

INDIAN POLITY

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1. The Advantage of unitary system of governance is-
- More adaptability
 - ☒ Strong state
 - More participation by the people
 - Less chance of authoritarianism

Ans. (b) [SSC Matric Level Exam, 2008]

Expt:- Unitary system is strong and powerful as compared to the federal set-up. Central government strongly controls all the state affairs with a unified command

2. Which of the following country has an Non-written constitution-
- USA
 - ☒ UK
 - Pakistan
 - India

Ans. (b) [SSC section off. Exam 2006]

Expt:- The constitution is a set of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or other organisation is governed. The constitution of India, USA and Pakistan is written constitution but the constitution of UK is Unwritten.

3. The Constituent Assembly which enacted the Constitution of Indian, its members were-
- Nominated by Political Parties
 - ☒ Elected by the Legislative Assemblies of different provinces
 - Directly elected by People
 - Nominated by Governor General

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO Exam 2015]

Expt:- The Constituent Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan. The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was to be 389. Of these, 296 seats were to be allotted to British India and 93 to Princely States. Out of 296 seats allotted to British India, 292 members were to be drawn from the eleven Governors' provinces and four from Chief Commissioners' Provinces, one from each.

4. How many members were in the Interim Parliament of India-
- ☒ 296
 - 313
 - 318
 - 316

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam 2014]

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Expt:- The interim government of India formed on 2nd September 1946 from the newly elected constituent assembly of India. There were 296 members in interim parliament of India.

5. When was the first Central Legislative Assembly constituted-
- 1922
 - 1923
 - ☒ 1921
 - 1920

Ans. (c)

[SSC Multi Tasking Exam 2014]

Expt:- The Central Legislative Assembly was the lower house of the Imperial Legislative Council, the legislature of British India. It was created by the Government of India Act 1919 implementing the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. It was constituted in 1921. Frederick whyte was the first president of assembly, while Vithalbhai Patel was the its second president.

6. The Constituent Assembly of India was constituted under the scheme of -
- Wavell plan
 - Cripps mission
 - August offer
 - ☒ Cabinet mission

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Tier-I 2011]

Expt:- The Constituent Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the Scheme of Cabinet Mission Plan.

7. Which of the following act suggested the post of Comptroller and Auditor General-
- Act of 1909
 - ☒ Act of 1919
 - Act of 1935
 - Act of 1947

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2014]

Expt:- The CAG is an authority, established by the constitution under constitution of India. Part V- Chapter V/sub-part II Article 147, who audits all the receipts and expenditure of the government of India. Under the act of 1919, the Secretary of India was given the charge to appoint CAG in India.

8. Who was the chairman of the Constituent Assembly of India-
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - ☒ Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - Dr. B.N. Rao
 - Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam 2000,06, Matric Level Exam 1998]

Expt:- The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on Dec.9, 1946. The meeting was attended by 211 members. Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha, the oldest one, was elected as the temporary president of the assembly. Later on, Dec.11, 1946, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and H.C. Mukherjee were elected as the President and vice-president of the assembly. Sir B N Rau was appointed as Constitutional Advisor in the assembly.

9. Which of the following was the Chairman of Constituent Assembly of India-

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) M.A. Jinnah (d) Lal Bahadur Shastri

Ans. (a) [SSC TAX asst Exam 2007, SSC CGL Tier-1 2011]

10. Indian constitution not only imagines the democratic form of government but also imagines a democratic society, because its ideology consists of-

1. Justice 2. Liberty
3. Equality 4. Fraternity
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam 2012]

Expl:- Indian constitution works on the ideology of Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

11. Liberalism is a symbol of-

- (a) Liberalization
(b) Nature and Behaviour
(c) Freedom of Social, Political and Economic aspects
(d) Religious conservatism

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 2015]

Expl:- Liberalism is a political philosophy based on the ideas, freedom and equality. It includes Social, Religious, Political and Economic freedom and International Co-operation.

12. Where can we see the values of Indian democracy in the constitution?

- (a) Preamble (b) Part-3
(c) Part-4 (d) Part-1

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam 2013]

Expl:- The values of Indian democracy can be traced in the Preamble of the constitution. The Preamble of the Constitution of India is a brief introductory statement that sets out the guiding purpose and the principles of document indicates the source from which the document derives its authority & meaning for the people.

13. Which of the following forms are/is described for India in the preamble of constitution-

- (a) A Sovereign, Democratic, Republic
(b) A Socialist, Democratic, Republic
(c) A Sovereign, Socialist, Secular Democratic Republic
(d) A Republic

Ans. (c) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2006]

Expl:- The Preamble reveals the nature of Indian state: It declares India to be a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic and Republican polity. Words Socialist, Secular, Integrity were added by 42nd amendment on the recommendation of Sardar Swarn Singh committee constituted by the late PM Indira Gandhi.

14. Preamble to the constitution of India consists-

- (a) Sovereign, Democratic, Socialist, Secular Republic
(b) Socialist, Democratic, Secular Republic
(c) Democratic, Sovereign, Secular, Socialist Republic
(d) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam 2008]

Expl:- Preamble to the Constitution of India is a brief introductory statement that sets out the guiding purpose and principles of the documents and indicates the source from which the document derives its authority meaning, the people.

15. Which of the following were not included at the time of formation of the constitution-

- (a) Freedom (b) Equality
(c) Socialist (d) Justice

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam 2002, 06, 08]

Expl:- In 1976 the 42nd Amendment changed this to read sovereign, socialist secular, democratic republic

16. What is Popular Sovereignty-

- (a) Domination of people
(b) Domination of representative of people
(c) Domination of Judiciary
(d) Domination of Legislative

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 2015]

Expl:- Popular Sovereignty or The Sovereignty of the people's rule is the principle that the Authority of a State and its government is created and sustained by the consent of its people, through their elected representatives (Rule by the People), who are the source of all political power.

17. When did India become a Complete Sovereign Democratic Republic-

- (a) 26 January 1949 (b) 26 November 1951
(c) 26 November 1930 (d) 26 November 1949

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam 2015]

Expl:- The Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution of India drafted by a committee headed by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar on 26 November 1949. Preamble was enacted on 26 November 1949 along with some other Articles rest of the constitution came into effect from 26 January 1950.

18. How many times has The Preamble of the constitution been amended-

- (a) 3 times (b) 2 times
(c) 1 time (d) Never amended

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam 2014]

Expl:- The Preamble was amended in 1976. The words "Socialist", "Secular" and "Integrity" were added in the Preamble by 42nd Amendment Act 1976.

19. Which of the following term is not used in the preamble of the constitution-

- (a) Sovereign Democratic Republic
- (b) Socialist
- (c) Secular
- ☒ (d) Union

Ans. (d)

[SSC CPO Exam 2003,07,09]

Expl:- The word "Federal" is not used in the preamble of the constitution. But under Article 1, India is declared as a "Union of States".

20. Which of the following is not mentioned in The Preamble of our constitution-

- (a) Justice
- (b) Fraternity
- (c) Equality of dignity
- ☒ (d) Adult suffrage

Ans. (d)

[SSC PCI Exam 2012]

Expl:- Justice, Fraternity and Equality of dignity are mentioned in the Preamble of Constitution. Universal adult suffrage is mentioned under Article 326 which enables citizen of India to vote for election of Lok Sabha and state Legislative Assemblies.

21. The Philosophy and values of the makers of constitution are reflected in-

- (a) Fundamental rights
- (b) Directive principles of state policy
- ☒ (c) The preamble
- (d) Fundamental duties

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2012]

Expl:- Preamble reflects the Philosophy and the values of the makers of constitution. In case of "Berubari Union" (1960), it was depicted that "Preamble is the key to clear the intentions of the makers of constitution".

22. Where is the word "Federal" used in the constitution of India-

- (a) Preamble
- (b) Part 3
- (c) Article 368
- ☒ (d) Nowhere in constitution

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2012]

Expl:- Under Article 1, India is described as a "Union of States". Federal word is not mention in our constitution.

23. In which of the following form, India has been described as in the constitution-

- (a) Confederation
- (b) Unitary
- ☒ (c) Union of states
- (d) Federation

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 2014]

Expl:- Part 1, Article 1 of the constitution says-"BHARAT means India, shall be union of states". The states and the territories thereof shall be as specified in the first schedule. The territory of India shall comprise.

24. In which of the form, composite India has been described in the constitution-

- (a) A Union State
- (b) Semi-Federal
- ☒ (c) Federation of States and Territories
- (d) Partly Unitary and Partly Federal

Ans. (c)

[SSC Stenographer Exam 2005, CGL Exam, 2000]

Expl:- According to Article 1 (1), Bharat means India shall be a Union of States. The states and the territories thereof shall be as specified in the first schedule. The territory of India shall comprise.

25. Under Article 1 of the Indian constitution, it is declared that "Bharat means India shall be _____".

- ☒ (a) Union of States
- (b) Federal State of Unitary features
- (c) Federal State of Federal features
- (d) Federal state

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 2013]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

26. How India is defined article 1 of the constitution-

- (a) Federal
- (b) Federal with strong unitary base
- (c) Confederation
- ☒ (d) Union of states

Ans. (d)

[SSC Matric Level Exam 1999,2000,02, section off Exam, 2006]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

27. The division of power and Independence of judiciary are two important features of -

- (a) Democratic character of government
- ☒ (b) Federal character of government
- (c) Socialist character of government
- (d) Unitary character of government

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 2013]

Expl:- The Constitution of India establishes a federal system of government. It contains all the usual features of a federation Viz., two government, Division of powers, written constitution, Supremacy of constitution, Independent judiciary and Bicameralism. Article 1 says that India is a union of states which implies two things: first, Indian federation is not the result of an agreement by the states and second, No state has the right to secede from the federation.

28. The number of union territories in India are-

- (a) 5
- ☒ (b) 7
- (c) 9
- (d) 6

Ans. (b)

[SSC Matric Level Exam 2008]

Expt:- There are seven union territories in India. These are Delhi, Puducherry, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep.

29. How many states are in Union of India-

- (a) 28 (b) 27
(c) 30 (d) 29

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam 2015]

Expt:- Currently, there are 29 states and 7 union territories in India.

30. In which year, the name of Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands was changed in Lakshadweep by parliamentary act-

- (a) 1973 (b) 1971
(c) 1970 (d) 1972

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam 2015]

Expt:- Lakshadweep was formerly known as Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands.

31. Which of the following is not an union territory-

- (a) Lakshadweep
(b) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
(c) Jammu and Kashmir
(d) Delhi

Ans. (c) [SSC Stenographer Exam 2014]

Expt:- Jammu and Kashmir is not an union territory. It is a special state under Article 370.

32. In 1956, the states reorganisation formed-

- (a) 17 states and 6 union territories
(b) 17 states and 9 union territories
(c) 14 states and 6 union territories
(d) 15 states and 9 union territories

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam 2015]

Expt:- The reorganisation of states in 1956 formed 14 states and 6 union territories in India. The states were-Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Jammu Kashmir. Union territories were- Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Laccadive Island.

33. Which of the following is not a political right-

- (a) Right to vote
(b) Right to life
(c) Right to contest election
(d) Right to complain in governing bodies of government

Ans. (b) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2008]

Expt:- Right to life is a fundamental right under Article 21.

34. In which of the following year, fundamental duties of Indian citizens were inserted in constitution-

- (a) 1952 (b) 1976

(c) 1979

(d) 1981

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2010]

Expt:- The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976, by the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee that was constituted by the government earlier that year.

35. The Indian constitution came into force on-

- (a) 26 January 1950 (b) 26 January 1952
(c) 15 August 1948 (d) 26 November 1949

Ans. (a)

[SSC CPO Exam 2009]

Expt:- The third reading of draft started on Nov. 14, 1949. It was finally passed and accepted on Nov. 26, 1949. The last session of assembly was held on Jan. 24, 1950, Which unanimously elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as president of India as all 284 members of the assembly signed the official copy of the Indian constitution which came into effect from Jan. 26, 1950, known and celebrated as the Republic Day of India.

36. The Indian constitution was adopted on-

- (a) 26 January, 1950 (b) 26 January, 1946
(c) 26 November, 1949 (d) 31 December, 1949

Ans. (c)

[SSC sectional off. Exam 2007]

Expt:- See the explanation of above question.

37. 26 November, 1949 is an important day in our constitutional history, because-

- (a) India took oath of complete independence on this day
(b) The constitution was adopted on this day
(c) India became republic on this day
(d) First constitutional amendment was passed on this day

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam 2007]

Expt:- See the explanation of above question.

38. Who was the constitutional advisor to constituent assembly of India-

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(c) Sir B.N. Rau
(d) Mr. K.M. Munshi

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam 2006, Matric Level Exam 2006]

Expt:- Jurist B.N. Rau was appointed constitutional adviser to the assembly. Rau prepared the original draft of the constitution and was later appointed a judge in the Permanent Court of International Justice in The Hague.

39. Who was the constitutional advisor to the constituent assembly at the time of the drafting of the constitution-

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(c) B.N. Rau (d) Rajendra Prasad

Ans. (c) [SSC Stenographer Exam 2014]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

40. The serious fault in federal form of government is-

- (a) The Threat of separatism
- (b) Authoritarian Governance
- (c) Ignorance to Local Issues
- (d) Inefficient Administration

Ans. (a) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2008]

41. Bicameral system is a feature of which of the following form of government-

- (a) Parliamentary system
- (b) President system
- (c) Federal system
- (d) Unitary system

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 2012]

Expl:- The Central legislative is divided in two houses in federal system. The lower house represents the people's representation. The Upper house represents the states.

42. "Democratic centralisation" is a feature of which of the following-

- (a) Democratic State
- (b) Totalitarian State
- (c) Socialist State
- (d) Communist State

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 2014]

Expl:- In a Socialist State, one party rules over and in communist system, the power is centralised to one ruling party. Example- Soviet Russia, China, North Korea, Cuba etc.

43. Which of the following constitutional Amendment is known as "Mini constitution"?

- (a) 7th Constitutional Amendment Act 1956
- (b) 24th Constitutional Amendment Act 1971
- (c) 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act 1976
- (d) 44th Constitutional Amendment Act 1978

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam 2013]

Expl:- 42nd constitutional amendment act 1976 is known as Mini constitution. 42nd amendment was the only amendment that attempted to change the Basic structure of constitution like, it amended the preamble to our constitution by adding words like socialist, secular etc.

44. In India single citizenship has been adopted from-

- (a) England
- (b) USA
- (c) Canada
- (d) France

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 2011]

Expl:- Single Citizenship means Indian Citizens cannot be citizens of another Country. Citizens of other countries cannot take Indian Citizenship. The provision of single citizenship has been taken from England.

45. Which of the following has the feature of dual citizenship-

- (a) Unitary Government
- (b) Federal Government
- (c) Parliamentary Government
- (d) President Ruled Government

Ans. (b) [SSC Stenographer Exam 2011]

Expl:- A federal government is a system that divides up power between a strong national government and smaller local government. In federal govt., there may be provision for dual citizenship. For eg. USA.

46. Which of the following part of the constitution is related to the provision of citizenship-

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 4
- (d) 5

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam 2012]

Expl:- Part II of the Constitution of India (Articles 5-11) deals with the Citizenship of India. Article 5 speaks about citizenship of India at the commencement of the Constitution (Nov 26, 1949).

Article 11 gave powers to the Parliament of India to regulate the right of citizenship by law. Thus Citizenship Act 1955 was enacted by the Parliament. It is an act to provide for the acquisition and termination of Indian citizenship, and the same acts speaks about citizenship of India after the commencement of the Constitution.

47. Indian federalism is closer to-

- (a) Nigeria
- (b) Australia
- (c) Canada
- (d) USA

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam 2012]

Expl:- India adopted the federalism of Canada rather than USA or Switzerland. It is closer to Canada.

48. From where did India adopted the federal system with a strong centre?

- (a) United States of America
- (b) Canada
- (c) United Kingdom
- (d) France

Ans. (b) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2008, SSC CGL Exam 2006]

Expl:- Canada has a form of strong centre with federal states. India adopted it from Canada.

50. The "Rule of law" is the speciality of which of the following-

- (a) Britain
- (b) USA
- (c) France
- (d) Switzerland

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 2014]

Expl:- The supremacy of law is the main feature of the institution in England. The Rule of law means that there is government to rule in England, no other is ruling the state.

51. Who is considered as the maker of the constitution of India-

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) B.R. Ambedkar
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) B.N. Rau

Ans. (b) [SSC Multi Tasking Exam 2011]

Expl:- B.R. Ambedkar is considered as the maker of the constitution. He was the chairman of the Drafting Committee.

52. Which of the following was not a member of the drafting committee of the constitution-

- (a) B.R. Ambedkar
(b) Alladi Krishnaswamy
(c) Gopalaswami Ayyangar
(d) Rajendra Prasad

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam 2015]

Expl:- Rajendra Prasad was not a member of the Drafting Committee. He was the chairman of the Constituent Committee.

53. Which of the following feature of the Indian constitution cannot be amended under article 368.

- (a) Sovereignty, Territorial integrity, Federal system, Judicial review
(b) Sovereignty, Territorial integrity, Parliamentary form of government
(c) Judicial review, and Federal system
(d) Sovereignty, Territorial integrity, Federal system, Judicial review, and Parliamentary form

Ans. (d) [SSC section off. Exam 2007]

Expl:- The fundamental features of the constitution like Sovereignty, Territorial integrity, Federal system, Judicial review and Parliamentary form of government cannot be amended by Article 368.

54. Which of the following feature has been adopted from the constitution of USA by the maker of Indian constitution-

- (a) Judicial Review
(b) Fundamental Rights
(c) Removal of the Judges of Supreme Court
(d) All of these

Ans. (d) [SSC lower divisional Exam 2005]

Expl:- Judicial Review Fundamental Rights and Removal of the Judges of Supreme Court have been adopted from the constitution of USA by the maker of Indian Constitution.

55. From which of the following nations, we have taken the provision of judicial review-

- (a) England (b) USA

(c) Canada

(d) Australia

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam 2006]

Expl:- Judicial review is a process under which executive and (in some countries) legislative actions are subject to review by the judiciary. A court with judicial review power may invalidate laws and decisions that are incompatible with a higher authority; an executive decision may be invalidated for being unlawful or a statute may be invalidated for violating the terms of a written constitution. We have taken the provision of judicial review from USA.

56. Which country has the longest constitution in the world-

- (a) India (b) America
(c) Britain (d) France

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam 2003, Tax asst. Exam 2008]

Expl:- India has the longest constitution in the world. It had 395 articles and 8 schedules. Currently, it has 395 articles and 12 schedules.

57. In which of the following state matter, centre can formulate any law with prior discussion with the state-

- (a) Assam
(b) Rajasthan
(c) Jammu and Kashmir
(d) Kerala

Ans. (c) [SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:- Under article 370, The central govt. can form any law with prior discussion with the state of jammu and Kashmir.

58. How many subjects are there in union list-

- (a) 52 (b) 66
(c) 97 (d) 99

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam 2014]

Expl:- Subjects under different lists are-

Union list-	97
State list-	66
Concurrent list-	47

59. Article 370 of constitution is applicable on which state-

- (a) Nagaland (b) Mizoram
(c) Manipur (d) Jammu and Kashmir

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam 2005]

Expl:- Article 370 contains temporary provisions with respect to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Jammu and Kashmir has its own constitution.

60. A person will not be Indian citizen, if he-

- (a) Lives in foreign country for more than five years
(b) Is penalised by a foreign court
(c) Adopts the citizenship of another country

- (d) Is employed in another country

Ans. (c) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2001]

Expl:- Under Article 9, persons voluntarily acquiring citizenship of a foreign state will not be a citizen of India.

61. Local governance is the foundation of -

- (a) Elite system (b) Secular state
(c) democracy (d) Reservation

Ans. (c) [SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:- Local governments are the base of a Democracy, because people's participation is necessary to make a vibrant democracy. Nehru once said that "the powers should be vested to the people of village. Let them work despite their all errors, no need to be feared".

62. Which of the following system is opposite to the foundation of Indian democracy in independence India-

- (a) Party system (b) Parliamentary system
(c) Caste system (d) Economic system

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam 2012]

Expl:- The Caste system was an important feature of Indian society in pre-independence India, but after more than sixty years of independence, caste system is still prevailing in rural India.

63. Which of the following elements are necessary for a democratic system-

- (a) Free and unbiased election
(b) Equality of opportunity
(c) Protection of rights
(d) All of these

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam 2013]

Expl:- Democracy is a system of government in which the citizens exercise power directly or elect representatives from among themselves to form a governing body, such as Parliament.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

1. Fundamental Rights of Indian constitution have been adopted from which of the following nation-

- (a) America (b) U.K.
(c) Soviet Russia (d) None of these

Ans. (a) [SSC multitasking Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Fundamental Rights of Indian constitution have been borrowed from American constitution. There are 6 fundamental rights in our constitution.

2. Which of the following comes under the jurisdiction of high court and supreme court-

- (a) Protection against the violation of constitution

- (b) Dispute between states and centre

- (c) Dispute among states

- (d) Protection of fundamental rights

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Tier-1 2013]

Expl:- The Protection of fundamental rights comes under the jurisdiction of high court and supreme court.

Fundamental rights are generally regarded set of legal protections in the context of a legal system, where such system is itself based upon this same set of basic, fundamental, or inalienable rights. Such rights thus belong without presumption or cost of privilege to all human beings under such jurisdiction.

3. How many fundamental rights were there in the beginning-

- (a) Six (b) Seven
(c) Four (d) Five

Ans. (b) [SSC multitasking Exam 2014]

Expl:- Right to property has been amended to a legal right by 44th amendment act 1979. Currently, there are six fundamental rights which are-

1. Right to equality
2. Right to freedom
3. Right against exploitation
4. Right to religious freedom
5. Cultural and Educational right for minorities
6. Right to constitutional remedies

4. In which of the part of the constitution, the fundamental rights are enshrined-

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

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam 2015]

Expl:- The fundamental rights are enshrined in Part 3 of the constitution from Articles 12 to 35.

5. Under which of the following article, any person can go to supreme court in violation of fundamental rights-

- (a) Article 32 (b) Article 28
(c) Article 29 (d) Article 31

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam 2012, SSC Combined Higher Secondary Exam 2013]

Expl:- Under article 32, any person can go directly to supreme court in matters of violation of fundamental rights.

6. Which of the followings issues a writ-

- (a) Any High Court and Supreme Court
(b) Any Court
(c) District Court
(d) Administrative Tribunal

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 2014]

Expl:- Supreme court (article 32) and High Courts (article 226) have the right to issue a writ.

7. Under which of the following writs, a person is restricted to perform any duties for which he does not have the authority-

- (a) Mandamus (b) Quo warranto
(c) Certiorari (d) Habeas corpus

Ans. (b) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2002]

Expl:- Quo warranto is a prerogative writ requiring the person to whom it is directed to show what authority they have for exercising some right or power (or "franchise") they claim to hold.

8. Which of the following writs is called Bulwark of personal freedom-

- (a) Mandamus (b) Habeas corpus
(c) Quo warranto (d) Certiorari

Ans. (b) [SSC LDC Exam 2005]

Expl:- Under Article 32, Habeas Corpus is called the bulwark of personal freedom. It can be issued against government and non-government person.

Habeas corpus is a recourse in law whereby a person can report an unlawful detention or imprisonment before a court, usually through a prison official.

9. Which of the following is the foundation of personal freedom-

- (a) Mandamus (b) Habeas corpus
(c) Quo warranto (d) Certiorari

Ans. (b) [SSC Section Officer Exam 2006]

Expl:- It is an order issued by the court to a person who has detained another person, to produce the body of the latter before it.

10. In which of the following situations, Habeas corpus writ is issued-

- (a) Loss of property
(b) Extra tax receipts
(c) Faulty police detention
(d) Violation of freedom of expression

Ans. (c) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2002, CHSL Exam 2010]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

11. Which of the following writ's meaning is - "to have the body of" -

- (a) Habeas corpus (b) Mandamus
(c) Quo warranto (d) Certiorari

Ans. (a) [SSC Stenographer grade-C Exam 2005, SSC CGL Tier-I Exam 2013]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

11. Which type of writ is not issued under Indian constitution-

- (a) Mandamus (b) Prohibition
(c) Injunction (d) Certiorari

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam 2012]

Expl:- There are five writs issued by courts in India- Habeas corpus, Certiorari, Mandamus, Prohibition, and Quo warranto.

12. How many writs can be issued by supreme court-

- (a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 5 (d) 6

Ans. (c) [SSC Section Officer Exam 2007]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

13. Which of the following pairs is not correct-

- (a) Article 14. Equality before law
(b) Article 16. Equal opportunities
(c) Article 17. Abolition of titles
(d) Article 18. Permission to titles to defence forces

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam 2012]

Expl:- Under Article 17, Abolition of untouchability is dictated, while abolition of titles except defence forces and educational titles is mentioned in Article 18.

14. According to Indian constitution, Right to life is -

- (a) Political right (b) Economic right
(c) Fundamental right (d) Religious right

Ans. (c) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2006]

Expl:- Right to life is a fundamental right under Article 21 of the constitution. The Right to life is a moral principle based on the belief that a human being has the right live and, in particular, should not be killed by another human being. The Concept of a right to life arises in debates on issues of capital punishment, war, abortion, euthanasia, justifiable homicide and by extension, public health care.

15. Which of the following is not a fundamental rights in Indian constitution-

- (a) Right to equality (b) Right to freedom
(c) Right to property (d) Right against exploitation

Ans. (c) [SSC LDC Exam, 2005, SSC Matric Level Exam 2008, SSC 10+2 Exam 2011, SSC CPO Exam 2003]

Expl:- Right to property is a legal right under Article 300A. It was made a legal right by 44th Constitutional Amendment act 1978.

16. By which of the following constitutional amendment act, the Right to property ceases to be a fundamental right-

- (a) 44th (b) 42nd

- (c) 43rd (d) 45th

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2013, SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam, 2013]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

18. According to Indian constitution, Right to property is-

- (a) Fundamental right (b) Natural right
(c) Legal right (d) Moral right

Ans. (c) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2002, SSC 10+2 level Exam 2011]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

19. Right to property was deleted from the list fundamental rights in the regime of which of the followings-

- (a) Indira Gandhi government
(b) Morarji desai government
(c) Narsimha rao government
(d) Vajpayee government

Ans. (b) [SSC Section Officer Exam, 2007]

Expl:- Right to property was deleted from the list of fundamental right by 44th constitutional amendment act in 1978.

20. Which of the following fundamental rights is called as "The heart of constitution" by Dr. Ambedkar-

- (a) Right of constitutional remedies
(b) Right to religious freedom
(c) Right to equality
(d) Right to freedom

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL 2006, 2011, SSC metric level Exam 2001, 02, 06]

Expl:- According to B.R. Ambedkar "Right to constitutional remedies is the soul and heart of the constitution". It is mentioned in Article 32 of the constitution.

21. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called which of the following Articles as "The heart and soul of the constitution".

- (a) Article 356 (b) Article 32
(c) Article 14 (d) Article 19

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2013]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

22. "Any state is known of those rights whom it can maintain" whose statement is this-

- (a) Machiavelli (b) Lasky
(c) Maciver (d) J.S. Mill

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Lasky gave the statement "Any state is known of those rights whom it can maintain."

23. In which part of the constitution, fundamental rights are mentioned-

- (a) 4th (b) 5th
(c) 2nd (d) 3rd

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2012]

Expl:- Fundamental Rights charter of rights contained in Part III Constitution of India. It guarantees civil liberties such that all Indians can lead their lives in peace and harmony as citizens of India. These include individual rights common to most liberal democracies, such as equality before law, freedom of speech and expression, religious and cultural freedom and peaceful assembly, freedom to practice religion, and the right to constitutional remedies for the protection of civil rights by means of writs such as habeas corpus.

24. The "Freedom of Press" is mentioned in which of the following rights-

- (a) Equality before law
(b) Right to expression
(c) Union freedom
(d) Work security

Ans. (b) [SSC metric level Exam 1999]

Expl:- The Freedom of the Press is nowhere mentioned in the Indian constitution. The Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression is provided in Article 19 of the Indian Constitution. It is believed that Freedom of Speech and Expression in Article 19 of the Indian constitution include freedom of the press.

25. In which of the Article, freedom of press lies-

- (a) Article 19 (b) Article 21
(c) Article 14 (d) Article 16

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam 2006]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

26. Under which of the following article of Indian constitution the fundamental rights of defence forces' personnel can be restricted specially-

- (a) Article 21 (b) Article 25
(c) Article 33 (d) Article 19

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2013]

Expl:- Under article 33, the parliament has the power to modify the fundamental rights conferred by this part in their application to defence forces.

27. Forcing a person to sign a sample is considered as-

- (a) Violation of the right to justice
(b) Violation of freedom of liberty
(c) Violation of rule of law
(d) Violation of right to equality before law

Ans. (b) [SSC Stenographer grade C and D Exam 2014]

Expl:- Forcing a person to sign a sample is the violation of the Right of freedom of liberty.

28. What is the basis of recognition of minorities in Indian constitution-

- (a) Religion
- (b) Caste
- (c) Ratio of the community to total population
- (d) Colour

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam 2006]

Expl:- Minorities are given the status on the basis of Religion and Language in India.

29. When were the fundamental duties inserted in Indian constitution-

- (a) 1971
- (b) 1972
- (c) 1975
- (d) 1976

Ans. (d) [SSC metric level Exam 2001, SSC 10+2 Exam 2014]

Expl:- In 1976 on the recommendation of Swaran Singh Committee, ten fundamental duties were inserted by 42nd amendment act in Part 4 A of the constitution in Article 51A. currently there are eleven duties.

30. Fundamental duties were inserted in the constitution by which of the following amendment-

- (a) 40th amendment
- (b) 42nd amendment
- (c) 44th amendment
- (d) 45th amendment

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam 2008]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

31. Fill in the blank- "Rights _____ duties-

- (a) disrupt
- (b) direct
- (c) Contain
- (d) Oppose

Ans. (b) [SSC Multi Tasking Exam 2014]

Expl:- We have to follow our duties within the limits of our Constitutional and Legal rights, so it can be said that rights direct duties.

32. Fundamental duties include-

- (a) To conserve and nurture the values which motivated our freedom movement
- (b) The duty to vote in general election
- (c) The duty to develop brotherhood among people
- (d) The duty to support that political party whom we had vote for

Ans. (a) [SSC Section Off. Exam 2007]

Expl:- There are eleven fundamental duties in our constitution. They are enshrined in Article 51A Part 4A of the constitution.

33. How many fundamental duties are there in Indian constitution-

- (a) 9
- (b) 10
- (c) 11
- (d) 12

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam 2006]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

34. Which of the following articles of the constitution is related with the fundamental duties-

- (a) Article 39C
- (b) Article 51A
- (c) Article 29B
- (d) None of these

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO Exam 2010]

Expl:- In Article 51A, The Constitution Of India 1949 :-

Fundamental duties It shall be the duty of every citizen of India

- (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the national Flag and the National Anthem;
- (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do.

35. Who is the custodian of the implementation of the fundamental rights-

- (a) High courts
- (b) Supreme court
- (c) All courts
- (d) Both A and B

Ans. (d) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2006]

Expl:- Supreme court and High Courts are the sole bodies who will take care the proper implementation of fundamental rights under Article 32 and Article 226 by issuing writs.

36. Fundamental rights can be suspended by-

- (a) Governor
- (b) President
- (c) Law Minister
- (d) Prime Minister

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Tier I Exam 2012]

Expl:- President can suspend fundamental right but not at his own will because all the powers of President related to Emergency (Article 352) are vested in parliament.

37. The fundamental rights of Indian citizens can be suspended -

- (a) During National Emergency
- (b) During Financial Emergency
- (c) Anytime
- (d) In any situation

Ans. (a) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2008]

38. Who can restrict the fundamental rights of the citizens-

- (a) Council of Ministers

- (b) Parliament
- (c) Public
- (d) Cabinet

Ans. (b)

Expl:- Parliament can put a restriction on the fundamental rights of the citizen by making law.

39. In which of the following Articles, there is provision of "Right to Equality"-

- (a) Article 14
- (b) Article 19
- (c) Article 20
- (d) Article 21

Ans. (a)

[SSC Matric Level Exam 2008]

Expl:- Right to equality is mentioned under article 14 between Article 14 to 18 of the constitution. In Article 14 The Constitution Of India 1949:- Equality before law The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

40. Citizens and foreigners both have-

- (a) Political right
- (b) Fundamental right
- (c) Civil right
- (d) Legal right

Ans. (d)

[SSC Matric Level Exam 2008]

Expl:- In India, legal rights are provided to both citizens and foreigners. Civil and political rights are provided only to citizens.

41. Which of the following fundamental right is for the citizens of India only-

- (a) Right to life and liberty
- (b) Right to religious freedom
- (c) Right to equality
- (d) Right to expression

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL 10+2 Exam 2012]

Expl:- Article 15, 16, 19, 29, and 30 are made only for Indian citizens.

42. Which of the following fundamental right can be controlled by preventive detention act-

- (a) Right to religion
- (b) Right to constitutional remedies
- (c) Right to freedom
- (d) Right to equality

Ans. (c)

[SSC Stenographer Exam 2005]

Expl:- Under Article 22, parliament has the power to make a law to detain a person for three months in special circumstances.

43. Which of the following is opposite to the principle of "Rule of Law"-

- (a) Equality before Law

- (b) Privileges and Immunity
- (c) Equal Opportunity
- (d) None of these

Ans. (b)

[SSC Stenographer grade d Exam 2006]

Expl:- The system of privileges and immunity is against the principle of "Rule of Law".

44. Article 14 of Indian constitution guarantees Indian citizens-

- (a) Equal protection of law
- (b) Equality before law
- (c) Equal distribution of economic resources
- (d) Equality before law and equal protection of law

Ans. (d)

[SSC CPO Exam 2005]

Expl:- See the explanation question No. 39.

45. Article 19 of Indian constitution provides-

- (a) Six freedoms
- (b) Seven freedoms
- (c) Eight freedoms
- (d) Nine freedoms

Ans. (a)

[SSC CPO Exam 2005]

Expl:- Article 19 provides us-

1. Freedom of speech and expression
2. Freedom of assembly
3. Freedom of association
4. Freedom of movement
5. Freedom of residence
6. Freedom of profession

46. The freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of religion is guaranteed by-

- (a) Article 25
- (b) Article 26
- (c) Article 27
- (d) Article 28

Ans. (c)

[SSC matric level Exam 2006]

Expl:- Under Article 27, anyone is free from paying taxes to the promotion of any religion.

In article 27, The Constitution Of India 1949:- Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion. No person shall be compelled to pay any taxes, the proceeds of which are specifically appropriated in payment of expenses for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious denomination.

47. In which of the following articles, the interests of minorities are covered-

- (a) 14
- (b) 19
- (c) 29
- (d) 32

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2007]

Expl:- The interests of minorities are maintained under Article 29(1) and (2). In article 29, The Constitution Of India 1949:-

Protection of interests of minorities (1) Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same (2) No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.

48. Which of the following articles of Indian constitution prohibits "Untouchability" -

- (a) Article 14 (b) Article 15
(c) Article 16 (d) Article 17

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam 2008]

Expl:- Article 17 of Indian constitution abolishes untouchability and prohibits its practice. In Article 17, The Constitution Of India 1949 :- Abolition of Untouchability Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden The enforcement of any disability arising out of Untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

49. Which of the followings is a Political right-

- (a) Right to freedom
(b) Right to contest election
(c) Right to equality before law
(d) Right to life

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO Exam 2005]

Expl:- Right to contest election is a Political right while Right to freedom, Right to life and Right to equality before law are fundamental rights.

50. Which of the followings is not a fundamental right-

- (a) Right to equality (b) Right against exploitation
(c) Right to strike (d) Right to religious freedom

Ans. (c) [SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:- Right to hold a strike is not a fundamental Right in Indian constitution.

51. The Certain fundamental rights are not given to -

- (a) Insolvent persons (b) Foreigner
(c) deceased person (d) Political victims

Ans. (b) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2009]

Expl:- Rights under Article 19, 16, 15 and 29 are provided only to citizens, not foreigners.

52. According to Indian constitution, which is not a fundamental right-

- (a) Right to education
(b) Right to information
(c) Right to expression
(d) Right to life

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2013]

Expl:- Right to information is not fundamental right in Indian constitution. Right to Information Act 2005 mandates timely response to citizen requests for government information. It is an initiative taken by Department of Personnel and Training, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions to provide a- RTI Portal Gateway to the citizens for quick search of information on the details of first Appellate Authorities, PIOs etc. Amongst others, besides access to RTI related information/disclosures published on the web by various Public Authorities under the government of India as well as the State Governments.

53. By which of the following rights, fundamental rights are ensured in Indian constitution-

- (a) Right to equality
(b) Right against exploitation
(c) Right to constitutional remedies
(d) Educational and cultural right

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam 2005]

Expl:- Fundamental rights in India are ensured by Article 32. Under it, Supreme Court will take care of proper implementation of fundamental rights.

54. What kind of right is "Right to vote" -

- (a) Human right (b) Civil right
(c) Natural right (d) Political right

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2013]

Expl:- A person above the age of 18 has the right to vote in elections in India. In case of 1997, Anukul Chandra Pradhan vs Union of India, Supreme court declared it a legal right rather than fundamental right.

55. Which of the following is a Political right-

- (a) Right to work (b) Right to education
(c) Right to expression (d) Right to vote

Ans. (d) [SSC Multi Tasking Exam 2013]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

56. Which of the following matter is related with the fundamental rights-

- (a) Golaknath vs State of Punjab (1967)
(b) West Bengal vs Union of India (1963)
(c) Sharma vs Krishna (1959)
(d) Bombay vs Balsara (1951)

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2011]

Expl:- The Golaknath case was a landmark case in the fight between Indian Judiciary and Legislature regarding the amenability of the constitution. The judgement would set the tone for the judicial-legislative conflicts for the next few years in India until the dust would settle with the Kesavananda Bharati case.

57. "Directive principles of state policy" has been adopted by Indian constitution from the constitution of-

- (a) Australia (b) USA
(c) Canada (d) Ireland

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Tier I Exam 2013]

Expl:- The framers of the constitution borrowed this idea from Irish Constitution of 1937, which had copied it from Spanish constitution. These are mention in articles 36-51.

58. From which nation's constitution, Indian constitution has borrowed the directive principles of state policy-

- (a) Britain (b) Ireland
(c) USA (d) Canada

Ans. (b)[SSC CPO Exam 2003, SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2009, SSC Matric Level Exam 2008, SSC CGL Exam 2010]

Expl:- The fundamental rights and the directive principles find common origin in the Sapru Report of 1945, which had divided the fundamental rights into two parts viz. Justifiable and unjustifiable rights. While justifiable rights were incorporated in the Part III; non-justifiable rights were incorporated as directive principles to the state without any guarantee to be enforced via court.

59. The Directive principles of state policy of Indian constitution are figured from the constitution of-

- (a) America (b) Australia
(c) Canada (d) Ireland

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

60. Which part of the constitution of India ensures the Social and Economic democracy -

- (a) Provision of emergency
(b) Centre-state relation
(c) directive principles of state policy
(d) None of these

Ans. (c) [SSC Multi Tasking Exam 2013]

Expl:- The directive principles of state policy denotes the ideals that the state should keep in mind while formulating the policies and enacting laws. These constitute a very comprehensive economic, social and political programme for a modern welfare democratic state.

61. In which part of Indian constitution, it is dictated to make India modern welfare state-

- (a) Preamble of the constitution
(b) Fundamental rights (part 3)
(c) directive principles of state policy (part 4)
(d) 4th Schedule of the constitution

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam 2006]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

62. Which of the following ensures economic justice to Indian citizens-

- (a) Fundamental rights
(b) Fundamental duties
(c) Preamble
(d) Directive principles of state policy

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Exam 2010]

Expl:- Although the preamble makes an oath for providing Social, Economic and Political justice to all citizens but, it is ensures by Directive principles of state policy under Part 4.

63. If the Directive principles of state policy would have not been enforced by government, where can the citizens go-

- (a) High court
(b) Supreme court
(c) National human rights commission
(d) None of these

Ans. (d) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2006]

Expl:- Directive principles are made to provide people a welfare state. If these would have not been enforced then no one can survive their interests because these are aimed to serve the state only.

64. Which of the article ensures that Directive principles of state policy cannot be enforced by any court-

- (a) Article 31 (b) Article 38
(c) Article 37 (d) Article 39

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2013]

Expl:- Article 37 in The Constitution Of India 1949. Application of the principles contained in this Part The provisions contained in this Part shall not be enforceable by any court, but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.

65. Which part of the constitution relates with the directive principles of the state policy-

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

Ans. (b) [SSC Section Officer Exam 2007]

Expl:- The Part 4 (article 36-51) of the constitution is related with the Directive principles of State policy. Part 1 is related with Union and its States, Part 2 with Citizenship and Part 3 with Fundamental Rights.

66. The Directive principles in our constitution are-

- (a) Enforceable by legal courts
(b) Semi enforceable
(c) Partially unenforceable
(d) Unenforceable by courts

Ans. (d)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2007]

Expt:- The objective of directive principles of state policy is to establish a welfare state. These are the constitutional recommendations to state in making law and administration. Despite these are unenforceable by legal courts.

67. Which directive principle has the direct impact of the moral philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi-

- (a) Equal pay for equal work
- (b) Free Legal Aid and Advice
- (c) Ban on Cow Slaughter
- (d) Conservation of Historical Monuments

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam 2008]

Expt:- Following principles have impact of Gandhian philosophy-

1. Organization of village assembly
2. Encouragement of rural cottage industry
3. Ban on liquor
4. Ban on cow slaughter
5. Organisation of agriculture and herding

68. Which of the following Directive principles of state policy is based on gandhian philosophy-

- (a) Organization of village assembly
- (b) Equal pay for equal work
- (c) Protection of laborers
- (d) All of these

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Exam 2012]

Expt:- See the explanation question no. 58.

69. Who said about "Ram rule through village rule"-

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Vinobha bhave
- (c) Jayaprakash Narayan
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Exam 2013]

Expt:- Gandhi said about bringing Ram Rule through village rule. He was supporter of village self rule.

70. Which constitutional amendment has made Directive principles of state policy more important than fundamental rights-

- (a) 42nd
- (b) 44th
- (c) 52nd
- (d) 56th

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam 2007, SSC FCIE Exam 2012]

Expt:- Article 31C was extended and all directive principles were inserted in it by 42nd amendment in 1976.

71. What is the discretionary power of the President of India-

- (a) Declaration of Financial Emergency

- (b) Enforcing President Rule in any State
- (c) Appointment of Prime Minister
- (d) Appointment of Chief Election Commissioner

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Exam 2013]

Expt:- Under article 75(1) of the Indian constitution, the appointment of Prime Minister is the discretionary power of the President.

72. The members of the Executive in President form of government are-

- (a) Elected from both Houses
- (b) Only from Lower House
- (c) Not members of any House of the Legislature
- (d) Elected members after appointment

Ans. (c) [SSC Multi Tasking Exam 2013]

Expt:- The members of the executive of president are not members of any house of legislature. If they are chosen from presidents's executive, they have to resign from the house.

73. Which of the following article of Indian constitution is related with the declaration of a welfare state-

- (a) Article 99
- (b) Article 39
- (c) Article 59
- (d) Article 69

Ans. (b) [SSC Stenographer Exam 2011]

Expt:- Article 39 in The Constitution Of India 1949

39. Certain principles of policy to be followed by the State: The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing

- (a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means to livelihood;
- (b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;
- (c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;
- (d) that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women;
- (e) that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength;
- (f) that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment

74. Who made this statement that-"the Directive Principles of State Policy are like Bank Cheque, whose payment is done by bank at his own will"-

- (a) K.T.Shah
- (b) K.M.Munshi
- (c) B.R.Ambedkar
- (d) Austin

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Exam 2012, SSC Data Entry Operator Exam 2008]

Expl:- This statement was said by K.T.Shah in respect to directive principles of state policy.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

1. During what period, the Proclamation of Emergency made by president should be approved by both house of the parliament-

- (a) Within one month
- (b) Within two months
- (c) Within four months
- (d) Within six months

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam 2000, SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2007]

Expl:- In Article 352(4) The Constitution Of India 1949. (4) Every Proclamation issued under this article shall be laid before each House of Parliament and shall, except where it is a Proclamation revoking a previous Proclamation, cease to operate at the expiration of one month unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament Provided that if any such Proclamation (not being a Proclamation revoking a previous Proclamation) is issued at a time when the House of the People has been dissolved, or place during the period of one month referred to in this clause, and if a resolution approving the Proclamation has been passed by the Council of States, but no resolution with respect to such Proclamation has been passed by the House of the People before the expiration of that period, the Proclamation shall cease to operate at the expiration of thirty days from the date on which the House of the People first sits after its reconstitution, unless before the expiration of the said period of thirty days a resolution approving the Proclamation has been also passed by the House of the People.

2. The Vice-president is the ex-officio chairman of-

- (a) Rajya Sabha
- (b) Lok sabha
- (c) Planning commission
- (d) National development council

Ans. (a) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2008]

Expl:- The Vice-president is the ex-officio chairman of Council of State under Article 89(1). His main function is to chair all the meetings of Rajya Sabha.

3. Vice-president is-

- (a) Member of Lok Sabha
- (b) Member of Rajya Sabha
- (c) Member of any house
- (d) Not a member of any house

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam 2013]

Expl:- Article 66(2) of Indian constitution does not permit him to be a member of legislature. He is the ex-officio chairman of upper house, but he is not a member of upper house.

4. Who completed two successive regimes of the vice-president of India-

- (a) S.Radhakrishnan
- (b) V.V.Giri
- (c) B.D.Jatti
- (d) M.Hidaytullah

Ans. (a) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2001, SSC CGL Tier I Exam 2012, SSC CPO Exam 2009]

Expl:- Dr.Radhakrishnan served for two successive tenure at the post of vice-president from 1952-57 and 1957-62. He was also the president of India from 1962-67. Currently Mohd. Hamid Ansari has also served one full tenure and second in running. He served his first tenure from 11 August, 2007 to 10 August 2012 and second from 11 August 2012 to another five years.

5. How many members can be nominated for both houses of parliament by the president-

- (a) 16
- (b) 10
- (c) 12
- (d) 14

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2014]

Expl:- The President can nominate 12 members in Rajya Sabha and 2 Anglo-Indians in Lok Sabha.

6. The president of India is an integral part of-

- (a) Parliament
- (b) Lok sabha
- (c) Rajya Sabha
- (d) Council of Ministers

Ans. (a) [SSC higher secondary level Exam 2014]

Expl:- Article 74 in The Constitution Of India 194:- Council of Ministers to aid and advise President (1) There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice: Provided that the President may require the council of Ministers to reconsider such advice, either generally or otherwise, and the President shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration (2) The question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered by Ministers to the President shall not be inquired into in any court.

7. How many members of anglo-Indian community can be nominated for the parliament by the president-

- (a) 2
- (b) 4
- (c) 8
- (d) depends on president's will

Ans. (a) [SSC Stenographer grade d Exam 2005]

Expl:- Article 331 in The Constitution Of India 1949 :- Representation of the Anglo Indian community in the House of the People Notwithstanding anything in Article 81, the President may, if he is of opinion that the Anglo Indian community is not adequately represented in the House of the people, nominate not more than two members of that community to the House of the People.

8. If Anglo-Indian community does not have enough representation in Lok Sabha, two members can be nominated by-

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) President
- (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (d) President in discussion with parliament

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2011]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

9. According to Indian constitution, central Minister will hold his post at the will of -

- (a) President of India
- (b) Prime Minister of India
- (c) Parliament
- (d) Supreme court

Ans. (a) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2008]

Expl:- Under Article 75(2), Central Ministers can hold their post at the will of President of India.

10. For what duration, the election of member of Rajya Sabha is done-

- (a) Two years
- (b) Four years
- (c) Five years
- (d) Six years

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2011]

Expl:- The maximum strength of Rajya Sabha is fixed at 250, out of which, 238 are to be representatives of the states and union territories and 12 are nominated by the President. At present, the Rajya Sabha has 245 members of which 229 members represents the states, 4 members represent the Union Territories and 12 members are nominated by the President.

11. How many members can be nominated for Rajya Sabha by the President-

- (a) 2
- (b) 12
- (c) 15
- (d) 20

Ans. (b) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2013]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

12. How many people can be nominated by the president who are famous personalities in the areas of Art, Culture, Social Service, Science-

- (a) 4
- (b) 8
- (c) 12
- (d) None of these

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2010, SSC LDC Exam 2005, SSC Matric Level Exam 2002]

Expl:- See the explanation question no. 10

14. If the speaker of Lok Sabha wants to resign, whom does he resign-

- (a) President of India
- (b) Deputy Speaker
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) Minister of Council

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam 2010, SSC Matric Level Exam 2002]

Rakesh Yadav Readers Publication

2001,02]

Expl:- Article 94(b) in The Constitution Of India 1949:- may at any time, by writing under his hand addressed, if such member is the Speaker, to the Deputy Speaker, and if such member is the Deputy Speaker, to the Speaker, resign his office.

15. When the post of President and Vice-president are vacant, who will perform the duties of president temporarily-

- (a) Person nominated by both Houses of the Parliament
- (b) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (c) Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (d) Chief Justice of India

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam 2009]

Expl:- The Chief justice of India performs the duties of president when the post of president is lying vacant.

16. According to Indian constitution, which of the following is a Constitutional Body-

- (a) Finance Commission
- (b) National Development Council
- (c) Planning Commission
- (d) None of these

Ans. (a) [SSC Multi Tasking Exam 2013, SSC CPO Exam 2004]

Expl:- Article 280 of the constitution of India provides for a finance commission as a Quasi Judicial Body. It is constituted by the President of India every fifth year or at such earlier time as he considers necessary.

17. The First finance commission was constituted in-

- (a) 1950
- (b) 1951
- (c) 1952
- (d) 1954

Ans. (b) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2008]

Expl:- The first Finance Commission was constituted in 1951. K.C.Tyagi was its chairman along with four other members.

18. How many years after a finance commission is constituted by the president-

- (a) 4 years
- (b) 5 years
- (c) 6 years
- (d) None of these

Ans. (b) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2012]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

19. Who constitutes the finance commission-

- (a) Finance Minister
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (d) President

Ans. (d) [SSC F.C.I. Exam, SSC Matric Level Exam 1999]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

20. On the recommendations of which of the followings, the Grants-in-aid is provided to states by centre-

- (a) Planning commission
- (b) Finance Minister
- (c) Finance Commission
- (d) National Development Council

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam 2012]

Expl:- Under Article 280, it gives the recommendations on the distribution of net proceeds taxes, allocation of it to states, Grants in aid.

21. President constitutes which of the following bodies for the distribution of resources between centre and states-

- (a) Finance commission (b) Planning commission
- (c) Taxation commission (d) Tariff commission

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam, 2014]

Expl:- See the explanation question no.16

22. Who does the financial distribution of the resources between Centre and States-

- (a) Planning commission
- (b) Interstate council
- (c) Finance commission
- (d) Finance Minister

Ans. (c) [SSC Stenographer grade C Exam 2005]

Expl:- Article 280 in The Constitution Of India 1949 :- Finance Commission

- (1) The President shall, within two years from the commencement of this Constitution and thereafter at the expiration of every fifth year or at such earlier time as the President considers necessary, by order constitute a Finance Commission which shall consist of a Chairman and four other members to be appointed by the President
- (2) It shall be the duty of the Commission to make recommendations to the President as to
 - (a) the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes which are to be, or may be, divided between them under this Chapter and the allocation between the States of the respective shares of such proceeds;
 - (b) the principles which should govern the grants in aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India;
 - (c) any other matter referred to the Commission by the President in the interests of sound finance
 - (d) The Commission shall determine their procedure and shall have such powers in the performance of their functions as Parliament may by law confer on them.

23. Who appoints the members of union public service commission-

- (a) Law Minister (b) President
- (c) Prime Minister (d) Chief Justice

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2014]

Expl:- President appoints the members of upsc under article 316(1).

Article-316. Appointment and term of office of members:-

The Chairman and other members of a Public Service Commission shall be appointed, in the case of the Union Commission or a Joint Commission, by the President, and in the case of a State Commission, by the Governor of the State.

24. Who appoints the attorney general of India-

- (a) Chief Minister of India
- (b) President of India
- (c) Law Minister
- (d) Prime Minister of India

Ans. (b) [SSC Stenographer grade C and D Exam 2014]

Expl:- Article 76(1) in The Constitution Of India 1949:-Attorney General for India

- (1) The President shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court to be Attorney General for India
- (2) it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to give advice to the Government of India upon such legal matters, and to perform such other duties of a legal character, as may from time to time be referred or assigned to him by the President, and to discharge the functions conferred on him by or under this Constitution or any other law for the time being in force
- (3) In the performance of his duties the Attorney General shall have right of audience in all courts in the territory of India
- (4) The Attorney General shall hold office during the pleasure of the President, and shall receive such remuneration as the President may determine Conduct of Government business.

25. Who hold the post of President twice-

- (a) S.Radhakrishnan
- (b) K.R.Narayanan
- (c) Neelam Sanjeev Reddy
- (d) Babu Rajendra Prasad

Ans. (d) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2002, SSC CPO Exam 2007]

Expl:- Rajendra Prasad was the first President of India. He hold the post from 1952 to 62.

26. Who is the Supreme Commander in Chief of Defence Forces of the country-

- (a) Defence Minister

- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Senior of all three forces
- (d) President

[SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:- The President of India is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces. The Indian Armed Forces are under the management of the Ministry of Defence (MoD) of the Government of India.

17. Who can send a matter to Supreme Court for consultation under Article 143.

- (a) President of India
- (b) Governor
- (c) Deputy governor
- (d) President and governor

Ans. (a) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2006]

Expl:- Article 143 in The Constitution Of India 1949 :- Power of President to consult Supreme Court (1) If at any time it appears to the President that a question of law or fact has arisen, or is likely to arise, which is of such a nature and of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court upon it, he may refer the question to that Court for consideration and the Court may, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the President its opinion thereon (2) The President may, notwithstanding anything in the proviso to Article 131, refer a dispute of the kind mentioned in the said proviso to the Supreme Court for opinion and the Supreme Court shall, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the President its opinion thereon.

28. Supreme court has the right to mitigate the dispute regarding the election between President and Vice-President. It is:-

- (a) Fundamental right
- (b) Discretionary right
- (c) Advisory right
- (d) Multifaceted right

Ans. (a) [SSC Matric Level Exam 1999, SSC CGL Exam 2006]

Expl:- Supreme court has the fundamental right to mitigate any dispute between President and Vice-president under Article 71.

29. In single transferable voting system, each member can express its verdict by-

- (a) Two options
- (b) Only one option
- (c) One less than the filled members
- (d) Voting for all

Ans. (d) [SSC Stenographer Exam 2011]

Expl:- The president's election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting is by secret ballot.

30. Who organizes the election process for the post of President of India-

- (a) Vice-President of India
- (b) Election Commission of India
- (c) Chief Justice of India
- (d) Attorney General of India

Ans. (b)

[SSC Stenographer Grade C Exam 2005]

Expl:- Article 324 in The Constitution Of India 1949 :- Superintendence, direction and control of elections to be vested in an Election Commission (1) The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to Parliament and to the Legislature of every State and of elections to the offices of President and Vice President held under this Constitution shall be vested in a Commission (referred to in this Constitution as the Election Commission) (2) The Election Commission shall consist of the Chief Election Commissioner and such number of other Election Commissioners, if any, as the President may from time to time fix and the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners shall, subject to the provisions of any law made in that behalf by Parliament, be made by the President.

31. Vice-president of India is-

- (a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (b) Presiding chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (c) Head of the nation
- (d) Head of the government

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam 2006]

Expl:- Vice President of India is presiding chairman of Rajya Sabha.

32. Which of the following person was elected unopposed for the post of president-

- (a) Rajendra Prasad
- (b) S.Radhakrishnan
- (c) N.Sanjeev Reddy
- (d) Shankar dayal sharma

Ans. (c)

[SSC Stenographer grade d Exam 2005]

Expl:- Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy was elected unopposed as the President of India. His tenure was from 25 July 1977 to 25 July 1982.

33. Which of the following sitting vice-president lost the election for the post of president-

- (a) S.Radhakrishnan
- (b) V.V.Giri
- (c) Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
- (d) B and C both

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam 2012]

Expl:- Bhairon Singh Shekhawat lost the election against Pratibha Devisingh Patil in July 2007.

34. Who was the first Non-Political President of India-

- (a) Jakir Hussain
- (b) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
- (c) S.Radhakrishnan
- (d) Rajendra Prasad

Ans. (b)

[SSC Matric Level Exam 2006]

Expl:- Dr. Kalam was the first non-political president of India. His tenure was from July 2002 to July 2007. He was known as the people's president.

35. Under which article of constitution, proclamation of National Emergency is declared-

- (a) Article 352 (b) Article 356
(c) Article 360 (d) Article 361

Ans. (a) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2006]

Expl:- The proclamation of emergency is made under Article 352. National emergency has been declared thrice in history of the nation, Indo-Sino war of 1962, Indo-Pak war of 1971 and internal dispute of 1975.

36. How many times have the president declared National emergency-

- (a) Once (b) Twice
(c) Thrice (d) Never

Ans. (c) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2006]

Expl:- Such an emergency was declared in India in 1962 (Indo-China war), 1971 (Indo-Pakistan war), and 1975 (declared by Indira Gandhi). The President can declare such an emergency only on the basis of a written request by the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.

37. Which year did President declare National emergency on internal dispute-

- (a) 1962 (b) 1965
(c) 1971 (d) 1975

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2011]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

38. Under which of the following articles, president can make the proclamation of emergency in failure of constitutional machinery in any state-

- (a) 352 (b) 356
(c) 360 (d) 350

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO Exam 2011]

Expl:- Article 356 in The Constitution Of India 1949 :-Provisions in case of failure of constitutional machinery in State (1) If the President, on receipt of report from the Governor of the State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may be Proclamation

- (a) assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State and all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor or any body or authority in the State other than the Legislature of the State;
(b) declare that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament;
(c) make such incidental and consequential provisions as appear to the president to be necessary or desirable for giving effect to the objects of the Proclamation, including provisions for suspending in

whole or in part the operation of any provisions of this constitution relating to any body or authority in the State Provided that nothing in this clause shall authorise the President to assume to himself any of the powers vested in or exercisable by a High Court, or to suspend in whole or in part the operation of any provision of this Constitution relating to High Courts.

39. President can forward his resignation to whom-

- (a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(b) Prime Minister
(c) Vice-president
(d) Chief justice of supreme court

Ans. (c) [SSC Stenographer grade C and D Exam 2014, SSC CPO Exam 2008, SSC Combined Higher Secondary Exam 2015]

Expl:- Article 56(1) in The Constitution Of India 1949:- (1) The President shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office: Provided that

- (a) the President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Vice President, resign his office;
(b) the President may, for violation of the constitution, be removed from office by impeachment in the manner provided in Article 61:
(c) the President shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

42. Which of the following appointments are not made by president of India-

- (a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(b) Chief justice of India
(c) Chief of air force
(d) Chief of army

Ans. (a) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2008]

Expl:- The Speaker of Lok Sabha is elected by the members of Lok Sabha. President appoints the rest of three in the options.

43. Which of the following appointment is not in the Jurisdiction of President-

- (a) Chief justice of India
(b) Chairman of finance commission
(c) Chief of army
(d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

Ans. (d) [SSC Stenographer Exam 2010]

Expl:- The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Parliament of India. His/her role is similar to that of speakers elsewhere in other countries that use the Westminster system of government. The speaker is elected in the very first meeting of the Lok Sabha following general elections. Serving for a term of five years, he/she is chosen from amongst the members of the Lok Sabha, and is by convention a member of the ruling party or alliance.

44. What is the age limit to contest for the post of the president of India-

- (a) 25 years (b) 30 years
(c) 35 years (d) 18 years

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Tier I Exam 2011]

Expl:- The age limit to contest for the post of president is 35 years. It is depicted in Article 58 of the constitution.

Article 58 of the Russian SFSR Penal Code was put in force on 25 February 1927 to arrest those suspected of counter-revolutionary activities. It was revised several times. In particular, its Article 58-1 was updated by the listed sub-articles and put in force on 8 June 1934.

45. What is the minimum age decided to contest for the election of the post of president-

- (a) 35 years (b) 60 years
(c) 55 years (d) None of these

Ans. (a) [SSC lower division clerk Exam 2005]

Expl:- A President must be:-

- A citizen of India.
- Of 35 years of age or above.
- Qualified to become a member of the Lok Sabha.

46. The impeachment process of President of India is adopted from-

- (a) USA (b) UK
(c) USSR (d) France

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Tier I 2011]

Expl:- The impeachment process for the removal of president from his post is borrowed from the constitution of USA. It is mentioned in Article 61 of the constitution.

47. What is the retirement age of the President -

- (a) 70 years (b) 75
(c) 80 (d) No age limit

Ans. (d) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2006]

Expl:- Under Article 56(1), the president can sit on his post till he completes his five years tenure, but there is not retirement age limit for his post.

48. What is the maximum age limit for the president post of India-

- (a) 58 years (b) 60 years
(c) 62 years (d) No age limit

Ans. (d) [SSC Data Entry Operator Exam 2009]

Expl:- There is no age limit for the president post of India.

49. Who can summon the joint sitting of Both Houses of the Parliament-

- (a) President
(b) Prime Minister

(c) Lok Sabha Speaker

(d) Vice-President

Ans. (a) [SSC Data Entry Operator Exam 2008]

Expl:- Article 108 in The Constitution Of India 1949 :- Joint sitting of both Houses in certain cases (1) If after a Bill has been passed by one House and transmitted to the other House

- (a) the Bill is rejected by the other House; or
(b) the Houses have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the Bill; or
(c) more than six months elapse from the date of the reception of the Bill by the other House without the Bill being passed by it the President may, unless the Bill has lapsed by reason of a dissolution of the House of the People, notify to the Houses by message if they are sitting or by public notification if they are not sitting, his intention to summon them to meet in a joint sitting for the purpose of deliberating and voting on the Bill: Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to a Money Bill.

50. Who presides over the joint sitting of two houses of the parliament-

- (a) Senior most member of Lok Sabha
(b) President
(c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(d) Vice-president

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Tier I Exam 2015]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

51. How many types of emergency is provisioned in the constitution-

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

Ans. (c) [SSC Data Entry Operator Exam 2008, SSC Section Officer Exam 2007]

Expl:- President can made proclamation of three types of emergency, National emergency under Article 352, President Rule under Article 356 and Financial Emergency under Article 360.

53. In India, how many times has the president declared financial emergency-

- (a) Never (b) Two times
(c) Three times (d) Once

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam 2015, SSC Matric Level Exam 2002]

Expl:- Financial emergency has never been declared in India.

54. Under which Article of the constitution, the president of India can declared the financial emergency-

- (a) Article 360 (b) Article 356
(c) Article 364 (d) Article 352

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2013,

Expl:- President can impose financial emergency under Article 360 of the constitution.

Financial emergency under article 360 If the President is satisfied that there is an economic situation in which the financial stability or credit of India is threatened, he or she can declare financial emergency. Such an emergency must be approved by the Parliament within two months.

55. In India, which kind of emergency has been imposed only once-

- (a) Internal disturbance emergency
- (b) President rule
- (c) External situation emergency
- (d) Financial emergency

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2011]

Expl:- Under Article 352, President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed had declared from 25 June 1975 to 21 March 1977. Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister of India that time.

56. Which of the following pair is correctly matched-

- (a) Indira sahni case-rights of women at work place
- (b) ADM Jabalpur-rights of citizens in emergency
- (c) Kartar singh case-rights of minorities
- (d) Vishakha case-centre -state relation

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO Exam 2015]

Expl:- Indira sahni case-reservation to other backward classes in central government's vacancies. ADM Jabalpur case-rights of citizens in emergency. Kartar singh case - rights of minorities. Vishakha case-rights of women(related to reservation)

57. How many times can the president of India contest in re-election for his post-

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) As many time he wants

Ans. (d) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2008]

Expl:- Under Article 57 of the constitution, President can contest as many times as he wants to contest for the re-election of president post.

58. The president of India has the same constitution powers which _____ have

- (a) British crown
- (b) President of USA
- (c) President of Pakistan
- (d) President of France

Ans. (a) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2006]

Expl:- India is following the parliamentary form of Britain. President of India has the same constitutional powers which the British crown has.

59. Which of the following person has the sole authority to impose emergency under the constitution of India.

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Council of Minister
- (d) Parliament

Ans. (a) [SSC LDC Exam 2003]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

60. The ordinance issued by president is applicable for the period of -

- (a) 3 months
- (b) 6 months
- (c) 9 months
- (d) Uncertain time

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam 2010]

Expl:- Article 123 in The Constitution Of India 1949 :- Power of President to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Parliament

(1) If at any time, except when both Houses of Parliament are in session, the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinance as the circumstances appear to him to require

(2) An Ordinance promulgated under this article shall have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament, but every such Ordinance

(a) shall be laid before both House of Parliament and shall cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the reassemble of Parliament, or, if before the expiration of that period resolutions disapproving it are passed by both Houses, upon the passing of the second of those resolutions; and

(b) may be withdrawn at any time by the President
Explanation Where the Houses of Parliament are summoned to reassemble on different dates, the period of six weeks shall be reckoned from the last of those dates for the purposes of this clause

(3) If and so far as an Ordinance under this article re- any provision which Parliament would not under the Constitution be competent to enact, it shall be void
CHAPTER IV THE UNION JUDICIARY.

61. Who is the constitutional head of the Indian government-

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Chief justice of India
- (d) Attorney general

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam 2006]

Expl:- The President of India is the constitutional head of the government. Article 53(1) dictates that the power of executive in India is vested in president and he can use it under the ambit of the constitution.

62. Which of the following holds his post after the approval of the president-

- Prime Minister
- Governor
- Election Commission
- Speaker of Lok Sabha

Ans. (b) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2006]

Expl:- Governor can hold his post after the approval of president under article 156(1).

63. The vice-president of India is elected by -

- The members of Parliament
- Members of Rajya Sabha
- Elected members of Parliament
- Members of state Legislature and Parliament

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam 2008]

Expl:- The vice-president is elected by the members of both houses through single transferable method under the provision of Article 66.

64. The dispute in matter of election of vice-president -

- Is filed in High Court
- Is filed to Election Commission
- Can be filed in Supreme Court
- Is surely filed in Supreme Court

Ans. (d) [SSC Stenographer grade c and d Exam 2014]

Expl:- Any matter regarding the election of Vice-president is filed in the supreme court under Article 71(1).

65. The president can be impeached by-

- Specially appointed authority
- Supreme Court
- Cabinet
- Parliament

Ans. (d) [SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:- Parliament can bring impeachment process to remove president under Article 61 of the constitution. It can be started from any house of the parliament. A notice is issued in 4 days ago. The proposal must have signed by one fourth members of parliament.

66. The impeachment to remove president can be started from-

- Supreme Court
- Rajya Sabha

(c) Any house of Parliament

(d) Lok Sabha

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Exam 2015]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

67. Which of the following can bring the impeachment process of Vice-president-

- Legislative Council
- Legislative Assembly
- Rajya Sabha
- Lok Sabha

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Exam 2015]

Expl:- Under article 67(B), Rajya Sabha can start the impeachment process to remove the vice-president of India. The proposal should be noticed before 14 days ago. It should have passed by majority.

PARLIAMENT

1. India has adopted the parliamentary form of government from-

- American Constitution
- Russian Constitution
- British Constitution
- Swiss Constitution

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2013]

Expl:- India has adopted the parliamentary form government from the British Parliament, Prime Minister is the real head of country who is responsible to Parliament (Lok Sabha).

2. From where have we borrowed the parliamentary form of government-

- Russia
- Ireland
- Britain
- America

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015]

3. What is the name of upper house of Indian parliament-

- Senate
- Rajya Sabha
- House of Lord
- Legislative Assembly

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Rajya Sabha is known as the upper house of parliament. President, Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha are the parts of the parliament. Lok Sabha is known as Lower House.

4. What is the maximum gap period between two sessions of parliament-

- 4 months
- 6 months
- 8 months
- 9 months

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam 2000, 2004]

150

(d) Advisory committee of finance ministry

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2011]

Expt:- See the explanation of above question.

13. The chairman of public accounts committee of parliament is appointed by-

- (a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (b) Prime Minister of India
- (c) President of India
- (d) Chairman of Rajya Sabha

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2013]

Expt:- The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) is a committee of selected members of Parliament, constituted by the Parliament of India, for the auditing of the revenue and the expenditure of the Government of India.

The PAC is formed every year with a strength of not more than 22 members of which 15 are from Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Parliament, and 7 from Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Parliament. The term of office of the members is one year. The Chairman is appointed by the Speaker of Lok Sabha. Since 1967, the chairman of the committee is selected from the opposition. Earlier, it was headed by a member of the ruling party. Its chief function is to examine the audit report of Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) after it is laid in the Parliament. CAG assists the committee during the course of investigation. None of the 22 members shall be a minister in the government.

14. The chairman of public accounts committee in Indian parliament is-

- (a) Leader of opposition
- (b) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (c) Deputy Chairman of Lok Sabha
- (d) Chairman of Rajya Sabha

Ans. (a) [SSC Stenographer Exam 2010]

Expt:- See the explanation of above question.

15. What is the tenure of members of Rajya Sabha-

- (a) 3 years
- (b) 4 years
- (c) 5 years
- (d) 6 years

Ans. (d) [SSC metric level Exam 2008, SSC CGL Exam 2006]

Expt:- Rajya Sabha is a permanent house and it can never be dissolved. The tenure of member of Rajya Sabha is 6 years and one third of its members retires in every 2 years.

16. For which period of time, the members of Rajya Sabha are elected-

- (a) 2 years
- (b) 4 years
- (c) 6 years
- (d) 5 years

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2010, SSC Metric Level Exam 2000, SSC LDC Exam 2005]

Expt:- See the explanation of above question.

Rakesh Yadav Readers Publication

17. Which body decides the condition for getting the citizenship of India-

- (a) Election commission
- (b) President
- (c) Parliament
- (d) Parliament and legislative assemblies

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2010]

Expt:- Under Article 11 of Indian constitution, parliament has the right to make any law regarding the citizenship of country.

18. Who permits the formation of new state in Union of India-

- (a) President
- (b) Supreme Court
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) Parliament

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2014]

Expt:- Under Article 2 of Indian constitution, parliament can form any new state. Parliament can limit or delimit any state or can change its name and area.

19. Who has the power to form all India services-

- (a) Supreme Court
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Council of Minister
- (d) Prime Minister

Ans. (b) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2014]

Expt:- Article 312(1) in The Constitution Of India 1949:-

Notwithstanding anything in Chapter VI of Part VI or Part XI, if the Council of States has declared by resolution supported by not less than two thirds of the members present and voting that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest so to do, Parliament may by law provide for the creation of one or more all India services (including an all India judicial service) common to the Union and the States, and, subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, regulate the recruitment, and the conditions of service of persons appointed, to any such service.

20. The Council of Minister is collectively responsible to-

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Lok sabha
- (d) Rajya Sabha

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2014]

Expt:- Under Article 75(3) council of Minister is responsible to Lok Sabha. The Ministers are appointed by president in consultation of Prime Minister. Ministers will personally be responsible to president.

21. To whom council of Minister is responsible-

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Lok sabha
- (d) Rajya Sabha

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2010, SSC Stenographer Exam 2011]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

22. The most important speciality of Cabinet System of Government is-

- (a) Personal Responsibility
- (b) Collective Responsibility
- (c) No one's Responsibility
- (d) Non Responsibility

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Tier I Exam 2014]

Expl:- Collective Responsibility is the most important speciality of cabinet system of government. It means that confidence motion can not be put forward against any Minister. Whole cabinet will be responsible for any matter. The council of Minister has to resign as it fails in confidence motion.

23. An ordinance must have passed by both houses in Joint Sitting by-

- (a) General majority of members presented
- (b) Complete majority of total members
- (c) Majority of 2/3 members
- (d) Majority of 3/4 members

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam 2008]

Expl:- The provision of jointing sitting is mentioned in Article 108 of the constitution bill other than money bill should be discussed in joint sitting because of any dispute on the proposed bill. The Speaker of Lok Sabha presides over the joint sitting of both houses.

24. Parliament includes-

- (a) President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- (b) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- (c) Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly
- (d) Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council and Lok Sabha

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam 2007, SSC Matric Level Exam 2008, SSC CGL Exam 2011]

Expl:- Article 79 in The Constitution Of India 1949:- Constitution of Parliament There shall be a Parliament for the Union which shall consist of the President and two Houses to be known respectively as the council of States and the House of the People.

25. Which of the following makes law in India-

- (a) President and Minister of council
- (b) High Court and Supreme Court
- (c) President and both houses of Parliament
- (d) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam 2012]

Expl:- A bill is sent to president as it gets passed in both houses of parliament. Any bill can not become a law unless president gives it his approval.

26. The main duty of the legislature is-

- (a) Central administration
- (b) Enforcement of law
- (c) Execution of judicial matters
- (d) Execution of laws

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Tier I Exam 2014]

Expl:- The main duty of legislature is to make law under Article 245-246 of the constitution. Its main responsibility is the creation of laws. The United States Constitution outlines the powers of the legislative branch, Congress, which is divided into two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives.

27. What is the meaning of "Prorogation" in terms of parliament-

- (a) End of session of parliament
- (b) Prevention of discussion on any proposal
- (c) End of daily working of house
- (d) None of these

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam 2012]

Expl:- When the business of a session is completed, the presiding officer declares the notification of Prorogation.

28. Who approves a bill as money bill in Lok Sabha-

- (a) President
- (b) Finance Minister
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) Speaker

Ans. (d)

[SSC Matric Level Exam 2001, SSC CGL Exam 2006, 08]

Expl:- According to Article 110(3) and 110(4) of the constitution, Speaker of Lok Sabha has the power to approve a bill as Money Bill.

29. Who decides that a bill in parliament is a money bill or not-

- (a) President
- (b) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (c) Chairman of Lok Sabha
- (d) Cabinet

Ans. (c)

[SSC Matric Level Exam 2006, 08]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

30. The meaning of Residuary Powers in constitution of India is-

- (a) Powers related to International issues
- (b) Powers related to Internal Emergency
- (c) Power which can be exercised by Central and State Governments
- (d) Powers which are not include in Union, State, and Concurrent List.

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2013]

Expl:- Residuary powers are those which are related to the subjects not included in Union, State and Concurrent list.

31. Who was the first Indian president of Central Legislature-

- (a) Sacchidanand Sinha
- (b) G.V.Mavalankar
- (c) Vitthal Bhai Patel
- (d) Rajendra Prasad

Ans. (c) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2006]

Expl:- Vitthal Bhai Patel became the first Indian president of central legislature in 1925.

32. The main feature of Parliamentary form of government is-

- (a) Fix tenure of executive
- (b) Executive is responsible towards people
- (c) Executive is different from Legislature
- (d) Collective responsibility of council of Minister towards Parliament

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2010]

Expl:- The Council of ministers is collectively responsible towards the parliament in the parliamentary form of government.

33. In which government, legislature gets more importance than executive-

- (a) Parliamentary Government
- (b) Federal Government
- (c) Presidential Government
- (d) Right based Government

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam Tier I 2015]

Expl:- Legislature, Executive and Judiciary are three organs of governance. Legislature makes laws for the nation, Executive executes these laws and Judiciary provides justice under democratic system. Legislature has direct control over executive in parliamentary form of government.

34. Who was the first chairman of Lok Sabha in independence India-

- (a) Hukum Singh
- (b) Baliram bhagat
- (c) Ravi Rai
- (d) G.V.Mavalankar

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam 2006, SSC Matric Level Exam 2001, SSC Multi Tasking Exam 2011, SSC CGL Tier I Exam 2015]

Expl:- Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar was the first speaker of Lok Sabha in independence India. He was its speaker from 15 May 1952 to 27 February 1956.

35. According to Indian constitution, how many times the sessions of both houses of parliament is necessary to be organised in an year-

- (a) 4
- (b) 3

(c) 2

(d) 1

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam 2006]

Expl:- Generally there are three sessions of parliament every year- Budget session (February - May), Monsoon session (July-September) and winter session (November- December). While in Rajya Sabha budget session is divided in two sessions. Two sessions are necessary to be organized in an year at a gap of six months.

36. The maximum gap between two sessions of the parliament should not be more than-

- (a) 3 months
- (b) 6 months
- (c) 9 months
- (d) 12 months

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam 2008]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

37. The discussion on any matter of urgent public importance presented by any member of house is known as-

- (a) Adjournment motion
- (b) Confidence motion
- (c) Censure motion
- (d) None of these

Ans. (a)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2007]

Expl:- Adjournment motion is introduced in the parliament to draw attention of the house to a definite matter of urgent public importance and needs the support of 50 members to be admitted.

38. Which of the following is not related to parliament-

- (a) Closure
- (b) Adjournment
- (c) Censure
- (d) Suspension

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2011]

Expl:- Closure, Adjournment and Censure are terminologies used in parliament.

39. If the parliament has to appoint a committee for a specific task, it is known as-

- (a) Standing committee
- (b) Ad-hoc committee
- (c) Joint committee
- (d) Permanent committee

Ans. (b) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2012]

Expl:- The work done by the Parliament in modern times is not only varied in nature, but considerable in volume. The time at its disposal is limited. It cannot, therefore, give close consideration to all the legislative and other matters that come up before it. A good deal of its business is, therefore, transacted by what are called the Parliamentary Committees.

40. The council of Ministers does not include-

- (a) Cabinet Minister
- (b) State Minister
- (c) Cabinet secretary

(d) Minister without ministry

Ans. (c)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2008]

Expl:- Cabinet secretary is not part of the council of Ministers. According to Article 74(1) of the constitution, council of Ministers will assist president in his work. The Cabinet Secretary is a post and a rank in the Government of India. Cabinet Secretary is the top most executive official and senior-most civil servant in India. The Cabinet Secretary is the ex-officio head of the Civil Services Board, the Cabinet Secretariat, the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and head of all civil services under the rules of business of the Government of India.

41. Which of the followings are correct about "no-confidence motion" in parliament-

1. It is not mentioned in the constitution
 2. The gap between two no-confidence motion should be six months
 3. It should be supported by atleast 100 members of house
 4. It can only be presented in Lok Sabha
- (a) 2 and 4 (b) 1,2,3 and 4
(c) 1,2 and 3 (d) 1 and 4

Ans. (d)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2009]

Expl:- Article 75 of the constitution says that the council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. It means that the ministry stays in the office so long as it enjoys confidence of the majority of the members of the Lok Sabha. The motion needs the support of 50 members to be admitted.

42. Where can the no-confidence motion be presented against council of Ministers-

- (a) Only Rajya Sabha
(b) Only Lok Sabha
(c) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
(d) Assemblies of states

Ans. (b)

[SSC Data Entry Operator Exam 2008]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

43. By which bill, government presents a proposal for annual revenue collection-

- (a) Money bill (b) Finance bill
(c) Ordinance (d) None of these

Ans. (b)

[SSC Section Officer Exam 2007]

Expl:- Finance Bill is a secret bill introduced every year in Lok Sabha (Lower chamber of the Parliament) immediately after the presentation of the Union Budget, to give effect to the financial proposals of the Government of India for the immediately following financial year. Rule 219 of the Rules of Procedure of Lok Sabha defines a Finance Bill to also include a Bill that gives effect to supplementary (additional) financial proposals for any period.

The Finance Bill is presented at the time of presentation of the Annual Financial Statement before Parliament, in fulfillment of the requirement of Article 110(1)(a) of the Constitution, detailing the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of taxes proposed in the Budget. It is through the Finance Act that amendments are made to the various Acts like Income Tax Act 1961, Customs Act 1962 etc.

44. Indian parliament is capable of making any law for any state, if-

- (a) Emergency is enforced under Article 352
(b) Two or more states request for that
(c) President sends a message to the parliament
(d) A and B both

Ans. (d)

[SSC Section Officer Exam 2007]

Expl:- According to Article 250 of the constitution, Indian parliament can form any law for any state for the matters listed in state list. In the situation of emergency under Article 352 and request by states under Article 252, parliament can make any law.

45. Which of the schedule of constitution of India determines the allocation of seats in Rajya Sabha-

- (a) Third schedule (b) Fourth schedule
(c) Fifth schedule (d) Sixth schedule

Ans. (b) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2017]

Expl:- The fourth schedule of the constitution has provision regarding the allocation of seats in Rajya Sabha to the states and union territories.

Fourth Schedule (Articles 4(1) and 80(2)) - This details the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha (the upper house of Parliament) per State or Union Territory. ... Tenth Schedule (Articles 102(2) and 191(2))—"Anti-defection" provisions for Members of Parliament and Members of the State Legislatures.

46. In which house, the chairman of that house is not a member of house-

- (a) Lok Sabha
(b) Rajya Sabha
(c) Legislative Assembly
(d) Legislative Council

Ans. (b) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2017]

Expl:- The chairman of Rajya Sabha is not a member of Rajya Sabha. He is the presiding officer of Rajya Sabha under Article 89(1) of the constitution.

47. Which of the following statements is not correct-

- (a) Vice-president is the chairman of Rajya Sabha
(b) Vice-president of India acts as President at the time of a vacancy is occurred suddenly
(c) While acting as President, Vice-president does not perform the duties of the office of Rajya Sabha

- (d) When Vice-president acts as the President, the duties of Presidents are performed by a person nominated by president in consultation with Prime Minister.

Ans. (d) [SSC LDC Exam 2005]

Expl:- When Vice-president acts as the President, the duties of Presidents are performed by a person nominated by president in consultation with Prime Minister.

48. The most important feature of Indian parliament is-

- (a) It is the union legislature in India
(b) It includes the president
(c) It bicameral
(d) Its upper house never dissolves

Ans. (b) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2008]

Expl:- Article 79 in The Constitution Of India 1949 :- Constitution of Parliament, There shall be a Parliament for the Union which shall consist of the President and two Houses to be known respectively as the council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha).

49. The system of nomination of members of Rajya Sabha has been borrowed from the constitution-

- (a) United States of America
(b) Ireland
(c) South Africa
(d) France

Ans. (b) [SSC Multi Tasking Exam 2011]

Expl:- Indian constitution has borrowed the system of nomination of members of Rajya Sabha from Ireland. The president nominates 12 persons of different fields like art, literature, science and social service under article 80(3).

50. What is the total number of members for the main opposition party in parliament-

- (a) 1/3 of total members (b) 1/4 of total members
(c) 1/6 of total members (d) 1/10 of total members

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam 2005]

Expl:- The 1/10 of the total members is the total number which can give the title of main opposition party in parliament.

51. Which of the following motion is related to Union Budget-

- (a) Adjournment (b) Censure
(c) Cut motion (d) None of these

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2012]

Expl:- Cut motion is related to union budget. It can only be passed in Lok Sabha. Cut motion is a power given to the members of the Lok Sabha to oppose a demand in the Financial Bill discussed by the government. If a cut motion is adopted by Parliament and the government does not have the numbers, it is obliged to resign as per rules of the Lok Sabha.

52. How many times, the tenure of Lok Sabha was increased for 6 years-

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) Never

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam 2010]

Expl:- The time of Lok Sabha was increase for six years in 1975 during emergency, but as the six year time was over the Lok Sabha was dissolved.

53. The initial tenure of member of Rajya Sabha was 5 years, it was changed by 42nd amendment in-

- (a) 9 years (b) 7 years
(c) 6 years (d) 8 years

Ans. (c) [SSC Stenographer grade c and d Exam 2014]

Expl:- The tenure of member of Rajya Sabha is six years and the house can never be dissolved. its tenure was raised one years making it six years by 42nd amendment.

54. In India, no government expenditure can be made without approval of-

- (a) Parliament (b) Prime Minister
(c) President (d) Supreme court

Ans. (a) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2007]

Expl:- Article 114 in The Constitution Of India 1949 :- Appropriation Bills

- (1) As soon as may be after the grants under article 113 have been made by the House of the People, there shall be introduced a Bill to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of all moneys required to meet

- (a) the grants so made by the House of the People; and
(b) the expenditure charged on the Consolidated fund of India but not exceeding in any case the amount shown in the statement previously laid before Parliament

- (2) No amendment shall be proposed to any such Bill in either House of Parliament which will have the effect of varying the amount or altering the destination of any grant so made or of varying the amount of any expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India, and the decision of the person presiding as to whether an amendment is inadmissible under this clause shall be final

- (3) Subject to the provisions of articles 115 and 116, no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under appropriation made by law passed in accordance with the provisions of this article.

55. Most of the Articles of Indian constitution can be amended by-

- (a) All legislative assemblies
(b) Parliament only
(c) Parliament and states' assemblies jointly

(d) Approval of half of the states

Ans. (b) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2007]

Expl:- Parliament has the power to amend any law under Article 368 of Indian constitution.

56. Which Article gives the power to the parliament to make law on subjects of state list-

- (a) 115 (b) 183
(c) 221 (d) 249

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2012]

Expl:- Article 249 in The Constitution Of India 1949. :- Power of Parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List in the national interest

(1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, if the Council of States has declared by resolution supported by not less than two thirds of the members present and voting that it is necessary or expedient in national interest that Parliament should make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in the State List specified in the resolution, it shall be lawful for Parliament to make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India with respect to that matter while the resolution remains in force.

(2) A resolution passed under clause (1) shall remain in force for such period not exceeding one year as may be specified therein: Provided that, if and so often as a resolution approving the continuance in force of any such resolution is passed in the manner provided in clause (1), such resolution shall continue in force for a further period of one year from the date on which under this clause it would otherwise have ceased to be in force.

(3) A law made by Parliament which Parliament would not but for the passing of a resolution under clause (1) have been competent to make shall, to the extent of the incompetency, cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of six months after the resolution has ceased to be in force, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the expiration of the said period.

57. If parliament has to legislate with respect to a matter in the state list, the proposal for such is to be approved by-

- (a) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Legislature of Related State
(b) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha both
(c) Rajya Sabha
(d) Lok Sabha

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam 2015]

Expl:- Article 249 of the constitution says that parliament has the power to legislate any matter in state list in the national interest.

58. Who will be elected as the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha-

- (a) Any person who is eligible for member of Rajya Sabha

(b) Any member who is working as a member of Rajya Sabha

(c) Any member of the parliament

(d) A person nominated to Rajya Sabha by the president

Ans. (b) [SSC LDC Exam 2005]

Expl:- Article 89(2) in The Constitution Of India 1949:- The council of States shall, as soon as may be, choose a member of the council to be Deputy an thereof and, so often as the office of Deputy Chairman becomes vacant, the council shall choose another member to be Deputy chairman.

59. The maximum number of elected members of Lok Sabha can be-

- (a) 530 (b) 545
(c) 540 (d) 550

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam 2007]

Expl:- The maximum strength for the elected members of Lok Sabha is fixed 550 under Article 81. Out of this, 530 members are to be the representatives of the states, 20 members are to be the representatives of the Union Territories and 2 members are to be nominated by the President from the Anglo-Indian community.

60. Which of the following is the first woman speaker of Lok Sabha-

- (a) Meera kumar (b) Sonia Gandhi
(c) Sushma swaraj (d) Margret alva

Ans. (a) [SSC Stenographer grade c and d Exam 2014]

Expl:- Meera kumar was the first woman speaker of Lok Sabha. she was on her post from 4 June 2009 to 4 June 2014. Currently Sumitra Mahajan (second woman speaker of Lok Sabha) is the speaker of Lok Sabha.

61. Which house of the Indian parliament is a house elected by the people-

- (a) Rajya Sabha
(b) Lok sabha
(c) Lok sabha and Rajya Sabha both
(d) None of these

Ans. (b) [SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:- Indian parliament is consisted of President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The members of Lok Sabha are elected directly by the people.

62. How many times, a Non-money bill is discussed in every house of the parliament-

- (a) Two (b) Three
(c) Four (d) One

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO Exam 2007]

Expl:- A non-money bill is discussed thrice in both houses of the parliament, Starting from permission for proposal, its scrutiny and any amendment if needs.

Bills which exclusively contain provisions for imposition and abolition of taxes, for appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund, etc., are certified as Money Bills. Money Bills can be introduced only in Lok Sabha. Rajya Sabha cannot make amendments in a Money Bill passed by Lok Sabha and transmitted to it.

43. Surplus budget is presented during-
- (a) Famine
 - (b) Inflation
 - (c) Recession
 - (d) War time

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Tier 1 2015]

Expl:- Budget surplus is a phenomena that is opposite of budget deficit. It is an important tool of fiscal policy. A government runs a budget surplus when the economy is under inflationary pressure. A budget surplus means either an increase in income through increase in taxes or decrease in government expenditures or both.

64. In Indian parliamentary functioning, "Zero Hour" means-
- (a) Time before question hour
 - (b) First hour of the session
 - (c) Time immediately following question hour
 - (d) Acceptance of privilege motion

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2010, SSC Stenographer Exam 2011]

Expl:- The time following the question hour is known as Zero Hour. It starts at 12 noon so it is called Zero Hour. This procession was started in between 1960 and 1970.

65. Which of the following procession has been adopted from the world's parliamentary system-
- (a) Question hour
 - (b) Zero hour
 - (c) Oath
 - (d) Motion of thanks

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2011]

Expl:- The time immediately following the Question Hour has come to be known as "Zero Hour". It starts at around 12 noon (hence the name) and members can, with prior notice to the Speaker, raise issues of importance during this time.

66. A Member of parliament will be suspended from his membership, if he absents the house continuously for-
- (a) 45 days
 - (b) 60 days
 - (c) 90 days
 - (d) 365 days

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2011]

Expl:- Article 101(4) of the constitution says that a member of parliament will be suspended from his membership if he ceases to attend house for 60 days in a row.

67. Who decides the salary and allowances of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha-
- (a) President
 - (b) Pay Commission
 - (c) Cabinet
 - (d) Parliament

Ans. (d) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2006]

Expl:- Article 97 of the constitution says that Parliament has the power to fix the salary and allowances of Speaker of Lok Sabha and Deputy speaker.

68. Which of the following do not fall under legislative control-
- (a) Zero hour
 - (b) Adjournment motion
 - (c) Budget session
 - (d) Law amendment

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2010]

Expl:- The time followed by question hour is called Zero hour. No functions are performed during this period, so it is considered out of legislative control.

69. The persons, who can speak in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha being a member of Rajya Sabha, are-
- (a) Deputy chairman of Rajya Sabha
 - (b) Leader of Rajya Sabha
 - (c) Nominated members of Rajya Sabha
 - (d) The Ministers who are members in Rajya Sabha

Ans. (d) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2006]

Expl:- Every Minister and Attorney general of India has the power to address in both houses of the parliament.

70. Who is the custodian of consolidated fund of India-
- (a) Executive
 - (b) Judiciary
 - (c) Legislature
 - (d) Civil officers

Ans. (c) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2006]

Expl:- Every discussion is made on Consolidated fund of India in the legislature so legislature is the custodian of it. Any money cannot be withdrawn from the Consolidated fund of India without permission of the legislature.

71. In which year, "House of People" was named as Lok Sabha-
- (a) 1954
 - (b) 1964
 - (c) 1974
 - (d) 1984

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2010, SSC Stenographer Exam 2011]

Expl:- "House of people" was named as Lok Sabha on 14th May 1954. Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of the people chosen by direct election on the basis of the adult suffrage. The maximum strength of the House envisaged by the Constitution is 552, which is made up by election of upto 530 members to represent the States, upto 20 members to represent the Union Territories and not more than two members of the Anglo-Indian Community to be nominated by the Hon'ble President, if, in his/her opinion, that community is not adequately represented in the House. The total elective membership is distributed among the States in such a way that the ratio between the number of seats allotted to each State and the population of the State is, so far as practicable, the same for all States.

72. What is the gap period between first no-confidence motion and second no-confidence motion-

- (a) 12 months (b) 3 months
(c) 6 months (d) 9 months

Ans. (a) [SSC Stenographer Exam 2010]

Expl:- A no-confidence motion can be presented only once in a parliamentary session.

A motion of no confidence (alternatively vote of no confidence, no-confidence motion, or (unsuccessful) confidence motion) is a statement or vote that a person or persons in a position of responsibility (government, managerial, etc.) is no longer deemed fit to hold that position: perhaps because they are inadequate in ...

73. Parliament and Constitution are not made of -

- (a) Legal Justice (b) Political Justice
(c) Economic Justice (d) Social Justice

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2010, SSC Stenographer Exam 2011]

Expl:- The Indian democratic system was formed with an objective of providing its people social, economic and political justice. It clearly is depicted in the preamble of the constitution.

74. Which of the followings chronological sequence of prime minister of India is correct-

1. Indira Gandhi 2. Jawaharlal Nehru
3. Morarji Desai 4. Charan Singh
(a) 1,2,3,4 (b) 2,3,1,4
(c) 2,1,3,4 (d) 3,2,4,1

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2011]

Expl:- The correct chronological sequence of Prime Minister of India is-

Jawaharlal Nehru (1950-64), Indira Gandhi (1966-77; 1980-84), Morarji Desai (1977-79), Charan Singh (1979-80).

75. Which of the following Prime Minister did not take part in session of parliament during his stint-

- (a) A.B.Vajpayee (b) Chandrashekhar
(c) V.P.Singh (d) Charan Singh

Ans. (d) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2006]

Expl:- Chaudhri charan singh never took part in any session of the parliament during his stint from 28 July 1979 to 14 January 1980.

76. What is the quorum to transact the business of Lok Sabha-

- (a) 1/6 (b) 1/8
(c) 1/10 (d) 1/5

Ans. (c) [SSC Data Entry Operator Exam 2009]

Expl:- According to Article 100(3) of the constitution, Quorum is the minimum number of members required to be present in the house before it can transact any business. It is 1/10 of the members in each house including the presiding officer. It means it is 55 in Lok Sabha and 25 in Rajya Sabha.

76. An important feature of democracy, is to give importance to-

- (a) Executive (b) Judiciary
(c) Citizens (d) Civil society

Ans. (c) [SSC Stenographer Exam 2011]

Expl:- The foundation of democracy is its citizens. Thus democracy always give importance to the citizens. Citizens elect their government in a democracy.

77. Who said this "Parliamentary Democracy means one person and one vote"-

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) M.K.Gandhi
(c) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar (d) Sardar patel

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2012]

Expl:- The first thinker of India, Dr. Ambedkar, supporting the western system of democracy said that "Parliamentary democracy means one person and one vote."

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

1. Who chairs the meeting of Council of Ministers-

- (a) Prime Minister (b) President
(c) Cabinet Secretary (d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

Ans. (a) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2008]

Expl:- Prime Minister chairs the meeting of council of Minister because he is the chairman of Council of Minister.

2. What is the minimum age for the post of Prime Minister of India-

- (a) 18 (b) 21
(c) 25 (d) 35

Ans. (c) [SSC metric level Exam 2008]

Expl:- For being the Prime Minister, A person should be member of any house of parliament. The minimum age for Prime Minister post is 25.

3. Who is the chairman of planning commission-

- (a) President (b) Prime Minister
(c) Finance Minister (d) Vice-president

Ans. (b) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2011]

Expl:- Planning commission was established on 15 March 1950. Prime Minister is the chairman of planning commission. NITI AYOOG was established on 1 January 2015 replacing planning commission. Prime Minister is also chairman of NITI AYOOG.

The powers in India are vested in –

- Central Government
- State Government
- Central Government or State Government both
- Local Government

[SSC CGL Tier Exam 2011]

Ans. (a)
Expl:- The power in India are vested in Central Government. Under Article 248 Council of Ministers has the power to make law on subjects which are not mentioned in Union, State and Concurrent List.

In parliamentary democracy "he is the first among all". Who is he –

- President
- Prime Minister
- Leader of opposition
- Chairman of lower house

[SSC Data Entry Operator Exam 2009]

Ans. (b)
Expl:- Prime Minister is the first among all of his equals. Though he is elected by the parliamentarians of majority party, he can form his Council of Ministers. Prime Minister takes any decision consultation with his Council of Ministers. So Lord Balfour called Prime Minister "first in all".

Who said "Prime Minister is first in all" –

- Marley
- Hercourt
- Laski
- Lowell

[SSC CGL Tier 1 2014]

Ans. (a)
Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

Who gave the idea of "Cabinet Dictatorship" –

- Muir
- Lowell
- Marriot
- Laski

[SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2014]

Ans. (a)
Expl:- Ramsay Muir gave the idea of Cabinet Dictatorship. He thought that cabinet always is in a state of dictatorship due to majority.

Who speaks of cabinet system as the "Steering Wheel of Ship of State" –

- Lowell
- Muir
- Marriot
- Baghot

[SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2014]

Ans. (b)
Expl:- Ramsay Muir had called cabinet system as the Steering Wheel of Ship of state.

In India, Prime Minister can hold his post till, he has –

- Support of armed forces
- Confidence of Rajya Sabha
- Confidence of Lok Sabha

Rakesh Yadav Readers Publication

(d) Support of people

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam 2006]

Expl:- Prime Minister is the head of the Minister of Council and according to Article 75(3), Council of Ministers is collectively responsible towards the parliament.

10. What is the tenure of the Prime Minister of India –

- Tenure of Lok Sabha
- Tenure of president
- Till he has the majority support in Lok Sabha
- Five years

Ans. (c)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2009]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

11. Sarkariya Commission was set up to submit report on which of the following subjects –

- New pay scale of government employees
- Centre-State relation
- Ram Janambhumi-Babri Masjid dispute
- Kaveri dispute

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam 2010, SSC CGL Exam 2010]

Expl:- Sarkariya commission was set up in 1983 to submit report on Centre-State relation. It submitted its report in 1987.

12. Which of the following Prime Ministers was ousted by No-Confidence motion in parliament –

- Indira Gandhi
- Morarji desai
- V.P. Singh
- Chandrashekhar

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam 2007]

Expl:- V.P. Singh was ousted from his post by no- confidence motion in parliament.

13. By which of the following method, Prime Minister of India is selected –

- Election
- Appointment
- Nomination
- Selection

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam 2010]

Expl:- According to Article 75(1), the Prime Minister is appointed by the President and other Ministers are also appointed by the President.

14. Who was the first deputy Prime Minister of India –

- Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- Jawaharlal Nehru
- Guljari Lal Nanda

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015]

Expl:- Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India. He held the post from 15 August 1947 to 15 December 1950.

15. Which of the following tax in India is wholly governed by central government-

- (a) Property Tax
- (b) Sales Tax
- (c) Tax on Rail Fare and Freight
- (d) Corporate Tax

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam 2005]

Expl:- Corporate tax is wholly governed by the central government.

16. The pension of the judge of High Court is charged on-

- (a) Public account of State
- (b) Consolidated Fund of India
- (c) Public Accounts of India
- (d) Consolidated Fund of State

Ans. (b) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015]

Expl:- According to Article 112(3), the following articles are charged on consolidated fund of India- salary and allowances of President, Chairman of Rajya Sabha and Speaker of Lok Sabha, Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha and Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts, pension of retired judges of Supreme Court and High Courts, CAG.

17. Who are included in National Development Council-

- (a) All members of central cabinet
- (b) Chief Minister of all states
- (c) All members of cabinet of states and centre
- (d) Members of estimates committee

Ans. (b) [SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:- National Development Council was set up in 1952. Prime Minister is the chairman of NDC and members of Planning Commission and Chief Ministers of States are its members.

18. Who is the chairman of National Integration Council-

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Finance Minister
- (c) Home Minister
- (d) President of India

Ans. (a) [SSC Multi Tasking Exam 2011]

Expl:- NIC was set up in 1961 by Jawaharlal Nehru to fight against Racism, Communalism and Regionalism. The Prime Minister is the Chairman of NIC.

JUDICIARY

1. A federal court was established in colonial India under the act of _____

- (a) 1919
- (b) 1935
- (c) 1892
- (d) 1909

Ans. (b) [SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2014]

Expl:- Establishment of a federal court was provision in the government of India act of 1935. With due course, it was set up in Delhi in 1937.

2. The name of the chief justice of India is-

- (a) Soli sorabji
- (b) S.H.Kapadia
- (c) K.G.Balakrishnan
- (d) T.S.Thakur

Ans. (d) [SSC Stenographer Exam, 2010]

Expl:- T.S.Thakur is the 43rd chief justice of India. He sat on his post on 3 December 2015.

3. Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court of India-

- (a) President
- (b) Chief Justice
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) Council of Ministers

Ans. (a) [SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2014]

Expl:- According to Article 124(2), the president appoints the judges of Supreme Court and High Court of States.

4. Which of the following had been adorned the post of Chief Justice of India and Speaker of Lok Sabha-

- (a) M.Hidayatullah
- (b) K.S.Hegde
- (c) Subba Rao
- (d) P.N.Bhagwati

Ans. (b) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2001]

Expl:- K.S. Hegde was the chief justice of India from 1967-1973 and the speaker of Lok Sabha from 21 July 1977 to 21 January 1980.

5. Who was the first woman chief justice of the supreme court-

- (a) Sujata Manohar
- (b) Ruma Pal
- (c) M.S.Fathima Beevi
- (d) None of these

Ans. (c) [SSC Stenographer grade d Exam 2005]

Expl:- Fathima Beevi was the first woman chief justice of supreme court, to be appointed in 1989.

6. The principal bench of High Court of Madhya Pradesh is located in-

- (a) Bhopal
- (b) Jabalpur
- (c) Gwalior
- (d) Indore

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2012]

Expl:- The main bench of High Court of Madhya Pradesh is located in Jabalpur. It has two other benches in Gwalior and Indore.

7. What is the retirement age of the judge of Supreme Court-

- (a) 60 years
- (b) 62 years
- (c) 64 years
- (d) 65 years

Ans. (d) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2000, 01, 02, SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2011, SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2011, SSC Matric Level Exam 2008, SSC CPO Exam 2015, SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015]

Expt:- In Article 124(2), The Constitution Of India 1949:- Every Judge of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with such of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts in the States as the President may deem necessary for the purpose and shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty five years: Provided that in the case of appointment of a Judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of India shall always be consulted.

(a) a Judge may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office;

(b) a Judge may be removed from his office in the manner provided in clause (4)

11. Which of the following writs can be issued only against a government official-

- (a) Habeas corpus (b) Mandamus
(c) Prohibition (d) Certiorari

Ans. (b) [SSC Stenographer Exam 2011]

Expt:- Mandamus ("We command") is a judicial remedy in the form of an order from a superior court, [1] to any government subordinate court, corporation, or public authority—to do (or forbear from doing) some specific act which that body is obliged under law to do (or refrain from doing)—and which is in the nature of public duty, and in certain cases one of a statutory duty. It cannot be issued to compel an authority to do something against statutory provision. For example, it cannot be used to force a lower court to reject or authorize applications that have been made, but if the court refuses to rule one way or the other then a mandamus can be used to order the court to rule on the applications.

12. The interpreter of Indian constitution is-

- (a) Central cabinet (b) President
(c) High court (d) Supreme court

Ans. (d) [SSC F.C.I. Exam 2012]

Expt:- Article 132, 133, and 228 gives the power to supreme court to interpret the constitution of India.

12. Who interprets the constitution-

- (a) Legislature (b) Executive
(c) Judiciary (d) President

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015]

Expt:- The judiciary (also known as the judicial system or court system) is the system of courts that interprets and applies the law in the name of the state. The judiciary also provides a mechanism for the resolution of disputes.

13. Who is the custodian of Indian constitution-

- (a) President of India

- (b) Chief Justice of India
(c) Prime Minister of India
(d) Chairman of Rajya Sabha

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2013]

Expt:- Indian Supreme Court is the custodian of Indian constitution. But it is not mentioned in the options So, Chief Justice of India can be said as the custodian of Indian constitution.

14. The power of mitigation of dispute between centre and state falls in _____ of the supreme court of India-

- (a) Original jurisdiction
(b) Constitutional jurisdiction
(c) Consulting jurisdiction
(d) Appellate jurisdiction

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015]

Expt:- According to Article 131, it is the original Jurisdiction of Supreme Court to mitigate any dispute in between centre and state.

15. The salary and allowances of judges of Supreme Court are charged on-

- (a) Reserve Bank of India
(b) Contingency Fund of India
(c) Consolidated Fund of India
(d) Finance Commission

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam 2015]

Expt:- Article 125 says that salary, pension and allowances of judges of Supreme Court will be charged on consolidated fund of India.

16. Which of the following is not an eligibility of the judge of supreme court in India-

- (a) Citizen of India
(b) Age should be 35 years
(c) Should have practiced at least 10 years in any High court
(d) Should be a jurist

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO Exam 2010]

Expt:- Article 124 (3) says that a judge of Supreme Court should be the citizen of India with experience of 10 years as an advocate of High court or 5 years experience as a judge of high court and a jurist.

17. What should be the experience of advocacy in any High Court for being a judge of Supreme court-

- (a) 10 years (b) 5 years
(c) 15 years (d) 20 years

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015, SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2015]

18. The retired judges of Supreme court are restricted to practice advocacy in-

- (a) Any court except Supreme Court
- (b) Any court of India
- (c) Any court below High Court
- (d) Any civil Court

Ans. (b) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2006]

Expl:- Article 124(7) dictates that retired judges of supreme court can not practice in any court of India.

19. How many judges are in Supreme Court-

- (a) 25
- (b) 26
- (c) 30
- (d) 31

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2014]

Expl:- Currently, there are 30 judges and 1 Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India. According to Article 124 there was arrangement for 1 chief justice and 7 other judges but as per the provision of 1986, the strength of judges was fixed with 1 chief justice and 25 other judges. In 2009 the number of judges was increased to 30.

20. How many judges can be placed in Supreme Court along with chief justice-

- (a) 28
- (b) 25
- (c) 26
- (d) 21

Ans. (b) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2008]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

21. Who can displace the Judge of High Court-

- (a) President on a proposal passed by majority in parliament
- (b) President
- (c) Chief Minister in consultation with Governor
- (d) President in consultation with Chief Justice of India

Ans. (a) [SSC Multi Tasking Exam 2013]

Expl:- A judge of High Court can not be displaced from his post until he is found of proven misconduct or incapability on a proposal passed by majority in parliament. The proposal should be passed by 2/3 majority.

22. The retired judge of High Court is not permitted to practice as a lawyer in-

- (a) Supreme Court
- (b) Any court in India
- (c) High Courts
- (d) The High Court where he retired from

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Tier I Exam 2012]

Expl:- According to Article 220 of Indian constitution, a person who retires from the post of judge of High Court can practice as a lawyer in any other High Court and Supreme Court.

23. Who has the power to decide on an election petition for any state-

- (a) Parliament
- (b) Supreme Court
- (c) High Court
- (d) Election Commission

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2014]

Expl:- According to Article 327, supreme court has the power to decide on election petition for any state under representation of public act.

24. What is the main function of judiciary-

- (a) To make law
- (b) Execution of law
- (c) Adjudication of law
- (d) To apply law

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam 2006]

Expl:- The main-function of judiciary is adjudication of law.

25. The law framed by Judiciary is called-

- (a) Ordinary law
- (b) Case law
- (c) Rule of law
- (d) Administrative law

Ans. (b) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2007]

Expl:- Case law is the set of existing rulings which made new interpretations of law and, therefore, can be cited as precedents. In some countries, such as the United States, the term is exclusively used for judicial decisions of selected appellate courts, courts of first instance, and other bodies discharging judicial functions. In other countries, such as most European countries, the term is applied to any set of rulings on law which is guided by previous rulings, for example, patent office case law.

26. Which of the following High Court declared 1st the "Shutdown" is Unconstitutional-

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Odhisha

Ans. (c) [SSC Multi Tasking Exam 2011]

Expl:- Firstly in 1997 kerala high court declared shutdown as unconstitutional in matter of Bharat kumar K. Palicha vs. State of Kerala.

27. In which of the following matter, the Supreme Court uphold the importance of fundamental rights over directive principles of state policy-

- (a) Golaknath case
- (b) Keshavanand bharti case
- (c) Minarva mills case
- (d) All of these

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam 2007]

Expl:- In Golaknath vs. State of Punjab (1967) case, the supreme court ranked the Fundamental Rights About Directive Principles of State Policy.

28. Who is the custodian of fundamental rights-

- (a) Legislature
- (b) Executive

- (c) Political parties (d) Judiciary

[SSC CGL Exam 2010]

Ans. (d)

Expl:- Judiciary is the custodian of fundamental rights. The judiciary (also known as the judicial system or court system) is the system of courts that interprets and applies the law in the name of the state. The judiciary also provides a mechanism for the resolution of disputes.

29. An appeal can be moved in High Court if the session court has verdicted the punishment of-

- (a) More than 1 year (b) 2 years
(c) 6 years (d) 7 years

[SSC CPO Exam 2006]

Ans. (d)

Expl:- In Section 374(2), The Code Of Criminal Procedure, 1973. :- Any person convicted on a trial held by a Sessions Judge or an Additional Sessions Judge or on a trial held by any other Court in which a sentence of imprisonment for more than seven years has been passed against him or against any other person convicted at the same trial, may appeal to the High Court.

30. Who President on recommendations made by both houses of parliament can oust the judges of high court before completion of their tenure on the basis of misconduct or incapability-

- (a) Chief justice of India
(b) Chief justice of high court
(c) President on recommendations made by both houses of parliament
(d) Special majority in both houses of parliament

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2012]

31. What is the meaning of "Judicial Review" of supreme court-

- (a) Review of its own verdict
(b) Review of the functioning of judiciary in country
(c) Review of constitutional validity of laws
(d) Timely review of constitution

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam 2005]

Expl:- The meaning of "Judicial Review" of supreme court is review of constitutional validity of laws in country. According to Article 137 of constitution, Supreme Court has power to review its own verdict.

32. The Supreme Court of India has-

- (a) Original Jurisdiction
(b) Consultative Jurisdiction
(c) Appellate and consultative jurisdiction
(d) Original, Appellate and Consultative Jurisdiction

Ans. (d) [SSC Section Officer Exam 2007]

Expl:- The Supreme court of India has the original (Article 131), Appellate (132) and Consultative (143) jurisdiction. It has the power to mitigate any dispute between centre and state.

33. "Judicial Review" in Indian constitution is based on-

- (a) On the rule of law
(b) Due process of law
(c) On the procedure established by law
(d) On former decisions and conventions

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2011]

Expl:- The Judicial Review in Indian constitution is based on the procedure established by law. Under Article 137 and 145 supreme court has the power to review its own decisions or commands.

34. Which is the last appellate court-

- (a) High court (b) District court
(c) Civil court (d) Supreme court

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015]

Expl:- Article 132 in The Constitution Of India 1949 :- Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in appeals from High Courts in certain cases (1) An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgment, decree or final order of a High Court in the territory of India, whether in a civil, criminal or other proceeding, if the High Court certifies under Article 134A that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution (2) Omitted (3) Where such a certificate is given, any party in the case may appeal to the Supreme Court on the ground that any such question as aforesaid has been wrongly decided Explanation For the purposes of this article, the expression final order includes an order declaring an issue which, if decided in favour of the appellant, would be sufficient for the final disposal of the case.

35. Under which of the following Article of Indian constitution, the verdict of central administrative tribunal can be challenged in Supreme Court-

- (a) 323 A (b) 329
(c) 343 C (d) 343 K

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2013]

Expl:- Article 323-A of the constitution provides for the establishment of administrative tribunals by a parliament law for the adjudication or trial of disputes and complaints relating to the recruitment and conditions of service of government servants under the central government and the state government including the employee of any local or other authority within the territory of India or under the control of the government of India or of a corporation owned or controlled by the government.

36. Match the followings-

Union Territory	Jurisdiction (High Court)
A. Puducherry	1. Kerala
B. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2. Mumbai
C. Lakshadweep	3. Madras
D. Daman and Diu	4. Calcutta

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	4	1	2
(b)	1	3	4	2
(c)	1	2	3	4
(d)	1	4	3	2

Ans. (a) [SSC Tax Assist. Exam 2009]

Expl:-

Puducherry – Madras
Andaman & Nicobar Islands – Calcutta
Lakshadweep – Kerala
Daman & Div – Mumbai

37. Who appoints the judges of district courts-

- (a) Governor (b) Chief Minister
(c) Law Minister (d) President

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2013]

Expl:- According to Article 233 (1), the governor of a state, in consultation with the high court, appoints the judges of district courts.

38. The National green tribunal looks after the cases related with-

- (a) Criminal Cases
(b) Cases related to conservation and security of historical sites
(c) Civil Cases
(d) Environment and Forest Conservation

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015]

Expl:- N.G.T. looks after the matter related with environment and forest conservation while criminal matters by criminal courts and civil matters by civil courts.

CONSTITUTIONAL BODIES

1. Who appoints the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-

- (a) Prime Minister (b) President
(c) Finance Minister (d) Lok Sabha

Ans. (b) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2013]

Expl:- Article 148 in The Constitution Of India 1949. :- Comptroller and Auditor General of India

- (1) There shall be a Comptroller and Auditor General of India who shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal and shall only be removed from office in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court
(2) Every person appointed to be the Comptroller and Auditor General of India shall, before he enters upon his office, make and subscribe before the President, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule

(3) The salary and other conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor General shall be such as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until they are so determined, shall be as specified in the Second Schedule: Provided that neither the salary of a Comptroller and Auditor General nor his rights in respect of leave of absence, pension or age of retirement shall be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment

(4) The Comptroller and Auditor General shall not be eligible for further office either under the Government of India or under the Government of any State after he has ceased to hold his office

(5) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and of any law made by Parliament, the conditions of service of persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department and the administrative powers of the Comptroller and Auditor General shall be such as may be prescribed by rules made by the President after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General

(6) The Administrative expenses of the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, including all salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of persons serving in that office, shall be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India.

2. What is the term of the appointment of Comptroller and Auditor General of India-

- (a) 6 years
(b) Up to the age of 65 years
(c) 6 years or up to the age of 65 years whichever is earlier
(d) Up to the age of 64 years

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam 2005]

Expl:- The CAG holds office for a period of six years or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

3. The term of Comptroller and Auditor General of India is-

- (a) 3 years (b) 4 years
(c) 5 years (d) 6 years

Ans. (d) [SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2011]

4. For whom, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India works as a friend, philosopher, and guide-

- (a) Public Accounts Committee
(b) Estimates Committee
(c) Finance Ministry
(d) Committee on Public Undertakings

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2014]

Expl:- CAG of India acts as a friend, philosopher and guide for public accounts committee. CAG takes part in meeting of PAC and assists it.

5. Who is the Supreme Civil Officer of Central Government-
- Attorney General
 - Cabinet Secretary
 - Home secretary
 - Principle Secretary of Prime Minister

Ans. (b) [SSC Section Off. Exam 2006]

Expl:- The Cabinet Secretary is the ex-officio head of the Civil Services Board, the Cabinet Secretariat, the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and head of all civil services under the rules of business of the Government of India. The Cabinet Secretary is under the direct charge of the Prime Minister.

6. Which is the supreme body in the country to approve five year plans-
- Planning commission
 - Cabinet
 - Parliament
 - National development council

Ans. (d) [SSC Section Officer Exam 2006]

Expl:- The national development council was established in August 1952 by an Executive Resolution of the Government of India on the recommendation of the first five year (draft outline).

7. Who appoints the attorney general of India-
- Chief Justice of India
 - Parliament
 - Law Minister
 - President

Ans. (d) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2008]

Expl:- According to Article 76(1) of the constitution, president appoints a person, eligible for the post of judge of supreme court, as attorney general of India.

8. The Attorney General of India has the power to appear in-
- Supreme court
 - Any high court
 - Any session court
 - Any court in India

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2013]

Expl:- The Attorney General is appointed by the president under the provisions of Article 76 of the constitution. As per the provisions of Article 76(3), the Attorney General has the power to appear in any court in India.

9. Who can be invited to the parliament for any suggestion or advice-
- Attorney General of India

- Chief Justice of India
- Chief Election Commissioner of India
- Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Ans. (a) [SSC Section Off. Exam 2006]

Expl:- As per the provisions of Article 88, AG has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both the houses of the parliament.

10. Which of the following body was not set up by constitutional provisions-
- Finance commission
 - Planning commission
 - Union public service commission
 - Election commission

Ans. (b) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2007]

Expl:- Planning commission was not set up by constitutional provisions. It was set up on 15 March 1950. It was a non-constitutional body and supreme organ of planning for social and economic development. It is replaced by NITI Ayog in 2015.

11. Planning commission of India was-
- A constitutional body
 - A Free and Autonomous Body
 - A Statutory Body
 - A Non-Constitutional Body

Ans. (d) [SSC SO, 2006]

Expl:- Planning commission was not set up by constitutional provisions. It was set up on 15 March 1950. It was a non-constitutional body and supreme organ of planning for Social and Economic development. It is replaced by NITI Ayog in 2015.

12. When was the planning commission set up-
- 1950
 - 1951
 - 1952
 - 1949

Ans. (a) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2008, SSC CGL Tier I Exam 2013]

Expl:- Planning commission was not set up by constitutional provisions. It was set up on 15 March 1950. It was a non-constitutional body and supreme organ of planning for social and economic development. It is replaced by NITI Ayog in 2015.

13. Which of the following is a non-constitutional body-
- Finance Commission
 - Planning Commission
 - Union Public Service Commission
 - Election Commission

Ans. (b) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2006,09, SSC CGL Tier I Exam 2010]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

14. The term of members of Union Public Service Commission is-

- (a) 3 years or up to the age of 58
- (b) 5 years or up to the age of 60
- (c) 6 years or up to the age of 65
- (d) 6 years

Ans. (c) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2007]

Expl:- As per the provisions of article 316, the term of members of UPSC is 6 years or up to the age of 65 years.

15. Which of the following is a feature of civil services India-

- (a) Neutrality and un biasedness
- (b) Temporary political executive relations
- (c) Partiality
- (d) All of these

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015]

Expl:- Indian civil services are neutral and impartial in nature.

16. Any member of union public service commission can be removed by-

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- (d) Chairman of UPSC

Ans. (a) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2006]

Expl:- As per the Article 317, president can remove the chairman or members of UPSC from the office if he is adjudged an insolvent, engaged in any paid employment outside his office and unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body.

17. Bureaucracy performs-

- (a) Only Administrative Acts
- (b) Only Judicial Acts
- (c) Only Legislative Acts
- (d) Administrative, Quasi - Judicial and Quasi -Legislative acts

Ans. (d) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2006]

Expl:- A bureaucracy is an organization made up of many departments and divisions that are administered by lots of people. It performs political executive's functions. It is assigned of Quasi-Judicial and Quasi-Legislative acts due to growing complexities.

18. How can a new all India service be introduced-

- (a) By doing Amendment in the Constitution
- (b) By Legislative Command
- (c) By passing a Resolution under Article 312

(d) By Law

Ans. (c)

[SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2011]

Expl:- Any resolution for a new all India service can only be staged in Rajya Sabha first under the provisions of Article 312 of the constitution.

19. Union public service commission _____ employees of all India services-

- (a) Suspends
- (b) Elects
- (c) Selects
- (d) Appoints

Ans. (c)

[SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2013]

Expl:- UPSC selects all the personnels of all India services. It do not have the power to appoint or suspends the personnels of all India services.

20. Which of the following is not all India services-

- (a) Indian administrative service
- (b) Indian police service
- (c) Indian foreign service
- (d) Indian forest service

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam 2010, SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2013]

Expl:- All three All India Services were constituted by All India Services Act 1951. Indian foreign service is not categorized as an all India service.

21. Which of the following committee had recommended a report for forming the institution of Lokpal and Lokayukta-

- (a) First Administrative Reform Commission
- (b) Gorwala Report
- (c) Ashok Mehta Committee
- (d) The Appleby Report

Ans. (a)

[SSC CPO Exam 2015]

Expl:- The report of first administrative reform commission had recommended the formation of Lokpal and Lokayukta.

22. Which of the following civil services are categorized in Indian constitution -

- (a) Administrative, Police and Foreign Services
- (b) Administrative, Police and Forest
- (c) All India Service, Centre and State Services
- (d) Administrative, Police and Railways Services

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Tier I Exam 2015]

ELECTION

1. On which principle, the General Indian Election is based on-

- (a) Proportional Representation
- (b) Regional Representation

- (c) Executive Representation
(d) General Representation

[SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2013]

Ans. (b)
Expl:- According to Article 325 provides for the general electoral role for every territorial constituency for election to the Parliament and the State Legislatures.

2. Under which of the following article The Election Commission was established-

- (a) Article 355 (b) Article 256
(c) Article 324 (d) Article 320

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Exam 2014]

Expl:- Article 324 provide the power of superintendence, direction and control of elections parliament, State Legislatures the office of President and the that of Vice-President of India shall be vested in the Election Commission.

3. Which of the following article is related to Election commission-

- (a) Article 356 (b) Article 360
(c) Article 324 (d) Article 352

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Exam 2015]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

4. Which method is used for the election of member of Lok sabha-

- (a) Communal Representation
(b) Functional Representation
(c) Proportional Representation
(d) Territorial Representation

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam 2012]

Expl:- The election for members of Lok Sabha is done with Territorial Representation.

5. Which of the following is the feature for single member constituency system-

- (a) It is beneficial for the members
(b) Members cannot create chaos
(c) Stable majority is achieved in the legislature
(d) Candidates have to reduce their expenditures

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2014]

Expl:- Single member constituency is a constituency where only one candidate represent/stands the election so there is a stable majority in the legislature.

6. In which year, the Anti-Defection Law was passed by Indian parliament-

- (a) 1984 (b) 1985
(c) 1986 (d) 1988

Ans. (b) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Exam 2012]

Expl:- Constitution 52nd Amendment Act, 1985 provided provisions related to anti-defection in India. In this amendment, articles 101, 102, 190 and 191 were changed. It laid down the process by which legislators may be disqualified on grounds of defection and inserted schedule 10.

7. What is the meaning of 'Right to Vote'-

- (a) To pass such laws which can punish people
(b) Right to vote to elect a representative in election
(c) Right to vote rich
(d) Right to vote poor only

Ans. (b) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Exam 2012]

Expl:- Right to vote means to vote for democratic governance system. The age to vote in elections was 21 years in India, but after 61st amendment it was reduced to 18 (enforced on 29 March 1989) under article 326.

8. Which amendment had reduced the age of voting to 18 years from 21 years-

- (a) 61st amendment (b) 64th amendment
(c) 63rd amendment (d) 60th amendment

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Exam 2015, SSC Matric Level Exam 2008, SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2012, SSC Stenographer grade D Exam 2005]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

10. Franchise is a-

- (a) Process for election of candidates
(b) Process to figure a constituency for a candidate to be elected
(c) Universal adult suffrage
(d) A method in which a voter exercises his 'Right to vote'

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- See the explanation of the above Question

11. Which of the following provides a representative government-

- (a) Presidential form of Government
(b) Indirect Democracy
(c) Direct Democracy
(d) Democracy

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2014]

Expl:- Indirect democracy provides representative government. People elects the representatives to take decisions in the government. These representatives are elected for a fix period of time.

12. The Lok sabha elected in 2004 is-

- (a) 12th Lok Sabha (b) 13th Lok Sabha
(c) 14th Lok Sabha (d) 11th Lok Sabha

Ans. (c)

[SSC Section Officer Exam 2006]

Expl:- 14th Lok Sabha came into power in 2004 and 15th was elected in 2009 and was terminated in 2014. The 16th Lok Sabha was elected on 24 May 2014.

13. The limit of expenditure in Legislative Constituencies, has been raised in February 2011 to-

- (a) 16 lakh (b) 18 lakh
(c) 20 lakh (d) 25 lakh

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Tier I Exam 2011]

Expl:- The Limit of Expenditure in election has been raised to 6 lakh for legislative assemblies while 70 lakh for Lok Sabha Constituencies in 2014.

14. The National political party is one which has attained 6% of total vote in-

- (a) Two or more states
(b) Capital
(c) Four or more states
(d) All states

Ans. (c)

[SSC section off Exam 2007]

Expl:- The party is recognized as a National party if it secures six percent of valid votes polled in four or more states at a General election to the Lok Sabha or to the Legislative Assembly and in addition, it wins four seats in the Lok Sabha from any state or states.

15. How many percent votes should a party get to registered as a national party-

- (a) 1% (b) 3%
(c) 6% (d) 7%

Ans. (c)

[SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2011]

Expl:- See the explanation of the above Question

16. The money of candidates for Lok Sabha and Legislative assembly is forfeited-

- (a) When he loses the election
(b) When he could not secure 1/4 votes
(c) When he could not secure 1/5 votes
(d) When he could not secure 1/6 votes

Ans. (d)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2007]

Expl:- If a candidate could not secure 1/6 votes in election of Lok Sabha or legislative assembly, he will be forfeited.

17. The 'Right to Vote' in elections of the parliament is a-

- (a) Fundamental Right (b) Constitutional Right
(c) Legal Right (d) Natural Right

Ans. (c)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2006]

Expl:- Right to vote is a legal right. It is a universal adult suffrage.

18. Which political party gave two Prime Minister in two years-

- (a) Bhartiya Janta Party
(b) Janta Party
(c) Janta Dal
(d) Samajwadi Janta Party

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam 2008]

Expl:- In 11th Lok Sabha, H.D. Devegauda (1 June 1996 to 21 April 1997) and Indra Kumar Gujral (21 April 1997 to 19 March 1998) became the Prime Minister.

19. Which registered political party gained the most number of seats in the General Election of Oct.-Nov., 2005 in Bihar-

- (a) Congress
(b) Rashtriya Janta Dal
(c) Lok Janshakti Party
(d) Bhartiya Janta Party

Ans. (d)

[SSC Matric Level Exam 2006]

Expl:- In General elections of 2005 of Bihar, BJP got 55 seats while JD(U) got 88 seats.

20. Which of the following parliamentary constituency is the largest in terms of area-

- (a) Barmer (Rajasthan)
(b) Arunachal West (Arunachal Pradesh)
(c) Laddakh (Jammu and Kashmir)
(d) Uttaranchal East (Uttaranchal)

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam 2007, SSC section off Exam 2007]

Expl:- Laddakh is the largest parliamentary constituency in area while Lakshadweep is the smallest constituency.

21. Who was the founder of Dravida Kajahagam-

- (a) Periyar E.V. Ramaswamy Naikar
(b) Acharya Vinobha Bhave
(c) C. Rajgopalachari
(d) Mahatma Gandhi

Ans. (a)

[SSC Combined Higher Secondary Exam 2011]

Expl:- Dravida kajahagam was founded by Periyar E.V. Ramaswamy Naikar.

22. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India-

- (a) K.V.K. Sundaram
(b) Sukumar sen
(c) G.V. Mavalankar
(d) T. Swaminathan

Ans. (b)

[SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2011, 2013]

Expl:- Sukumar sen was the first chief election commissioner of India. His term was from 21 March 1950 to 19 December 1958. Currently, Dr. Nasim Zaidi is the chief election commissioner of India.

23. Constitutional Majestic means-

- (a) Constitution defined by the king
- (b) drafting of constitution by the king
- (c) Election of king by the people
- (d) Use of power by king under the ambit of constitution

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2015]

Expl:- Constitutional majestic means with a government in which the king is the head of the State Constitutionally.

24. The first Election Commissioner of India was-

- (a) S.P.Sen Verma
- (b) Dr.Nagendra singh
- (c) K.V.K.Sundaram
- (d) Dr. Sukumar sen

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Exam 2010]

Expl:- See the explanation of Question No. 22.

25. Who was the second chief election commissioner of India-

- (a) Sukumar sen
- (b) S.P.Sen Verma
- (c) K.V.K.Sundaram
- (d) T.Swaminathan

Ans. (c) [SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2013]

Expl:- K.V.K.Sundaram was the second chief election commissioner of India. His term was from 1958 to 1967.

26. Who hold the post of Chief Election Commissioner after the retirement of N.Gopalswami-

- (a) V.S.Sampat
- (b) S.Y.Kureshi
- (c) Naveen Chawala
- (d) M.S.Gil

Ans. (c) [SSC Data Entry Operator Exam 2009]

Expl:- Naveen Chawala (21 April 2009 to 29 July 2010) hold the post of CEC following the retirement of N.Gopalswami (20 April 2009).

27. Match the following and answer the correct option-

List 1

List 2

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Member of Lok Sabha | 1. elected by Electoral College |
| B. President | 2. nominated by the Parliament |
| C. Vice-President | 3. nominated by the Lok Sabha |
| D. Speaker | 4. elected by adult suffrage |

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (c) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

Ans. (d)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2008]

Expl:-

List 1

List 2

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Member of Lok Sabha | 1. elected by adult suffrage |
| B. President | 2. elected by Electoral College |
| C. Vice-President | 3. nominated by the Parliament |
| D. Speaker | 4. nominated by the Lok Sabha |

28. The model code of conduct, issued by the Election Commission of India for conduct of political parties and candidates during elections, is-

- (a) A command by the Supreme Court of India
- (b) Agreement between all registered political parties
- (c) Stipulated in Constitution
- (d) Specified in the representation of the people act 1951

Ans. (d)

[SSC CPO Exam 2012]

Expl:- Election Commission of India's Model Code of Conduct is a set of guidelines issued by the Election Commission of India for conduct of political parties and candidates during elections mainly with respect of speech, polling day, polling booths, election manifestos, processions and general conduct.

29. Which of the following does not fall in the jurisdiction of Election Commission-

- (a) Election of prime minister of India
- (b) Election of the President
- (c) Recognition to political parties
- (d) Allocation of signs to political parties

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2011]

Expl:- See the explanation of the above Question

STATE

1. The Chief Minister is appointed by-

- (a) Governor
- (b) President
- (c) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- (d) Chief Justice of High Court

Ans. (a) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2008, SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2011]

Expl:- Article 164(1) say that Chief Minister of a State is appointed by the Governor of that State and other Ministers are also appointed by the Governor in consultation with the Chief Minister.

2. Governor is sworn by –

- (a) Chief Justice of High Court
- (b) President
- (c) Speaker of assembly
- (d) Chief Justice of India

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015]

Expl:- Article 159 says that the governor takes the oath by the Chief Justice of High Court. Article 159 in The Constitution Of India 1949:- Oath or affirmation by Governor Every Governor and every person discharging the functions of the Governor shall, before entering upon his office, make and subscribe in the presence of the chief Justice of the High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to the State, or, in his absence, the senior most Judge of that court available, an oath or affirmation in the following form, that is to say swear in the name of God I, A B, do that I solemnly affirm will faithfully execute the office of Governor (or discharge the functions of the Governor) of (name of the State) and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law and that I will devote myself to the service and well being of the people of (name of the State).

3. Who served for the longest period of time as the chief Minister of a state-

- (a) Pratap Singh Kairon
- (b) Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
- (c) Jyoti Basu
- (d) Devi Lal

Ans. (c) [SSC Stenographer grade c and d Exam 2014]

Expl:- Jyoti basu (June 1977 to November 2000) served for the longest period of time as the Chief Minister of Bengal.

4. Who uses the real Executionary Powers of State-

- (a) Chief Minister
- (b) Council of Minister
- (c) Governor
- (d) Chief Justice of High Court

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2012]

Expl:- Governor is the Constitutional head of a state, but the real head is the chief Minister (article 163) because all the powers are vested in his hands.

5. Which of the following article of Indian constitution define the function of the Chief Minister-

- (a) Article 166
- (b) Article 163
- (c) Article 167
- (d) Article 164

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam 2015]

Expl:- Article 167 in the Constitution of India 1949 dictates the duties of Chief Minister as respects the furnishing of information to Governor, etc. It shall be the duty of the Chief Minister of each State (a) to communicate to the Governor of the State all decisions of the council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation; (b) to furnish such information related to the administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation as the Governor may call for.

6. Which of the following state had never a Lady Chief Minister-

- (a) Tamilnadu
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Maharashtra

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Tier I Exam 2014]

Expl:- Maharashtra never had a woman Chief Minister. Tamilnadu is served by two woman chief Minister, Janki Ramchandran and J. Jayalalitha, Vasundhara Raje of Rajasthan and Shucheta Kraplani and Mayavati in Uttar Pradesh.

7. Which of the following becomes the Chief Minister of any Indian state for a third consecutive time-

- (a) J. Jayalalitha
- (b) Tarun gogoi
- (c) Nitish kumar
- (d) None of these

Ans. (b) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2012]

Expl:- Tarun Gogoi of congress was the CM for three consecutive terms from 18 May 2001 to May 2016. Shivaraj Singh Chaurasia is the CM of Madhya Pradesh from 29 November 2005 to till now and Raman singh of Chattisgarh is also in office from December 2003 till now.

8. Who is the highest Law Officer of any state-

- (a) Attorney General
- (b) Advocate General
- (c) Solicitor General
- (d) Secretary of Law Department

Ans. (b) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2012]

Expl:- According to Article 165(1), the Governor appoints the advocate general who fulfills the eligibility of a judge of high court. Advocate General is the highest law officer of any state.

9. Which of the following state was a Indian condominium and later became a full state-

- (a) Jharkhand
- (b) Chattisgarh
- (c) Arunachal Pradesh
- (d) Sikkim

Ans. (d) [SSC F.C.I. Exam 2012]

Expl:- Initially, Sikkim was an independent country, and it was annexed by India in 1975 in a move described as a merger. Many provisions of the Indian constitution had to be altered to accommodate the international treaties between Sikkim and India.

10. Which of the following statement is correct about the former chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh Mayawati-

- (a) She is a member of legislative council currently
- (b) She is the leader of opposition in Rajya Sabha
- (c) She is an elected member of Rajya Sabha
- (d) She is a nominated member of Rajya Sabha

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2012]

Expl:- Mayawati was elected for Rajya Sabha on 22 March 2012. She was a member of legislative council before it.

11. In which of the following state, there was only one woman chief Minister-

- (a) Delhi (b) Rajasthan
(c) Tamilnadu (d) Uttar Pradesh

Ans. (b) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2012]

Expl:- Vasundhara Raje Scindia is the CM of Rajasthan since 2013.

12. The reservation bill proposed the reservation of woman in State Legislative assemblies and Lok Sabha for-

- (a) 33% (b) 36%
(c) 25% (d) 30%

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Tier I Exam 2015]

Expl:- The proposed reservation bill proposes to give 33% reservation to the woman in state assemblies and Lok Sabha, but this bill is yet to be passed by the Parliament.

13. Which of the following state of India was formed on the basis of language-

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Kerala (d) Punjab

Ans. (b) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2006]

Expl:- Andhra Pradesh was the first state in India to be Constituted on the basis of language (1 October 1953).

14. Which was the first Linguistic State-

- (a) Tamilnadu (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Maharashtra (d) Kerala

Ans. (b) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015]

Expl:- Andhra Pradesh was the first state in India to be Constituted on the basis of language (1 October 1953).

15. Which of the following Indian state has the honour to be the first linguistic state-

- (a) West Bengal (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Tamilnadu (d) Punjab

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO Exam 2012]

Expl:- Andhra Pradesh was the first state in India to be Constituted on the basis of Language (1 October 1953).

16. Which was the first state in India to conduct the Election during delimitation-

- (a) Tamilnadu (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Kerala (d) Karnataka

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2014]

Expl:- Karnataka hold the election in 2008 during the delimitation.

17. The state reorganized on Linguistic Basis in-

- (a) 1948 (b) 1951
(c) 1956 (d) 1966

Ans. (c) [SSC Stenographer grade D Exam 2005, SSC CGL Exam 2008, SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2014]

Expl:- The State Reorganisation Act, 1956 was a major reform of the boundaries of India's states and territories, organising them along linguistic lines. In December 1953, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru appointed the State Reorganisation Commission to reorganise the Indian states. It was headed by the retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Fazal Ali, and the commission itself was known as the Fazal Ali Commission. The other two member of the commission were H. N. Kunzru and K. M. Panikkar. The efforts of this commission were overseen by Govind Ballabh Pant, who served as the Home Minister from December 1954. The commission submitted a report on September 30, 1955, recommending the reorganisation of India's states. The parliament debated the report. A bill making changes to the constitution and reorganising the states was passed on 31 August 1956.

18. Which of the following article of the constitution provides for the status of special state to Jammu and Kashmir-

- (a) 360 (b) 368
(c) 370 (d) 375

Ans. (c) [SSC section off Exam 2006, SSC CGL Exam 2005, SSC Matric Level 2000, SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2012]

Expl:- Article 370 of the Indian constitution is an article that grants special autonomous status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The article is drafted in Part XXI of the Constitution: Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions. Article 370.

19. Which of the following article dictates Jammu and Kashmir, a special state-

- (a) Article 370 (b) Article 374
(c) Article 376 (d) Article 377

Ans. (a) [SSC Multi Tasking Exam 2014, SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2007]

Expl:- See the explanation of the above Question

22. Which of the following is not a matter of Local Government-

- (a) Public health (b) Cleanliness
(c) Law and order (d) Public utility services

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Tier I Exam 2011]

Expl:- The law and order is a subject of state list. Public health, cleanliness and public utility services are the subjects of local government under the 73rd constitutional amendment.

23. Which of the following is exercised by Local Government in relation with state government-

- (a) Delegated Authority

- (b) Higher Authority
- (c) Independent Authority
- (d) Equivalent Authority

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Tier I Exam 2014]

Expl:- State Legislature has the power to provide such authority so that Local Government (Panchayat) can work as an autonomous bodies.

24. State Highways are maintained by-

- (a) Centre and state governments jointly
- (b) Private companies preferred by state government
- (c) Individual state
- (d) Central government

Ans. (c) [SSC Stenographer grade C and D Exam 2012]

Expl:- State Highways are maintained by the state government.

25. Who considered "Pressure Groups" as the "Third house of the legislature"?

- (a) Lord Bries
- (b) H.M. Phiner
- (c) G.D.H. Cole
- (d) Dissey

Ans. (b) [SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2013]

Expl:- H.M. Phiner thought 'pressure groups' as the third house of the legislature.

26. What is maximum determined numbers for the members of the State Legislative Assemblies-

- (a) 350
- (b) 600
- (c) 500
- (d) 750

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam 2011]

Expl:- Article 170(1) of the constitution says that maximum strength for the State Assemblies is determined to 500, while the minimum is fixed at 60. Sikkim is an exception which has 32 members in assembly.

27. Which state assembly has the maximum number of members-

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) West Bengal
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015]

Expl:- Uttar Pradesh (404-403 elected, 1 Anglo-Indian) has the maximum number of members, while Maharashtra has 288, West Bengal 294 and 175 in Andhra Pradesh.

28. Which of the following state has a legislative council-

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2014]

Expl:- States with a legislative council are-uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra and Bihar. It is a permanent house. The term of its member is 6 years and 1/3rd of its members retire in every two years (article 172).

29. How many legislative constituencies were there in Rajasthan in 2013.

- (a) 200
- (b) 190
- (c) 230
- (d) 250

Ans. (a) [SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2014]

Expl:- There were 200 constituencies in Rajasthan in 2013 in which BJP won 163 seat while congress won 21 seats.

30. How many legislative assembly seats are in Delhi-

- (a) 60
- (b) 70
- (c) 40
- (d) 50

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Tier I Exam 2014]

Expl:- Delhi has 70 legislative constituencies. In general election of Feb 2015, Aam Aadmi Party won 67 seats while BJP won 3 seats.

31. In which of the following matters, governor can make recommendations to president-

1. Dismissal of Council of Ministers
 2. Suspension of Judges of High Court
 3. Dissolution of state assembly
 4. Declaration of failure of Constitutional Machinery in State
- (a) 2,3 and 4
 - (b) 1,2 and 4
 - (c) 1,2 and 3
 - (d) 1,3 and 4

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam 2015]

Expl:- Governor is the constitutional Head of a state. He can declare the failure of constitutional machinery in the state. He can dissolve the assembly on the recommendation of State Cabinet. He can dismiss council of Ministers at the loss of confidence motion.

32. The ordinance by the governor are subjected to approval of-

- (a) President
- (b) State Legislature
- (c) Council of Ministers of State
- (d) Parliament

Ans. (b) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2014]

Expl:- An ordinance by the Governor (article 213) should be passed in state legislature otherwise it will be dissolved after six weeks.

33. The ordinance by governor will be valid in case of no approval in State Legislature for a period of-

- (a) Six months
- (b) Six weeks

(c) One year

(d) One week

[SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2013]

Ans. (b)
Expl:- An ordinance by the governor (article 213) should be passed in State Legislature otherwise it will be dissolved after six weeks.

34. How many member of Anglo-Indian Community can be nominated by Governor in State Assembly-

(a) 01

(b) 02

(c) 12

(d) 06

[SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Ans. (a)
Expl:- Article 333 says that governor of a state can nominated one member of anglo-Indian community if he thinks that there is not proper representation of the community.

35. The constitution does not have the provision to impeach-

(a) Chief Justice of Supreme Court

(b) Chief Justice of Any High Court

(c) Governor

(d) President

Ans. (c) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2009]

Expl:- Constitution does not have the provision to impeach a Governor. The article 156(1) says that governor will be on his post up to the pleasure of the President. President of India, Chief justice of India and Chief justice of any high court can be impeached.

36. The state, which was formed by Madhya pradesh with a resolution passed by the parliament in 2000 is-

(a) Vananchal

(b) Chattisgarh

(c) Vidarbha

(d) Uttaranchal

Ans. (b) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2007]

Expl:- On 28 August 2000, the President approved the resolution for the formation of three new states Uttaranchal (Uttar Pradesh), Chattisgarh (Madhya Pradesh) and Jharkhand (Bihar). Chattisgarh came into existence on 1 November 2000, while Uttaranchal on 9 November 2000 and Jharkhand on 15 November 2000.

37. Under which of the following article, The President rule can be imposed in any state in failure of constitutional machinery-

(a) Article 356

(b) Article 361

(c) Article 371

(d) Article 379

Ans. (a) [SSC LDC Exam 2005]

Expl:- If President finds that any state is not functioning under the provisions of Article 256, 257 or 353, the president can imposed president rule in the state on the recommendation of governor under Article 356 of the constitution.

38. Which of the following has the power to form new states or to change the borders of the states-

(a) President

(b) Parliament

(c) Election commission

(d) None of these

Ans. (b) [SSC LDC Exam 2005]

Expl:- Article 2, 3 and 4 say that the parliament has the power to amend borders of state and to form new states.

39. The name of which of the following state has been changed recently-

(a) Jharkhand

(b) Odisha

(c) West Bengal

(d) Andhra Pradesh

Ans. (b) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2011]

Expl:- In September 2011, name of Orissa was changed into odisha.

40. According to which article, state council can be formed or dissolved -

(a) Article 167

(b) Article 168

(c) Article 170

(d) Article 169

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015]

Expl:- Article 169 dictates that new state legislative council can be formed or one can also be terminated. That proposal for such should be passed by 2/3rd majority.

41. Which of the following state has a legislative council-

(a) Kerala

(b) Chattisgarh

(c) Maharashtra

(d) Assam

Ans. (c) [SSC LDC Exam 2005]

Expl:- See the explanation of the above Question

42. The money bill can be presented in the state assembly with prior authorization of-

(a) Governor of the State

(b) Chief Minister of the State

(c) Speaker of the Assembly

(d) Finance Minister of the State

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam 2007]

Expl:- Article 207 says that a money bill can be introduced in state assembly with prior authorization of the governor.

43. Which of the two state in the following (except Uttar Pradesh) have the maximum representation in Lok Sabha-

(a) Bihar and Madhya Pradesh

(b) Bihar and Maharashtra

(c) Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh

(d) Tamilnadu and Rajasthan

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam 2005]

Expl:- Bihar (40) and Maharashtra (48) has the maximum representation in Lok Sabha. The Members of Lok Sabha in MP are 29, 28 in Karnataka, 39 in Tamilnadu and 25 in Rajasthan.

44. Who was the first woman governor in Independent India-

- (a) Sarojini Naidu (b) Sucheta Kriplani
(c) Indira Gandhi (d) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2011]

Expl:- Sarojini Naidu was the first woman Governor of any state in independence India. She was the Governor of Uttar Pradesh and died in 1949 during her service.

45. Who works as the chairman of State Planning Board-

- (a) Governor
(b) Chief Minister
(c) Leader of opposition
(d) Speaker

Ans. (b) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2011]

Expl:- Chief Minister works as the chairman of the state planning board with one Deputy Chairman with Temporary and full time members.

46. North east frontier agency, during the formation of the constitution is currently known as -

- (a) Assam (b) Arunachal Pradesh
(c) Meghalaya (d) Nagaland

Ans. (b)

[SSC FCIE Exam 2012]

Expl:- The North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA) (formerly the North-East Frontier Tracts) was one of the political divisions in British India and later the Republic of India until 1972, when it became the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh.

CONSTITUTIONAL SCHEDULES

1. The assumption of concurrent list of Indian constitution has been borrowed from-

- (a) Japan (b) Canada
(c) Australia (d) USA

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2013]

Expl:- The assumption of concurrent list has been taken from the constitution of Australia. It contains 52 subjects.

2. How many schedules are in the constitution of India-

- (a) 9 (b) 10
(c) 11 (d) 12

Ans. (d) [SSC Stenographer grade d Exam 2005, SSC Section Officer Exam 2006]

Expl:- Currently, there are 12 schedules in our constitution. But in its original form, the constitution had 8 schedules. Newly added schedules 9, 10, 11 and 12 are related with land acquisition, defection, panchayati raj and urban bodies respectively.

3. In our Constitution, Economic planning is in-

- (a) Union list (b) State list
(c) Concurrent list (d) Not in any list

Ans. (c)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2007]

Expl:- Seventh schedule includes three list-union list, concurrent list and state list. Economic and social planning is on 26 in concurrent list.

4. Which of the following subject is in state list-

- (a) Agriculture (b) Criminal law
(c) Education (d) defence

Ans. (a)

[SSC Stenographer Exam 2011]

Expl:- Agriculture is a subject of state list. Defence is a subject of union list while Education and criminal law are the subjects of concurrent list.

5. Which of the following item is in "concurrent list".

- (a) Inter-state rivers (b) Labor union
(c) Citizenship (d) Local governance

Ans. (b) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2012]

Expl:- Labor union is a item no. 22 in concurrent list.

6. Which of the following subjects are not included in concurrent list of our constitution-

- (a) Labor union
(b) Share market and future market
(c) Conservation of wild animals and birds
(d) Forest

Ans. (b) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2013]

Expl:- Share market and future market are the subjects of union list.

7. All legislative subject are mentioned in three lists-union list, concurrent list and state list. Any subject is not mentioned in all three list, the law on that particular subject can be framed by-

- (a) Parliament only (b) State Legislature only
(c) A and B (d) Neither A nor B

Ans. (a)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2007]

Expl:- The subject other than all three list will fall in the category of Residual subjects. Parliament has the power to frame any law on these subject under the Article 248.

8. The total number of Languages in 8th schedule of Indian Constitution are-

- (a) 15 (b) 18
(c) 22 (d) 14

- (a) Panchayati Raj
(b) Currency Exchange
(c) Finance Commission
(d) RBI

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015]

Expl:- The Constitutional (73rd Amendment) Act 1992 came into force to provide Constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj institutions. It added part 9 in the constitution, while Municipalities got constitutional status by 74th Amendment adding part 9A.

3. Which constitutional amendment had established Panchayati Raj institutions-

- (a) 72nd Amendment (b) 71st Amendment
(c) 73rd Amendment (d) 78th Amendment

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015]

Expl:- The Constitutional (73rd Amendment) Act 1992 came into force to provide constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj institutions. It added Part 9 in the constitution, while municipalities got constitutional status by 74th amendment adding Part 9A.

4. Which of the following constitutional Amendments gave a constitutional status to Urban Bodies-

- (a) 73rd (b) 74th
(c) 71st (d) 72nd

Ans. (b) [SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2014]

Expl:- The Constitutional (73rd Amendment) Act 1992 came into force to provide constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj Institutions. It added Part 9 in the constitution, while municipalities got constitutional status by 74th amendment adding Part 9A.

5. The term "Gram Sabha" denotes-

- (a) Senior citizens of a Village
(b) Population of a Village
(c) Electoral college for Panchayat
(d) Elected members of Panchayat

Ans. (c) [SSC Stenographer Exam 2011, SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2010]

Expl:- A Gram Panchayat is the cornerstone of a local self-government organisation in India of the Panchayati Raj system at the village or small town level and has a Sarpanch as its elected head.

6. By which of the following articles, the Panchayati Raj system was started in India-

- (a) 32 (b) 40
(c) 45 (d) 51

Ans. (b) [SSC Stenographer Exam 2010]

Ans. (c)

Expl:- The languages in 8th schedule of the constitution are- (1) Assamese, (2) Bengali, (3) Gujarati, (4) Hindi, (5) Kannada, (6) Kashmiri, (7) Konkani, (8) Malayalam, (9) Manipuri, (10) Marathi, (11) Nepali, (12) Oriya, (13) Punjabi, (14) Sanskrit, (15) Sindhi, (16) Tamil, (17) Telugu, (18) Urdu (19) Bodo, (20) Santhali, (21) Maithili and (22) Dogri.

9. Which of the following languages is not mentioned in 8th schedule of the constitution-

- (a) Sanskrit (b) Sindhi
(c) English (d) Nepali

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2013]

Expl:- The languages in 8th schedule of the constitution are- (1) Assamese, (2) Bengali, (3) Gujarati, (4) Hindi, (5) Kannada, (6) Kashmiri, (7) Konkani, (8) Malayalam, (9) Manipuri, (10) Marathi, (11) Nepali, (12) Oriya, (13) Punjabi, (14) Sanskrit, (15) Sindhi, (16) Tamil, (17) Telugu, (18) Urdu (19) Bodo, (20) Santhali, (21) Maithili and (22) Dogri.

10. Which of the following languages were added in 8th schedule later-

- (a) English, Sindhi, Marathi, Sanskrit
(b) Sanskrit, Sindhi, Konkani, Manipuri
(c) Sindhi, Konkani, Manipuri, Nepali
(d) Marathi, Oriya, Konkani, Nepali

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2011]

Expl:- There were 14 language in 8th schedule in its original form of the constitution. Sindhi, Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali were added later in 8th schedule.

11. Which of the following subject is not in Union list-

- (a) Census (b) Banking
(c) Labor Union (d) Foreign Debt

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2012]

Expl:- Labor union is a 22 item in the concurrent list, while Census, Banking and Foreign debt are the subjects of the union list.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

1. By which of the following Amendment act of the Indian Constitution, the Panchayati Raj System got the constitutional status -

- (a) 71st (b) 72nd
(c) 73rd (d) 74th

Ans. (c) [SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2014]

Expl:- The Constitutional (73rd Amendment) Act 1992 came into force to provide Constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj institutions. It added Part 9 in the constitution, while municipalities got constitutional status by 74th amendment adding Part 9A.

Expl:- Panchayati Raj System was started under the Directive Principles of state policy as per the Article 40 of the constitution.

7. Which article of Indian Constitution directs state governments to organize village Panchayats-
- (a) Article 32 (b) Article 37
(c) Article 40 (d) Article 51

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2013, SSC Section Officer Exam 2006, SSC LDC Exam 2005]

Expl:- Panchayati Raj system was started under the Directive Principles of state policy as per the Article 40 of the constitution.

8. Three Tier Panchayati Raj System includes-
- (a) Village level Panchayat, Zone Level Panchayat and Panchayat committee
(b) District Panchayat, Sub-District Panchayat and Zone Level Panchayat
(c) Village level Panchayat, Block Level Panchayat and District Level Panchayat
(d) Village level Panchayat, Panchayat Committee and District Council

Ans. (c) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2009]

Expl:- The 3-Tier system of Panchayati Raj consists of:

1. Village-level Panchayats
2. Block-level Panchayats
3. District-level Panchayats.

9. Which of the following is not a Panchayati raj institution-

- (a) Village Council
(b) Village Panchayat
(c) Village Co-Operative Society
(d) Judicial Panchayat

Ans. (c) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2009]

Expl:- The 3-Tier system of Panchayati Raj consists of:

1. Village-level Panchayats
2. Block-level Panchayats
3. District-level Panchayats.

10. Who had proposed the idea of three Tier Panchayati Raj system-

- (a) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
(b) Ashok Mehta Committee
(c) Royal Commission
(d) None of these

Ans. (a) (SSC CPO Exam 2011)

Expl:- The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was a committee appointed by the Government of India in January 1957 to examine the working of the Community Development Programme (1952). The recommendations of the committee were enforced on 1 April 1958.

11. Which of the following is related with the Panchayati Raj-

- (a) Shah Commission
(b) Nanavati Commission
(c) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
(d) Librahan Commission

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2013]

Expl:- The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was a committee appointed by the Government of India in January 1957 to examine the working of the Community Development Programme (1952). The recommendations of the committee were enforced on 1 April 1958.

12. Panchayat committee is responsible for its functions-

- (a) Gram Panchayat and Gram Sabha
(b) District Council
(c) District Panchayat
(d) Zonal Panchayat

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Tier I Exam 2013]

Expl:- See the explanation of the above Question

13. In whose chairmanship, a committee was appointed in 1977 to examine the Panchayati Raj-

- (a) Ashok Mehta (b) Sriram Mehta
(c) Balwant Rai Mehta (d) Manohar Lal Mehta

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2013]

Expl:- In December 1977, The Janata Government appointed a committee on Panchayati Raj institutions under the chairmanship of Ashoka Mehta. The committee submitted its report in August 1978 and made 132 recommendations to revive and strengthen the declining Panchayati Raj system in the country.

14. Which committee/commission examined the Centre-State relations-

- (a) Ashok Mehta committee
(b) Indrajeet Gupta committee
(c) Sarkaria commission
(d) N.N. Vohra committee

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2013]

Expl:- Sarkaria Commission was set up in June 1983 by the central government of India. The Sarkaria Commission's charge was to examine the relationship and balance of power between state and central governments in the country and suggest changes within the framework of Constitution of India.

15. Which of the two states had firstly implemented Panchayati Raj System-

- (a) Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan
- (b) Assam and Bihar
- (c) Arunachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Punjab and Chandigarh

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2013]

Expl:- Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru inaugurated the three Tier Panchayati Raj on 2 October 1959 Nagaur in Rajasthan while Andhra Pradesh implemented it in November 1959.

16. Which of the following state had implemented Panchayati Raj system very firstly in India-

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Bihar
- (c) Gujarat (d) Rajasthan

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2014, SSC CPO Exam 2004, 2009]

Expl:- See the explanation of the above Question

17. Rajasthan is the first state which-

- (a) Implemented Local Self-Governance
- (b) Started Mandal System
- (c) Started direct election of chairperson
- (d) Started indirect election of chairperson

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2012]

Expl:- See the explanation of the above Question

18. Democratic Decentralization means-

- (a) Union Government
- (b) Parliamentary Government
- (c) Democratic Government
- (d) Local Government

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2012]

Expl:- Democratic Decentralization means active participation of people in local matters. It is known as Panchayati Raj in our country.

19. Which of the following ensures grassroots democracy in India-

- (a) Panchayati raj (b) Inter-state council
- (c) President (d) CAG

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2012]

Expl:- Panchayati Raj is the base of democracy. It ensure people's participation.

20. Which of the following state had implemented the provision of removal of the elected members of local self-governance institutions-

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Kerala
- (c) Haryana (d) Bihar

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015]

Expl:- MP had implemented a system of removal of elected members of the local self-governance institutions.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Who said that "I don't accept a politics without religion"-

- (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) Gandhi
- (c) Vinoba Bhave (d) Jaiprakash Narayan

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2014]

Expl:- Mahatma Gandhi said that "I don't accept politics without religion".

2. To whom, "The Union public service commission presents its report"-

- (a) President (b) Parliament
- (c) Lok Sabha (d) Rajya Sabha

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2014]

Expl:- UPSC submits its report to President who forward it to the parliament.

3. When was National Commission for Minorities established-

- (a) 1980 (b) 1989
- (c) 1990 (d) 1992

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2012]

Expl:- The Union Government set up the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) under the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992.

4. Which of the following article of Indian Constitution has the provision of reservation for Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe-

- (a) Article 375 (b) Article 315
- (c) Article 335 (d) Article 365

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam 2015]

Expl:- Article 335 of Constitution of India deals with Claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to services and posts. In Article 335, The Constitution Of India 1949 :- Claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to services and posts The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State.

5. In which year, the National policy for women empowerment was adopted-

- (a) 1991 (b) 1995
- (c) 2001 (d) 2005

Ans. (c)

[SSC Tier I Exam 2012]

Expt:- The National policy for women empowerment was adopted in 2001. The Union Cabinet Minister for Women & Child Development Maneka Gandhi has unveiled a draft of National Policy for Women, 2016, which will replace the National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001. The draft has been unveiled for comments and consultation. Apart from the safety issues, the draft also seeks to address the emerging challenges confronting Indian women.

6. When was the 'Right to Information' enacted in India-

- (a) 15 August 2005 (b) 15 March 2005
(c) 15 June 2005 (d) 15 July 2005

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015]

Expt:- RTI was enacted on 15 June 2005. Right to Information Act 2005 mandates timely response to citizen requests for government information. It is an initiative taken by Department of Personnel and Training, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions to provide a- RTI Portal Gateway to the citizens for quick search of information on the details of first Appellate Authorities, PIOs etc. amongst others, besides access to RTI related information / disclosures published on the web by various Public Authorities under the government of India as well as the State Governments.

7. Russian Revolution was started from which of the following cities-

- (a) St. Petersburg (b) Moscow
(c) Kazan (d) Odessa

Ans. (a) [SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2013]

Expt:- The Russian Revolution of 1905 was said to be a major factor to the February Revolutions of 1917. The event of Bloody Sunday triggered a line of protests. A council of workers called the St. Petersburg Soviet was created in all this chaos, and the beginning of a communist political protest had begun.

8. Which of the following was a popular slogan of French revolution-

- (a) Sovereign Democratic Republic
(b) Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
(c) Freedom, Equality and Justice
(d) Freedom, Equality and Accountability

Ans. (b) [SSC Stenographer grade d Exam 2005]

Expt:- The famous slogan of the French Revolution (1789) was "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity".

9. Who was the President of Chinese Communist Party at the time of freedom of China-

- (a) Zhou enlai (b) Den Xiaoping
(c) Mao Zedong (d) Liu Shaoqi

Ans. (c) [SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2013]

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Expt:- The Communist Party established the People's Republic of China in Beijing on 1 October 1949. Mao Zedong is known as the father of modern China.

10. Which of the following law is in favor of the betterment of women-

- (a) Equal pay act
(b) Protection of civil rights act
(c) Human trafficking (prevention) act
(d) None of these

Ans. (c)

[SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expt:- The Government of India penalises trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation through the Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act (ITPA). Prescribed penalty under the ITPA, ranging from seven years to life imprisonment are sufficiently stringent and commensurate with those for other grave crimes.

11. Which of the following recommended three language formula-

- (a) Raj Committee (b) Rajamannar Committee
(c) Dutta Committee (d) Kothari Commission

Ans. (d)

[SSC CPO Exam 2005]

Expt:- Indian Education Commission (1964-1966), popularly known as Kothari Commission, was an ad hoc commission set up by the Government of India to Examine all aspects of the educational sector in India, to evolve a general pattern of education and to advise guidelines and policies for the development of education in India. It was formed on 14 July 1964 under the chairmanship of Daulat Singh Kothari, then Chairman of the University Grants Commission.

12. The president of USA appoints the judges of supreme court, how-

- (a) Approval of senate
(b) At his discretion
(c) Approval of house of representatives
(d) None of these

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Tier I Exam 2004]

Expt:- In USA, President appoints the judges of supreme court with the approval of senate.

13. Which of the following is a feature of Presidential form of government-

- (a) It protects the freedom of people
(b) It ensures the speedy execution of policies
(c) Fix term stabilizes the system
(d) All of these

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Tier I Exam 2014]

Expt:- In USA, President appoints the judges of supreme court with the approval of senate.

14. By which of the following the president system of government is formed-

- (a) Fix term
- (b) No differences between executive and legislature
- (c) Election of president by people
- (d) All of these

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2013]

Expl:- In the president system of governance, President is the real head of the government. (Example) United State of America.

15. In which of the following system, few rules over all-

- (a) Plutocracy
- (b) Oligarchy
- (c) Autocracy
- (d) Democracy

Ans. (b) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015]

Expl:- Oligarchy is a form of power structure in which power effectively rests with a small number of people. These people might be distinguished by royalty, wealth, family ties, education, corporate, religious or military control.

16. Who has been assigned with the responsibility of world peace and security by the member of United Nation Organization-

- (a) General Council
- (b) Economic and Social Council
- (c) Security Council
- (d) International Court of Justice

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam 2011]

Expl:- The Security Council is the United Nations' most powerful body, with "primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security." Five powerful countries sit as "permanent members" along with ten elected members with two-year terms.

17. What is the term of non-permanent members of United Nations Security Council-

- (a) 1 year
- (b) 2 year
- (c) 3 year
- (d) 6 months

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2013]

Expl:- The Security Council is the United Nations' most powerful body, with "Primary Responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security." Five powerful countries sit as "Permanent Members" along with ten elected members with two-year terms.

18. The five permanent members of United Nations security council are-

- (a) China, Germany, Russia, U.K., USA
- (b) China, Germany, USA, UK, Canada
- (c) China, France, Russia, UK, USA
- (d) China, Canada, France, USA, Germany

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2011, SSC CPO Exam 2012, SSC CGL Exam 2000]

Expl:- The five permanent members of United Nations security council are- China, France, Russia, UK, USA

21. How many members are in United Nation general assembly-

- (a) 190
- (b) 191
- (c) 192
- (d) 193

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2014]

Expl:- All 193 members states of the United Nation are members of the General Assembly.

22. The total number of judges in International Court of Justice are-

- (a) 11
- (b) 15
- (c) 18
- (d) 7

Ans. (b) [SSC Stenographer Exam 2011]

Expl:- The ICJ is composed of fifteen judges elected to nine-year terms by the UN General Assembly. It is headquartered in Hague, Netherlands.

23. Which of the following had signed with president Ayub Khan on Tashkent agreement-

- (a) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (c) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (d) Indira Gandhi

Ans. (c) [SSC Stenographer grade d Exam 2005]

Expl:- The Tashkent Declaration was a peace agreement between India and Pakistan signed on 10 January 1966 that resolved the Indo-Pakistan War of 1965, accord, signed by India's Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri (who died the next day) and Pakistan's president Ayub Khan, ending the 17-day war.

24. Who was the founder of principles of Panchsheel-

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Mahatma Buddha
- (c) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Swami Dayanand Saraswati

Ans. (c) [SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2011,13]

Expl:- The five principles were:

1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and Sovereignty
2. Mutual non-aggression
3. Mutual non-interference in domestic affairs
4. Equality and mutual benefit
5. Peaceful co-existence

25. Whose agency is the government-

- (a) of sovereign
- (b) of society
- (c) of state
- (d) of political party

Ans. (c)

[SSC Matric Level Exam 2006]

Expl:- The Government is an agency of the state which works for the betterment of Economic and Political scenario.

26. Which of the followings is under the state-

- (a) Only external sovereignty
- (b) Only internal sovereignty
- (c) Internal and external sovereignty
- (d) Neither external nor internal sovereignty

Ans. (c)

[SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2013]

Expl:- Four essential elements of the state are Population, Territory, Government and Sovereignty.

27. Which of the following is not an essential element of the state-

- (a) Population
- (b) Administration
- (c) Sovereignty
- (d) Territory

Ans. (b)

[SSC Matric Level Exam 2008]

Expl:- Four essential elements of the state are Population, Territory, Government and Sovereignty.

31. The freedom can be restricted by-

- (a) Government
- (b) Law
- (c) Authority
- (d) Equality

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2014]

Expl:- The scholars have said that freedom and law are opposites to each other. They say that the best government is one which governs the less.

32. Which of the following is not a part of United Nations-

- (a) International Court
- (b) Trusteeship Council
- (c) Economical and Social Council
- (d) House of Commons

Ans. (d)

[SSC Matric Level Exam 2006]

Expl:- The House of commons is not a body of United Nation. It is the lower house of the Parliament of Britain.

33. Which of the following American Presidents was a famous T.V./Film actor before elected as president-

- (a) John F. Kennedy
- (b) Gerald ford
- (c) Richard Nixon
- (d) Ronald reagan

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2013]

Expl:- Ronald Wilson Reagan was an American politician and actor who served as the 40th President of the United States from 1981 to 1989.

34. Who played an important role during "Reign of Terror" in France-

- (a) Montesquieu
- (b) Voltaire
- (c) Marat
- (d) Robespierre

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Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2013]

Expl:- The Reign of Terror (6 September 1793 – 28 July 1794) was a period of violence that occurred after the onset of the French Revolution, incited by conflict between two rival political factions, the Girondins and The Jacobins. Maximilien Robespierre was a prominent leader during reign of terror.

35. Who was in favor of a democracy without parties-

- (a) Jay prakash Narayan
- (b) Bhupendra Nath Dutta
- (c) M.N.Roy
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans. (a)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2011]

Expl:- Nonpartisan Democracy (also no-party Democracy) is a system of representative government or organization such that universal and periodic elections take place without reference to political parties. It was supported by JP Naryan, Mahatma Gandhi, Roy, Vinobha Bhave but JP Naryan supported it in a well arranged manner.

36. Which of the following cannot challenge India-

- (a) Communalism
- (b) Regionalism
- (c) Socialism
- (d) Racism

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2011]

Expl:- Communalism, Regionalism and Racism are threat to nation but Socialism is mentioned in the Preamble of the Constitution.

37. Which of the country has single-party system-

- (a) Mongolia
- (b) Spain
- (c) Chile
- (d) China

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2011]

Expl:- The Communist Party of China (CPC) is the founding and ruling political party of the People's Republic of China (PRC). The CPC is the sole governing party of China.

38. The concept of lokpal has been taken from-

- (a) Britain
- (b) America
- (c) Scandinavian countries
- (d) France

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2011]

Expl:- The concept of an Ombudsman is borrowed from Sweden. The Lokpal has jurisdiction of over all Members of Parliament and Central Government employees in case of corruption. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act was passed in 2013 with amendments in Parliament, following the Jan Lokpal movement led by Anna Hazare.

39. Which of the following resist Liberty and Freedom-

- (a) Centralization
- (b) Decentralization
- (c) Privatization
- (d) Nationalization

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2011]

Expl:- The centralization of resources is a hurdle in Freedom and Liberty.

43. The success of Democracy depends on-

- (a) The right to oppose
- (b) Right to unity
- (c) Right to individual liberty
- (d) Right to property

Ans. (a) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2011]

Expl:- The success of democracy depends on the right to voice and oppose. For a successful democracy, it is necessary that there will always be pressure of citizens, society, press and media on government.

44. The states of India are demanding more autonomy than centre in the areas of-

- (a) Legislative
- (b) Administrative
- (c) Financial
- (d) All of these

Ans. (d) [SSC FC Exam 2012]

Expl:- Indian states are demanding more legislative, administrative and financial autonomy than centre.

45. Which of the following language was given the status of "Classical language" by the central government-

- (a) Gujarati
- (b) Tamil
- (c) Marathi
- (d) Malayalam

Ans. (b) [SSC Stenographer Exam 2011]

Expl:- Currently Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Odiya, Malayalam are the classical languages.

46. The reason for the support of decentralization by Gandhiji is-

- (a) Decentralization ensures people's participation in democracy
- (b) India had the decentralization of power in past
- (c) Decentralization is very important for the economic development of the country
- (d) Decentralization can prevent communalism

Ans. (a) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2009]

Expl:- Gandhiji always advocated the decentralization of power because decentralization ensures people's participation in a democracy. Thus he propounded gram swaraj.

47. "Consent of people" means-

- (a) Consent of few people
- (b) Consent of all
- (c) Consent of most of the people
- (d) Consent of representative of people

Ans. (c) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2009]

Expl:- In political philosophy, the phrase consent of the governed refers to the idea that a government's legitimacy and moral right to use state power is only justified and legal when consented to by the people or society over which that political power is exercised.

45. Which of the following is an Example of Unitary and Presidential system of governance/Government-

- (a) USA
- (b) Canada
- (c) India
- (d) France

Ans. (d) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2006]

Expl:- France is an Example of Unitary and Presidential system of governance/Government.

46. Which of the following is not a feature of centralized government-

- (a) Dependent State
- (b) Judicial Review
- (c) Single Government
- (d) Flexible Constitution

Ans. (b) [SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2014]

Expl:- Judicial review is not a feature of centralized government. Judicial review is a procedure by which a court can review an administrative action by a public body and (in England) secure a declaration, order, or award. "the exercise of these powers may be challenged by judicial review"

47. A big difference is there in between principle and behavior-

- (a) Presidential Form of Government
- (b) Fascist Form of Government
- (c) Parliamentary Form of Government
- (d) Socialist Form of Government

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2014]

Expl:- There is always a big difference in between principle and behavior in parliamentary form of government. In principle, president is the head of state, but the whole power is vested in the executive.

48. "The Right to public office" is a -

- (a) Civil right
- (b) Economic right
- (c) Moral right
- (d) Political right

Ans. (d) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2010]

Expl:- "Right to public office" is a political right.

49. "Greater India" is a sign of-

- (a) Political unity
- (b) Cultural unity
- (c) Religious unity
- (d) Social unity

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam 2010]

Expl:- Greater India is the historical extent of Indian culture beyond the Indian subcontinent. This particularly concerns the spread of Hinduism and Buddhism from India to Southeast Asia.

50. In which country, Money bill is proposed in Upper House of Legislature-

- (a) Australia (b) France
(c) Japan (d) Germany

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam 2006]

Expl:- Money bill is proposed in upper house of Germany.

51. Which of the following is an Example of multiple executive-

- (a) USA (b) UK
(c) India (d) Switzerland

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2013]

Expl:- Switzerland is an Example of multiple executive.

52. In which of the following American President had visited to China in 1972 to strengthen diplomatic relations-

- (a) Richard Nixon (b) George bush (senior)
(c) D.Eisenhower (d) J.F. Kennedy

Ans. (a) [SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2013]

Expl:- Richard Nixon was the president of America from 1969 to 1974. He was visited China in 1972 to strengthen diplomatic relations.

53. The decision on procedural matters in United Nations will be taken by _____ positive votes-

- (a) 11 (b) 10
(c) 8 (d) 9

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2005]

Expl:- The decision on procedural matters in United Nations will be taken by 9 positive votes-

54. According to United Nations, which is not a right under Child Rights-

- (a) Clean drinking water
(b) Better life style
(c) Education
(d) Marriage

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam 2008]

Expl:- Marriage is not a child right according to united nations.

55. Match the following and answer the correct-

- | List 1 (forms of government) | List 2 (principle) |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Presidential system | A. Distribution of Powers |
| 2. Parliamentary system | B. Centralization of Power |
| 3. Federal system | C. Close relation between Legislature and Executive |
| 4. Unitary system | D. Separation of powers |

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

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2006]

56. Match the followings-

List 1 (Organization)

List 2 (Headquarters)

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| A. United nations industrial development organization | 1. Geneva |
| B. Food and agriculture organization | 2. Paris |
| C. World health organization | 3. Bern |
| D. UNESCO | 4. Vienna |
| (a) A-3, b-4, c-2, d-1 | (b) A-5, b-2, c-4, d-3 |
| (c) A-4, b-3, c-2, d-5 | (d) A-5, b-4, c-1, d-2 |

Ans. (d)

[SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2013]

Expl:-

List 1 (Organization)

List 2 (Headquarters)

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| A. United nations industrial development organization | 1. Geneva |
| B. Food and agriculture organization | 2. Paris |
| C. World health organization | 3. Bern |
| D. UNESCO | 4. Vienna |

57. Who is the father of Idealism-

- (a) Plato (b) Hegal
(c) Berkeley (d) Grein

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam 2006]

Expl:- Greek philosopher, Plato is known as the father of Idealism. He depicted an "Ideal state" in his famous book "Republic".

58. From which language, the word democracy has been taken-

- (a) Greek (b) Hebrew
(c) English (d) Latin

Ans. (a)

[SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2007]

Expl:- Democracy has been taken from the word "Demokratia". "Demos" means the people and "kratos" means rule.

59. "Dialectics" indicates-

- (a) Theoretical struggle
(b) Integration of opponents
(c) Finding truth after discussion
(d) Materialistic decision

Q. "Dialectics" indicates finding truth after discussion.

The meaning of 'Autocracy' is-

- (a) Rule of one person
- (b) Rule by emperor
- (c) Rule by people
- (d) Rule by representatives of people

[SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2015]

Q. An Autocracy is a system of government in which power is concentrated in the hands of one person.

Q. Who used the term "State" for the first time-

- (a) Aristotle
- (b) Machiavelli
- (c) Hobbs
- (d) Plato

[SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2013]

Q. Machiavelli had used "State" in his book "The Prince".

Q. Which of the following is permanent organization -

- (a) Family
- (b) Political party
- (c) Red cross
- (d) Plato

[SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2011]

Q. Family is a permanent organization.

Q. "Man is a social animal" whose statement is this-

- (a) Plato
- (b) Aristotle
- (c) Rousseau
- (d) Laski

[SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2013]

Q. "Man is a social animal". This statement was given by Aristotle.

Q. Who said political science as "Metrology" -

- (a) Blunashi
- (b) Bryce
- (c) Bodin
- (d) Bachil

[SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2013]

Q. Bryce depicted political science as Metrology.

Q. "Person, who do not live in any state is either a Saint or an Animal" whose statement is this-

- (a) Montesquieu
- (b) Angles
- (c) Sophists
- (d) Aristotle

[SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2013]

Q. Aristotle said that "Person, who do not live in any state is either a Saint or an Animal" whose statement is this-

Q. "Liberty consists in obedience to the general will" whose statement is this-

- (a) Hobbs
- (b) Rousseau
- (c) Green
- (d) Laski

Ans. (b)

[SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2013]

Q. Rousseau said "Liberty consists in obedience to the general will"

Q. Whose statement is this "Man born free but always in shackles"

- (a) Locke
- (b) Rousseau
- (c) Bentham
- (d) Robert mill

Ans. (b)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2006]

Q. Rousseau said "Man born free but always in shackles"

Q. "The soul of India lives in villages" whose statement is this-

- (a) Vinobha Bhawe
- (b) Jay Prakash Narayan
- (c) Jawahr Lal Nehru
- (d) Mahatma Gandhiji

Ans. (d)

[SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2011]

Q. Mahatma Gandhi was a supporter of decentralization of power.

Q. "Oh! Disrespectable democracy! I love you" whose statement is this-

- (a) G.B.Shaw
- (b) Carpenter
- (c) Lord Bryce
- (d) Appa Dorai

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam 2011]

Q. "Oh! Disrespectable democracy! I love you" this statement was depicted by carpenter in his book "towards democracy".

Q. Who said this "Good citizen makes good state and bad citizen makes bad state" -

- (a) Plato
- (b) Rousseau
- (c) Aristotle
- (d) Laski

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2011]

Q. Plato said "Good citizen makes good state and bad citizen makes bad state"

Q. In which country, there is federal government-

- (a) China
- (b) USA
- (c) Cuba
- (d) Belgium

Ans. (b)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2008]

Q. In America, there is federal form of government.

Q. Sovereign Parliament is a contribution of-

- (a) England
- (b) India
- (c) France
- (d) Japan

Ans. (a)

[SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2011]

Q. England has given the parliamentary form to the world. India also has adopted this form.

Q. Which Country has the first woman Prime Minister in the world-

- (a) India
- (b) Sri lanka

(c) Israel

(d) Pakistan

Ans. (b)

[SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2011]

Expl:- Sirima Ratwatte Dias Bandaranaike, commonly known as Sirimavo Bandaranaike, was a Sri Lankan stateswoman and politician and the modern world's first female head of government.

74. "Dialectical materialism" is related with which of the following principles-

- (a) Fabianism (b) Communism
(c) Liberalism (d) Socialism

Ans. (b)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2007]

Expl:- Dialectical materialism is a philosophy of science and nature, based on the writings of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, and developed largely in Russia and the Soviet Union. It was inspired by dialectic and materialist philosophical traditions.

75. Which of the following is correct in relation with Marxist ideas of state-

- (a) State is an arrangement
(b) State is a system
(c) State is a class institution
(d) None of these

Ans. (c)

[SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2014]

Expl:- Karl Marx has described communism in his book "Das Kapital". According to him, state is a class institution whose function is to do for the welfare of its people.

76. Which of the following countries is governed by a king-

- (a) Afghanistan (b) Iran
(c) Iraq (d) Saudi Arabia

Ans. (d)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2007]

Expl:- Saudi Arabia is still governed by a king.

77. CTBT denotes-

- (a) Arms control measures
(b) Drug control measures
(c) Financial control measures
(d) Trade control and regulation

Ans. (a)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2007]

Expl:- The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) is a multilateral treaty by which states agree to ban all nuclear explosions in all environment, for military or civilian purpose. It was adopted by the United Nation General Assembly on 10 September 1996.

78. Who supported the concept of "Public desire".

- (a) Hume (b) Hegel
(c) Kant (d) Rousseau

Ans. (d)

[SSC Section Off. Exam 2006]

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Expl:- The concept of "Public desire" was supported by Rousseau. In his book "Social contract", he said that the rule is in the hands of desire of public.

79. The new official language of United Nations is-

- (a) Chinese (b) Spanish
(c) Russian (d) Arabic

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2012, SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2013]

Expl:- In 1973, Arabic became the official language of UN proposal number 3190(28).

80. In which of the following, there is possibility of Arbitary Rule-

- (a) Single-party state (b) Two-party system
(c) Multi-party system (d) Two and multi-party system

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2012]

Expl:- The rule of law is the legal principle that law should govern a nation, as opposed to being governed by arbitrary decisions of individual government officials.

81. The last Asia Pacific Economic Co-Operation summit was held in-

- (a) Philippines (b) Peru
(c) USA (d) China

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2012]

Expl:- APEC Philippines 2015 was the year-long hosting of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit which concluded with the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting held on 18-19 November 2015 in Pasay, Metro Manila. It was the second time the Philippines hosted the summit, the first being the 1996 APEC summit.

82. Which are the two forms of Democracy-

- (a) Parliamentary and Presidential
(b) Direct and Indirect
(c) Monarchical and Republican
(d) Parliamentary and King

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2012]

Expl:- Nowadays there is actually only indirect democracy which are also called 'Representative democracies', due to which people elect politicians who then make decisions for them on legislations. Direct democracy hardly exist anymore. It means that the people or citizens vote on an item directly.

83. What is the Example of Direct Democracy in India-

- (a) District Panchayat (b) Gram Panchayat
(c) Gram Sabha (d) Kshetra Panchayat

Ans. (c)

[SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2012]

Expl:- Gram sabha is constituted by all adult having attained age of 18. It is an Example of direct democracy.

Which of the following is necessary for the development of Democratic Institutions-

- (a) Agricultural Economy
- (b) Single-Party System
- (c) Armed Forces
- (d) Respect to Individual Rights

[SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015]

Respect to Individual rights is very necessary for the development of Democratic Institutions. Abraham Lincoln said "Democracy is the government of people, by people and for people."

"Shadow cabinet" is a feature of which of the following-

- (a) United State of America
- (b) France
- (c) Japan
- (d) Britain

[SSC CGL Tier I Exam 2014]

Expl- The Shadow Cabinet is a feature of the Westminster system of Government. It consists of a senior group of opposition people who, under the leadership of the Leader of the Opposition, form an alternative cabinet to that of the government, and whose members shadow or mark each individual member of the Cabinet.

Where was the system of 'Shadow cabinet' started from-

- (a) USA
- (b) Great Britain
- (c) Italy
- (d) France

[SSC CPO Exam 2010]

Expl- The 'Shadow Cabinet' is a feature of the Westminster system of government. It consists of a senior group of opposition people who, under the leadership of the Leader of the Opposition, form an alternative cabinet to that of the government, and whose members shadow or mark each individual member of the Cabinet.

When was the Right to Information passed-

- (a) 2001
- (b) 2005
- (c) 2004
- (d) 2002

[SSC Data Entry Operator Exam 2009]

Expl- The Right to Information Act (RTI) is an Act of the Parliament of India "to provide for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens" and replaces the erstwhile Freedom of Information Act, 2002. Under the provisions of the Act, any citizen may request information from a "Public Authority" (a body of Government or "instrumentality of State") which is required to reply expeditiously or within thirty days. The Act also requires every public authority to computerise its records for wide dissemination and to proactively certain categories of information so that the citizens need minimum recourse to request for information formally. This law was passed by Parliament on 15 June 2005 and came fully into force on 12 October 2005.

88. When was the lokpal bill passed in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha with more strict provisions-

- (a) 2012
- (b) 2013
- (c) 2009
- (d) 2011

Ans. (b) [SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2014]

Expl- The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, commonly known as The Lokpal Act, is an anti-corruption Act of Indian Parliament in India which "seeks to provide for the establishment of the institution of Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries and for matters connecting them."

89. What is the meaning of ordinary law-

- (a) Law made by High Court
- (b) Law made by common people
- (c) Law made by Supreme Court
- (d) Law made and enforced by government

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Tier I Exam 2015]

Expl- Ordinary law means a law made and enforced by the government.

90. Which of the following is not correctly matched-

- (a) Hindu marriage Act: 1955
- (b) Medical termination of Pregnancy Act: 1971
- (c) Domestic violence on Women Act: 1990
- (d) Violence against Women Act: 1995

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Tier I Exam 2012]

Expl- The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted to protect women from domestic violence.

91. Which of the following sections of Indian penal code is related with lesbian gay bisexual community (LGBT)-

- (a) 377
- (b) 376
- (c) 370
- (d) None of these

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Tier I Exam 2014]

Expl- Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code dating back to 1860, introduced during the British rule of India, criminalises sexual activities "against the order of nature", arguably including homosexual acts.

92. Which of the following high court had legalized the homosexual relations in India in 2009.

- (a) Mizoram
- (b) Goa
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Chandigarh

Ans. (c) [SSC multi-tasking Exam 2014]

Expl- The Section 377 was decriminalized with respect to sex between consenting adults by the High Court of Delhi on July 2009. That judgement was overturned by the Supreme Court of India on 12 December 2013, with the Court holding that amending or repealing Section 377 should be a matter left to Parliament, not the judiciary.

93. The main cause of growth of communalism in India is-
- Economic and Educational backwardness of minority groups
 - Political awareness
 - Social inequalities
 - Ban on communalistic organizations

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Tier I Exam 2012]

Expl:- The main cause behind the growth of communalism in India is the backwardness of minorities in the field of education and economy.

94. To which the Mandal commission report is related-

- Other backward classes
- Scheduled tribes
- Minority
- Scheduled casts

Ans. (a) [SSC Multi-Tasking Exam 2014]

Expl:- The Mandal Commission was established in India in 1979 by the Janata Party government under Prime Minister Morarji Desai with a mandate to "Identify the socially or educationally backward." It was headed by Indian parliamentarian B.P. Mandal to consider the question of seat reservations and quotas for people to reduce caste discrimination, and used eleven social, economic, and educational indicators to determine backwardness.

95. In which state, the Bodoland territorial council, an autonomous governing body was established-

- Assam
- Mizoram
- Nagaland
- Meghalaya

Ans. (a) [SSC-Stenographer grade c and d Exam 2012]

Expl:- The Bodoland Territorial Council is a territorial council established in Assam state of India according to the Memorandum of Settlement of February 10, 2003.

96. In which year, there was dominance of one party in India-

- 1971
- 1977
- 1962
- 1967

Ans. (b) [SSC Stenographer grade c and d Exam 2012]

Expl:- Indian national congress dominated the nation from 1951-52 to 1977. It was badly defeated in the elections of 1977.

97. "Shimla Pact" between India and Pakistan is in-

- 1972
- 2001
- 1965
- 1971

Ans. (a) [SSC Stenographer grade c and d Exam 2012]

Expl:- The Simla Agreement (or Shimla Agreement) was signed between India and Pakistan on July 2, 1972 in Shimla.

98. Who was the leader of Russia at the time of the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation-

- Nikita Khrushchev
- Leonid Brezhnev
- Yuri Andropov
- Mikhail Gorbachev

Ans. (b)

Expl:- The Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation was a treaty signed between India and the Soviet Union in August 1971 that specified mutual strategic cooperation. The treaty was a significant deviation from India's previous position of non-alignment in the Cold War.

99. Who has propounded term "Rainbow Coalition" originated from politics and policies-

- Pranav Mukharji
- Barack Obama
- Mitt Romney
- A.B. Vajpayee

Ans. (b)

Expl:- A Rainbow coalition is a political alliance of several different groups, representing social, ethnic, and other minorities. It was propounded by Barack Obama.

100. The ballot papers were used firstly in-

- Ancient Greece
- England
- Australia
- USA

Ans. (a)

Expl:- Ballot papers were first used in ancient Rome in 138 BC but citizens of Greece had used it before in the form of pieces of clay pots.

101. What is multiple voting system-

- Every citizen votes three different votes
- Only high officials vote for more than once
- Candidates vote more than one
- Registered voter votes once and other special electors vote more than once

Ans. (d)

Expl:- Plural voting is the practice whereby one person may be able to vote multiple times in an election. In Belgium, plural voting was introduced in 1893 and applied for elections from 1894 to 1919 as a way to limit the impact of universal suffrage. Every male citizen over 25 got one vote for legislative elections but some electors got up to 2 supplementary votes according to some criteria.

102. Under which ministry, Central Pollution Control Board works-

- Health and family welfare
- Oil and petroleum
- Social welfare
- Environment and forest

Ans. (d)

Expt:- The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) of India is a statutory organisation under the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF). It was established in 1974.

103. Which of the following crops is banned by the Supreme Court of India-

- (a) Lathairus (b) Genetically modified brinjal
(c) Bt cotton for export (d) Bt cotton for domestic usages

[SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2013]

Ans. (b)

Expt:- BT Brijal is banned in India by the Supreme Court of India

104. In which of the following country, the judges of federal court are appointed by two houses of Federal Legislature-

- (a) Switzerland (b) Germany
(c) Canada (d) A and B both

[SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2014]

Ans. (d)

Expt:- In Switzerland, the judges are appointed for six years by both houses of Federal Legislature and in Germany also, they are appointed by the both houses of legislature.

106. What occurs under direct democracy in Switzerland-

- (a) Natural growth (b) Disorganized growth
(c) Artificial growth (d) None of these

[SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2014]

Ans. (a)

Expt:- Natural growth occurs under direct democracy in Switzerland.

107. What is the term of president of Switzerland-

- (a) 2 years (b) 4 years
(c) 1 year (d) 3 years

[SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2014]

Ans. (c)

Expt:- The President of the Confederation is the presiding member of the seven-member Swiss Federal Council, Switzerland's executive. Elected by the Federal Assembly for one year, The President of the Confederation chairs the meetings of the Federal Council and undertakes special representational duties. Primus inter pares, The President has no powers over and above the other six Councillors and continues to head their department.

108. What is the name of two chambers of Swiss federal chambers-

- (a) Senate and House of representatives
(b) House of Lords and House of Commons
(c) National Council and Council of States
(d) None of these

[SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2014]

Ans. (c)

Expt:- National council and council of states are the two houses of federal assembly of Switzerland.

109. Who said "Adolf Hitler is Germany and Germany is Adolf Hitler. He who is committed to Hitler is committed to Germany".

- (a) R.Hess (b) Mussolini
(c) Hitler (d) Communist international

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2014]

Expt:- R. Hess said, "Adolf Hitler is Germany and Germany is Adolf Hitler. He who is committed to Hitler is committed to Germany"

110. What is the meaning of Fascism in respect to state-

- (a) State is in control of the king
(b) State is a matter of exploitation by a group of people
(c) State grows the concept of individualism
(d) Nation state is a uninterrupted dominance

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2015]

Expt:- Fascism is a system in which state is in control of king. It is a type of dictatorial system.

111. The faith of Fascism formulates the principle of-

- (a) Dictatorship (b) Utilitarianism
(c) Democracy (d) Totalitarianism

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2015]

Expt:- Fascism is a type of dictatorship. Fascism and Nazism were very cruel and inhuman principles in the world during second world war.

112. Who advocated the Nazism in Germany-

- (a) Fedrick William 4th (b) William 3rd
(c) Adolf Hitler (d) Wismark

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015]

Expt:- Hitler advocated Nazism in Germany. His autobiography (Mein kampf) was published during 1924-27. Gottfried feder had explained basic concept of Nazism in 1920.

113. When did the constituent assembly adopt the National anthem-

- (a) 25 January 1950 (b) 26 January 1950
(c) 24 January 1950 (d) 29 January 1950

Ans. (c) [SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level Exam 2015]

Expt:- Constituent assembly adopted the "Jan Gan Man" composed by Ravindra Nath Tagore on 24th January 1950.

114. The parliament of India has passed the environment (conservation) bill in-

- (a) 1972 (b) 1984
(c) 1981 (d) 1986

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Tier 1 Exam 2015]

Expt:- Parliament of India has passed the Environment (conservation) bill in 1986.