

Political Institutions in India

1. A special session of the Constituent Assembly was held at midnight on 14-15 August, 1947 in connection with the:
A. Independence resolution
B. Partition of India
C. Transfer of Power
D. None of the above
2. Which committee was appointed to prepare guidelines for the Constituent Assembly?
A. Drafting Committee
B. Congress Expert Committee
C. Advisory Committee
D. Union Powers Committee
3. Which committee was set up to prepare a draft constitution on August 29, 1947?
A. Staff Committee
B. Union Constitution Committee
C. Drafting Committee
D. Union Powers Committee
4. The elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in:
A. June, 1946 B. July, 1946
C. August, 1946 D. July, 1947
5. Which of the following is included in the Committees on procedural Affairs?
A. Training and Staff Committee
B. Credentials Committee
C. Hindi Translation Committee
D. All of the above
6. The elections to the Constituent Assembly were:
A. Indirect B. Held Twice
C. Direct D. None of the above
7. Fundamental duties have been introduced in the Constitution by:
A. 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
B. 44th Amendment Act, 1978
C. 73rd Amendment Act, 1993
D. None of the above
8. The Dominion Status of India was established under:
A. Government of India Act, 1919
B. Government of India Act, 1935
C. Both A and B
D. Indian Independence Act, 1947
9. Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 pertains to:
A. Human Rights B. Citizenship
C. Untouchability D. Freedom of expression
10. According to the Constituent Assembly Debates Directive principles is merely another name for the:
A. Bill of Rights
B. Human Rights Character
C. Instruments of Instructions
D. Governmental Accountability
11. Which Article of the Constitution states that the state shall organise village panchayats as units of self-government?
A. Article 43 B. Article 40
C. Article 45 D. Article 42
12. The case of Gopalan vs. State of Madras was relevant to:
A. Article 21 B. Article 12
C. Article 16 D. Article 14
13. How can a citizen protect his Fundamental Rights?
A. By a writ in the Supreme Court of India
B. By approaching the President of India
C. Through police action
D. They are already protected
14. Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right?
A. Right against exploitation
B. Equal pay for equal work
C. Equality before law
D. Right to freedom of religion
15. An interpretation of the Indian Constitution is based on the spirit of the:
A. Preamble B. Fundamental Duties
C. Fundamental Rights D. None of the above
16. Right to property has been eliminated from the fundamental rights by:
A. 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976
B. 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978
C. 43rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1977
D. 24th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971
17. Fundamental duties enjoin upon a person to respect:
A. Mother Tongue B. National Flag
C. National Anthem D. Both B and C

18. It is a Fundamental Duty of a citizen of India to develop:
- Her or his economic status and social standing
 - The understanding between different communities
 - Scientific temper and spirit of enquiry
 - All of the above
19. Special provision for the protection of children is made in:
- Article 23
 - Article 24
 - Article 39(b)
 - All of these
20. 'Equality before the law', is an expression of:
- English Common law
 - French Administrative law
 - American Constitutional law
 - None of the above
21. Which of the following statements are true?
- The Home Minister is the defacto chairperson of NDMA.
 - NDMA is an agency of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
 - It is a statutory body established by Disaster Management Act enacted by the Government of India in December, 2005.
- 1, 2
 - 2, 3
 - 1, 3
 - All the above
22. Which of the following statements is/are true?
- The Finance Act gives effect to financial proposals at the beginning of every Financial Year.
 - The Finance Act for a particular financial year also includes the amendments that have been made with respect to Direct Taxes.
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - None of these
23. Which of the following statements are true?
- The Rajya Sabha may amend money bills.
 - Money bill must be returned to the Lok Sabha within 14 days or the bill is deemed to have passed by the both houses in the form it was originally passed by the Lok Sabha.
 - Money bill cannot be returned by the President to the Parliament for its reconsideration, he has to give his assent to the bill or can withhold his assent.
- 1, 2
 - 2, 3
 - 1, 3
 - All the above
24. Who certifies a bill as a money bill?
- President
 - Prime Minister
 - Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - Finance Minister
25. Which of the following statements are incorrect?
- Jnanpith Award is the most prestigious literary honour in the country along with Sahitya Akademi Award.
 - It is given for a Magnum opus produced by a writer.
 - Any writer who writes in any of the official languages of India is eligible for this honour.
- 1, 2
 - 2, 3
 - 1, 3
 - All the above
26. Which of the following statements are true?
- Nai Roshni is a scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women launched in 2012-13.
 - The scheme would provide minority women support, leadership training, information and confidence to interact with government system, banks and intermediaries at all levels.
 - The scheme is implemented through Panchayati Raj and NGOs.
- 1, 2
 - 2, 3
 - 1, 3
 - All the above
27. Which of the following statements are correct in context with Transgender Bill?
- The Bill aims at formulation and implementation of a comprehensive national policy for the upliftment of transgenders.
 - A National Transgender Welfare Commission and a special transgender court will be set up.
 - The bill demands reservation for the community in education, financial assistance and social inclusion.
 - Tamil Nadu was the first State to constitute a welfare board for the transgender community in the country.
- 1, 2, 3
 - 2, 3, 4
 - 1, 3, 4
 - All the above
28. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
- The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act provides recognition to the Urban Local Bodies as the third tier of the Government in urban areas.
 - State Election Commission has a responsibility to conduct elections for urban local bodies.
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - None of these
29. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
- Competition Commission of India is a constitutional body.
 - Being a quasi-judicial body so the appointment of the Chairman is nominated by higher Judicial body or the Chief Justice of India.
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - None of these

- 30.** Which of the following statements related to NJAC is/are correct?
1. NJAC will replace the collegium system for the appointment of judges as mandated in the existing preamended constitution by a new system.
 2. NJAC will be a statutory body.
 3. It will give the executive equal role in appointments.
- A. 1 and 2 B. 1 and 3
C. 2 and 3 D. All of the above
- 31.** Which of the following statements are correct?
1. "Tourist Visa on Arrival-Electronic Travel Authorization (TVoA-ETA)" scheme is renamed as e-Tourist Visa.
 2. A tourist visiting India had to obtain the e-Visa before departing from his country.
 3. The validity of the Visa is for 30 days from the date-of-arrival.
- A. 1 and 2 B. 1 and 3
C. 2 and 3 D. All of the above
- 32.** Which of the following are done under Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan?
- A. Construction of individual sanitary latrines for households below the poverty line
 - B. Conversion of dry latrines into low-cost sanitary latrines
 - C. Setting up of sanitary marts
 - D. All of the above
- 33.** Which of the following statements related to Bibek Debroy Committee recommendations are correct?
1. Private entry into running both freight and passenger trains.
 2. To progressively phase out the practice of a separate railway budget.
 3. To ensure increases in passenger fares.
 4. Establishment of an independent body to provide a level-playing field to private players.
- A. 1, 2 and 3 B. 2, 3 and 4
C. 1, 3 and 4 D. All of the above
- 34.** Which of the following statements is/are correct?
1. The Union Home Ministry has notified a new set of rules to regulate official visits of Governors outside their States.
 2. Now governors need prior permission from the President and putting a cap of 73 days in a year as duration of such visits.
- A. Only 1 B. Only 2
C. Both 1 and 2 D. None of these
- 35.** Which of the following statements is/are correct?
1. National Commission for Backward Classes is an Indian statutory body established in 1993.
 2. The Commission considers inclusions in and exclusions from the lists of communities notified as backward.
- A. Only 1 B. Only 2
C. Both 1 and 2 D. None of these
- 36.** Which of the following statements is/are correct?
1. UNESCO's global education report says that India has reduced its out of school children by over 90% and has achieved universal primary education.
 2. India is the only country in South and West Asia to have an equal ratio of girls to boys in both primary and secondary education.
- A. Only 1 B. Only 2
C. Both 1 and 2 D. None of these
- 37.** Which of the following statements are incorrect?
1. National Disaster Response Force works under Ministry of Agriculture.
 2. States have to keep 25 per cent of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) reserved for local disasters such as heavy rain.
 3. Centre links disaster compensation to farmers with annual inflation derived from the Consumer Price Index (CPI).
- A. 1 and 3 B. 1 and 2
C. 2 and 3 D. All of the above
- 38.** Which of the following statements are correct?
1. The National Food Securities Act (NFSA) passed in 2013 has been implemented in only 11 states and union territories.
 2. The government extended the deadline by 6 months for remaining states to implement NFSA.
 3. The law aims to provide legal entitlements to 5 kg of subsidized food-grains per person a month at ₹ 1-3/kg.
- A. 1 and 2 B. 1 and 3
C. 2 and 3 D. All of the above
- 39.** Which of the following statements are correct?
1. Rajasthan state government recently tabled Prevention of Witch-Hunting Bill in the Assembly.
 2. Bill provides for life imprisonment if Witch-Hunting causes death, and imprisonment up to five years and a fine.
- A. Only 1 B. Only 2
C. Both 1 and 2 D. None of these
- 40.** Which among the following is NOT a Standing Committee?
- A. Public Accounts Committee
 - B. Ethics Committee
 - C. Railway Convention Committee
 - D. Business Advisory Committee

41. Consider the following statements. Which among them is/are NOT true?

1. A parliamentary committee is appointed or elected by either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha or nominated by the Speaker of Lok Sabha or Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
 2. A parliamentary committee works under the direction of the Speaker of Lok Sabha or the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
 3. A parliamentary committee is one which presents its report to either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha or either to the Speaker or Chairman.
 4. A parliamentary committee has a secretariat provided by the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.
- A. Only 1 and 3
B. Only 2 and 4
C. Only 1, 2 and 3
D. All are true

42. Consider the following statements. Which among them is/are NOT true?

1. Standing Committees are the permanent committees that are constituted on a regular basis.
 2. Ad hoc committees are temporary committees that are dissolved when the task is completed.
 3. Committee of Privileges is an ad-hoc committee.
 4. Joint Committee on Fertilizer pricing is a standing committee.
- A. Only 3 and 4 B. Only 1 and 2
C. Only 1 and 3 D. Only 2 and 4

43. What among the following is NOT true about the Public Accounts Committee?

1. The Committee was first set up in 1921.
 2. Its main function is to audit the annual reports of Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG).
 3. It consists of 15 Lok Sabha members and 7 Rajya Sabha members.
 4. The term of the office of the Public Accounts Committee is one year.
- A. Only 1 B. Only 2
C. Only 3 D. All are true

44. Which among the following is NOT true about the Estimates Committee?

1. The first Estimates Committee of the post-independence era was first set up in 1950.
 2. Estimates Committee has a right to question the policies approved by the Parliament.
 3. It consists of members that are both from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
 4. Chairman of the Estimates Committee is always from the Opposition party.
- A. Only 4 B. Only 3
C. Only 2 and 4 D. Only 2, 3 and 4

45. Consider the following statements about the Public Undertakings Committee. Which among them is/are not true?

1. Public Undertakings Committee was first created in 1964.
 2. It consists of 15 members from Lok Sabha and 7 members from Rajya Sabha.
 3. Its Chairman is strictly a member of the Lok Sabha.
 4. The main function of the Public Undertakings Committee is to analyze the accounts of Public Undertakings and examine reports of CAG on public undertakings.
- A. Only 1, 2 and 3 B. Only 2 and 4
C. Only 3 and 4 D. All are true

46. Consider the following statements about the Ethics Committee. Which among the following is/are NOT true about it?

1. Ethics Committee overlooks the discipline and decorum in the Parliament.
 2. It was constituted in Rajya Sabha in 1997, and in Lok Sabha in 2000.
 3. Ethics Committee is an ad-hoc committee.
 4. Ethics Committee is involved in making sure that everyone conforms with the code of conduct.
- A. Only 1 B. Only 2
C. Only 3 D. All are true

47. Consider the following statements about the Committee on Government Assurances. Which among them is/are not true?

1. It was constituted in 1953.
 2. Its main function is to examine the assurances and undertakings given by the ministers on the floor of the House and report back on the status of these assurances and promises.
 3. For the Lok Sabha, it consists of 15 members.
 4. For the Rajya Sabha, it consists of 10 members.
- A. Only 1 B. Only 2
C. Only 3 D. All are true

48. When was the first Parliamentary Forum on Water Conservation and Management constituted?

- A. 1950 B. 1970
C. 2005 D. 1985

49. When was the first Parliamentary Forum on Youth constituted?

- A. 2010 B. 2008
C. 2006 D. 1985

50. When was the first Parliamentary Forum on Global Warming and Climate Change constituted?

- A. 2005 B. 2006
C. 2007 D. 2008

51. When was the first Parliamentary Forum on Disaster Management constituted?
 A. 2011 B. 2010
 C. 2009 D. 2008
52. When was the first Parliamentary Forum on Population and Public Health constituted?
 A. 2007 B. 2006
 C. 2005 D. 2004
53. When was the first Parliamentary Forum on Children constituted?
 A. 2006 B. 2007
 C. 2008 D. 2009
54. Which among the following is/are not a part of the State Executive?
 1. Governor
 2. Chief Minister
 3. Council of Ministers (state)
 4. Advocate General
 A. Only 1 B. Only 4
 C. Only 1 and 4 D. All the above
55. Which among the following statement is/are not true about the conditions of a Governor's office?
 1. A Governor can simultaneously function as a member of Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha or State Legislature while discharging his duties as a Governor of other state.
 2. The Governor should not hold any office of profit.
 3. The same person can be appointed as a Governor of 2 or more states.
 4. The Governor has personal immunity from any liabilities regarding his official acts.
 A. Only 1 B. Only 2
 C. Only 3 D. All are true
56. Which among the following statements is/are not true about the executive powers of the Governor?
 1. The Governor appoints the Vice-Chancellor of the universities of the state.
 2. The Governor acts as the Chancellor of the universities of the state.
 3. The Governor appoints the Chief minister and other state ministers.
 4. The Governor appoints the advocate general of the state.
 A. Only 1 B. Only 2
 C. Only 4 D. All are true
57. Which among the following statements concerning the Chief Minister is/are not true?
 1. His role is analogous to that of the Prime Minister.
 2. He can recommend the dissolution of the state legislative assembly to the governor.
 3. He allocates and reshuffles the portfolios among the state ministers.
 4. His salary and allowances are determined by the state legislature.
 A. Only 1 B. Only 2
 C. Only 3 D. All are true
58. Article 17 of the Indian Constitution provides for:
 A. Abolition of titles
 B. Equality before law
 C. Abolition of untouchability
 D. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
59. Article 370 of the Constitution of India was for:
 A. Temporary provisions for Jammu and Kashmir
 B. Special provisions in respect of Nagaland
 C. Provisions in respect of the Financial Emergency
 D. None of these
60. Who among the following was the President of the Constituent Assembly of India?
 A. M.A. Jinnah B. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 C. Jawaharlal Nehru D. Lal Bahadur Shastri
61. The majority of the provisions of Indian Constitution can be amended:
 A. By the Parliament alone
 B. By the State Legislatures acting together
 C. Only on ratification by half of the States
 D. With the joint approval of the Parliament and State Legislatures
62. A proclamation of emergency, under Article 352, on account of war or aggression requires approval of the Parliament within:
 A. One month B. Two months
 C. Four months D. Six months
63. Which Constitutional Amendment gave precedence to the Directive Principles of State Policy over Fundamental Rights?
 A. 42nd B. 44th
 C. 52nd D. 56th
64. Which of the following expressions does not figure in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution?
 A. Secular
 B. Federal
 C. Socialist
 D. Sovereign Democratic Republic
65. The basic features of the Indian Constitution which are not amendable under Article 368 are:
 A. Judicial review and the federal system
 B. Sovereignty, territorial integrity, federal system and judicial review

- C. Sovereignty, territorial integrity and parliamentary system of Government
D. Sovereignty, territorial integrity, federal system and judicial review and parliamentary system of Government
66. 'Cabinet System' and 'Collective Responsibility' are the contributions of:
A. India B. Britain
C. Ireland D. USA
67. The Creamy Layer, concept refers to:
A. The grouping based on social status
B. The grouping based on castes
C. The grouping based on economic status
D. The grouping based on milk consumption
68. In the Constitution of India, the 'Right to Constitutional Remedies' has been provided in Article:
A. 30 B. 31
C. 32 D. 35
69. Which amendment to the constitution provides for the reservation of 1/3 seats in the Municipal Boards and village panchayats for women?
A. 73rd & 74th Amendments
B. 82nd & 83rd Amendments
C. 72nd & 73rd Amendments
D. 74th & 75th Amendments
70. By which constitutional amendment political defections were banned?
A. The 50th Amendment of 1984
B. The 53rd Amendment of 1986
C. The 54th Amendment of 1986
D. The 52nd Amendment of 1985
71. The system of Privy Purses in respect of former rulers of Indian states before independence was abolished by the Constitution through:
A. 26th Amendment Act, 1971
B. 27th Amendment Act, 1971
C. 38th Amendment Act, 1975
D. 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
72. 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 private affairs of the citizen and does not discriminate on this basis
D. None of these
73. Under which Article of the Constitution is the President's Rule introduced in a State due to the failure of the constitutional machinery?
A. 352 B. 356
C. 360 D. 350
74. Who said that "Oh! Disrespectable democracy! I love you"?
A. G.B. Shaw B. Lord Bryce
C. Carpenter D. Appa Dorai
75. The final authority to interpret our Constitution is the:
A. President B. Parliament
C. Prime Minister D. Supreme Court
76. A secular State is one which:
A. Is irreligious
B. Is anti-religion
C. Has no religion of its own
D. Takes into consideration the religious sentiments of the people
77. Which among the following article is associated with the amending of the Constitution of India?
A. Article 443 B. Article 308
C. Article 368 D. Article 321
78. The Constitution of India describes the country as a:
A. Federation B. Union of States
C. Confederation D. Unitary State
79. Indian Constitution has divided the powers and function of the state into:
A. Two lists B. Three lists
C. Four lists D. Five lists
80. The concept of Constitution first originated in:
A. Japan B. USA
C. Britain D. Switzerland
81. Evaluate the following statements:
1. The legal interpretation of equality is chiefly influenced by equality before law and equal protection of law.
2. Equality before law means rule of law.
A. 1 is correct, but 2 is incorrect
B. 2 is correct, but 1 is incorrect
C. Both are correct
D. Both are incorrect
82. Which Articles in the Constitution give provisions for the electoral system in our country?
A. Articles 124-128 B. Articles 324-329
C. Articles 256-259 D. Articles 274-279
83. What is the maximum allowed duration between the last session of the dissolved Lok Sabha and the recalling of the Lok Sabha?
A. 2 months B. 4 months
C. 5 months D. 6 months
84. Who designated the first Indian voting machine?
A. S.K. Thorat B. Narendra Jadhare
C. M.B. Haneefa D. A.G. Rao

85. Which was the first Indian state to go for Internet voting?
 A. Gujarat B. Punjab
 C. Karnataka D. Andhra Pradesh
86. Which is the largest Lok Sabha constituency in General Elections by area?
 A. Ladakh B. Barmer
 C. Arunachal West D. Delhi Sadar
87. Which is the smallest Lok Sabha constituency in General Elections by area?
 A. Delhi Sadar B. Mumbai South
 C. Kolkata North West D. Chandni Chowk
88. Which is the largest Lok Sabha constituency in General Elections by population?
 A. Malkajgiri B. Sasaram
 C. Unnao D. Daman & Diu
89. Which is the smallest Lok Sabha constituency in General Elections by population?
 A. Buxar B. Lakshadweep
 C. Ghaziabad D. Bangalore North
90. The objectives of Indian Planning are:
 A. Increasing national income
 B. Elimination of poverty
 C. Reducing inequalities in income and wealth
 D. All of the above
91. The term "Fourth Estate" is used for:
 A. Parliament
 B. Judiciary
 C. The Executive
 D. The Press and Newspaper
92. Through which Constitutional Amendment was the Nagarpalika Bill passed?
 A. 70th B. 72nd
 C. 73rd D. 74th
93. Who can legislate on those residual matters which are not mentioned in Central/State/Concurrent lists?
 A. Parliament alone
 B. State legislatures exclusively
 C. Parliament or State legislatures as adjudicated by the Supreme Court
 D. Parliament after State legislatures concur
94. Which schedule of the Constitution deals with the disqualification of elected members on the ground of defection?
 A. 8th B. 9th
 C. 10th D. 11th
95. According to the Article 75(3) of the Constitution of India the Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the:
 A. Rajya Sabha B. Parliament
 C. President D. Lok Sabha
96. The two words that were inserted by the 42nd Amendment to the Preamble to the Constitution are:
 A. Secular, Democratic B. Sovereign, Democratic
 C. Socialist, Secular D. Secular, Republic
97. Which among the following statements is/are false?
 1. For qualifying to the Lok Sabha, a person must be at least 25 years of age.
 2. A person can be a member of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha at the same time.
 3. A person belonging to SC or ST can contest elections from a general seat also, and not just the reserved seat.
 4. If a member of either of the Houses votes against the directions given by his party, he can be deemed to be disqualified.
 A. Only 1 B. Only 2 and 4
 C. Only 3 D. Only 2
98. Which among the following statements concerning the Chief Minister is/are not true?
 1. At his time of appointment, the Chief Minister need not be a member of the state legislature.
 2. Chief Minister must always prove his majority in the legislative assembly before his appointment.
 3. It is the governor who does the final appointment of the Chief Minister.
 4. The Chief Minister can recommend the dissolution of the legislative assembly to the governor.
 A. Only 1 B. Only 2 and 4
 C. Only 2 D. Only 2 and 3
99. Which of the following roles/functions/responsibilities are not under the purview of the Financial Commission?
 1. Sharing of net proceeds of taxes between the Centre and the States
 2. Recommending principles for governing the grants-in-aid to the states by the centre.
 3. Recommendations on matters referred to it by the President for the interest of sound finance.
 4. Preparation and periodical revision of electoral rolls.
 A. Only 1 B. Only 2
 C. Only 3 and 4 D. Only 4
100. The 14th Finance Commission of India, whose chairman is Y.V. Reddy, has allocated what % of central tax revenues that were shared by the Centre with the States?
 A. 56% B. 50%
 C. 70% D. 42%

- 101.** Chief Minister of a state is the sole channel of communication between:
 A. Ministers and the Governor
 B. Ministers and the Legislature
 C. Both A and B
 D. Governor and the Legislature
- 102.** Whips are maintained by the parties to:
 A. Discuss matters of national interest
 B. Discipline the members of legislature belonging to respective parties
 C. Act as a precautionary measure in case of an imminent threat of defection from the party
 D. Both B and C
- 103.** Which of the following has not been specified in the constitution?
 A. Size of the Council of Minister
 B. Salaries of the Council of Minister
 C. Both A and B
 D. Powers of the Chief Minister
- 104.** Which Article of the constitution makes a mention of the Advocate-General for the state?
 A. Article 157 B. Article 167
 C. Article 177 D. Article 187
- 105.** Which Article of the Constitution provides the procedure for the abolition of the second chamber of the Legislature (Legislative Council) in a state where it exists as well as for the creation of such a chamber in a state where there is none at present?
 A. Article 139 B. Article 231
 C. Article 169 D. None of these
- 106.** Of the total number of members of the Legislative Council in State what is the proportion of members nominated by the Governor of the State?
 A. One-fourth B. One-fifth
 C. One-sixth D. One-seventh
- 107.** All decisions of the Council of ministers in a state relating to the administration of the state of affairs and proposals of legislation are communicated to the Governor by:
 A. Secretary of the Legislative Assembly
 B. Chief Minister
 C. Advisor to the Chief Minister
 D. None of the above
- 108.** Which Article confers upon the Governor the power to reserve a Bill pertaining to the state for consideration of the President?
 A. Article 100 B. Article 201
 C. Article 111 D. Article 179
- 109.** The States having Bicameral Legislatures are:
 A. Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Odisha
 B. Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, and Andhra Pradesh
 C. Rajasthan, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal
 D. Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Kerala and Bihar
- 110.** Which Article of the Constitution confers upon the Governor of a state the power to make ordinances?
 A. Article 123 B. Article 213
 C. Article 93 D. None of the above
- 111.** With reference to regionalism, consider the following statements:
 1. Regionalism is a disintegrating force unlike nationalism which is a unifying force.
 2. Regionalism is not conducive with the idea of federalism.
 A. Only 1 B. Only 2
 C. Both 1 and 2 D. Neither 1 nor 2
- 112.** The election process in India follows the first past the post system. This system offers many advantages like:
 1. Providing a proportionate outcome of seats based on votes.
 2. Less wastage of votes.
 3. Establishing a clear link between representatives and constituencies.
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
 A. Only 1 and 2 B. Only 1 and 3
 C. Only 3 D. Only 2 and 3
- 113.** The major benefits of federalism is/are:
 1. It helps in quick decision making.
 2. It gives voice to regional interests.
 3. It creates a network of checks and balances.
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
 A. Only 1 and 2 B. Only 1 and 3
 C. Only 2 D. Only 2 and 3
- 114.** Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- | List-I
(Parties) | List-II
(Trade Unions) |
|--|---|
| (a) Indian National Congress | (i) C.I.T.U. |
| (b) Bhartiya Janata Party | (ii) A.I.T.U.C. |
| (c) Communist Party of India | (iii) B.M.S. |
| (d) Communist Party of India (Marxist) | (iv) I.N.T.U.C. |
| | (v) B.K.S. |
- Codes:**
- | | | | |
|----------|-------|------|-----|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| A. (iii) | (iv) | (ii) | (i) |
| B. (iv) | (iii) | (i) | (v) |
| C. (iii) | (iv) | (i) | (v) |
| D. (iv) | (iii) | (ii) | (i) |

- 115.** Which of the following statements is/are correct?
1. The National Integration Council is a recommendatory body.
 2. The National Integration Council is a constitutional body.
- A. Only 1 B. Only 2
C. Both 1 and 2 D. Neither 1 nor 2
- 116.** Communalism in Indian context means:
- A. Serving the community in a befitting manner
 - B. Using communal identity for political gains
 - C. A group of people bound by ethnic feelings
 - D. Creating friendly relations with the other communities
- 117.** In which of the following years, was the National Integration Council constituted first?
- A. 1950 B. 1956
C. 1961 D. 1963
- 118.** Which of the following states/union territories have a common High Court?
- A. UP and Bihar
B. Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir
C. Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh
D. Assam and Bengal
- 119.** Panchayati Raj is organised at the:
- A. Block level
B. Village and Block level
C. Village, Block and District level
D. Village, Block, District and State level
- 120.** Which of the following courts is responsible for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights?
- A. Supreme Court B. High Court
C. District Court D. Both A and B
- 121.** Which of the following statements is/are correct?
1. In Part IX of the Constitution of India, there is no provision of reservation for women in any seat to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat.
 2. The 11th schedule of the Constitution of India distributes power between the state legislature and the panchayat just as the 7th schedule distributed powers between the centre and the states.
- A. Only 1 B. Only 2
C. Both 1 and 2 D. Neither 1 nor 2
- 122.** Which of the following statements is/are correct?
1. The Governor of a state may reserve a bill for consideration of the President of India.
 2. The Governor of a state is competent to withdraw an ordinance issued in the state at any time.
- A. Only 1 B. Only 2
C. Both 1 and 2 D. Neither 1 nor 2
- 123.** Which of the following Constitution Amendment Acts seeks that the size of the Councils of Ministers at the centre and in a state must not exceed 15% of the total no. of members in the Lok Sabha and the total no. of members of the Legislative Assembly of that state respectively?
- A. 91st B. 93rd
C. 95th D. 97th
- 124.** Which of the following statements is/are correct?
1. The mode of removal of a judge of a High Court in India is same as that of removal of a judge of the Supreme Court.
 2. After retirement from the office, a permanent judge of a High Court cannot plead or act in any court or before any authority in India.
- A. Only 1 B. Only 2
C. Both 1 and 2 D. Neither 1 nor 2
- 125.** Which of the following statements about the state Governor is not true?
- A. He is a part of the state legislature
B. He can pardon a sentence of death
C. He appoints Judges of the State High Court
D. He has no emergency powers
- 126.** To be officially recognised by the speaker of the Lok Sabha as an opposition group, a party or coalition of parties must have at least:
- A. 55 members
B. 60 members
C. 80 members
D. 1/3 of total members of the Lok Sabha
- 127.** The entire concept of community development was conceived by the:
- A. State Government B. Local Government
C. Union Government D. None of the above
- 128.** Which of the following committees was appointed by the government to review the working of the community development programme?
- A. Balwant Rai Mehta committee
B. Ashok Mehta committee
C. Santhanam committee
D. None of the above
- 129.** Which of the following is the main source of income of the panchayats?
- A. Grants from Government
B. Taxes on buildings
C. Tax on commercial crops
D. All of the above
- 130.** The Chief Executive of the Panchayat Samiti is the:
- A. Block Development Officer
B. Chairman

- C. Sarpanch
- D. None of the above

131. Consider the following features of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act.

1. Panchayati Raj bodies will receive finance from the state government in the form of grants.
2. One-third seats of the total seats in the Panchayati Raj bodies will be reserved for women.
3. Mostly states will have three-tier Panchayati Raj system.
4. Panchayati Raj bodies will prepare plans for economic development, social justice and social welfare.

Which of the above are correct? Choose the correct answer using the given codes:

- A. 1, 2, 3 and 4
- B. 2 and 4
- C. 1 and 2
- D. 1, 2 and 3

132. L.M. Singhvi suggested that Panchayati Raj should primarily be viewed as the:

- A. Rural self-government system
- B. Local self-government system
- C. Urban self-government system
- D. Political self-government system

133. Municipalities have which of the following authorities?

- A. The Council and its committees
- B. Chairman/President
- C. Chief Executive Officer/Chief Municipal Officer
- D. All of the above

134. Urban areas where troops are stationed are known as:

- A. Cantonments
- B. Tents
- C. Camps
- D. Dormitories

135. Seventy-Third Amendment Act is extremely important for political empowerment of:

- A. Women
- B. Scheduled Castes
- C. Scheduled Tribes
- D. All of these

136. Which of the following parts of the constitution envisages a three-tier system of panchayats?

- A. Part IX
- B. Part VII
- C. Part XI
- D. Part VI

137. Which of the following amendments inserted parts IX and IX A in the Constitution?

- A. 72nd and 73rd
- B. 70th and 71st
- C. 73rd and 74th
- D. 18th and 19th

138. Part IX A which has come into force in 1993 gives a Constitutional foundation to the local self-government units in:

- A. Villages
- B. Rural areas
- C. Urban areas
- D. None of the above

139. Institutions of self-government, called by a general name "municipalities", are:

- A. Nagar panchayats, for transitional areas, *i.e.*, an area which is being transformed from a rural area to an urban area
- B. Municipal councils for smaller urban areas
- C. Municipal corporations for larger urban areas
- D. All of the above

140. Which of the following states first resorted to reservation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions?

- A. Andhra Pradesh
- B. Karnataka
- C. Maharashtra
- D. All of the above

141. What is the minimum age that a person must attain to be eligible to be a member of a panchayat?

- A. 18 years
- B. 21 years
- C. 25 years
- D. 30 years

142. Who among the following constitute the National Development Council?

1. The Prime Minister
2. The Chairman of Finance Commission
3. Ministers of the Union Cabinet
4. Chief Ministers of the States

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
- B. 1, 3 and 4 only
- C. 2 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

143. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. National Development Council is an organ of the Planning Commission.
2. The economic and social planning is kept in the concurrent list in the Constitution of India.
3. The Constitution of India prescribes that Panchayats should be assigned the task of preparation of plans for economic development and social justice.

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

144. The Government enacted the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act in 1996. Which one of the following is not identified as its objective?

- A. To provide self-governance
- B. To recognize traditional rights
- C. To create autonomous region in tribal areas
- D. To free tribal people from exploitation

145. Which among the following countries does **not** have a Central Civil Service Commission charged with the responsibility for recruitment to the higher civil service?

- A. Canada
- B. UK
- C. USA
- D. France

146. Which of the following was **not** identified by the Santhanam Committee as a major cause of corruption in India?
- Administrative delays
 - Scope for personnel discretion in the exercise of powers
 - Cumbersome procedures
 - Absence of regulatory functions of the government
147. Mayor-in-Council form of Municipal Corporation is:
- Brought by the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act
 - Based on the theory of Separation of Powers
 - Akin to cabinet form of government
 - Based on the American local government pattern
148. Globalisation means:
- Financial market system is centred in a single state
 - The growth of a single unified world market
 - Geographical location of a firm is of utmost importance
 - Foreign capitalist transactions
149. Which one of the following is **not** the function of NDC?
- Review of National Plans
 - Review of Socio-Economic Policies
 - Suggestions to achieve Plan Targets
 - Review of Union-State Relations
150. The programme aimed at enabling illiterate women to acquire functional skills, better awareness of health, hygiene and child care is:
- National Female Literacy Mission
 - Functional Literacy for Adult Women
 - Female Farmers Functional Literacy and Training
 - Total Literacy Programme
151. HDI is entrusted with reference to:
- Life expectancy at birth
 - Real GDP per capita
 - Infant mortality
 - Morbidity

Codes:

- 1 and 2 are correct
 - 2 and 3 are correct
 - 3 and 4 are correct
 - All the above
152. Which Article of the Constitution of India provides for the District Planning Committee?
- Article 242 ZD
 - Article 243 ZA
 - Article 243 ZD
 - Article 244 ZA
153. **Assertion (A)** : The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been successful in improving health condition of the poor couples living in the villages.

Reason (R) : The Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) is playing a significant role in providing healthcare services to the needy couples.

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- A is true, but R is false
- A is false, but R is true

154. **Assertion (A)** : Education of girls and women in India has reinforced gender role, specially motherhood.

Reason (R) : In India, women's education was neglected for many years.

- Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- R is true, but A is false
- R is false, but A is true

155. **Assertion (A)** : Corruption is the cause of poverty and underdevelopment.

Reason (R) : The poor are corrupt and underdeveloped.

- Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- A is true, but R is false
- A is false, but R is true

156. **Assertion (A)** : Social Welfare Administration generates awareness about the challenges of a society in transition where negative use of technologies and practices is impacting on the well being of women and children.

Reason (R) : Social Welfare Administration is the summation of social welfare institutions, policies and programmes.

- Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- A is true, but R is false
- A is false, but R is true

157. India that is Bharat shall be a "union of states". From which Constitution was adopted the words "union of states"?

- USA
- France
- Switzerland
- Canada

- 158.** The Objective Resolution in the Constituent Assembly was moved by:
 A. Dr Rajendra Prasad
 B. B.R. Ambedkar
 C. Jawaharlal Nehru
 D. Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer
- 159.** The procedure for amending the Constitution is in:
 A. Article 368 B. Article 360
 C. Article 367 D. Article 371
- 160.** Some of the basic philosophy developed over time that embody the concept of constitutionalism are:
 A. separation of powers
 B. judicial control and
 C. accountable government
 D. All of these
- 161.** Separation of powers divides the mechanism of governance into branches *i.e.*, as:
 (a) Legislature
 (b) Executive
 (c) Judiciary
 (d) Parliamentary Committee
- Select the correct code from the options given below:
 A. (a) & (b) B. (c) & (d)
 C. (c) & (b) D. (a), (b) & (c)
- 162.** Who among the following is the exponent of Rule of Law?
 A. A.V. Dicey B. Barker
 C. Seeley D. Montesquieu
- 163.** Dicey lays down three essential components of Rule of Law as:
 (a) Nobody is to be punished except for a specific breach of law that is established in an ordinary legal manner before ordinary courts of law.
 (b) No one is above the law.
 (c) Courts play a vital role in protecting the rights and freedoms of an individual
 (d) The separation of the judiciary from the Executive under Article 50
- Select the correct code from the options given below:
 A. (a) & (b) B. (c) & (d)
 C. (c) & (b) D. (a), (b) & (c)
- 164.** Constitutionalism can be governed with the help of various provisions of constitution that are:
 (a) Rule of law
 (b) Separation of power
 (c) Checks and balances
 (d) Comptroller and Auditor General
- Select the correct code from the options given below:
 A. (a) & (b) B. (c) & (d)
 C. (c) & (b) D. (a), (b) & (c)
- 165.** The outstanding phenomena of Democratic Consolidation are mainly on;
 (a) Judicial activism & RTI
 (b) The recent work of the Election Commission of India
 (c) The new panchayatiraj or the consolidation of the institutions of local governance
 (d) An inclusive civil service
- Select the correct code from the options given below:
 A. (a) & (b) B. (c) & (d)
 C. (c) & (b) D. (a), (b) & (c)
- 166.** The RTI Act (2005) attempts to consolidate democracy in India by:
 (a) Strengthening the notion of equality between the governing and the governed
 (b) It also works to offset the imperialist culture of governance
 (c) It is created by the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act (1872)
 (d) Sharing of power with politico-administrative units
- Select the correct code from the options given below:
 A. (a) & (b) B. (c) & (d)
 C. (c) & (b) D. (a), (b) & (c)
- 167.** The multifaceted process of deepening democracy in India necessarily involves the kinds of actors as:
 (a) the State as well as
 (b) non-State actors
 (c) non electoral means
 (d) abolition of the caste system
- Select the correct code from the options given below:
 A. (a) & (b) B. (c) & (d)
 C. (c) & (b) D. (a), (b) & (c)
- 168.** Democracy works on the principle of:
 A. Checks and balances
 B. Intervention of the state
 C. Dictatorial Nature of the state
 D. None of these
- 169.** Who among the following developed Cultural Lag with special reference to social change?
 A. William Fielding Ogburn
 B. MacIver and Page
 C. Karl Marx
 D. Herbert Spencer
- 170.** Which among the following constitutional amendment provided for the establishment of the National Judicial Appointments Commission as ultra-vires?
 A. 99th constitutional amendment
 B. 82nd constitutional amendment
 C. 73rd constitutional amendment
 D. 74th constitutional amendment

ANSWERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	B	C	B	D	A	A	D	C	C
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	A	B	A	B	D	C	B	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
B	C	B	C	B	D	D	B	D	B
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
D	D	D	C	C	C	D	D	C	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
D	A	D	D	D	C	D	C	C	D
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	B	A	B	A	D	D	C	A	B
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
A	A	A	B	D	B	A	C	A	D
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
A	C	B	A	D	C	A	B	B	B
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
C	B	D	C	A	A	D	A	B	D
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
D	D	A	C	D	C	D	C	D	D
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
B	B	C	C	C	C	B	B	B	B
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
D	C	D	D	A	B	C	C	C	D
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
D	C	A	C	B	A	C	A	D	A
131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
A	B	D	A	D	A	C	C	D	D
141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
B	B	B	C	B	D	D	B	D	B
151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
D	C	A	A	C	B	D	C	A	D
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170
D	A	D	D	D	D	A	A	A	A

• • •