

INDIAN CONSTITUTION & POLITY

- In India other than ensuring that public funds are used efficiently and for intended purpose what is the importance of the office of the CAG?
 - CAG reports on the execution of projects or programmes by the ministries are discussed by the PAC.
- The Prime Minister of India, at the time of his/ her appointment:
 - need not necessarily be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament but must become a member of one of the Houses within six months
- According to the Constitution of India, it is the duty of the President of India to cause to be laid before the Parliament
 - Recommendations of the Union Finance Commission
 - Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General
 - Report of the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes
- The distribution of powers between the Centre and the States in the Indian Constitution is based on the scheme provided in the:
 - Government of India Act 1935
- In the areas covered under the Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 the roles/ powers of Gram Sabha are:
 - Gram Sabha has the power to prevent alienation of land in the scheduled area.
 - Gram Sabha has the ownership of minor forest produce.
- Which were the first two states in India which established Panchayati Raj in 1956?
 - Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh
- Once a Budget has been presented in the Parliament, the government has to get all money bills related to the union budget passed within _____.
 - 75 Days
- The parts of Nagar Panchayat are
 - Notified Area Committee
 - Town Area Committee
- The political party of India having an election symbol almost close to the election symbol of Republican Party of USA is
 - Bahujan Samaj party
- By which amendment of the Constitution, the territories of Goa, Daman & Diu were incorporated in the Indian Union?
 - Constitution (12th) Amendment Act 1962
- The Vice President of India is elected by the Electoral College consisting of the members of _____.
 - Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha
- The power to vote money for public expenditure rests in India with
 - Lok Sabha
 - Legislative Assembly
- The national green tribunal Act of 2010 was enacted in consonance with which provision of the Constitution of India?
 - Right to healthy environment, construed as a part of Right to Life under Article 21
- What are the Gandhian Principles that are reflected in the Directive Principles of State Policy?
 - Organising village Panchayats
 - Promoting cottage industries in rural areas
- According to the Constitution of India, Parliament consists of the President, Lok Sabha and _____.
 - Rajya Sabha.
- The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court includes
 - Dispute between the Government of India and one or more States.
 - All disputes between two or more States.
- The most profound influence exercised in framing the Indian Constitution by _____.
 - Government of India Act, 1935
- In which Article of the Constitution of India has the Joint Sitting of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha been provided?
 - Article 108
- Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive has been provided in which part of the Indian Constitution?
 - Directive Principles of State Policy
- A Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha is deemed to have been passed by the Rajya Sabha also when no action is taken by the Upper House within _____.
 - 14 days
- Who is legally competent under the Indian Constitution to declare war or conclude peace?
 - President
- Which Schedule of the Constitution deals with the disqualification of elected members on the ground of defection?
 - 10th Schedule
- What was the exact constitutional position of the Indian Republic when the Constitution was brought into force with effect from January 26, 1950?
 - Sovereign Democratic Republic
- A federal structure of India was first put forward by the _____.
 - Act of 1919
- Which writ is issued by a High Court or the Supreme Court to compel an authority to perform a function that it was not performing?
 - Writ of Mandamus
- The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from his office
 - On the basis of proved misbehaviour by two-third majority of both Houses of Parliament
- In an election, electioneering has to be stopped in a Constituency _____.
 - 48 hours before the closing hour of polling
- If the Speaker of the Lok Sabha intends to vacate his office before the expiry of his term, he sends his resignation to _____.
 - Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha
- Parliament enjoys the exclusive right to legislate on the subjects contained in _____.
 - Union List
- Which Fundamental Right was described by Dr. Ambedkar as the 'Heart and Soul' of the Constitution?
 - Right to Constitutional Remedies
- In which case did the Supreme Court of India determine that the Parliament has power to make amendment in Fundamental Rights, but it cannot make any change in the basic structure of the Constitution?
 - Kesavananda Bharati Case
- The constitution (Seventy-Third Amendment) Act, 1992, which aims at promoting the Panchayati raj Institutions in the Country, provides for
 - State Election Commissions to conduct all panchayat elections.
 - Establishments of State Finance Commissions

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- In India, if a religious sect/ community is given the status of a national minority, what special advantages it is entitled to
 - It can establish and administer exclusive educational Institutions.
 - It can derive from the Prime Minister's 15- points programme.
- The first woman judge to be appointed to Supreme Court was
 - M. Fathima Beevi
- What can be said to be essentially the parts of 'Inclusive Governance'?
 - Increasing the government spending on public health
 - Strengthening the Mid-day Meal Scheme
- With reference to the Delimitation Commission, the correct statements are:
 - The orders of the Delimitation Commission cannot be challenged in a Court of Law.
 - When the orders of the Delimitation Commission are laid before the Lok Sabha or State Legislative Assembly, they cannot effect any modifications in the orders.
- When was the draft Constitution of India prepared by the Drafting Committee submitted to the President of the Constituent Assembly?
 - 21st February, 1948
- With reference to consumer's rights/privileges under the provision of law in India the statements are
 - Consumers are empowered to take samples for food testing.
- In case of death of consumer, his/her legal heir can file a complaint in the consumer forum on his/her behalf.
- When was the Second Reading of the Constitution completed in the Constituent Assembly?
 - 16th November, 1949
- How many readings were held on the Constitution in the Constituent Assembly?
 - Three
- When was the Constitution of India adopted by the Constituent Assembly?
 - 26th November 1949
- The correct statements regarding the Centre-State legislative relations are:
 - When there is a conflict over a matter between the State list and the Concurrent list, the latter prevails over the former.
- How many Princely States existed at the time when the Constituent Assembly was making the Constitution?
 - 600
- Who said, 'I feel, however, good a Constitution may be, it is sure to turn out bad because those who are called to work it, taken to be a bad lot. However bad a Constitution may be, it may turn out to be good if those who are called to work it, happens to be a good lot. The working of a Constitution does not depend wholly upon the nature of the Constitution'?
 - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- Who stated, 'As to the execution that the Draft Constitution has produced a good part of the provisions of the Government of India Act 1935, make no apologies. There is nothing to be ashamed of in Borrowing'?
 - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- Who said, 'If the people who are elected are capable and men of character and integrity, they would be able to make the best even of a defective Constitution. If they are lacking in these, the Constitution cannot help the country'?
 - Dr. Rajendra Prasad

- When were the elections to the Constituent Assembly held?
 - July 1946
- In the Constituent Assembly how many seats were got by the Congress?
 - 205
- How many seats were obtained by the Muslim League in the Constituent Assembly?
 - 73
- How many seats were acquired by the other parties in the Constituent Assembly?
 - 14
- How many total members were elected in the Constituent Assembly?
 - 292
- In the Parliament of India, Upper House is known as
 - Rajya Sabha
- The authorization for the withdrawal of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India must come from:
 - Parliament of India
- All revenues received by the Union Government by way of taxes and other receipts for the conduct of Government business are credited to the:
 - Consolidated Fund of India
- When the annual Union Budget is not passed by the Lok Sabha :
 - Prime Minister submits the resignation of Council of Ministers
- In the Parliament, Lower House is called as
 - Lok Sabha (House of People)
- In the Constituent Assembly who was the Head of the Union Constitution Committee?
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
- In the Constituent Assembly which words were associated with the Parliament?
 - Parliament of the Federation
- The immunity enjoyed by the President in respect of his/her personal acts, during his/her tenure is an exception to the fundamental right to equality (of treatment in similar circumstances and absence of any special privilege in favour of any individual) as mentioned in ____ of the Indian Constitution.
 - Article 14
- The Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in the four states of:
 - Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram
- Which Schedule of the Constitution deals with the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in any state, except in the four states?
 - 5th Schedule
- The resolution for removing the Vice-President of India can be moved in:
 - Rajya Sabha only
- Parliament cannot alter the name and territory of State without the consent of the State Legislature. No proclamation of Emergency can be made by the President under Article 352 on the ground of "internal disturbance" in the State without the concurrence of State Government. The Union shall have no power to make a Proclamation of Financial Emergency with respect to the State these statements are applicable to the states of
 - Jammu and Kashmir
- Under Part XXI of the Constitution of India, which deals with "Temporary, Transitional and Special provisions", the State of Jammu and Kashmir has been accorded special status under Article ____
 - 370
- In the Constituent Assembly, how many seats were fixed for House of People?
 - 500

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- The grounds for disqualification for being elected as a Member of Parliament are
 - A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament—
 - if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State, other than an office declared by Parliament by law not to disqualify its holder;
 - if he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court;
 - if he is an un-discharged insolvent
- With reference to the jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court and the High Court of India, the correct statement is :
 - The Writ jurisdiction of the High Court is wider than that of the Supreme Court.
- The correct statements regarding the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) are:
 - The office of CVC was established by the recommendations of Santhanam Committee in 1964.
 - The CVC holds office for tenure of four years.
 - The CVC reviews the programme of investigation conducted by the Delhi Police Special Establishment.
- In the Constituent Assembly, it was said that Parliament of the Federation shall consist of the President and what else
 - National Legislature
- In the Constituent Assembly, which committee recommended that Indian Constitution adopt Parliamentary Form of Executive?
 - Union Constitution Committee
- In the Constituent Assembly, what was the number of population fixed for one Representative?
 - 7,50,000
- Which languages were added to the 8th Schedule by the 92nd Amendment Act of 2003? — Bodo, Santhali and Konkani
- In the Constituent Assembly who proposed the name of Dr. Rajendra Prasad as President of India
 - Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel
- When did the Constituent Assembly adopt National Anthem?
 - 24th January, 1950
- In the Indian National Flag, what does Asoka's wheel represent?
 - Wheel of the Law
- In the last session of the Constituent Assembly which songs were sung?
 - Jan Gana Mana and Vande Mataram
- Which woman presented National Flag in the Constituent Assembly?
 - Smt. Hansa Mehta
- The concept of Public Interest Litigation originated in the United States. Who was the Chief Justice of India when PIL was introduced to the Indian Judicial System?
 - Justice PN Bhagwati
- In the National Flag, what does green colour represent?
 - Faith and fertility
- Which Schedule of the Constitution of India has to be amended to provide for the formation of a new State?
 - First Schedule
- In the National Flag, what does saffron colour represent?
 - Spirit of Renunciation
- In the Constituent Assembly, when was the ad-hoc Committee appointed for the National Flag?
 - 23rd June, 1947
- Who was the first Speaker of free India's first Legislature (Constituent Assembly)?
 - G. V. Mavalankar
- After Indian Independence who represented Provisional Parliament?
 - Constituent Assembly
- In India which amended the Constitution through the first Amendment Bill 1951?
 - Provisional Parliament
- Who can dismiss Governor of a state from his office?
 - President
- What is the maximum (sanctioned) strength of Supreme Court including the Chief Justice of India?
 - 31
- Which is the middle unit of Three Tier Panchayati Raj System?
 - Panchayat Samiti
- There is a prescribed procedure for the amendment of the provisions of the Indian Constitution. This feature has been borrowed from the Constitution of:
 - South Africa
- Many key features of the constitution such as the federal structure of government, provincial autonomy, a bicameral central legislature and the principle of separation of powers, are directly taken from: — Government of India Act, 1935
- For which bill, there is no constitutional provision for a joint sitting of both the houses of the Parliament to resolve a deadlock?
 - Constitution Amendment Bill and Money Bill
- Which writ literally means 'We Command'? — Mandamus
- Article 123 of the Indian Constitution provides for:
 - Ordinance making power of the President
- President can proclaim National Emergency under Article 352 in the entire country or in any part of it, on the grounds of:
 - Armed Rebellion and External Aggression
- Election Commission of India is not concerned with the elections of /to the: — Panchayats and Municipalities in the State
- Article 20 of the Indian Constitution is an important Fundamental Right as it provides protection in respect of conviction for offences. The safeguard which is not provided to the persons accused of crime under Article 20 is:
 - Right to be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours
- The President of India can nominate to how many members to Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha respectively?
 - 12, 2
- Indian States having a Bicameral Legislature are
 - Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.
- The Swaran Singh Committee recommended:
 - Inclusion of Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution.
- Which commission was formed in 1983 to recommend the relationship and balance of power between state and central governments?
 - Sarkaria Commission
- According to the provisions of which article of the Indian Constitution that the Parliament can create a new all India service, if a resolution is passed by Rajya Sabha?
 - Article 312
- The power to vote money for public expenditure vests in
 - Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly
- A National Emergency on the grounds of security threat is proclaimed under which article?
 - Article 352
- The Department of Border Management is a department under which Union Ministries?
 - Ministry of Home Affairs
- Which committee was appointed by the government of India in 1986 to revitalize Panchayati raj institutions for democracy and development?
 - L.M. Singhvi Committee

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- The jurisdiction covering the Andaman and Nicobar Islands falls under the supervision of ____
— A circuit bench of the Kolkata High Court at Port Blair
- Who was the first Prime Minister of India at the time of Provisional Parliament?
— Jawahar Lal Nehru
- Which Article of the Indian Constitution says that Vice-President of India shall be ex officio Chairman of the Council of States?
— Article 89
- Who was the Deputy Prime Minister of India at the time of Provisional Parliament?
— Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel
- The Constitution of India provides that Trade, Commerce and Intercourse throughout the territory of Union of India is free. However, despite this provision, a state in India can make law for imposing taxes on imports of goods from other states in India, provided the goods produced in other states are also taxed in that state in the same manner. Who decides whether the states can make such law or not?
— President of India
- Jurisdiction of which High Court covers the Union Territory of Lakshadweep?
— Kerala High Court
- The number of judges can be altered in the Supreme Court by ____
— Parliament by Law
- How long a person should have practiced in a High Court to be eligible to be appointed as a Judge of Supreme Court of India?
— 10 years
- By which amendment of the Constitution of India, Delhi was designated as National Capital Territory (NCT)?
— 69th Amendment Act
- In India, a three tier Panchayat is envisaged for states which have a population above ____
— 20 Lakh
- A member of a State Public Service Commission can be appointed and removed respectively by ____
— Governor, President
- The various Amendments of Citizenship Act in 1986 have resulted in the following:
— Difficulty in acquiring citizenship by refugees of Sri Lanka, Bangladesh etc
- The salary and allowances of Chief Justice of India and Other judges can be reduced only if approval comes:
— During a state of financial emergency in the country.
- In India, a Metropolitan Planning Committee:
— is constituted under the provisions of the Constitution of India
— prepares the draft development plans for metropolitan area
- Who functions as a Constitutional Ruler and an agent of the Centre?
— Governor
- The salary of the Judge of High Court are charged from:
— Consolidated Fund of State
- The Commission appointed by the British Government abolished the statutory civil service and recommended a Provincial Civil Service in 1888
— Aitchison Commission
- What is the difference between "vote on account" and "interim budget"?
— A "vote-on-account" only deals with the expenditure in Government's budget, while an "interim budget" includes both expenditure and receipts

- "Advisory Jurisdiction" of the Supreme Court of India is ____
— It tenders advice to the President of India on demand
- Which systems are adopted in various elections in India?
— Direct Election on the basis of Adult Suffrage
— Proportional Representation by means of single transferable Vote
- The registration of Voters is a responsibility of ____
— Election Commission
- The "Universal Adult Suffrage" is enshrined in which article of Constitution of India?
— Article 326
- Who decides on the matter of disqualification of a Member of Rajya Sabha?
— President by advice of Election Commission
- Who can pardon the Capital Punishment? — Only President
- Which constitution interalia influenced the "emergency provisions" in the Indian Constitution?
— Constitution of Germany
- Which article was inserted by an amendment of the Constitution of India to give full statehood to Mizoram? — Article 371 G
- What is the minimum stay essential before a person can apply for Indian Citizenship?
— 5 years
- In which three states the Article 164(1) provided a Minister in charge of tribal welfare who may in addition be in charge of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and backward classes?
— Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha
- Since which year the government of India started recognizing the 'Primitive Tribal Groups' (PTGs) as more backward communities among the tribal population groups? — 1975
- Which Constitutional Amendment has authorized the president to publish an authoritative Hindi Translation of the Constitution of India?
— The Constitution (58th Amendment) Act
- With reference to the eligibility of chairman of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), the correct statement is:
— The Chairman of the NHRC must have been a Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India
- Which part of Indian Constitution resembles the standard-setting Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948?
— Part III, Fundamental Rights
- Till the 42nd Amendment in 1976, the word Secular was nowhere in the constitution except in Article:
— Article 25(2) A
- Which part of Indian Constitution has only one Article?
— Part XX, Article 368
- In which year was Sikkim added to the North Eastern Council?
— 2002
- Department of Border Management functions under which of the following ministries of Government of India?
— Union Home Ministry
- Who was appointed as chairman of a committee established by the Supreme Court to make the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984 more effective and also to suggest suitable changes or alterations which can make the statute more meaningful?
— Justice K.T. Thomas
- What is the most appropriate size of Table Flags as per Flag Code of India 2002?
— 150 x 100 mm

- "Bhagwa" disinterested gains and d centre is lig green show here on wh center of th satya, dha of those wh motion. The India shou forward. T change." T depicted b
- The Indian federalism enjoy a spe Nagaland
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- Where was in 1948?
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- Article 13 of such inc this?
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- "Bhagwa or the saffron colour denotes renunciation of disinterestedness. Our leaders must be indifferent to material gains and dedicate themselves to their work. The white in the centre is light, the path of truth to guide our conduct. The green shows our relation to soil, our relation to the plant life here on which all other life depends. The Ashoka Wheel in the center of the white is the wheel of the law of dharma. Truth or of those who work under this flag. Again, the wheel denotes motion. There is death in stagnation. There is life in movement. India should no more resist change, it must move and go forward. The wheel represents the dynamism of a peaceful change." The above description about our National Flag was depicted by whom in the Constituent Assembly?
— Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- The Indian federalism is founded on a theory of 'unequal federalism' under which all States are not equal and many enjoy a special status. Under which of the following articles Nagaland enjoys a special status?
— Article 371 A
- Under which article comes the appointment of Administrator of the Union territory by the President of India?
— Article 239
- The Advocate-General of an state shall hold office during the pleasure of :
— Governor
- Sexual Harassment comes under which section of Indian Penal Code?
— Section 509
- Where was Sardar Vallabhai Patel Police Academy established in 1948?
— Mount Abu
- Which one is not expressly mentioned in Article 19 of the Indian Constitution?
— Freedom of Press
- Article 13 of Indian constitution uses the words "to the extent of such inconsistency be void" Which doctrine is coherent to this?
— Doctrine of Severability
- The date August 29, 1947 is known with regard to our constitution for
— Drafting Committee was set up on this date.
- As per the Article 358, when the proclamation of emergency is made by the President under article 352, the freedoms guaranteed in which article gets automatically suspended?
— Article 19
- The Supreme Court of India has held that "Where Article _____ comes in, article 14 goes out."
— Article 31 A
- Article 213 which embodies the ordinance making power of the governor of the state is very similar to that of President embodied in the Article
— 123
- By which amendment act of the Constitution, Article 31-C was inserted in the constitution of India?
— 25th Constitution amendment, 1971
- Why is the Indian Constitution called as Fundamental law of the land?
— Because the government organs owe their origin to the Constitution of India and derive their authority from & discharge their responsibilities within the framework of the Constitution
- In which case the Supreme Court of India held the Bundhs illegal as they cause violation of Article 19(1) and 21 of the constitution in addition to causing a national loss?
— Communist party of India (M) v/s Bharat Kumar and Others
- Directive principles particularly Article 39 (b) and (c) of the constitution of India are many times referred as charters of the
— Social and economic justice
- Which Article was added to Indian Constitution by 25th amendment act, which gives the directive principles in Article 39 (b) and (c) primacy over fundamental rights guaranteed under Article 14 & 19 of the Indian Constitution?
— Article 31 C
- The real executive power lies in:
— Council of Ministers
- "Test of reasonableness" is a very important consequence under the article
— Article 14 of the Indian Constitution
- The office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India has been created in / on the basis of:
— Indian Constitution
- In which year was the Comptroller & Auditor General of India relieved from his responsibilities of maintenance of accounts?
— 1971
- In which year two election commissioners were first appointed after the President of India fixed the number of election commissioners to 2?
— 1989
- The Constitution 61st Amendment act 1988 substituted the words "Eighteen years" for "Twenty One years" so that a person who attains the age of 18 years is eligible to vote. In which Article this amendment was made?
— Article 326
- Who recommends the President of India regarding the principles which should govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the states out of Consolidated Fund of India?
— Finance Commission
- The first Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission was
— Gulzari Lal Nanda
- Which Article deals with the appointment, duty and tenure of the Advocate General of State?
— Article 165
- Which act later led to creation of Zonal Councils?
— States Reorganization Act 1956
- In which session of Indian National Congress, our national anthem was first sung on December 27, 1911?
— Calcutta session
- The constitution of Jammu and Kashmir was framed by:
— A special constituent assembly set up by state
- Which is called as lengthiest amendment to Indian Constitution?
— 42nd amendment
- Which Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees rights to arrested persons?
— Article 22
- All those laws that were in force immediately before the enactment of the constitution shall be void to the extent of inconsistency with the fundamental rights". Essence of Article 13(1) which quotes this can be placed under which of the following?
— Judicial Review
- By exercising its amending power under article 368, Parliament can amend even Part III of the Constitution. Through which cases Supreme Court held this?
— Sajjan Singh v/s State of Rajasthan Case
— Shankari Prasad v/s Union of India Case
- Which article says that "directive principles are not enforceable by any court but at the same time declared that they are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be duty of the state to apply these principles in making laws?
— Article 37
- Who was the chairman of the First National Commission for Women?
— Jayanti Patnaik

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- Constitution Part IV (Article 36-51) contains the directive principles of state policy. Which Articles include the scope of Gandhian principles? — Articles 40, 47 and 48
- Which justifies the reason that Directive Principles were made explicitly unjustifiable? — The implementation of directive principles needs resources which the states may not have
- When Vice President acts as the president — He/She ceases to be the chairman of Rajya Sabha — A New chairman of the Rajya Sabha is elected
- In which year a non statutory minority commission was established in India? — 1978
- How many matters are listed in Schedule XII added by 74th Amendment, which are responsibility of the municipalities? — 18
- The Proposed Article 47 (A) by Constitution Review Commission of Justice M N Venkatchaliah in the Directive Principles of State Policy is related to which of the following? — Control of population.
- In which decade India saw the maximum number of Prime Ministers? — 1991-2000
- Articles 74, 75, 78 deal broadly with: — Relationship between Prime Minister and President
- Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen is related to: — France
- In which year Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA) was repealed? — 1978
- Gurupadswamy Committee dealt with the issue of — child labour.
- Which Constitution Amendment Act seeks that the size of the Councils of Ministers at the Centre and State must not exceed 15 per cent of the total number of members in the Lok Sabha and the total numbers of members of the Legislative Assembly of that state, respectively? — 91st amendment
- Department of Border Management is a Department of which one of the following Union Ministries? — Ministry of Home Affairs
- In which year the practice of presenting the railway budget separate from the general budget (or vice versa in true sense) started in India? — 1924
- What was envisaged in the 74th Constitutional Amendment Bill? — Constitution and Composition of a municipality
- For which reforms was a Commission set up under the Chairmanship of Veerappa Moily by the Government of India? — Administrative Reforms
- The establishment of Lok Pal in India was recommended by the Administrative Reforms Commission (1966) on the lines of Ombudsman in — Finland, Denmark & Norway
- Under which Constitution Amendments Act, four languages were added to the languages under the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India, thereby raising their number to 22? — Constitution (Ninety-second Amendment) Act
- The Constitution of India provides that a person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in the Legislative Assembly of a State if he/she is less than — 25 years of age
- In which condition, the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha have to vacate the office? — when they are not Members of Parliament

- Which system is used for elections in Lok Sabha and Assemblies in India? — Territorial representation
- The Directive Principles of State Policy include: — Prohibition of Consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of other drugs which are injurious to health
- Which Article of the Indian Constitution says "The Official Language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script and English could be also used for official purposes"? — Article 343
- After how many days of India becoming a Sovereign Democratic Republic, the Supreme Court came into being? — 2 days
- There are provisions that a retired judge of Supreme Court & High Courts can sit and act as judge of — Supreme court
- Articles 25-28 of the Indian Constitution deal with: — Freedom of religion
- Which President of India represented the country in UNESCO once in his lifetime? — Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- Who was the vice president of the executive council in the Interim Government 1946-47? — Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- Which amendment bill exempted the state of Bihar from the obligation of having a tribal Welfare Minister? — 94th
- In which year the Metropolitan Council of Delhi was replaced by a 70 member legislative assembly? — 1992
- Creation of a very strong centre is a: — Federal Feature
- Who was appointed head of the new commission established in 2007 to reexamine centre-state relations? — Justice Madan Mohan Punchhi
- Till which year the judges of the Supreme Court were appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Chief Justice of India? — 1993
- "A rule of legislative procedure under which further debate on a motion can be stopped" is known in parliamentary terminology as: — Closure
- For what is January 26, 1957 known for? — Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir came into force
- Which language was included in the eighth schedule by Constitution (21st) amendment Bill on April 10, 1967? — Sindhi
- Who has right to declare any area as a Scheduled Area? — President of India
- Which Article deals with the suspension of provisions of Article 19 during emergencies? — Article 358
- The establishment of a finance commission was provided by the Indian Constitution by the President within a period of — 2 years
- The qualifications of a candidate for Attorney General must be equivalent to: — A Judge of Supreme Court
- Who coined the term zero hour? — Press
- What is the minimum age qualification for a member of Rajya Sabha? — 30 years
- In whose name all the contracts of Government of India are concluded? — President of India
- The Constitution 110th Amendment Bill is related to: — Reservation in Panchayats
- Whose consent is required for a money bill to originate in the state legislature? — Governor

- In which year polls and p... until all pha...
- Supreme cou... out the restr... dismiss a sta... Constitution
- "The Council... the House of... Which Sched... of the 29 Stat...
- The Parliame... Bill, 2009. Th... universities,
- In context of... 1996 is know...
- The Continge... of:
- Who recomm... of the net pro...
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- If strength of... a bill is voted... of ...
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- What was the...
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- The Constitu...
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- Under which...
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- Right of Chi... 2008 which v... what fraction... of the socia...

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- In which year Government of India banned conducting exit polls and publishing these results from the time the polls start until all phases of the election are completed? — 2008
- Supreme court of India has given a landmark guideline spelled out the restrictions on the Union Government's power to dismiss a state government as per the Article 356 of the Indian Constitution in which famous case? — S.R. Bommai Case
- "The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of People". Which article states this? — Article 75
- Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with territories of the 29 States and 7 Union Territories of the Indian Union? — First Schedule
- The Parliament passed the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2009. This bill has cleared ways for setting up central universities, especially in: — Jammu and Kashmir
- In context of Panchayati Raj in India, the date December 24, 1996 is known for: — Extension to the Scheduled Areas
- The Contingency Fund of India has been placed at the disposal of: — President of India
- Who recommends to the President the basis for distribution of the net proceeds of taxes between the centre and states? — Finance Commission
- The State Reorganization Act 1956 divided the country in five Zones. In which Zone Rajasthan was placed? — Northern Zone
- How many states are part of the North Eastern Council? — 8
- If strength of a house is 520, 20 members are abstaining and a bill is voted in favour by 251 members, this will be an example of: — Bill passed by simple majority
- In which year Uttaranchal was renamed as Uttarakhand? — 2007
- The JVP Committee which was constituted in 1948-49 was related to: — Formation of new states
- The Constitution 103rd Amendment Bill is related to: — Upgrading the status of National Commission of Minorities
- Which state was not a Union Territory before it was accorded the status of Full Fledged State? — Sikkim
- What was the outcome of The States Reorganization Act 1956? — 14 States and 6 Union Territories
- Which Fundamental Right has been subject to maximum litigation after inauguration of the Constitution of India? — Right to Property
- The Constitution 100th Amendment Bill is related to: — New Languages in 8th Schedule
- After how many years Finance Commission is appointed? — 5 years
- Under which High Court does the Pondicherry judiciary come? — Madras High court
- By which amendment act of the Constitution were two Articles added to incorporate Administrative Tribunals? — 42nd Amendment Act
- Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill, 2008 which was passed by the Parliament seeks to reserve what fraction of seats in the private schools for weaker sections of the society? — 25 per cent
- In the Rajya Sabha, the states have been provided representation on the basis of: — Population
- Which committee of Lok Sabha, is assisted by Comptroller & Auditor General of India? — Public Accounts Committee
- Under which jurisdiction, Supreme Court of India is duty bound to give its opinion on matters referred to it by President of India? — Advisory Jurisdiction
- Who can recommend the removal of the Chairman of UPSC to the President? — Supreme Court of India
- The Governor of a state can nominate how many members of the Legislative Council of the State? — One-sixth members of the Legislative Council
- The power to create or abolish Legislative Council in states is vested with: — Legislative Assembly of the State
- Which committee recommended to set up an "Equal Opportunity Commission"? — Sachar Committee
- Which one was the first State in India where emergency was imposed due to failure of Constitutional Machinery of the State? — Punjab
- What will follow if a Money Bill is substantially amended by the Rajya Sabha? — The Lok Sabha may still proceed with the Bill, accepting or not accepting the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha
- With reference to Indian History, the Members of the Constituent Assembly from the Provinces were: — elected by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies
- The Parliament can make any law for whole or any part of India for implementing international treaties: — without the consent of any State
- 'Economic Justice' as the objectives of Constitution has been provided in: — Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy
- Under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, who shall be the authority to initiate the process for determining the nature and extent of individual or community forest rights or both? — Gram Sabha
- According to the Constitution of India, which one is fundamental for the governance of the country? — Directive Principles of State Policy
- In the context of India, which principles is/are implied institutionally in the parliamentary government? — Members of the Cabinet are Members of the Parliament.
- — Ministers hold the office till they enjoy confidence in the Parliament.
- As per the Constitution of India, the President is the constitutional head of Executive of the Union. However, the real executive power vests in a: — Council of Ministers
- The Legislative Council or the Vidhan Parishad is the Upper Chamber of the State Legislature. What percentage of its members is elected by the Legislative Assembly from amongst persons who are not its members? — One-third
- What is the term for a judicial remedy in the form of an order from a superior court 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? — Mandamus

INDIAN CONSTITUTION & POLITICS

- "He is the second-highest office in India, after the President and is elected indirectly by an electoral college consisting members of both Houses of the Parliament." Who is he?
— Vice-President of India

- Money bills passed by the Lok Sabha are sent to the Rajya Sabha which may not amend money bills but can recommend amendments. A money bill must be returned to the Lok Sabha within how many days or the bill is deemed to have passed both houses?
— 14 days

- Which Constitution was the source of the Directive Principles, method of Presidential elections, and the nomination of members of Rajya Sabha by the President in the Indian Constitution?
— Irish Constitution

- As provided in the Constitution of India, how many months must not intervene between the last sitting in one session and the first sitting in the succeeding session of either house of Parliament?
— 6 months

- Right to vote in India is a constitutional right. Which article (in Part XV) of the Constitution gives this right? — Article 326

- In contrast with a state's Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly), the Legislative Council is a permanent body and cannot be dissolved; each Member of the Legislative Council (MLC) serves for a ___-year term.
— 6

- Who is appointed by the President of India under Article 76(1) of the Constitution and holds office during the pleasure of the President?
— Attorney General of India

- As regards recognition of parliamentary parties, who lays down the necessary guidelines for such recognition?
— Speaker of the Lok Sabha

- Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides that when a judge is transferred from one High Court to the other, he shall be entitled to receive in addition to his salary a compensatory allowance?
— Article 222

- The Supreme Court of India may issue writs under Article 32 of the Constitution for enforcement of Fundamental Rights and under ___ for enforcement of rights other than Fundamental Rights.
— Article 139

- Under the Constitution of India, who enjoys a special position insofar as certain matters pertaining to the relations between the two Houses of Parliament are concerned?
— Speaker of Lok Sabha

- The principle of 'equal pay for equal work' has an important place in India. It is read with Article 39 (d) and ___ of the Constitution of India.
— Article 14

- Which state of India was formed on November 1, 1966, on the recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee which was announced in the Parliament on September 23, 1965?
— Haryana

- A Money Bill can be introduced in Lok Sabha only. Whose decision is final if any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not?
— Speaker of Lok Sabha

- Which Article of the Constitution of India empowers the President to transfer judges from one High Court to another?
— Article 222

- What is the name of the doctrine under which legislative and executive actions are subject to review (and possible invalidation) by the judiciary?
— Judicial Review

- The National Capital Regional Plan covers areas in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and the National Capital Territory (NCT) Delhi. Who is the Chairman of NCR Planning Board?
— Union Minister for Urban Development

- Which body/organization, established under Article 280 of the Indian Constitution by the President of India, defines the financial relations between the centre and the state?
— Finance Commission of India

- The Attorney General of India is the Indian government's chief legal advisor, and its primary lawyer in the Supreme Court of India. Who appoints him?
— President of India

- The Constitution declares India to be a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic, assuring its citizens of justice, equality, and liberty, and endeavours to promote fraternity among them. In which year were the words "socialist" and "secular" added to the definition?
— 1976

- The Rajya Sabha, under which article of the Constitution of India, may by a special majority of two-thirds votes adopt a resolution asking the Parliament to make laws on subjects of the State list, in the national interest?
— Article 249

- Article 358 protects both legislative and executive action taken after the proclamation of emergency. National emergency is caused by war, external aggression or ___ in the whole of India or a part of its territory.
— Armed rebellion

- As per the Indian Constitution, the Vice President would ascend to the Presidency upon the death, resignation, ___ or other situations leading to the vacancy in the Office of President.
— Impeachment

- As per the Trade Unions (Amendment) Act, 2001, no trade union of workmen shall be registered unless at least 10% or 100, whichever is less, subject to a minimum of ___ workmen engaged or employed in the establishment or industry with which it is connected are the members of such trade union.
— 7

- The Constitution of India forbids dual citizenship or dual nationality, except for ___ where the second nationality was involuntarily acquired.
— Minors

- The Estimates Committee consists of 30 members who are elected by the Lok Sabha every year from amongst its members. Who is not eligible for election to this Committee?
— A Minister

- The minimum age for a person to become a member of Rajya Sabha is 30 years. The minimum qualifying age for membership of the Lok Sabha is _____.
— 25 years

- The President of India has the power to declare three types of emergency. They are National Emergency, State Emergency and _____.
— Financial Emergency

- The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act or Right to Education Act (RTE), which was passed by the Indian parliament on August 4, 2009, describes the modalities of the importance of free and compulsory education for children between _____.
— 6 and 14 years

- The Untouchability Offences Act of ____ (renamed to Protection of Civil Rights Act in 1976) provided penalties for preventing a person from entering a place of worship or from taking water from a tank or well.
— 1955

- What is the name for a British socialist organization whose purpose is to advance the principles of democratic socialism via gradualist and reformist, rather than revolutionary means?
— Fabian Society

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- The legal system, jurisdiction to issue ___ is given to the Supreme Court, and to the High Courts of Judicature of all Indian states. — Prerogative writs
- Which constitution inspired details on the independence of judiciary, judicial review, fundamental rights, and the removal of Supreme Court and High Court judges in the Indian Constitution? — U.S. Constitution
- With its adoption, the Union of India officially became the modern and contemporary Republic of India and it replaced the ___ as the country's fundamental governing document. — Government of India Act 1935
- An election to fill a vacancy in the office of President is held as soon as possible after, and in no case later than ___ from, the date of occurrence of the vacancy. — Six months
- From which document were such features as office of governor, power of federal judiciary, emergency powers etc were drawn into the Constitution of India? — Government of India Act of 1935
- The Attorney General of India is the Indian government's chief legal advisor, and its primary lawyer in the Supreme Court of India. Who appoints him? — President of India
- The Indian citizenship and nationality law and the Constitution of India provide single citizenship for all of India. The provisions relating to citizenship upon adoption of the constitution are contained in Articles 5 to 11 in ___ of the Constitution of India. — Part II
- Which Article in the Constitution of India, belonging to the Directive Principles of State Policy, deals with separation of judiciary from executive? — Article 50
- Which Article of the Indian Constitution states that six months must not intervene between the last sitting in one session and the first sitting in the succeeding session? — Article 85
- Which article was added to Indian Constitution by 25th amendment act, which gives the directive principles in article 39 (b) and (c) primacy over fundamental rights guaranteed under article 14 & 19 of the Indian Constitution? — Article 31-c
- Which part of the Indian Constitution defines the power distribution between the federal government (the Centre) and the States in India? — Part XI
- Which was the first programme launched by Government of India to implement the article 47 of the Directive Principles of State Policy? — Community Development Programme
- Zero Hour is the Indian innovation in the field of parliamentary procedures and has been in existence since _____. — 1962
- Which section of Representation of People Act, 1951 deals with Registration with the Election Commission of associations and bodies as political parties? — Section 29A
- As provided in the Indian Constitution, Minority Educational Institutions are entitled to exercise rights enshrined in ___ of the Constitution. — Article 30 (1)
- Indian passports are required to be surrendered by all Indian citizens upon acquisition of foreign nationality in accordance with the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Passport Act, ___ to prevent their misuse. — 1967
- The first Law Commission was established during the British regime in 1834 by the Charter Act of 1833. In which year was the first Law Commission of independent India established? — 1955
- The first Administrative Reforms Commission headed by ___ had recommended for the establishment of Lokpal and Lokayukta institutions at the Central and State level respectively. — Morarji Desai
- What is the legal/political term for false judicial proceedings in which no rights of defence to the accused is given by invoking the expediency clause? — Kangaroo Court
- The 99th amendment Bill sought to protect the rights of the non-tribals in the Bodo Territorial Council (BTC) by keeping intact the existing representation of the scheduled tribes and nonscheduled tribes in the ___ legislative assembly from the BTC Areas district? — Assam
- What is the term for a parliamentary session which is conducted after election of new members but before they are installed and in which the members participate for last time because of failure to re-election? — Lame Duck session
- ___ is the study of the basic concepts, precepts and fundamental principles of law and legal systems that acquire the basic principles of morality, justice and human dignity in the modern society. — Jurisprudence
- Which constitutional amendment in India brought Services in India under the purview of Value Added Tax system? — 95th amendment
- The Constitution (One Hundred Fifth) Amendment Bill, 2006 sought to exclude Bihar from purview of article ___ and to extend the provision of this article to Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. — Article 164 (1)
- An Emergency due to the failure of the constitutional machinery in the states (Article 356) is popularly known as 'President's Rule', - ___ or 'constitutional Emergency'. — 'State Emergency'
- Article ___ empowers the president to issue a proclamation, if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of a state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. — 356
- Article ___ states that Parliament may by law establish a Contingency Fund in the nature of an impress to be entitled "the Contingency Fund of India" and that Legislature of a State may by law establish a Contingency Fund. — 267
- Child labour is considered a gross violation of the spirit and provisions of the constitution. ___, practised in the past by landlords, has been declared a crime and is punishable by law. — Begar
- Quorum is the minimum number of members required to be present in the House before it can transact any business. It is ___ of the total number of members in each House including the presiding officer. — one-tenth
- The ___ Amendment Act of 1978 substituted the words 'armed rebellion' for 'internal disturbance', making it impossible to declare a National Emergency on the ground of 'internal disturbance' as was done in 1975. — 44th
- The ___ can abolish a legislative council (where it already exists) or create it (where it does not exist), if the legislative assembly of the concerned state passes a resolution to that effect. — Parliament
- The 15th Amendment Act, ___, raised retirement age of judges from 60 to 62 and other minor amendments for rationalizing interpretation of rules regarding judges etc. — 1963

- The Inter-State Water Disputes Act, _____ empowers the Central government to set up an ad hoc tribunal for the adjudication of a dispute between two or more states in relation to the waters of in Inter-state River or river valley. — 1956
- The maximum strength of the House envisaged by the Constitution is _____ up to 530 members to represent the States, up to 20 members to represent the Union territories and not more than two members of the Anglo-Indian Community to be nominated by the President. — 552
- The phrase 'basic structure' itself cannot be found in the Constitution. The Supreme Court recognised this concept for the first time in the historic Kesavananda Bharati case in _____. — 1973
- The President holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office. However, he can resign from his office at any time by addressing the resignation letter to the _____. — Vice-president
- The Rajya Sabha (first constituted in _____) is a continuing chamber, that is, it is a permanent body and not subject to dissolution. However, one-third of its members retire every second year. — 1952
- Though the Swarn Singh Committee suggested the incorporation of _____ Fundamental Duties in the Constitution, the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976) included ten Fundamental Duties. — Eight
- The Constitution of Public Accounts Committee first suggested by the Webley Commission in 1896 now has 15 members from Lok Sabha and _____ from Rajya Sabha. — 7
- _____ Constitutional Amendment Act has provided for constitutional status for the Panchayati Raj, one third reservations for women, a separate list of subjects, and a separate Ministry in the Centre. — 73rd
- In the Indian Constitution, Judicial Review is dealt under _____. Judicial Review actually refers that the Constitution is the supreme power of the nation and all laws are under its supremacy. — Article 13
- In _____ the National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (NCRWC) was setup to look into updating the Constitution of India. — 2001
- Which Article of the Indian Constitution is concerned with the time of holding election to fill vacancy in the office of Vice-President and the term of office of person elected to fill casual vacancy? — Article 68
- It was in 1934 that the idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forward for the first time by _____, a pioneer of communist movement in India and an advocate of radical democratism. — M. N. Roy
- Article _____ of the Indian Constitution states that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. — 15
- The development of constitutional rights in India was inspired by historical documents such as England's Bill of Rights, the United States Bill of Rights and _____ Declaration of the Rights of Man. — France's
- Both Houses of Parliament have a similar committee structure, with a few exceptions. Their appointment, terms of office, functions and procedure of conducting business is regulated as per rules made by the two Houses under Article _____ of the Constitution. — 118(1)
- The current notion of state sovereignty were laid down in the Treaty of _____ (1648), which, in relation to states, codified the basic principles of territorial integrity, border inviolability, and supremacy of the state (rather than the Church). — Westphalia
- Under _____ of the Constitution of India, it is stated that "The Government of India may sue or be sued by the name of the Union of India". — Article 300
- The Constitution originally provided for the right to property under Articles 19 and _____. Article 19 guaranteed to all citizens the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property. — 31
- According to which Article of the Constitution, all doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of a President or Vice-President shall be inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court? — Article 71
- National emergency is caused by war, external aggression or armed rebellion in the whole of India or a part of its territory. Such an emergency was declared in India in 1962 (Indo-China War), 1971 (Indo-Pakistan war), and _____. — 1975
- In October 1957, which committee suggested the organization of Panchayati Raj in rural India? — Balwant Rai Mehta
- The Lokayukta and Upalokayukta Act was first passed in the state of _____. — Maharashtra
- Who said, "Socialism is like a hat that has lost its shape because everybody wears it"? — C.E.M. Joad
- Who supported the principle of "survival of the fittest"? — The Fascists
- For which commission, there is no provision in the Indian Constitution? — Planning Commission
- Which is the first state in India to enact the Food Security Act? — Chhattisgarh
- Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for equal opportunities for all citizen in Public employment? — Article-16
- Taxes on professions can be levied by _____. — State government only
- The opposite to democratic state is _____. — Despotism
- What is the system of Local Self Government in the Panchayati Raj set up? — Three tier structure at village, block and district level
- From which language, has the term 'democracy' been derived? — Greek
- Which is an example of direct democracy in India? — Gram Sabha
- An ordinance issued by the Governor, without the approval of the State Legislature shall be effective for a period of _____. — Six weeks
- For which tax, was constitutional status given much later after its introduction in a small way in 1994 - 95? — Taxes on Services
- Under which Article of the Indian Constitution, the decision of the Central Administrative Tribunal can be challenged in the Supreme Court? — 323 A
- Which is the example for Plural Executive? — Switzerland
- In which part of the Indian Constitution, the fundamental duties are enshrined? — IV A
- Who enjoys the rank of Cabinet Minister in Union Cabinet? — Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission (Now, NITI Aayog)

INDIAN CONSTITUTION & POLITY

- A civil servant in India may exercise political liberty by — exercising his franchise
- The term 'Law' used in the phrase 'Rule of Law' refers to — Common law
- Where do we find the ideals of Indian democracy in the Constitution? — The Preamble
- Which Article of the Indian Constitution directs the State Governments to organise Village Panchayats? — Article 40
- The Attorney General of India has the right of audience in — any Court of Law within India
- The impeachment of the President can be initiated in — either House of Parliament
- The Head of the Armed Forces in India is the — President
- The maximum number of Lok Sabha seats are from — Uttar Pradesh
- The authority to alter the boundaries of states in India rests with: — Parliament
- The president can nominate two members of the Lok Sabha to give representation to — The Anglo-Indians
- Electoral disputes arising out of Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections are settled by: — Supreme Court of India
- Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, was declared elected as President of India on 22nd July 2012. — 13th
- Which amendment to the Constitution of India made the Right to Education a fundamental right for children in the age group of 6-14 years? — 86th
- Who was the first Chairman of the Planning Commission of India? — Jawahar Lal Nehru
- Who is the head to transact the business of the Lok Sabha? — Speaker of Lok Sabha
- Which Indian President was the Speaker of the Fourth Lok Sabha? — N. Sanjeeva Reddy
- Division of Powers and Independent Judiciary are the two important features of — Democratic form of Government
- Who was the first to use the term 'State'? — Machiavelli
- Under which Article of the Constitution of India, can the fundamental rights of the members of the Armed Forces be specifically restricted? — Article 33
- Who presides over the Joint Session of Indian Parliament? — Speaker of Lok Sabha
- Who has the authority to call a joint session of the two Houses of Parliament? — President
- The provision, "Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance" is a: — Directive Principle of State Policy of the Constitution of India
- The Seventh schedule of the Constitution of India contains provisions regarding: — Union, State, Concurrent Lists
- The President of India is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of elected members of: — Both Houses of Parliament; The Legislative Assemblies of the States
- The responsibility of preparation of electoral rolls in India rests with: — The Election Commission
- What is common to Sardar Hukum Singh, Jagjivan Ram, Inderjit Gupta, Somnath Chatterjee and Seth Govind Das? — They were Pro-tem Speakers of the Lok Sabha
- The purpose of Adjournment motion in our Parliament is: — To allow a discussion on a definite matter of urgent public importance.
- The concept of Concurrent List in Indian Constitution is borrowed from the Constitution of — Australia
- Under which Article of the Constitution can an individual move to the Supreme Court directly in case of any violation of Fundamental Rights? — Article 32
- "Residuary powers" under the Indian Constitution means. — the powers, which have not been specifically enumerated in the Union List, State List and Concurrent List.
- The Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament is appointed by — Speaker of Lok Sabha
- To which category right to vote belongs? — Political Rights
- In which House, is the Presiding Officer, not a member of the House? — Rajya Sabha
- Article 1 of the Indian Constitution declares "India that is Bharat" is a: — Union of States
- The Vice-President is: — Not a member of the Parliament
- The Government of India Act, 1935 was based on: — Simon Commission
- "Rainbow Coalition" is a term derived from the politics and policies of: — Barack Obama
- Who can impose reasonable restrictions over fundamental rights? — Parliament
- The National Emergency in India declared by the President of India due to the external aggression or armed revolt through — Article-352
- The candidate for the office of the President must have qualification required for the — Lok Sabha
- The All India Services are — Indian Forest Service; Indian Administrative Service; Indian Police Service
- Who is custodian of the Indian Constitution? — Chief Justice of India
- Constituent Assembly of India was formulated on the recommendation of — Cabinet Mission
- The essential elements of the state are — Sovereignty; Government; Territory
- District Judge is under the control of — High Court
- What is meant by social justice? — All kinds of discrimination based on caste, creed, colour and sex should be eliminated.
- _____ are essential for liberty. — Rights
- Term 'Federal' has been used in the Indian Constitution in: — Nowhere in the Constitution
- Which schedule of the Indian Constitution prescribes distribution of seats in Rajya Sabha? — 4th schedule
- Who said in the Constituent Assembly that the Directive Principles of the State Policy are like a "Cheque on a bank payable at the convenience of the bank"? — K.T. Shah
- The mind and ideals of the framers of Constitution are reflected in the — Preamble
- Who is the highest Law Officer of a State? — Advocate General
- If Parliament appoints a Committee for a specific purpose, it is known as — Ad hoc Committee

INDIAN CONSTITUTION & POLITY

- The High Court which has the distinction of having the first woman Chief Justice is: — Himachal Pradesh High Court
- Who founded the Republican Party of India? — Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- At the time of enactment of the Constitution, the ideals included in the Preamble were — Justice, Liberty, Equality
- In which list does the subject 'planning' figure? — Concurrent List
- The Members and Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission, are appointed by the: — President of India
- The smallest (area-wise) Lok Sabha constituency in India: — Chandni Chowk
- The winning candidate in the Election of President of India should secure — More than fifty percent and majority of the total votes polled
- The Supreme Court of India was set up: — By the Constitution
- Who was elected President for two consecutive terms? — Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- Which Fundamental Right is provided in absolute terms? — Abolition of untouchability
- What was the basis of reorganization of states in India in the year 1956? — Language
- Which constitutional office has never been held in India by a woman? — Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- The Judges of Supreme Court hold office till they reach the age of — 65 years
- By which Constitutional Amendment Bill, did the Parliament lower the voting age from 21 to 18 years? — 61st
- An electoral system under which a legislature reflects the strength of the various political parties is called — Proportional representation
- Dual citizenship is an important feature in which form of government? — Federal
- Panchayati Raj system is based on the principle of — Decentralisation
- During which period the salaries of the central government employees can be reduced? — Financial emergency
- Rajasthan is the first state in — introducing local self government
- The real executive powers of state is exercised by — Chief Minister
- Suffrage means — Right to vote
- Under the advisory jurisdiction, the Supreme Court gives its opinion on a question of law or fact of great public importance referred to it by — The President
- The judges of the High Court can be removed from their office before the expiry of their term on the grounds of proved misbehaviours or incapacity by the — President on the recommendations of the two Houses of the Parliament
- Protection of interests of minorities is envisaged in Article — 29
- Fascism believes in — One party system
- Which is the most effective means of executive control of administration? — Appointment and removal of top officials

- Violation of 'Rule of Law' arises mostly from — Lack of Checks and Balances
- A proclamation of National Emergency has to be passed in each house of Parliament by more than half of the total members and at least by ___ of the members present and voting. — Two-third
- In December 1977, the Janata Government appointed a committee on Panchayati Raj institutions under the chairmanship of ___. The committee submitted its report in August 1978 and made 132 recommendations to revive and strengthen the declining Panchayati Raj system in the country. — Ashok Mehta
- Which article of the Indian Constitution has provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief? — Article 42
- The sole object of the Article 32 of the Constitution of India is the enforcement of the fundamental rights guaranteed under ___ of the Constitution of India. — Part III
- The Constitution empowers the President to summon each House at such intervals that there should not be more than gap of ___ between the two sessions. — 6 months
- The subjects defined and enlisted under the ___ of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, form the joint domain of both the State Governments and the Union territories of India as well as the Central Government. — List - III
- Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or name of any of the existing States? — Article 3
- Which schedule of the Constitution deals with the disqualification of elected members on the ground of defection? — 10th Schedule
- Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with the Finance Commission which came into existence in 1951? — Article 280
- The Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in the four states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and — Mizoram
- The Planning Commission was established in ___ by an executive resolution of the Government of India. — 1950
- With reference to Indian Polity, the Members of the Constituent Assembly from the Provinces were elected by: — Provincial Legislative Assemblies
- Which article of the Indian Constitution talks about promoting welfare of people by securing a social order permeated by justice-Social, economic and political- and to minimize the inequalities of income, status, facilities and opportunities? — Article 38
- Whose duty is it to communicate to the president all decisions of councils of Minister relating to the administration of the affairs of union and proposal for legislation? — Prime Minister
- Who has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament or their joint sittings and in any committee of the Parliament of which he may be named a member, but without the right to vote? — Attorney General of India

- The Parliament of India for im consent of ___
- Taxes on income collected by the Union in context?
- According to Comptroller of office either Government?
- The president dislocation of British government 1927. This context?
- Taxes on mining
- On 23 April commission and Haryana the people?
- Which parliamentary improvement reform may order to bring
- The election concept of reform to save the vote
- The Chief Election from his office Sabha and Raj or ___
- The concept ideas and in Middle Ages and French
- ___ democracy participate relying on it
- Notwithstanding State may, it needs representation and is not a members of
- Which article of Parliament
- Articles 239 union territories
- Rajasthan village scheme was 1959, in which

INDIAN CONSTITUTION & POLITY

- No procedure has been laid down in the Constitution of India for the removal of a Governor from his/her post by the ____
— President of India
- The Parliament can make any law for whole or any part of India for implementing international treaties without the consent of ____
— States of India
- Taxes on income other than agricultural income is levied and collected by the Government of India and distributed between the Union and the States. Which article is pertinent in this context?
— Article 270
- According to which article of the Indian Constitution, 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?
— Article 148
- The president demand for further reforms, attended with the dislocation caused by the non-cooperation movement, led the British government to appoint a Statutory Commission in 1927. This commission was headed by: — Sir John Simon
- Taxes on mineral rights come under which List?
— State List
- On 23 April 1966, the Indian government set up which commission to divide and set up the boundaries of Punjab and Haryana giving consideration to the language spoken by the people?
— Shah Commission
- Which parliamentary committee report what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency, or administrative reform may be effected and to suggest alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administration?
— Estimates Committee
- The election process in India is pivoted around the ____ concept of representative democracy which was once thought to save the world from monarchy and autocracy.
— Commonwealth
- The Chief Election Commissioner of India can be removed from his office by Parliament with two-thirds majority in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on the ground of proved misbehaviour or ____
— Incapacity
- The concept of which type of democracy arose largely from ideas and institutions that developed during the European Middle Ages, the Age of Enlightenment, and the American and French Revolutions?
— Representative Democracy
- ____ democracy is a political system where the citizens participate in the decision-making personally, contrary to relying on intermediaries or representatives.
— Direct Democracy
- Notwithstanding anything in article 170, the Governor of a State may, if he is of opinion that the Anglo-Indian community needs representation in the Legislative Assembly of the State and is not adequately represented therein, nominate how many members of that community to the Assembly?
— One
- Which article deals with the subject-matter of laws made by Parliament and by the Legislatures of States? — Article 246
- Articles 239 to 241 in ____ of the Constitution deal with the union territories.
— Part VIII
- Rajasthan was the first state to establish Panchayati Raj. The scheme was inaugurated by the prime minister on 2 October, 1959, in which district?
— Nagaur
- The Calcutta High Court is the oldest High Court in the country, established on July 2, ____
— 1862
- The present jurisdiction and powers of a high court are governed by (a) the constitutional provisions, (b) the Letters Patent, (c) the Acts of Parliament, (d) the Acts of State Legislature, (e) Indian Penal Code, 1860, (f) Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, and (g) Civil Procedure Code, ____
— 1908
- Articles 214 to 231 in Part VI of the Constitution deal with the organisation, independence, jurisdiction, powers, and procedures and so on of the ____
— High Courts
- The institution of high court originated in India in 1862 when the high courts were set up at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. In 1866, a fourth high court was established at which place?
— Allahabad
- The Constituent Assembly was set up while India was still under British rule, following negotiations between Indian leaders and members of the ____ Cabinet Mission to India from the United Kingdom.
— 1946
- In June 1947, the delegations from the provinces of Sindh, East Bengal, Baluchistan, ____, and the North West Frontier Province withdrew, in order to form the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, meeting in Karachi.
— West Punjab
- Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha was the first president (temporary chairman) of the Constituent Assembly when it met on ____
— December 9
- The Vice President of the Constituent Assembly was Professor Harendra Coomar Mookerjee, a former Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University and a prominent Christian from Bengal, who also served as the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly's ____
— Minorities Committee
- The preamble is not an integral part of the Indian constitution was first decided by the Supreme Court of India in ____ case therefore it is not enforceable in a court of law. — Beru Bari
- Which article broadly stated, provides that the executive power of the Union shall extend to the matters with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws?
— Article 73
- The Supreme Court ruled in the ____ case that the executive power of the Union or of the State broadly speaking is coextensive and coterminous with its respective legislative power.
— Ramanaiah
- Under Article ____ of the Constitution of India, it is stated that "The Government of India may sue or be sued by the name of the Union of India".
— 300
- In the Indian Constituent Assembly, ____ represented the Anglo-Indian community, and the Parsis were represented by H. P. Modi and R. K. Sidhwa.
— Frank Anthony
- The Constitution deals with the citizenship from Articles ____ under Part II. However, it contains neither any permanent nor any elaborate provisions in this regard.
— 5 to 11
- The basic civil and criminal laws governing the citizens of India are set down in major parliamentary legislation, such as the Civil Procedure Code, the Indian Penal Code, and the ____
— Criminal Procedure Code
- Article ____ of the constitution prohibits the State from conferring any titles. Citizens of India cannot accept titles from a foreign State.
— 18

- Article 1 describes India, that is, ___ as a 'Union of States' rather than a 'Federation of States'. This provision deals with two things: one, name of the country, and two, type of polity. — Bharat

- Part III of the Constitution is rightly described as the ___ of India. It contains a very long and comprehensive list of 'justiciable' Fundamental Rights. — Magna Carta

- The Constitution of India, like that of ___, has introduced the system of single citizenship and provided uniform rights (except in few cases) for the people of India. — Canada

- Provisions as to disqualification on ground of defection for the Members of Parliament and Members of the State Legislatures are mentioned in the ___ Schedule. — Tenth

- On January 26, 1949, the Constitution of India became the law of all the Indian lands, implying that India became a fully Sovereign Democratic ___. — Republic

- The right to protection in respect of conviction for offences (Article 20) and the right to life and personal liberty (___) remain enforceable even during emergency. — Article 21

- Who may issue directions for the reduction of salaries and allowances of (a) all or any class of persons serving the Union; and (b) the judges of the Supreme Court and the high court? — The President

- Which Schedule (Article 31-B) in the constitution of India provides for the validation of certain Acts and Regulations is dealt with in this Schedule? — Ninth

- Which article pertains to Rights of citizenship of certain persons who have migrated to India from Pakistan? — Article 6

- The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in Part III of the Constitution from Articles 12 to ___. — 35

- Which is an important right provided for in Articles 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 of the constitution which is the principal foundation of all other rights and liberties? — Right to equality

- Trafficking in humans for the purpose of slave trade or prostitution is prohibited by law. An exception is made in employment without payment for compulsory services for ___. — Public purposes

- Who has described the Directive Principles and the Fundamental Rights as the 'Conscience of the Constitution'? — Granville Austin

- The Constitution provides that the Rajya Sabha shall consist of ___ members to be nominated by the President from amongst persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as literature, science, art and social-service. — 12

- Jawaharlal Nehru, C. Rajagopalachari, Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Shyama Prasad Mukherjee were some important figures in the Constituent Assembly. ___ represented the Anglo-Indian community. — Frank Anthony

- As per Article ___ of the Constitution of India, the council of the Parliament of the Union consists of the President and two Houses known as the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha). — 79

- Following the Constitution 84th Amendment Act, 2001 the total number of existing seats as allocated to various States in the Lok Sabha on the basis of the 1971 census shall remain unaltered till the first census to be taken after the year ___. — 2026

- In the Constituent Assembly which drafted India's Constitution, Frank Anthony represented the Anglo-Indian community, and the Parsis were represented by ___ and R. K. Sidhwa. — H. P. Modi

- The concept of judicial review is actually adopted in the Indian constitution from the constitution of the ___. — United States of America

- Under Article ___ of the Constitution of India, it is stated that "The Government of India may sue or be sued by the name of the Union of India". — 300

- The legal system as applicable to the federal and individual state governments in India is based on the English Common law and ___. — Statutory Law

- ___ is a political system where the citizens participate in the decision-making personally, contrary to relying on intermediaries or representatives. — Direct democracy

- Changes in Directive Principles require a Constitutional amendment which has to be passed by a special majority of both houses of the Parliament, i.e., it requires the approval of ___ of the members present and voting. — two-thirds

- The ___ Fundamental Duty, which states that every citizen "who is a parent or guardian, to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years" was added in 2002. — 11th

- Part ___ of the Indian Constitution consists of Articles on the scheduled and Tribal Areas Articles 244 - 244A on Administration, creation of Council of Ministers, and legislatures. — X

- Article ___ restricts citizens from other Indian states and Kashmiri women who marry men from other states from purchasing land or property in Jammu & Kashmir. — 370

- According to ___, no one can be awarded punishment which is more than what the law of the land prescribes at that time. — Article 20

- As India is a country of many languages, religions, and cultures; the Constitution provides special measures, in ___ to protect the rights of the minorities. — Articles 29 and 30

- ___ of the Indian Constitution deals with Persons voluntarily acquiring citizenship of a foreign State not to be citizens. — Article 9

- ___ grants two powers to the Parliament: (a) the power to admit into the Union of India new states; and (b) the power to establish new states. — Article 2

- The Citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes three ways of losing citizenship whether acquired under the Act or prior to it under the Constitution, viz, renunciation, termination and ___. — deprivation

- Which article of the Indian Constitution directs the state to promote international peace and security and maintain just and honourable relations between nations; and to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations? — Article 51

- Article ___ states that the House of the People shall, as soon as may be, choose two members of the House to be respectively Speaker and Deputy Speaker thereof. — 93

- The Conduct of Business is dealt in Article ___ (Oath of affirmation by members) and Article 100 (voting in Houses, power of Houses to act notwithstanding vacancies and quorum). — 99

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INDIAN CONSTITUTION & POLITY

- Second Schedule (Articles 59, 65, 75, 97, 125, 148, 158, 164, 186 and ____) —pertains to Emoluments for High-Level Officials, listing the salaries of officials holding public office, judges, and Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.
- According to Article ____ , a person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in Parliament unless he is a citizen of India, and makes and subscribes before some person authorised in that behalf by the Election Commission an oath or affirmation. — 221
- Under Article ____ of the Constitution of India any person aggrieved by any judgment, decree, determination or order in any cause or matter passed or made by any Court or Tribunal in the territory of India may appeal to the Supreme Court of India. — 84
- Article ____ states that the Parliament may by law confer on the Supreme Court power to issue directions, orders or writs, including writs in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari. — 136
- Article ____ of the Indian Constitution declares that "There shall be a Commission for the Scheduled castes to be known as the National Commission for Scheduled Castes". — 139
- Article ____ states that the Legislature of a State may by law adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the State or Hindi as the language or languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of that State. — 338
- The powers of Parliament in respect of passage of the Budget are enshrined in the Constitution in Article ____ to 117. — 112
- The Constitution (____) authorizes the Parliament to prescribe the duties and powers of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the states and of any other authority or body. — Article 149
- The awards of Bharat Ratna and Padma Vibhushan cannot be used by the recipient as a ____ and do not, accordingly, come within the constitutional prohibition". — title
- The Union Territories of Pondicherry (in 1963) and Delhi (in ____) were provided with a legislative assembly and a council of ministers headed by a chief minister. — 1992
- The president can specify the designation of an administrator of the Union Territory of India; it may be lieutenant governor (e.g., Pondicherry) or ____ (e.g., Chandigarh) or administrator (e.g., Lakshadweep). — chief commissioner
- There are eight types of urban local governments in India: municipal corporation, municipality, notified area committee, town area committee, cantonment board, township, port trust and ____ . — special purpose agency
- Each state is divided into judicial districts presided over by a 'District and Sessions Judge' who is known as a District Judge when he presides over a civil case and a Sessions Judge when he presides over a ____ case. — criminal
- The Official Language Act, ____ , was amended in 1967 to make the use of English, in addition to Hindi, compulsory in certain cases. — 1963
- The Election Commission is assisted by deputy election commissioners, drawn from the ____ and appointed by the commission with tenure system. — civil service
- Through the 42nd amendment, the words "socialist" and "secular" were added between the words "sovereign" and "democratic" and the words "unity of the Nation" were changed to "____ of the Nation". — unity and integrity
- The Indian Constitution borrowed the features of Procedure for amendment of the Constitution, Election of members of the Rajya Sabha from the Constitution of ____ . — South Africa
- Schedules to the Constitution of India can be added through the amendments to it; there are ____ schedules to Constitution of India, which are effective at present. — twelve
- The eleventh Schedule talks about the powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats, while the twelfth schedule talks about the Powers, authority and responsibilities of ____ . — Municipalities
- The ____ assists the states (when requested by two or more states) in framing and operating schemes of joint recruitment for any services for which candidates possessing special qualifications are required. — UPSC
- Although Article ____ of the Constitution states that the President can exercise their powers directly, with few exceptions, all of the authority vested in the President is in practice exercised by the Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister. — 53
- The Vice-President acts as President in the event of death, resignation, or removal of the President until a new President is chosen by the Electoral College for maximum ____ months. — 6
- Article 361 deals with the protection of President and Governors and ____ . — Rajpramukhs
- ____ deals with the representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the Legislative Assemblies of the States. — Article 333
- In 1928, the ____ composing of representatives of Indian political parties proposed constitutional reforms for India that apart from calling for dominion status for India and elections under universal suffrage. — Nehru Commission
- In keeping with their important role, the Leaders of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha are accorded statutory recognition. Salary and other suitable facilities are extended to them through a separate legislation brought into force on ____ . — 1 November, 1977
- The ____ Amendment Act of 1978 substituted the words 'armed rebellion' for 'internal disturbance', making it impossible to declare a National Emergency on the ground of 'internal disturbance' as was done in 1975. — 44th
- On 23 April 1966, the Indian government set up which commission to divide and set up the boundaries of Punjab and Haryana giving consideration to the language spoken by the people? — Shah Commission
- The removal of Vice-President of India is prescribed in the Article ____ of the Indian Constitution. — 67 b
- As regards the Parliamentary Committees, their appointment, terms of office, functions and procedure of conducting business are regulated as per rules made by the two Houses under which Article of the Constitution? — Article 118