seven convicts in the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case. Which among the following statements is/are true?**

- 1. State has to consult the Centre before releasing prisoners prosecuted by the CBI or under a Central law
- 2. Governor of a State has the power to suspend, remit 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

Choose the appropriate code:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) None of the above

**Q.63) Consider the following statements:**

- 1. Central Legislation can over-ride the veto power of President in the case of suspensive veto
- 2. State Legislature cannot over-ride the veto power of President in the case of suspensive veto

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only

## POLITY

- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) None of the above

- b) 2 and 3
- c) 2 only
- d) All of the above

**Q.64) Consider the following with regard to Ordinance making power of President:**

1. Ordinance making is the discretionary power of the President of India
2. President can promulgate or withdraw an ordinance only on the advice of Cabinet Ministers

**Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?**

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

**Q.65) Which of the following statements is/are correct with regard to President and Prime Minister?**

1. The President is the real executive while the Prime Minister is the nominal executive
2. The President is head of the State, while the Prime Minister is head of the government
3. There shall be council of ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. The advice so tendered is not binding on the President.

**Choose the correct codes from below options:**

- a) 1 and 2

**Q.66) Which one among the following Constitutional Amendments facilitated the appointment of the same person as a governor for two or more states?**

- a) 1<sup>st</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1951
- b) 4<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1955
- c) 7<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956
- d) 10<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1961

**Q.67) Which one of the following statements is correct?**

- a) In India, the same person cannot be appointed as governor for two or more states at the same time.
- b) The judges of the high court of the states in India are appointed by the Governor of the state just as the judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the president.
- c) No procedure has been laid down in the constitution of India for the selection and appointment of the Chief Minister.
- d) In the case of a union territory having a legislative setup, the chief minister is appointed by the Lt. Governor on the basis of majority support.

**Q.68) Consider the following statements below**

## POLITY

1. The President can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the four Union Territories—the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.
2. The governor is empowered to direct that an act of Parliament does not apply to a scheduled area in the state or apply with specified modifications and exceptions. (i.e., Schedule V areas)
3. The President enjoys the same power with respect to tribal areas (autonomous districts) in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. (i.e., Schedule VI areas)

**Choose the correct codes from below options:**

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 2 only
- d) All of the above

**Q.69) Consider the following statements:**

1. Article 75 contains the exact procedure for selection and appointment of Prime Minister.
2. President is the nominal executive authority and Prime Minister is the real executive authority.
3. Prime Minister has to be a member of Lok Sabha only.

**Which of the above statements are incorrect?**

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3

- c) 1 and 3
- d) None of the above

**Q.70) Which of the following statements regarding Council of Ministers are correct?**

1. The Advice of Council of Ministers is binding on the President.
2. The nature of advice tendered by the Ministers can be questioned in the Supreme Court.

**Select the code from below:**

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

**Q.71) Which among the following is/are correct statements in regard to Council of ministers and Cabinet?**

1. Cabinet functions are determined by the council of ministers.
2. Council of ministers implements the decisions taken by the cabinet.

**Choose the appropriate code:**

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

**Q.72) Consider the following statements:**

1. The Council of minister is responsible to Lok Sabha.
2. Council of ministers can be removed by passing of Vote of No Confidence in Rajya Sabha.



## POLITY

Which of the above statements are incorrect?

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

**Q.73) Which one of the following statements is correct?**

- a) In India, the same person cannot be appointed as governor for two or more states at the same time.
- b) The judges of the high court of the states in India are appointed by the Governor of the state just as the judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the president.
- c) No procedure has been laid down in the constitution of India for the selection and appointment of the Chief Minister.
- d) In the case of a union territory having a legislative setup, the chief minister is appointed by the Lt. Governor on the basis of majority support.

**Q.74) Which among the following can be said to be a part of the Parliament of India?**

- 1. President
- 2. Lok Sabha
- 3. Rajya Sabha

Select the code from below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3

- c) All of the above
- d) 1 and 2

**Q.75) Consider the following statements in regard to representatives of UTs in the second chamber:**

- 1. They are indirectly elected by members of an electoral college specially constituted for the purpose.
- 2. The Constitution has empowered the Parliament to prescribe the manner of choosing the representatives of the UTs to the second chamber.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Q.76) Consider the following statements regarding the 'Upper House' of Parliament:**

- 1. Unlike lower House, the dissolution of Upper House takes place after every 6 years.
- 2. According to Constitution the term of members of Rajya Sabha is fixed as 6 years.
- 3. The retiring members are eligible for re – election in Rajya Sabha only twice.

**Which of the above statements are correct?**

- a) 1 and 2

- b) 2 and 3
- c) 3 only
- d) None of the above

**Q.77) Which among the given statements is/are true in regard to the Speaker of Lok Sabha?**

1. He is the guardian of powers and privileges of the members, the House as a whole and its committees.
2. He announces the government policies on the floor of the house.

**Select the appropriate code**

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

**Q.78) Which of the following statements are correct about Pro – tem Speaker of Lok Sabha?**

1. The Protem Speaker has all the powers of a Speaker.
2. He Presides over the first sitting of Newly Elected Lok Sabha.
3. He administers Oath to new members of the house.
4. He enables the house to elect a new speaker.

**Select the code from below:**

- a) 1,2 and 3
- b) 2,3 and 4
- c) 1,3 and 4
- d) All of the above

**Q.79) A 'Zero Hour' is an Indian innovation in the field of Parliamentary procedures. Which of the following statements are correct about the 'Zero Hour'?**

1. It is the first hour of the parliaments' session.
2. Members of Parliament can raise questions without any prior notice.

**Select the code from below:**

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

**Q.80) A member of Parliament can be disqualified on the grounds of defection. On which of the following grounds can he be disqualified?**

1. If he voluntary gives up the membership of the political party on whose ticket he is elected to the House.
2. If any independently elected member joins any political party
3. If any nominated member joins any political party after the expiry of six months.

**Select the code from below:**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above