

16. The monthly salary of the Vice-President of India as Vice-President is
 a. Rs. 25,000
 b. Rs. 30,000
 c. Rs. 35,000
d. Nothing
17. Who has the right to convene the joint session of the two houses of Parliament in India?
 a. The Prime Minister
b. The President
 c. The Vice-President
 d. None of them
18. The chief source of political power in India is
a. the people
 c. the parliament
 b. the constitution
 d. the parliament and the state legislatures
19. The Prime Minister is the
 a. Head of the State
b. Head of the Government
 c. Head of the State and the head of the Government
 d. Calcutta High Court
20. Under which High court Andaman & Nicobar Islands come?
 a. Madras High Court
 b. Kerala High Court
 c. Andhra Pradesh High Court
d. Calcutta High Court
21. Which article accords special status to Jammu & Kashmir
 a. 356
 b. 360
 c. 372
d. 370
22. The union territories of India are administered by the
a. President
 c. Defence Minister
 b. Prime Minister
 d. Chief Minister
23. Untouchability comes under which fundamental rights in the Indian constitution?
 a. Right to freedom
b. Right to equality
 c. Right against exploitation
 d. Right to freedom of religion
24. Organization of village panchayats are incorporated under which head in the Indian constitution?
 a. fundamental rights
c. Directive principles of the state
 b. citizenship
 d. Fundamental duties
25. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is appointed by
a. The President
 c. The Parliament
 b. The Prime Minister
 d. The Law Minister
26. Who will act as the President of India when the offices of both the President and the Vice-President are vacant?
 a. The Chief Election Commissioner
c. the Chief Justice of India
 b. The Prime Minister
 d. The Speaker of Lok Sabha
27. Who has the right to convene the joint session of the two houses of parliament in India?
 a. The Prime Minister
b. The President
 c. The Vice-President
 d. None of them
28. The planning commission was created in
a. 1950 A.D
 c. 1953 A.D
 b. 1952 A.D
 d. 1954 A.D
29. The first citizen of India is the
a. President
 c. Prime Minister
 b. Vice-President
 d. Speaker
30. Consider the following statements
 Assertion (A): The Governor is appointed by the President of India and can hold office as per the latter's pleasure.
 Reason (R): The term of office of Governor is six years.
 a. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

- b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 c. **(A) is true, but (R) is false**
 d. (A) is false, but (R) is true
31. The emergency provisions of Indian constitution were borrowed from
 a. Government of India Act, 1935
 b. Soviet Union
 c. Constitution of USA
 d. **Weimer constitution of Germany**
32. After great labour, the constitution was ready on
 a. 26th December, 1949
 b. 26th January 1950
 c. **26th November, 1949**
 d. 30th November, 1949
33. Indian constitution is often called
 a. **Lawyer's paradise**
 b. Dictatorial constitution
 c. Evolved constitution
 d. Enacted constitution
34. At present the right to property is merely a
 a. **legal right**
 b. moral right
 c. natural right
 d. none of these
35. The term of the office of the President is
 a. 2 years
 b. 4 years
 c. 6 years
 d. **5 years**
36. Lower house of the Indian Parliament is known as
 a. **Lok Sabha**
 b. Supreme Sabha
 c. Assembly
 d. Council
37. The highest appeal court in a state is
 a. Session Court
 b. Supreme Court
 c. Magistrate Court
 d. **High Court**
38. Who was the permanent chairman of the constitution assembly?
 a. **Dr. Rajendra Prasad**
 b. Dr. Ambedkar
 c. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
 d. Mahatma Gandhi
39. Freedom of religion is included in articles?
 a. 25-26
 b. **25-28**
 c. 26-29
 d. 24-27
40. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
 a. **Equal representation is given to states in Rajya Sabha**
 b. The Central Government is very strong
 c. Both the Centre and the States can legislate on concurrent list
 d. Residuary powers are with the centre
41. Indian upper house is known as
 a. the house of people
 b. **the council of states**
 c. parliament
 d. none of these
42. The first civil service commission in India was setup on the basis of recommendation of
 a. **Aichison Commission**
 b. Lee Commission
 c. Simon Commission
 d. Planning Commission
43. The constitution provides for the setting up of the Finance Commission every
 a. year
 b. third year
 c. **fifth year**
 d. seventh year
44. The constitution of India was adopted by the
 a. **Constituent Assembly**
 b. First Parliament
 c. Lok Sabha
 d. Drafting Committee

d. The members of the two houses of the Parliament

58. In reality the council of Ministers stays in office as long as it enjoys
a. the confidence of the Lok Sabha b. the confidence of the Prime Minister
 c. the confidence of the President d. the confidence of the Speaker
59. The Governor of the state is responsible for his conduct under the constitution to the
 a. Prime Minister **b. President**
 c. Chief Minister d. Vice-President
60. A member of the council of Ministers can be asked to tender his resignation if he loses the confidence of
 of
 a. The Governor b. The State Legislature
c. The Chief Minister d. The High Court
61. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is appointed
 a. by the President alone b. by the Prime Minister alone
c. by the President in consultation with the judges of the Supreme court and High courts
 d. the Chief Justices of all High courts
62. The President can seek advice of the Supreme court
 a. with regard to appointment of the Supreme Court
 b. for enactment of laws on subjects enumerated in the state list
c. regarding constitutionality or otherwise of a law under enactment
 d. on all these matters
63. The Supreme court has been given advisory powers under
 a. Article 243 b. Article 43
 c. Article 142 **d. Article 143**
64. Which one of the following is wrongly matched?
 a. Planning Commission - Formulation of plans
 b. Election Commission - Conduct of elections
 c. Public Service Commission - Selection of Government Servants
d. Finance Commission - Preparation of budgets
65. Who is the Chairman of the Planning Commission of India?
 a. Finance Minister **b. Prime Minister**
 c. Planning Minister d. Human Resources Development Minister
66. The first Vice-President of India was
 a. Zakir Hussein **b. Dr. Radha Krishnan**
 c. V.V.Giri d. G.S.Pathak
67. Our Indian constitution gives us how many Fundamental rights?
a. Six b. Seven
 c. Nine d. Ten
68. For how many terms one can be the President of India?
 a. one term b. two term
 c. four term **d. no limit**
69. Our constitution came into force on
 a. 26th November, 1949 b. 15th August, 1945
c. 26th January, 1950 d. 15th August, 1947
70. The main objective of the Fundamental Rights is to
 a. ensure independence of judiciary b. promote a socialistic pattern of society
c. ensure individual liberty d. ensure all these
71. The first Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission of India was

- a. C. Rajagopalachari
c. Nehru
72. The Indian constitution is a
a. brief constitution
c. bulkiest constitution
73. The Parliament of India consists of
a. Lok sabha and Rajya sabha
b. The President, The Lok sabha and Rajya sabha
c. Lok sabha, the President and Council of Ministers
d. Lok sabha, Rajya sabha, Council of Ministers and the President
74. One-third of the members of Rajya Sabha retires
a. every year
c. every three years
b. every two years
d. every four years
75. Which one of the following rights is vital for the successful working democracy?
a. Right to property
c. Right to assemble
d. Right to criticize
b. Right to association
76. Which amendment of the constitution added the words "Socialist" and "Secular" to the preamble?
a. 25th Amendment
c. 42nd Amendment
b. 44th amendment
d. 40th Amendment
77. Indian constitution is
a. san original constitution
c. not a copy of other constitution
b. a bag of borrowings
d. none of these
78. The constituent assembly was set up in
a. 1946 b. 1947 c. 1948 d. 1950
79. In the Parliamentary Government of India
a. the ministers have a fixed tenure
b. the ministers cannot be removed by vote of no confidence
c. the ministers can be removed by vote of no confidence
d. the ministers are answerable to the president only
80. In Indian Parliamentary Government
a. The ministers are not the members of the Parliament
b. the ministers are the members of Lok sabha only
c. the ministers are the members of the Parliament
d. the ministers are the members of Rajya sabha only
81. The permanent seat of Supreme court is at
a. Mumbai b. Kolkata **c. Delhi** d. Kanpur
82. The Parliamentary form of Government in India has been borrowed from the
a. American Constitution **b. British Constitution**
c. Russian Constitution d. Swiss Constitution
83. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian constitution?
a. Dr. Ambedkar b. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
c. Sardar Patel d. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
84. The normal term of a Governor's office is
a. 3 years **b. 5 years**
c. 6 years d. 4 years
85. The system of dual citizenship exists in
a. USA b. France

- c. India
d. U.K
86. The Judges of the Supreme court are appointed for a term of
a. five years
b. five years or until they attain the age of 60
c. six years
d. six years or until they attain the age of 65
87. Abraham Lincoln is known for
a. Land reforms
b. External policies
c. Abolition of slavery
d. Independence movement
88. Which one is called as mini constitution?
a. 42nd
b. 43rd
c. 52nd
d. 39th
89. The Union Public Service Commission submits an annual report of its work to
a. **The President**
b. The Cabinet Secretariat
c. The Home Minister
d. The Parliament
90. In India, the President enjoys
a. all the power
b. **only nominal powers**
c. less power
d. more powers than the Prime Minister
91. What is the maximum age prescribed for election as the President of India?
a. 58 years
b. 62 years
c. 60 years
d. no such limit
92. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is
a. The President
b. **The Vice-President**
c. The Prime Minister
d. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
93. The Vice-President of India is
a. appointed by the President
b. elected by the people
c. elected by the members of both the houses of the Parliament
d. elected by state legislatures
94. The President of India must have completed the age of
a. 25 years
b. **35 years**
c. 30years
d. 58 years
95. Match the correct features of the constitution with the country from which they have been borrowed.
a. Raw of law - USA
b. Judicial review - Australia
c. Idea of concurrent subjects - England
d. Directive principles of state policy - Ireland
96. What is the maximum age for being the President?
a. 60 years
b. 65 years
c. 70 years
d. no age limit
97. Maximum number of seats in the Rajya Sabha is in
a. Andhra Pradesh
b. Bihar
c. Uttar Pradesh
d. West Bengal
98. Who is legally competent to declare war?
a. **The President**
b. The Prime Minister
c. The Parliament
d. The Lok Sabha
99. The Vice-President of India holds office
a. during the pleasure of the President
b. **for a term of 5 years**
c. for a term of 4 years
d. during the pleasure of the Prime Minister
100. The council of Ministers is responsible?

- a. The Prime Minister
- c. The people

- b. The President
- d. The Parliament**

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