

BA POLITICS- INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM
(For Private Registration BA Political Science Programme)

1. Idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forward for the first time by

- a. B.R. Ambedkar
- b. Muhammadali Jinnah
- c. **M.N.Roy**
- d. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

2. The Constituent Assembly of India was constituted in the year

- a. **1946**
- b. 1949
- c. 1950
- d. 1947

3. Who among the following is not a member of Constituent Assembly?

- a. B.R. Ambedkar
- b. Sachidananda Sinha
- c. **Mahatma Gandhi**
- d. Jawaharlal Nehru

4. The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on

- a. December 6, 1946

b. **December 9, 1946**

c. November 10, 1946

d. November 11, 1946

5. Who was the Vice President of Constituent Assembly of 1946?

a. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

b. B.N. Rao

c. **H.C. Mukherjee**

d. Sardar Vallabhai Patel

6. The constitution of India was adopted on _____

a. **November 26, 1949**

b. November 26, 1950

c. December 26, 1950

d. December 26, 1949

7. The 'Objective Resolution' moved in the Constituent Assembly by

a. Sachidananda Sinha

b. **Jawaharlal Nehru**

c. B.R. Ambedkar

d. Mahatma Gandhi

8. Who is the father of the constitution of India?

a. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

b. K.M. Munshi

c. **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**

d. J.B. Kripalani

9. The Constituent Assembly was set up under the recommendations of _____

a. Cripps proposals

b. C.R. Plan

c. **Cabinet Mission plan**

d. Mount Batten plan

10. Which one of the following parties was not represented in the Constituent Assembly of India?

a. Indian National Congress

b. Hindu Mahasabha

c. Scheduled Castes Federation

d. **The Communist Party**

11. Initially, the total strength of the Constituent Assembly of India was _____

a. **389**

b. 296

c. 292

d. 380

12. Which amendment Act is known as mini constitution?

a. 73rd

b. 44th

- c. **42nd**
- d. 7th

13. Originally, the constitution of India contained how many schedules?

- a. **8**
- b. 12
- c. 10
- d. 9

14. _____ is known as the key to the constitution of India

- a. Fundamental Rights
- b. Directive Principles of State Policy
- c. **Preamble**
- d. Socialism

15. The structural part of the constitution is derived from

- a. The Pitt's India Act of 1784
- b. Government of India Act of 1858
- c. Government of India Act of 1919
- d. **Government of India Act of 1935**

16. Which among the following articles deals with amending procedure of the constitution of India?

- a. 356
- b. **368**

c. 386

d. 360

17. The idea of parliamentary form of government was borrowed from

a. U.S. constitution

b. Irish constitution

c. **British constitution**

d. Canadian Constitution

18. Who called Indian federation as 'Quasi-federal'?

a. **K.C. Wheare**

b. Morris Jones

c. Granville Austin

d. Ivor Jennings

19. Which among the following principles was adopted from the U.S. constitution?

a. Parliamentary form of government

b. **Supremacy of Judiciary**

c. Directive principles of state policy

d. Idea of concurrent powers

20. Article I describes India as _____

a. A parliamentary system

b. Socialist state

c. Secular state

d. **Union of states**

21. The fundamental duties of Indian constitution was adopted through.....
Amendment Act?

- a. **42nd Amendment Act**
- b. 44th Amendment Act
- c. 73rd Amendment Act
- d. 86th Amendment Act

22. Which among the following terms was originally included in the preamble of Indian Constitution?

- a. Socialist
- b. Secular
- c. **Democratic**
- d. Integrity

23. 61th constitutional Amendment Act of Indian Constitution deals with -----?

- a. **Reduction of voting age**
- b. Rights of minorities
- c. Constitutional recognition of the Panchayats
- d. Use of official language

24. The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in our preamble have been taken from

- a. Russian Revolution
- b. American war of independence
- c. Glorious Revolution

d. **French Revolution**

25. Which Amendment Act incorporated the Right to Education into the list of Fundamental Rights of India?

- a. 67th Amendment Act, 1990
- b. 68th Amendment Act, 1991
- c. 76th Amendment Act, 1994
- d. **86th Amendment Act, 2002**

26. Who defined Preamble as the “horoscope of our sovereign democratic republic”?

- a. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava
- b. **K.M. Munshi**
- c. Sachidananda Sinha
- d. B.N. Rao

27. By which case Supreme Court first held *Preamble* as a part of Indian Constitution?

- a. **Kesavananda Bharati Case**
- b. Minerva Mills V. Union of India
- c. A.K.Gopalan V. State of Madras
- d. Menaka Gandhi V. Union of India

28. Which among the following is justiciable in the Indian Constitution?

- a. Directive Principles of State Policy
- b. Preamble
- c. **Fundamental Rights**

d. Fundamental duties

29. The Indian Independence Act was passed in _____

a. 1935

b. 1916

c. 1946

d. **1947**

30. The power of the judiciary to declare a law as null and void is called _____

a. Judicial Activism

b. **Judicial Review**

c. Judicial supremacy

d. Habeas Corpus

31. Fundamental Rights are enshrined in the constitution from Articles _____

a. 36 to 51

b. **12 to 35**

c. 14 to 32

d. 12 to 32

32. The concept of Fundamental Rights borrowed from _____ constitution

a. British Constitution

b. Canadian Constitution

c. **U.S, Constitution**

d. Irish Constitution

33. Originally, the constitution of India contained how many Fundamental Rights?

- a. 7
- b. 6
- c. 5
- d. 8

34. The Right to Property was deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights by which Amendment Act?

- a. 42nd Amendment Act
- b. 51st Amendment Act
- c. 73rd Amendment Act
- d. **44th Amendment Act**

35. Which among the following right cannot be suspended during the time of National Emergency?

- a. Right to Religion
- b. **Right to life**
- c. Cultural and educational rights
- d. Right to constitutional remedies

36. Under which article a citizen can directly approach the High Court for the enforcement of his Fundamental Right?

- a. Article 356
- b. Article 32
- c. **Article 226**

d. Article 300

37. Article 17 deals with _____

- a. **Abolition of untouchability**
- b. Abolition of titles
- c. Equality of opportunity
- d. Prohibition of discrimination

38. Which among the following rights is available to both citizens and foreigners?

- a. Right to freedom of religion
- b. **Protection of life and personal liberty**
- c. Cultural and educational rights
- d. Rights to equality of opportunity

39. The concept of 'Rule of law' borrowed from _____ constitution

- a. French Constitution
- b. Canadian Constitution
- c. U.S. Constitution
- d. **British Constitution**

40. The concept of 'Rule of law' propounded by _____

- a. Ivor Jennings
- b. Walter Lipman
- c. **A.V. Dicey**
- d. Morris Jones

41. The instructions in Directive Principles of State policy enumerated in _____ act.

- a. Indian Independence Act, 1947
- b. Government of India Act, 1935**
- c. Minto-Morely Reforms Act, 1909
- d. Montague Chelmsford Reforms Act, 1919

42. Which among the following principle is not included in the Directive Principles of State Policy?

- a. Gandian Principles
- b. Liberal Principles
- c. Socialistic Principles
- d. Political Principles**

43. Which among the following is not a socialistic principle?

- a. To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor
- b. To make provision for just and humane conditions for work and maternity relief
- c. To separate judiciary from the executive**
- d. To raise the level of nutrition

44. Which among the following Article is included by the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976?

- a. Article 47
- b. Article 44
- c. Article 48 A
- d. Article 39 A**

45. According to _____, the "Directive Principles are based on the political philosophy of 19th century England"

- a. **Ivor Jennings**
- b. K. Santhanam
- c. K.T. Shah
- d. N. Srinivasan

46.is the highest court of appeal in India?

- a. High Court
- b. British Privy Council
- c. **Supreme Court**
- d. International Court of Justice

47. Which among the following Articles considered as subordinate to Directive Principles of State Policy?

- a. Article 22
- b. Article 18
- c. **Article 19**
- d. Article 25

48. Planning Commission was formed in _____

- a. 1949
- b. **1950**
- c. 1952
- d. 1951

49. By which Amendment Act Panchayalirnstitutions got constitutional status and protection

- a. 51st Amendment Act
- b. **73rd Amendment Act**
- c. 42nd Amendment Act
- d. 86th Amendment Act

50. Directive principles are mentioned from _____

- a. Article 36 to 52
- b Article 38 to 52
- c. Article 36 to 50
- d. **Article 38 to 51**

51. Which part contains Fundamental duties in the Indian Constitution?

- a. Part III
- b. Part IV
- c. **Part IV A**
- d. Part VI A

52. The maximum strength of Lok sabha is.....

- a. 545
- b. **552**
- c. 245
- d. 600

53. Who is the final authority for passing a bill?

- a. Prime Minister
- b. **President**
- c. Chief Justice
- d. Speaker

54. How many members are nominated by the President to Rajyasabha?

- a. 10
- b. 13
- c. 15
- d. **12**

55. Which schedule deals with allocation of seats in the Rajyasabha to the states and union territories?

- a. 7th schedule
- b. **4th schedule**
- c. 11th schedule
- d. 5th schedule

56. Which among the following state has the highest membership in Rajyasabha?

- a. Andhra Pradesh
- b. Kerala
- c. **Uttar Pradesh**
- d. Madhya Pradesh

57. At present the total strength of Lok Sabha is

- a. 554
- b. 530
- c. 245
- d. **545**

58. The union territories Act was passed in _____

- a. **1965**
- b. 1961
- c. 1966
- d. 1960

59. Which among the following is not electing through single transferable vote system?

- a. Members of Rajyasabha
- b. President
- c. Vice President
- d. **Members of Loksabha**

60. The Rajyasabha was first constituted on _____

- a. 1950
- b. **1952**
- c. 1955
- d. 1951

61. Who is the presiding officer of Loksabha?

- a. Prime Minister
- b. President
- c. **Speaker**
- d. None of these

62. Who decides whether a bill is a money bill or not?

- a. Chairman of Rajyasabha
- b. President
- c. Deputy-speaker
- d. **Speaker**

63. The idea of directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution is borrowed from.....

- a. US Constitution
- b. British Constituion
- c. **Irish Constitution**
- d. Canadian Constitution

64. Who is the ex-officio chairman of Rajyasabha?

- a. **Vice-President**
- b. President
- c. Prime Minister
- d. Speaker

65. As per the rules of Loksabha, the Leader of the House means

- a. Pesident
- b. Vice-President
- c. **Prime Minister**
- d. Speaker

66. Which political system has the unique institution called 'shadow cabinet'?

- a. U.S.A.
- b. **Britain**
- c. China
- d. Russia

67. The office of 'Whip' is mentioned in _____

- a. **Conventions of parliamentary government**
- b. Constitution of India
- c. Rules of the house
- d. Parliamentary statute

68. The parliamentary session, which starts from February to May is called _____

- a. Monsoon session
- b. **Budget session**
- c. Winter session
- d. None of these

69. Official language Act was passed in which year.....?

- a. 1960

- b. 1965
- c. 1961
- d. **1963**

70. The motion deals with the impeachment of the president is _____

- a. **Substantive motion**
- b. Substitute motion
- c. Subsidiary motion
- d. Superseding motion

71. Which motion is known as an extraordinary device?

- a. Closure motion
- b. Privilege motion
- c. **Adjournment motion**
- d. Calling Attention motion

72. In which year the standing committee system established in India?

- a. 1991
- b. **1993**
- c. 2001
- d. 2004

73. The list in which both center and states has law making power is called _____

- a. Union list
- b. State list

- c. Residuary powers
- d. **Concurrent list**

74. Originally, there are _____ subjects enumerated in Union list

- a. 99 subjects
- b. 93 subjects
- c. 95 subjects
- d. **97 subjects**

75. The Public Accounts Committee was set up first in _____

- a. **1921**
- b. 1919
- c. 1920
- d. 1935

76. Who appoints the chairman of Public Accounts Committee?

- a. Chairman of Rajyasabha
- b. President
- c. Vice-President
- d. **Speaker**

77. Which among the following committee is authorized to examine the estimates included in the budget and suggest 'economies' in public expenditure?

- a. Departmental standing committee
- b. Business Advisory Committee

c. **Estimate Committee**

d. Committee on Public Undertakings

78. India borrowed the concept of 'sovereignty of parliament' from _____

a. China

b. Russia

c. France

d. **Britain**

79. The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on _____

a. January 28, 1951

b. **January 28, 1950**

c. January 30, 1950

d. January 30, 1949

80. At present, how many members are there in Supreme Court of India?

a. 35 judges

b. **31 judges**

c. 33 judges

d. None of these

81. In which case, the Supreme Court ruled that 'the senior most judge of supreme court should alone be appointed to the office of the Chief justice of India'?

a. First judges case

b. **Second judges case**

- c. Third judges case
- d. None of these

82. Which among the following act is not related to the advisory jurisdiction of Supreme Court?

- a. **Coal Bearing Areas Act**
- b. Delhi Laws Act
- c. Sea Customs Act
- d. Kerala Education Bill

83. In which year the Jammu and Kashmir Resettlement Act was passed

- a. 1978
- b. 1980
- c. **1982**
- d. 1984

84. The writ -----literally means 'we command'

- a. Habeas Corpus
- b. Prohibition
- c. Quo-wauanto
- d. **Mandamus**

85. Which among the following Articles of Directive Principles of State Policy deals with the promotion of international peace and security?

- a. **51**
- b. 48A

c. 43A

d. 41

86. Which among the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the *heart and soul* of the constitution?

a. Right to freedom of Religion

b. Right to property

c. Right to equality

d. **Right to Constitutional Remedies**

87. Five year plan in India is finally approved by _____

a. Union Cabinet

b. President on the advice of Prime Minister

c. Planning Commission

d. **National Development Council**

88. In the Indian Constitution, the Right to equality mentioned from.....

a. Article 16 to Article 20

b. Article 15 to Article 19

c. **Article 14 to Article 18**

d. Article 14 to Article 17

89. Which one of the following amendments to the Indian Constitution empowers the President to send back any matter for reconsideration by the Council of Ministers?

a. 39th

b. 40th

- c. 42nd
- d. **44th**

90. Which one of the following bills must be passed by each house of Indian parliament separately by special majority?

- a. Ordinary Bill
- b. Money Bill
- c. Finance Bill
- d. **Constitution Amendment Bill**

91. Which Amendment Act facilitated the appointment of the same person as a governor for two or more states?

- a. **7th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956**
- b. 8th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1960
- c. 10th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1961
- d. 15th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1963

92. Increased salary of Governor from 2008 is _____

- a. 36,000
- b. **1.10 lakh**
- c. 1,50,000
- d. None of these

93. The salary and allowances of the Chief Minister is determined by _____

- a. President
- b. Governor

- c. Parliament
- d. **State Legislature**

94. Duty of the Chief Minister is described in the Article _____

- a. Article 165
- b. Article 163
- c. Article 154
- d. **Article 167**

95. Article 163 deals with -----?

- a. Appointment and tenure of the ministers
- b. **Council of Ministers to aid and advise Governor**
- c. Oath or affirmation by the Governor
- d. Council of Ministers is responsible to the Legislative Assembly

96. Which part of the constitution deals with composition and powers of State Legislature?

- a. Part III
- b. **Part IV**
- c. Part VI
- d. Part XII

97. Among the following states, which one has a bicameral system of state legislature?

- a. Kerala
- b. Madhya Pradesh
- c. **Andhra Pradesh**

d. Tamil Nadu

98. The maximum strength of the Legislative Assembly is _____

- a. 545
- b. 520
- c. 450
- d. **500**

99. In which year, the Supreme Court ruled that the decision of Chairman/speaker is subject to judicial review?

- a. 1990
- b. **1992**
- c. 1995
- d. 1989

100. The adjournment power of state legislature lies with _____

- a. **Presiding officer of the house**
- b. Governor
- c. President
- d. Vice-Chairman of Rajyasabha

101. Which Article of the constitution of India says 'No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment'?

- a. **Article 24**
- b. Article 45

- c. Article 330
- d. Article 368

102. Who among the following was the chairman of the Union Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly?

- a. B.R. Ambedkar
- b. J.B. Kripalani
- c. **Jawaharlal Nehru**
- d. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar

103. Which among the following subjects is under the Union List in the Seventh schedule of the Constitution of India?

- a. **Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oil fields**
- b. Agriculture
- c. Fisheries
- d. Public health

104. Article 52 to 78 in Part 78 in Part V of the constitution deals with_____

- a. State Legislature
- b. **Union Executive**
- c. Powers of President
- d. Jurisdiction of Supreme Court

105. Which among the following is an extraordinary power to the President?

- a. Executive powers
- b. Legislative powers

- c. Financial powers
- d. **Emergency powers**

106. Article 352 deals with _____

- a. **National Emergency**
- b. President's Rule
- c. Financial Emergency
- d. Amendment Procedure

107. The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the centre and the state falls under its

- a. Advisory jurisdiction
- b. Appellate jurisdiction
- c. **Original jurisdiction**
- d. Constitutional jurisdiction

108. Which one of the following is part of the Electoral College for the election of the President of India but does not form part of the forum for his impeachment?

- a. Loksabha
- b. Rajyasabha
- c. State Legislative Council
- d. **State Legislative Assembly**

109. Which part of Indian constitution deals with the powers of parliament to amend the constitution?

- a. **Part XX**

- b. Part XII
- c. Part XVI
- d. Part X

110. Which Article deals with the 'Joint Sitting' of both Rajyasabha and Loksabha?

- a. 105
- b. **108**
- c. 110
- d. 102

111. Which among the following cannot be amended through a special majority?

- a. Fundamental Rights
- b. Directive Principles of State Policy
- c. Fundamental duties
- d. **Use of official language**

112. Which case curtailed the constitutional validity of right to property?

- a. **Shankari Prasad case**
- b. Golaknath case
- c. Kesavan and Bharati case
- d. Waman Rao Vs. Union of India

113. Which amendment act stated that the parliament is empowered to abridge to take away any of the fundamental rights?

- a. 42nd Amendment Act

b. **24th Amendment Act**

c. 44th Amendment Act

d. 74th Amendment Act

114. The constitution says that the state council of ministers hold office "during the pleasure of the Governor" in reality means:

a. Pleasure of the President

b. Pleasure of the Prime Minister

c. Pleasure of the Chief Minister

d. **Pleasure of the Legislative Assembly**

115. Indian constitution referred to the establishment of Inter-state council in the article.....?

a. Article 236

b. Article 163

c. **Article 263**

d. Article 136

116. The chairman of which of the following parliamentary committee is invariably from the members of the ruling party?

a. Committee on public undertakings

b. Public Accounts Committee

c. **Estimates Committee**

d. Committee on delegated legislation

118. Which of the following is not a formally prescribed device available to the members of the parliament?

- a. Question Hour
- b. **Zero Hour**
- c. Half-an-hour discussion
- d. Short duration discussion

119. Which of the following is exclusively a committee of the Lower House?

- a. Committee on Assurances
- b. Committee on delegated legislation
- c. Committee on public undertakings
- d. **Estimates committee**

120. Which one of the following device calls the attention of minister towards the matter of public importance?

- a. Half-an-hour discussion
- b. **Calling attention notice**
- c. Short duration discussion
- d. Adjournment motion

121. The Institution of Lokayakta was created for the first time by the state of _____

- a. Orissa
- b. Bihar
- c. Punjab
- d. **Maharashtra**

122. The central recruiting agency in India is known as.....

- a. **UPSC**
- b. PSC
- c. BSRB
- d. Recruitment Board

123. The ultimate responsibility of taking action on the comments of the CAG vests with :

- a. President of India
- b. Supreme Court
- c. **Parliament**
- d. National Development Council

124. The word 'budget' is mentioned in which of the following Articles of the constitution of India:

- a. Article 266
- b. Article 112
- c. Article 265
- d. **None of these**

125. Which of the following Acts introduced the principle of election in India?

- a. Indian Councils Act of 1861
- b. **Indian Councils Act of 1892**
- c. Indian Councils Act of 1909
- d. Indian Councils Act of 1919

126. Which of the following is not a department under the Ministry of Home Affairs?

- a. Department of Internal Security
- b. Department of Home
- c. Department of states
- d. **Department of law and order**

127. Discretionary grants are given to states by the centre on the recommendations of

- a. Finance commission
- b. National Development Council
- c. Finance Ministry
- d. **Planning Commission**

128. Which of the following is not a feature of Government of India Act of 1935?

- a. **Dyarchy in the provinces**
- b. Dyarchy at the centre
- c. All-India federation
- d. Provincial autonomy

129. Who said the "Indian Constitution established on unitary state with subsidiary federal features rather than federal state with subsidiary unitary features"?

- a. Granville Austin
- b. **K.C. Wheare**
- c. B.R.Ambedkar
- d. Ivor Jennings

130. Who characterizes Indian Union as "a federation with a centralizing tendency"?

- a. B.R.Ambedkar
- b. K.C. Wheare
- c. **Ivor Jennings**
- d. Granville Austin

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- a. Half-an-hour discussion
- b. **Calling attention notice**
- c. Short duration discussion
- d. Adjournment motion

133. Which part of the constitution contains provisions relating to Union Public Service Commission?

- a. Part XII
- b. **Part XIV**
- c. Part XVI
- d. Part XV

134. The chairman of the Union Public Service Commission hold office for a term of _____

- a. **6 years**
- b. 4 years
- c. 5 years
- d. 3 years

135. Which Article of Indian Constitution provides for a Finance Commission as a quasi judicial body?

- a. Article 275
- b. Article 282
- c. **Article 280**
- d. Article 270

136. The members of the Finance Commission are appointed by _____

- a. Prime Minister
- b. **President**
- c. Chief Justice
- d. None

137. Till now, how many Finance Commissions are constituted?

- a. 14
- b. 15
- c. **13**
- d. None of these

138. Which among the following is a constitutional body?

- a. National Commission for women
- b. National Human Rights Commission
- c. National Commission for protection of Child Rights
- d. **National Commission for scheduled castes**

139. In which year, the National Commission for minorities was established?

- a. 1992
- b. **1993**
- c. 1998
- d. 1995

140. Which Amendment Act provided for the establishment of a high level multi-member National Commission for SCs and STs?

- a. **65th Constitutional Amendment Act**
- b. 68th Constitutional Amendment Act
- c. 66th Constitutional Amendment Act
- d. 61st Constitutional Amendment Act

141. The separate National Commission for STs came into existence in _____

- a. 2001
- b. 2006
- c. **2004**
- d. 2009

142. Who is the chairman of the fourth Finance Commission?

- a. K. Santhanam
- b. **P.V. Rajamannar**
- c. P.R. Gadgel
- d. Ashok Chanda

143. Which among the following is described as 'Super Cabinet' by the critics?

- a. **Planning Commission**
- b. Finance Commission
- c. Election Commission
- d. None of these

144. The chairman of the Human Rights Commission should be _____

- a. **A retired Chief Justice of India**
- b. A former speaker
- c. Retired Chairman of Rajyasabha
- d. Retired minister of the cabinet

145. The headquarters of the National Human Rights Commission is at _____

- a. Kolkatha
- b. **Delhi**
- c. Mumbai
- d. Chennai

146. Which of the following is a committee on Panchayati Raj institutions?

- a. Balwantray Mehta Committee
- b. G.V.K. Rao Committee
- c. L.M. Singhni Committee
- d. **Ashok Mehta Committee**

147. Panchayati Raj is a system of _____

- a. Local Government
- b. Local Administration
- c. Local self government
- d. **Rural local self government**

148. The main objective of the National Development Council is

- a. To promote common economic policies in all vital spheres
- b. To strengthen and mobilize the efforts and resources of the nation in support of the plan
- c. To ensure balanced and rapid development of all parts of the country.
- d. **To secure co-operation of states in the execution of the plan**

149. The term 'cabinet' is mentioned in which of the following articles of the constitution?

- a. Article 74
- b. Article 75
- c. **Article 352**
- d. Not mentioned in the constitution

150. The need for a separate parliamentary committee on public undertakings was first mentioned by:

- a. Ashok Mehta
- b. G.V. Mavalamkar
- c. **Lanka Sundaram**
- d. Krishna Menon Committee

151. Who/which of the following can abolish a state legislative council?

- a. **Parliament**
- b. President
- c. Governor
- d. State Assembly

152. How many members are nominated to the state legislative council by the Governor?

- a. One-third
- b. One-twelfth
- c. One-eight
- d. **One-sixth**

153. Which one of the following is not a limitation on the sovereignty of Indian Parliament?

- a. Fundamental Rights
- b. **Directive Principles of State Policy**
- c. Judicial Review
- d. Written constitution

154. The state which has the largest number of seats reserved for the scheduled tribes in the Lok Sabha is _____

- a. Bihar
- b. Gujarat
- c. Uttar Pradesh
- d. **Madhya Pradesh**

155. The Supreme Court of India tenders advice to the president on a matter of law or fact

- a. On its own initiative
- b. **Only if he seeks such advice**
- c. Only if the matter relates to the fundamental rights of citizen
- d. Only if the issue possess a threat to the unity and integrity of the country

156. Which one of the following is not a feature of the government of India Act of 1935?

- a. **Dyrarchy at the centre as well as in the provinces**
- b. A bicameral legislature
- c. Provincial autonomy
- d. An All-India Federation

157. The Advisory Planning Board was constituted on _____

- a. 1950
- b. **1946**
- c. 1947
- d. 1949

158. The chairman of the Planning Commission of India is _____

- a. Finance Minister

- b. President
- c. Chairman of Rajyasabha
- d. **Prime Minister**

159. The Deputy chairman of the Planning Commission was appointed by _____

- a. Parliament
- b. president
- c. **Central cabinet**
- d. Prime Minister

160. Which Amendment Act amended Article 338 and inserted a new Article 338-A in the constitution?

- a. **89th Amendment Act, 2003**
- b. 90th Amendment Act 2003
- c. 93rd Amendment Act, 2005
- d. 87th Amendment Act, 2003

161. Who among the following called Prime Minister as "the captain of the ship of the state"?

- a. H.J. Laski
- b. H.R.G. Greaves
- c. **Munro**
- d. Ramsay Muir

162. The 'Political Affairs Committee' is often described as _____

- a. **Super-cabinet**

- b. Kitchen cabinet
- c. Inner cabinet
- d. None of these

163. Which kind of veto power is used by the president when he returns a bill for reconsideration?

- a. Pocket veto
- b. **Suspensive veto**
- c. Absolute veto
- d. Veto over state legislation

164. Which Article of the constitution empowers the President to promulgate ordinances during the recess of parliament?

- a. **Article 123**
- b. Article 121
- c. Article 143
- d. Article 124

165. An ordinance has the validity of _____

- a. One year
- b. Three months
- c. Five months
- d. **Six months**

166. Which Article of the constitution empowers the president to give pardon to the criminals?

- a. Article 75

b **Article 72**

c. Article 78

d. Article 71

167. Article 352 deals with -----?

a. **National Emergency**

b. State Emergency

c. Issuing of ordinances

d. Joint-sitting of parliament

168. Who is the ex-officio chairman of Rajyasabha?

a. President

b. **Vice-President**

c. Prime minister

d. Speaker

169. The conditions of service of all-India services are determined by:

a. President of India

b. Constitution of India

c. **Parliament of India**

d. Union Public Service Commission

170. 'You may have the body' is related with the writ _____

a. Mandamus

b. **Habeas Corpus**

- c. Qo Warranto
- d. Catorari

171. Which country innovated 'zero hour' in parliamentary procedures?

- a. **India**
- b. Britain
- c. U.S.A.
- d. Russia

172. Financial year starts from _____

- a. March 1
- b. June 1
- c. **April 1**
- d. January 1

173. The Loksabha can remove the office of ministry from office by _____

- a. Closure motion
- b. **No-confidence motion**
- c. Adjournment motion
- d. Censure motion

174. Under which type of closure, only imparted clauses are taken up for debate and voting?

- a. Simple closure
- b. Closure by compartments
- c. Guillotine closure

d. **Kangaroo closure**

175. Who introduce a money bill in parliament?

- a. Speaker
- b. Prime Minister
- c. **Minister**
- d. President

176. An ordinary bill can be detained by the Rajyasabha for a period of _____

- a. **Six months**
- b. Two months
- c. Four months
- d. 1 month

177. A money bill can be detained by Rajyasabha for a maximum period of _____

- a. 10 days
- b. **14 days**
- c. 15 days
- d. 18 days

178. Budget speech in the Parliament is done by _____

- a. Comptroller and Auditor General
- b. Speaker
- c. Chairman of Rajyasabha
- d. **Finance Minister**

179. The motion to reduce any demand for grant is called _____

- a. Closure motion
- b. **Cut motion**
- c. Privilege motion
- d. Adjournment motion

180. Which among the following civil services have no mention in the constitution?

- a. Indian Administrative Service
- b. **Indian Forest Service**
- c. Indian Police Service
- d. All-India judicial service

181. Who is the commander-in-Chief of the armed force of the country ?

- a. **President**
- b. Prime Minister
- c. Parliament
- d. Air Chief Marshall

182. Which one of the following is not a concern to UPSC?

- a. **Training**
- b. Promotion
- c. Disciplinary matters
- d. Talent hunting

183. Which one of the following is not involved in the preparation of budget?

- a. Finance ministry
- b. Planning commission
- c. Comptroller and Auditor-General
- d. **Finance commission**

184. L M Singhvi Committee on 'Revitalisation of Panchayati Raj institutions for Democracy and development' was appointed by.....

- a. Jawaharlal Nehru
- b. Indira Gandhi
- c. **Rajiv Gandhi**
- d. AB Vajpayee

185. Which one of the following is not charged on the consolidated fund of India?

- a. Salaries of the Supreme Court judges
- b. Pensions of the chairman of UPSC
- c. Debt charges for which the government of India is liable
- d. **Emoluments and allowances of the Prime Minister**

186. The vote on account is passed:

- a. After the voting of demands
- b. Before the general discussion
- c. **After the general discussion**
- d. Either after the voting of demands or after the general discussion

187. Which one of the following is an extra-constitutional device for securing co-operation and co-ordination between the states in India?

- a. **The National Development Council**
- b. The Inter-state council
- c. Zonal council
- d. None of these

188. The power to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India with respect to any matter included in the Union List of Legislative powers rests with _____

- a. The president of India
- b. The Chief Justice of India
- c. **The parliament**
- d. The union ministry of Law, Justice and company affairs

189. The Ninth schedule to the Indian constitution was added by _____

- a. **First Amendment**
- b. Eight Amendment
- c. Ninth Amendment
- d. Forty second Amendment

190. Which of the following Amendments are related to raising the number of members of Loksabha to be elected from the states?

- a. 6th and 22nd
- b. 13th and 38th
- c. **7th and 31st**
- d. 11th and 42nd

191. According to the National Human Rights Commission Act 1993, who amongst the following can be its chairman?

- a. Any serving judge of the Supreme Court
- b. Any serving judge of the High Court
- c. **Only a retired Chief Justice of India**
- d. Only a retired Chief Justice of High Court

192. A joint public service commission can be created by.....?

- a. An order of the president
- b. A resolution of the Rajyasabha
- c. **An Act of parliament**
- d. A resolution of concerned state legislature

193. The chairman and the members of UPSC hold office for a term of _____

- a. 3 years
- b. 4 years
- c. 5 years
- d. **6 years**

194. In which case the Supreme Court laid down that the constitution is federal and characterized federalism as its basic feature?

- a. **S.R. Bommai case**
- b. Minerva Mills case
- c. Keshavananda bharathi case
- d. None of these

195. Article 18 deals with _____

- a. Prohibition against discrimination on grounds of sex etc.
- b. Abolition of titles**
- c. Equality in opportunity in matters of public employment
- d. Protection against arbitrary arrest and detention

196. Which Articles describe the effect of a National Emergency on the Fundamental Rights?

- a. Articles 356 and 358
- b. Articles 356 and 359
- c. Articles 358 and 359**
- d. Articles 359 and 360

197. Which amendment Act extended the reservation of seats for the SCs and STs and special representation for the Anglo-Indians in the Loksabha?

- a. 79th Amendment Act, 1999**
- b. 78th Amendment Act, 1995
- c. 74th Amendment Act, 1992
- d. 75th Amendment Act, 1994

198. The draft five-year plan prepared by the planning is first submitted to _____

- a. Union cabinet**
- b. Parliament
- c. Finance commission
- d. None of these

199. Panchayatiraj was first established in _____

- a. Orissa
- b. West Bengal
- c. Madhya Pradesh
- d. **Rajasthan**

200. The railway budget was separated from the general budget in _____

- a. 1920
- b. 1922
- c. **1921**
- d. 1925

