

Indian Constitution

1. The council of Ministers of the National Capital Territory of Delhi shall consist of not more than
Ans : 10 Ministers

2. District Judges in a State are appointed by the
Ans : Governor

3. According to the provisions of the Constitution, the administrative control(posting, promotion, leave etc.) over the district courts and other subordinate courts, shall be vested in the
Ans : High Court

4. If a stay order has been granted by the High Court in a case, the application of the affected party by such an order shall be disposed of by the High Court within a period of
Ans : Two week

5. The power to make rules for the transaction of the business of the Government of Indian and for the allocation of business among Ministers lies with the
Ans : President

6. Which Union territory send their members to the Council of States?
Ans : Pondicherry and Delhi

7. According to Article 243 of the Constitution, the Panchayats at the intermediate level may not be constituted in a State which has a population
Ans : Not exceeding 20 lakhs

8. The power to determine the number of judges in a High Court lies with the
Ans : President of India

9. The Point of Order in a parliamentary practice involves
Ans : The question of rules of procedure not followed in a particular matter

10. How many members are nominated by the Governor in the Legislative Council of a State?
Ans : 1/12 of the total membership

11. What is the maximum limit of total membership of the Legislative Council of a State?
Ans : 1/3 of the total membership of the Legislative Assembly

12. Which of the following categories of members are represented in the Legislative Council of a State?
Ans : Representatives of Municipalities, Representatives of teachers, Representatives of graduates

13. The members of the Legislative Council appointed by the Governor shall have special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as
Ans : Literature, Science, Art, Co-operative movement and Social Service

14. In which State in India, is a certain amount of grants paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the maintenance of some Hindu temples and shrines, as per the provisions of the Constitution?
Ans : Tamilnadu

15. The President of India can issue a proclamation of National Emergency only on the written recommendation of
Ans : The Cabinet consisting of only Cabinet Ministers of the Union

16. Under the provisions of Article 343 of the Constitution, Hindi was declared the official language of the Union.
But the use of English language was allowed to continue for the official purpose of the Union for a period of
Ans : 15 years

17. Which category of minority have been recognized by the Constitution of India?
Ans : Religious minorities and Linguistic minorities

18 How many times has the proclamation of National Emergency been enforced in India?
Ans : Three times

19. At present, how many members of the Lok Sabha can be elected from Union Territories?
Ans : 20

20 The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India is removed from his office by
Ans : The President on the basis of a resolution passed by both the Houses of Parliament by special majority

21. Which schedule of the Constitution make special provisions for the administration and control of scheduled
Areas and Scheduled Tribes?
Ans : Fifth Schedule

22. Which schedule of the Constitution makes provisions for the administration of Tribal Areas of Assam,
Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram?
Ans : Sixth Schedule

23. A major portion of the Constitution of India is derived from the
Ans : Government of India Act, 1935

24. A Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly of a State can be delayed by the Legislative Council for a maximum
period of?
Ans : Three month

25. According to the provisions of Article 243, which category of person do not have mandatory reservations of
seats in Panchayats?
Ans : Backward Classes

26. The minimum age prescribed for election as a member of panchayat is
Ans : 21 years

Indian Parliament Related Questions and Answers

1. Who is authorised to decide over a dispute regarding disqualification of a member of parliament?

A. Speaker of lok sabah

B. President

C. Election Commissioner

D. A committee set up by the parliament

2. Who among the following was never the lok sabha speaker?

- A. **KVK Sundaram**
- B. GS Dhillon
- C. Baliram Bahgat
- D. Hukum Singh

3. What is the age of retirement of a Judge of a supreme

- A. 62yrs
- B. 68yrs
- C. 60yrs
- D. **65yrs**

4. The Constitution of India provides a

- A. Presidential form Govt
- B. **Cabinet System of Government**
- C. Parliamentary System
- D. Bicameral System of government

5. Mr.P.V.Narashima Rao is the_____Prime Minister of India

- A. Seventh
- B. Sixth
- C. Fifth
- D. **Ninth**

6. In 2011, The present Majority Leader of the Lok Sabha is

- A. **Pranab Mukerjee**
- B. Sushma Swaraj
- C. Mrs.Meira Kumar
- D. Dr. Manmohan Singh

7. The Indian Constitution is regarded as

- A. federal
- B. unitary
- C. parliament
- D. **federal in form and unitary in spirit**

8. The part of the constitution that reflects the mind and ideals of the framers is

- A. directive principles
- B. fundamental rights
- C. **preamble**
- D. Citizenship

9. The Indian Constitution has borrowed the ideas of preamble from the

- A. Italian Constitution
- B. Canadian Constitution
- C. French Constitution
- D. **Constitution of USA**

10. What is the minimum permissible age for employment in any factory or mine?

- A. 12 years
- B. **14 years**
- C. 16 years
- D. 18 years

11. Which of the following is not a condition for become a citizen of india?

- A. Birth
- B. Descent
- C. Naturalisation
- D. **Acquiring Property**

12. Who is competent to prescribe conditions as for acquiring Indian Citizenship?

- A. State Legislatures
- B. Parliament**
- C. President
- D. Attorney General

13. The Lok Sabha is also known as

- A. Council of states
- B. The Upper House
- C. The House of the People**
- D. Parliament

14. The chairman of the Rajya Sabha is the

- A. President of India
- B. Vice President of India**
- C. Prime Minister of India
- D. None of the above

15. Which schedule of the constitution of india contains special provisions for the administration and control of schedule areas in several states?

- A. Fifth**
- B. Sixth
- C. Seventh
- D. Eighth

16. Who was the first Foreign Minister of free India?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru**
- B. Gulzari Lal Nanda
- C. Lal Bahadur Shastri
- D. John Mathai

17. The idea of the constitution of india was first of all given by

- A. Mahatama Gandhi
- B. Dr BR Ambedkar
- C. Jawaharlal Nehru
- D. MN Roy**

18. The Government of India Act 1935 vested the residuary power in the

- A. British Parliament
- B. Federal Legislature
- C. State Legislature
- D. Government General**

19. India become a Sovereign democratic republic on

- A. Aug 15, 1947
- B. Jan 30, 1948
- C. Jan 26, 1950**
- D. Nov 26, 1929

20. The design of the national flag was adopted by the constituent assembly of india in

- A. july, 1948
- B. july, 1950
- C. july, 1947**
- D. august, 1947

India General knowledge Questions and Answers

1. The current Lok Sabha is the
Ans : 15th Lok Sabha

2. The members of Lok Sabha hold office for the term of
Ans : 5 years

3. The minimum age to be eligible for a election for the Lok Sabha is
Ans : 25

4. The Council of States in India is generally known as:
Ans : Rajya Sabha

5. Who Elect the members of the Rajya Sabha
Ans : elected members of the legislative assembly

6. The members of the Rajya Sabha are chosen for the term
Ans : of six years

7. The First Lok Sabha commenced on which date:
Ans : 1947

8. The Lok Sabha is also known as:
Ans : The House of the People

9. The members of Lok Sabha hold office for a term of
Ans : 5 years

10. The minimum age for a person to become a member of Rajya Sabha is
Ans : 30 Years

11. The precursor to the Indian Parliament was the :
Ans : Constituent Assembly

12. The maximum strength (number of members) of the Rajya Sabha :
Ans : 238

13. In the Rajya Sabha, the President can appoint how many representatives
Ans : 12

14. The chairman of the Rajya Sabha is the:
Ans : Vice President of India

15. The number of years that a member is elected to the Rajya Sabha is :
Ans : 6 Years

16. The current leader (2011) of the Rajya Sabha is
Ans : Dr. Manmohan Singh

17. The money bill can be amended by the Rajya Sabha

Ans : False

18. Which of the following is not an eligibility qualification for the LOK sabha:

Ans : Must be physically fit

19. What is the maximum strength (number of members) of the Lok Sabha envisaged by the Constitution:

Ans : 552

20. The Presiding Chairman of the Lok Sabha is the following:

Ans : Elected from the Lok Sabha Members

21. The minimum age for holding office in the Lok Sabha is:

Ans : 25 Years

22. A motion of no confidence against the government can be introduced by

Ans : Lok Sabha

23. How many sessions of the Lok Sabha take place in a year:

Ans : 3

24. Which of the following are not sessions of the Lok Sabha:

Ans : Spring Session & Summer Session

25. The budget is presented by the Finance Minister to the:

Ans : Lok Sabha

26. The present Majority Leader of the Lok Sabha (2011) is:

Ans : Pranab Mukerjee

27. The Parliament of India consists of the following (more than one answer applies)

Ans : President, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha

28. Who decides whether a bill is a money bill or not:

Ans : Speaker of the Lok Sabha

29. The phrase 'bicameral legislature' means

Ans : a legislature consisting of a lower and an upper chamber

30. Who is the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha?

Ans : Smt. Sushma Swaraj

31. How many Sessions of the Lok Sabha are held in a year?

Ans : Normally three Sessions of the Lok Sabha are held in a year, viz.,
Budget Session - February - May
Autumn or Monsoon Session - July - August
Winter Session - November - December

General Knowledge Questions and Answers on Supreme Court of India

1. In which year Supreme Court of India came in to force ?

Answer: 1950 January 28

2. Who is the first chief Justice of India ?

Answer: Harilal J Kania

3. Who is the 40th (current) Chief Justice of India ?

Answer: Justice Sathasivam

4. Who is the first female judge of supreme court ?

Answer: Fathima Beevi

5. Which High Court for the first time in India declared 'Bandh" as illegal

Answer : Kerala High Court

6. Which state has no Panchayati Raj Institution

Answer : Nagaland

7. Which High Court has the largest jurisdiction in the terms of states

Answer : Gauhati High Court

8. Second largest judicial complex in the World

Ans : Madras High Court

9. Supreme Court Judges retire upon attaining the age of

Answer : 65 years

10. Total number of High Court in India

Answer : 24

11. The age of retirement of a Judge of a High Court in India is?

Answer : 62 years

12. Who was the first person to be directly appointed as the Judge of Supreme Court?

Answer : Kuldeep Singh

13. Which of the following is the oldest High Court in India?

Answer : High Court of Calcutta

14. Who was the first woman judge to be appointed Chief Justice of a High Court?

Ans : Justice Smt Leila Seth

15. Andaman and Nicobar islands come under the jurisdiction of which of the following High Courts?

Answer : Calcutta High Court

16. The pension of a high court judge is charged to the

Answer : Consolidated Fund of India

17. The power of Supreme Court of India to decide the dispute between the centre and states falls under its

Answer : Original jurisdiction

18. Which article in Indian Constitution gives the power of Writ jurisdiction to Supreme court ?

Answer: Article 32

19. Who appoints the judges of supreme court ?

Answer: President

20. What is the monthly salary of chief Justice of Supreme court ?

Answer: 1 lakh

21. What is the monthly salary of judge of Supreme court ?

Answer: 90,000

22. Who is the present (40th) Chief Justice of India ?

Answer: P. Sathasivam

23. Who is the first female supreme court chief justice ?

answer: No female CJI yet

Indian Constitution General knowledge Questions and Answers

1. Who was know as "Badshah khan?"

Khan Abdul Gaffer Khan

2. Who demanded separate electrorates for Mahars in the first round table conference

B.R Ambedkar

3. Name the Gandhian ND-changer leader in Tamilnadu

C.Rajagopalachari

4. Who was described as "Millowner, Merchant and Zamindar"?
G.D.Birla

5. Name the viceroy who felt that 'he was becoming a sort of Mussolini in India'?
Lord Willingdon

6. Who established his headquarters at Tiruchengode Asrama in Salem district in 1925?
C. Rajagopalachari

7. Name the viceroy who made the August offer in 1940?
Lord Linlithgow

8. Name the author of the book, "Transfer of Power in India"?
V.P.Menon

9. Name the secretary of state for India during the Quit India movement?
Leo Amery

10. Which was the illegal socialist leaflet that was circulated during the Quit India movement?
The Freedom Struggle Front

11. The Bombay Plan was drawn up in
1944

12. The Azad Hind Government was announced by Subhash Chandra Bose in:
1943

13. The "Adhikari Thesis" on Pakistan of 1942 was adopted by
The Communist Party of India

14. Who headed the Shimla delegation to the Viceroy, Lord Wavell?
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

15. 'For the Final Bid for Power' was the pamphlet of :
P.C.Joshi(1945)

16. The 'Noakhali Day' was observed on
25 October 1946

17. Who founded the Indian Association of Calcutta in 1876?
Surendranath Banerjee

18. The transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi was announced in :
1911

19. Who was the first woman president of the Indian National Congress?
Mrs. Annie Besant

20. Name the paper started by Bipin Chandra Pal in 1906?
Vande mataran

Indian Constitution - Questions & Answers

1. The model code of conduct for Political parties and candidates to be followed during election is:

- A. Laid down in the constitution of India
- B. Specified in the representation of the People Act. 1951**
- C. Enjoined by the supreme court
- D. A voluntary agreement among recognized political parties.

2. Who is the chairman of the Lok Sabha ?

- A. President
- B. Minister of Parliament affairs
- C. Speaker**
- D. Prime Minister

3. Which one of the following Articles empowers the President to Appoint Prime Minister of India ?

- A. Article 74
- B. Article 75**
- C. Article 76
- D. Article 77

4. The constituent Assembly formed the drafting committee of India constitution on:

- A. 29th August 1947**
- B. 30th August 1948
- C. 29th August 1949
- D. 29th August 1950

5. Which one of the following sets of Bills is Presented to the Parliament along with the Budget ?

- A. Direct taxes bill and Indirect taxes bill
- B. Contingency Bill and Appropriation Bill
- C. Finance Bill and Appropriation Bill**
- D. Finance Bill and Contingency Bill

6. Which of the following exercised the most profound influence in framing the Indian Constitution ?

- (A) British Constitution
- (B) U.S. Constitution
- (C) Irish Constitution
- (D) The Government of India Act, 1935**

7. In which article of the Constitution of India has the Joint Sitting of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha been provided ?

- (A) Article 101
- (B) Article 108**
- (C) Article 133
- (D) Article 102

8. 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:

- (A) 10 days
- (B) 14 days**
- (C) 20 days
- (D) 30 days

9. Name the committee for formulating the framework of restructuring railways:

- (A) Jain Committee

- (B) Venkatachelliah
- (C) Rakesh Mohan Committee**
- (D) Dinesh Goswami Committee

10. Who among the following is/are not appointed by the President of India ?

- (A) Governors of the States
- (B) Chief Justice and Judges of the High Courts
- (C) Vice-President**
- (D) Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court

11. Which of the following Committees are Committees of Parliament?

- 1. Public Accounts Committee
- 2. Estimates Committee
- 3. Committee on Public Undertakings

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

12. The Chief Election Commissioner of India holds office for a period of

- A. six years
- B. for six years or the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier**
- C. during pleasure of the President
- D. for five years or the age of 60 years, whichever is earlier

13. Kamraj Plan was a plan formulated in 1963 by:

- A. Chief Minister of Madras, whereby the senior ministers were asked to leave government and work to rejuvenate the party**
- B. Union Cabinet Minister, whereby a new Constitution for the Indian National Congress was proposed
- C. Chief Minister of Madras, whereby a new set of principles for accepting donations for the party work was proposed
- D. Chief Minister of Madras to root out corruption from India

14. The tenure of every Panchayat shall be for five years from the date of

- A. declaration of the election results**
- B. its first meeting
- C. issue of notification for the conduct of elections of the Panchayat
- D. taking oath of office by the elected members

15. What does Article 17 of the Constitution Say?

- (a) Untouchability is abolished
- (b) The practice of untouchability is forbidden
- (c) Practice untouchability is an offence
- (d) All of the above**

16. Who is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces in India?

- (a) The Prime Minister
- (b) The Commander-in-chief
- (c) The President of India**
- (d) Minister of Defence

17. Who is known as the sculptor of the constitution of India?

- (a) Rajendra Prasad
- (b) V.V. Giri
- (c) B.R. Ambedkar**
- (d) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

18. What is known as the "Little India"?

- (a) City
- (b) Town
- (c) Village**

(d) State

19. Who decides disputes relating with the allotment of symbols to Political Parties:

- (A) Representation Act 1952
- (B) Representation Act 1953
- (C) Representation of the People Act 1951
- (D) Election Commission**

20. What was the 'privy purse' in the context of the history of Modern India?

- A. A purse given privately by one organization to another
- B. A purse given by the government of India to dignitaries for service rendered
- C. A grant given by the Government of India to the erstwhile Princes of India**
- D. A gift given by an erstwhile Prince of India to the Government of India

21. The term of Member of the Rajya Sabha is:

- A. 5 Yr.
- B. 6 Yr**
- C. Same as that of the Lok Sabha
- D. Two years

22. Finance commission in India are set up from Time to time:

- A. To lay down financial policies of Union govt.
- B. To evolve a satisfactory tax-structure for economic development of the country
- C. To promote foreign trade
- D. For transfer of economic resources from center to states**

23. Who decides whether a bill is a Money Bill or Not ?

- A. President
- B. Chairmen of Rajya Sabha
- C. Speaker of Lok sabha**
- D. Minister of Parliamentary affairs

24. The concept lok Adalat is mainly to expedite cases relating to:

- 1. Matrimonial dispute
 - 2. murder
 - 3. motor vehicle accidents
 - 4. suits relating to banks
- Which one of these statements are correct ?
- A. 1,3 and 4**
 - B. 3,4 and 5
 - C. 1,2 and 4
 - D. 1,3

25. Who among the following did not serve as the Vice president before becoming president of India ?

- A. Dr. S Radhakrishnan
- B. Dr. Zakir Hussain
- C. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy**
- D. R. Venkataraman

26. A federal structure of India was first put forward by the

- (A) Act of 1909
- (B) Act of 1919**
- (C) Act of 1935
- (D) Act of 1947

27. 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 ?

- (A) Writ of Certiorari
- (B) Writ of Habeas Corpus
- (C) Writ of Mandamus**
- (D) Writ of Quo Warranto

28. The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from his office:

(A) By the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

(B) By the President

(C) On the basis of a resolution of the Cabinet

(D) On the basis of proved misbehaviour by 2/3rd majority of both Houses of Parliament

29. If the Speaker of the Lok Sabha intends to vacate his office before the expiry of his term, he sends his resignation to the:

(A) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

(B) Leader of the House (Lok Sabha)

(C) Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha

(D) President of India

30. 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 ?

(A) Golak Nath case

(B) Keshavanand Bharati case

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) Neither (A) nor (B)

1. First woman judge to be appointed to Supreme Court was:

(A) Rani Jethmalani

(B) Anna George Malhotra

(C) M. Fathima Beevi

(D) Leila Seth

Ans: C

2. Which of the following political parties was first de-recognized and later on again recognized as a National Party by Election Commission of India ?

(A) Communist Party of India

(B) Communist Party of India-Marxist

(C) Samajwadi Party

(D) Republican Party of India

Ans: B

3. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched:

STATE or UT ----- Seat of High Court

A.. Uttarakhand -- Nainital

B. Daman and Diu -- Ahmedabad

C. Arunachal Pradesh - Guwahati

D. Chhattisgarh - Bilaspur

Ans: B

4. 34. Right to property according to Constitution of India is a -

A. Fundamental Rights

B. Directive Principle

C. Legal Right

D. Social Right

Ans: C

5. Which of the following amendments in the Constitution of India are related with the institution of "Panchayat Raj"?

1. 106th

2. 100th

3. 73rd

4. 74th

A. Only 1

B. Only 2

C. Both 1 & 2

D. Both 3 & 4

Ans: D

6. The first Five-Year Plan in India was launched in the year?

A. 1951

B. 1947

C. 1948

D. 1949

Ans: A

7. Who is the Chief Law Officer of India ?

A. Secretary, Law Department

B. Attorney General

C. Advocate General

D. Solicitor General

Ans: B

8. Who prepared the first draft Constitution of India ?

(A) Jawahar Lal Nehru

(B) Gandhiji

(C) Advisory Branch of the Constituent Assembly

(D) Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel

Ans: C

9. Who was the Chairman of the Draft Committee of the Constituent Assembly ?

(A) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

(B) K. M. Munshi

(C) Jagjivan Ram

(D) None of the above

Ans: A

10. When did Constituent Assembly adopt a national Flag ?

(A) 22nd Aug. 1947

(B) 22nd July 1947

(C) 22nd Jan. 1947

(D) 22nd Oct. 1947

Ans: B

11. Who was the last British Governor General who addressed the Constituent Assembly ?

(A) Lord Attlee

(B) Lord Mount Batten

(C) Lord Bentick

(D) None of the above

Ans: B

12. When was the Constitution of India adopted by the Constituent Assembly ?

(A) 25th Nov. 1949

(B) 29th Nov. 1949

(C) 26th Nov. 1949

(D) 27th Nov. 1949

Ans: C

13. In the Parliament of India Upper House is known as ?

(A) Lok Sabha

(B) Rajya Sabha

(C) Council of States

(D) None of the above

Ans: B

14. In the National Flag, what does saffron colour represent ?

- (A) Spirit of Renunciation
- (B) Spirit of colours
- (C) Spirit of Human nature
- (D) None of the above

Ans: A

15. In the National Flag, which colour is used in the wheel ?

- (A) Blue
- (B) Navy Blue
- (C) Red Green
- (D) Green-White

Ans: B

16. Chief Election Commissioner of India holds office for a period of ?

- A. six years
- B. during the pleasure of the President
- C. For six years or till the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier
- D. for five years or till the age of 60 years, whichever is earlier

Ans: C

17. The First Election Commissioner of India was

- A. Dr.Nagendra Singh
- B. S.P.Sen Verma
- C. Sukumar Sen
- D. K.V.K.Sundaram

Ans: C

18. The judge of the Supreme Court of India now retire at the age of

- A. 62 years
- B. 60 years
- C. 65 years
- D. 58 years

Ans: C

19. Which of the following bills cannot be introduced first in the Rajya Sabha?

- A. Bill bringing a State under the President's rule
- B. Money Bill
- C. Bill pertaining to the removal of the President by impeachment
- D. Bill proclaiming all the State of emergency arising out of war or external aggression.

Ans: B

20. The speaker of the Lok Sabha:

- A. Has no right to vote
- B. Votes like any other member of the Lok Sabha
- C. Has two votes-one in ordinary course and another in case of tie
- D. Votes only in case of tie

Ans: D

21. first state in India which was created on linguistic basis ?

- A. Gujarat
- B. Kerala
- C. Haryana
- D. Andhra Pradesh

Ans: D

22. During which Five Year Plan was Green Revolution initiated in India?

- A. 5th
- B. 6th
- C. 4th
- D. 3rd

Ans: B

23. Planning Commission is a -

- A. Political body
- B. Non-political body
- C. Quasi-political body
- D. Statutory body

Ans: C

24. National Development Council was constituted on

- A. August 16, 1950
- B. April 1, 1951
- C. August 6, 1952
- D. August 16, 1952

Ans: C

25. Which law officer shall have the right to speak in both the Houses of Parliament ?

- (A) Solicitor General
- (B) Advocate General
- (C) Attorney General
- (D) Legal Advisor

Ans: C

26. Which Article of the Constitution of India mentioned the posts of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha ?

- (A) 90
- (B) 89
- (C) 93
- (D) 94

Ans: B

27. In which session of Parliament, Railway and General Budgets are presented ?

- (A) Monsoon session
- (B) First session
- (C) Winter session
- (D) None of the above

Ans: B

28. Where wards Committees are found ?

- (A) Gram Sabha
- (B) Gram Panchayat
- (C) Municipalities
- (D) None of the above

Ans: C

29. Who has the Authority to approve President Rule in the state ?

- (A) Parliament
- (B) Lok Sabha
- (C) State Legislature
- (D) Council of State

Ans: A

30. Constitutionally, who has the power to make a law on the subject mentionable in the Union List :

- (A) Lok Sabha
- (B) Parliament
- (C) Rajya Sabha
- (D) Legislative Council

Ans: B

31. In the Union govt. the council of minister is collectively responsible to the:

- A. President
- B. Prime Minister
- C. Lok sabha
- D. Parliament

Ans: C

32. How many members are nominated to the Rajya-Sabha ?

- A. 10
- B. 12
- C. 14
- D. 15

Ans: B

33. The judges of the High court of a state are appointed by ?

- A. President
- B. Governor
- C. Chief Justice of India
- D. Vice-President

Ans: A

34. According to Which articles of the Indian Constitution is Hindi, In devnagari script the official language of the Union ?

- A. Article 243
- B. Article 343
- C. Article 223
- D. Article 123

Ans: B

35. Which constitutional article provides personal immunity to the head of the states for his official act from legal action, including proceedings for contempt of Court ?

- (A) Article 361
- (B) Article 362
- (C) Article 368
- (D) Article 369

Ans: A

36. Under which Constitutional Article, Union Government has the power to give direction to the State Govt. regarding any of the provisions of the Constitution ?

- (A) Article 368
- (B) Article 362
- (C) Article 365
- (D) Article 367

Ans: C

37. What is the meaning of Foreign State as given in our Indian Constitution ?

- (A) Federal State
- (B) Commonwealth State
- (C) Nation
- (D) Any State other than India

Ans: D

38. Who decides allotment of symbols to Political Parties ?

- (A) Political Party leader
- (B) Political Party Governing Committees
- (C) Election Committee of Political Party
- (D) Election Commission

Ans: D

39. Who decides de-recognition of the Political Party solely on the basis of its performance at the election, e.g., bycotting of the election ?

- (A) Supreme Court of India
- (B) Election Commission
- (C) High Court
- (D) District Court

Ans: B

40. After declaration of financial emergency by the President, what is the period of operation without approval by the Parliament ?

- (A) Three Months
- (B) Four Months
- (C) Two Months
- (D) One Month

Ans: C

Indian Constitution Questions & Answers

1. Before the independence of India, Dadra and nagar haveli were under the administrative control of ?

- A. English
- B. French
- C. Portuguese
- D. Afgans

Ans: C

2. Who among the following was the first chief Justice of India and assumed office on 26th Jan. 1950 ?

- A. Meher Chand mahajan
- B. Patanjali sastri
- C. Harilal Kania
- D. BK Mukherjea

Ans: C

3. Which Constitutional Article lays down the provision for a National Commission for SC and ST ?

- (A) Article 337
- (B) Article 334
- (C) Article 338
- (D) Article 339

Ans:C

4. Which community gets special provision for Central Services in Article 336 ?

- (A) Sikh Community
- (B) Muslim Community
- (C) Hindu Community
- (D) Anglo-Indian Community

Ans:D

5. National Commission for SC and ST shall be made by which constitutional institution ?

- (A) Parliament
- (B) Executive
- (C) Judiciary
- (D) State Legislature

Ans: A

6. Under Constitutional Article 343, which is the official language of the Union ?

- (A) Urdu
- (B) Hindi
- (C) English
- (D) b & c

Ans: D

7. Which Constitutional Article defines the Panchayat Raj ?

- (A) 243O
- (B) 243A
- (C) 243
- (D) 243I

Ans: C

8. Which Constitutional Article define 'Municipalities' ?

- (A) Article 243P
- (B) Article 243Q
- (C) Article 243T
- (D) Article 343U

Ans: A

9. The Constitution of India, was drafted and enacted in which language ?

- (A) Hindi
- (B) English
- (C) Tamil
- (D) Telugu

Ans: B

10. Total No. of Schedule in Constitution of India is :

- A. 22
- B. 17
- C. 97
- D. 12

Ans: D

11. Constitution of India was enacted by the Constituent Assembly on:

- A. 26 January 1950
- B. 26 Nov. 1949
- C. 20 Nov. 1950
- D. 20 January 1949

Ans: B

12. Constitution of India came into effect on:

- A. 26 January 1950
- B. 26 Nov. 1949
- C. 20 Nov. 1950
- D. 20 January 1949

Ans: A

13. 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. The

words "socialist" and "secular" were added to the definition in year:

- A. 1956
- B. 1976
- C. 1970
- D. 1952

Ans: B

14. Total No. of six fundamental rights in Constitution of India is:

- A. 12
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 8

Ans: C (1.Right to equality 2.Right to freedom 3.Cultural and education rights 4.Constitutional remedies 5.Right for protection 6.Right to vote)

15. Indian Independence Act, passed by the British Parliament on:

- A. 18 July 1947
- B. 20 July 1947
- C. 14 August 1947
- D. 20 July 1946

Ans: A

16. Who represented Parsis Community in Constituent Assembly:

- A. HP Modi
- B. Frank Anthony
- C. Kanaiyalal Munshi
- D. James Franklin

Ans: B (Frank Anthony represented the Anglo-Indian community, and the Parsis were represented by H. P. Modi)

17. Who represented Parsis Community in Constituent Assembly:

- A. HP Modi
- B. Frank Anthony
- C. Harendra Coomar Mookerjee
- D. Benegal Narsing Rau

Ans: C (Frank Anthony represented the Anglo-Indian community, and the Parsis were represented by H. P. Modi while Harendra Coomar Mookerjee, a distinguished Christian who represented all Christians other than Anglo-Indians)

18. For the members of parliament in India, who determines the salaries and allowances from time to time ?

- A. Union cabinet
- B. Ministry of Parliament Affairs
- C. Cabinet secretariat
- D. Parliament by law

Ans: D

19. Who was the prime Minister of India when a Constitutional status for the Panchayati raj and urban self- governing institutions was accorded ?

- A. Indira Gandhi
- B. Rajeev Gandhi
- C. PV Rarasimha Rao
- D. Atal Bihari Vaipayee

Ans: C

20. In India when both Offices of President and Vice-President happen to be vacant simultaneously who will discharge the duties of the President ?

- A. Prime Minister
- B. Union Home Minister
- C. Speaker of Lok sabha

D. Chief Justice of India
Ans: D

21. As per constitution of India, the Legislative assembly of a state consists of more than 500 and not less than 60 members, but which one of the following states has 32 Members ?

- A. Delhi
 - B. Sikkim
 - C. Goa
 - D. Puducherry
- Ans: B

22. In the union govt the council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the:

- A. Prime Minister of India
 - B. Lok sabha
 - C. Lok sabha and Rajya Sabha
 - D. Union cabinet
- Ans: B

23. Under whose direct supervision is the Lok sabha secretariat ?

- A. Cabinet Secretary
 - B. Ministry of Parliament affairs
 - C. Speaker of Lok sabha
 - D. Prime Minister of India
- Ans: C

24. How many members can be nominated to the rajya sabha by president of India ?

- A. 10
 - B. 12
 - C. 14
 - D. 18
- Ans: B

25. Who of the following is the chairman of the National Water resources council ?

- A. Prime Minister of India
 - B. Union Minister of Water resources
 - C. Union minister of agriculture
 - D. Union Minister of earth sciences
- Ans: A

26. Who is the chairman of National Integration Council ?

- A. President of India
 - B. Prime Minister of India
 - C. Minister of Minority affair
 - D. Chief Justice of India
- Ans: B

27. Which one of the following dealt with the subject of Local self Government ?

- A. Balwant rai Mehta Committee
 - B. Kothari Commission
 - C. Veerappa Moily Committee
 - D. Venkatachalam Commission
- Ans: A

28. Which one of the following is not a fundamental right ?

- A. Right against exploitation
- B. Right to constitution remedies
- C. Right to property

D. Cultural and educational rights

Ans: C

29. Which one is known as Lower House ?

A. Lok Sabha

B. Rajya sabha

C. Vidhan Sabha

D. Vidhan Parishad

Ans: A

30. Under the panchayati Raj system Gram sabha consist of ?

A. Elected executives of a village

B. Persons who is registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village

C. Elected executives of a village and officials nominated by him/Her

D. The village surpanch ad the persons nominated by him/Her.

Ans: B