

CHAPTER 3 :: CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

1. With reference to the Government of India various programmes, what is Nirmal Gram Puraskar?
 - (a) It is an incentive scheme of scholarships for the single girl child in families in villages
 - (b) It is an incentive scheme of scholarships for female sports persons from villages who represent their states in any game
 - (c) It is an incentive scheme for schools in the villages for computer education
 - (d) It is an incentive scheme for Panchayati Raj Institutions

2. Who was the Speaker of the first Lok Sabha?
 - (a) Hukum Singh
 - (b) G. V. Mavalankar
 - (c) K. M. Munshi
 - (d) U. N. Dhebar

3. Which year will India chair the prestigious G-20 forum?
 - (a) 2017
 - (b) 2018
 - (c) 2020
 - (d) 2022

4. The leader of the 'Pattini Jatha'
 - (a) Mannathu Padmanabhan
 - (b) A. K. Gopalan
 - (c) V. T. Bhattathiripad
 - (d) K. Kelappan

5. Which one of the following is not a Peasant movement?
 - (a) Telangana Insurrection
 - (b) Tebhaga Movement
 - (c) Naxalbari Movement
 - (d) Appiko Movement

6. 'National Planning Committee' was set up by
 - (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (b) A. Dalal
 - (c) Subhash Chandra Bose
 - (d) Lal Bahadur Shastri

7. Identify the French author who coined the term 'Third World'?
 - (a) Jean-Paul Sartre
 - (b) Alfred Sauvy
 - (c) Frantz Fanon
 - (d) Pierre Bourdieu

8. National League for Democracy is:
(a) A ruling party of Indonesia
(b) An opposition party of Myanmar
(c) A ruling party of Bhutan
(d) An opposition party of Indonesia
9. 'Scientific socialism' is attributed to
(a) Karl Marx
(b) Adam Smith
(c) J. M. Keynes
(d) Thomas Mann
10. The term 'politics' was first used by
(a) Plato
(b) Aristotle
(c) John Locke
(d) Socrates
11. Which of the following is NOT correct in respect of local government bodies?
(a) English local bodies are multipurpose
(b) American local bodies are more unifunctional
(c) In India, local bodies though elected, do not have constitutional status
(d) In France, Canton was made the unit of local government
12. Which of the following is an example of direct democracy?
(a) Nagar Panchayat
(b) District Panchayat
(c) Gram Sabha
(d) Village Panchayat
13. In English Society, murder was not a crime till
(a) 10th Century
(b) 11th Century
(c) 12th Century
(d) 14th Century
14. When was the first municipality in India at Madras set up?
(a) 1587
(b) 1687
(c) 1787
(d) 1887
15. What is the minimum number of members required to form a cooperative society?
(a) 2
(b) 5
(c) 7
(d) 10

16. What is the doctrine of separation of powers meant to ensure?
- (a) Representation
 - (b) Efficiency
 - (c) Participation
 - (d) Checks and balances
17. Under which of the following regimes was the Inter-State Council (ISC) set-up?
- (a) Congress Government in 1975
 - (b) Janta Government in 1978
 - (c) Janta Dal led Government in 1990
 - (d) United front government in 1990
18. The Panchayat Raj is included in the:
- (a) Union List
 - (b) State List
 - (c) Concurrent List
 - (d) Residuary List
19. The State Government's Administrative control over municipalities does NOT include power:
- (a) Of inspection
 - (b) Of approving by-laws and rules
 - (c) To decide over-borrowings
 - (d) To dissolution and super-session
20. The creation of the office of the Lok pal was first recommended by the:
- (a) National Police Commission
 - (b) States' Reorganization Commission
 - (c) Administrative Reforms Commission
 - (d) Inter-State Council
21. Municipal Area means the territory area of Municipality as is notified by the:
- (a) Governor
 - (b) Municipal Council
 - (c) Chief Minister
 - (d) Council of Minister
22. In which one of the following schedules of the Constitution of India is Urban Local Self Government mentioned?
- (a) Seventh
 - (b) Eighth
 - (c) Eleventh
 - (d) Twelfth
23. In the Panchayat Raj System, "the Panchayat Samiti" is constituted at the:
- (a) Block level
 - (b) District level
 - (c) State level
 - (d) Village level

24. Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution relating
- (a) 18 items
 - (b) 28 items
 - (c) 19 items
 - (d) 29 items
25. Ashok Mehta Committee (1977), recommended for the establishment of:
- (a) Mandal Panchyat
 - (b) Nagar Panchayat
 - (c) Panchayat Samiti
 - (d) Gram Panchayat
26. Which is the first ever State constituted on linguistic basis?
- (a) Rajasthan
 - (b) Andhra Pradesh
 - (c) Madhya Pradesh
 - (d) Karnataka
27. A Panchayat Samiti at the block level in India is only a/an
- (a) Advisory Body
 - (b) Consultative Committee
 - (c) Coordinating and Supervisory Authority
 - (d) Administrative Authority
28. Who was the first Chairman of Uttarakhand Public Service Commission?
- (a) Shri A. P. Navani
 - (b) Shri A. K. Dass
 - (c) Lt. Gen. G. S. Negi
 - (d) Lt. Gen. M. C. Bhandari
29. Who was the Chairman of 14th Finance Commission?
- (a) Mahaveer Tyagi
 - (b) N. K. P. Salve
 - (c) Prof. A. M. Khusro
 - (d) Dr Y. V. Reddy
30. Who is the first Law Officer of the Government of India?
- (a) Chief Justice of India
 - (b) Union law minister
 - (c) Attorney General of India
 - (d) Law Secretary

31. Which one among the following Commission was set up in pursuance of a definite provision under an Article of the Constitution of India?
- (a) University Grants Commission
 - (b) National Human Rights Commission
 - (c) Election Commission
 - (d) Central Vigilance Commission
32. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India gives the right to Ministers as Attorney– General to speak in or to take part in the proceedings of either House?
- (a) Article 84
 - (b) Article 85
 - (c) Article 87
 - (d) Article 88
33. The programme sponsored by Government of India for rural development
- (a) IRDP
 - (b) IAAP
 - (c) IADP
 - (d) HYVP
34. The Chief Election Commissioner of India is appointed by
- (a) Prime Minister
 - (b) Parliament
 - (c) President
 - (d) Chief Justice of India
35. In the Lok Sabha elections, who among the following can order recount of the votes polled, if a candidate so demands?
- (a) Chief Election Commissioner
 - (b) Election Commission of India
 - (c) Chief Electoral Office of the State
 - (d) Returning Officer of the constituency
36. All revenues received by the Union government by way of taxes and other receipts for the conduct of government business are credited to the
- (a) Contingency Fund of India
 - (b) Public Account
 - (c) Consolidated Fund of India
 - (d) Deposits and Advances Fund
37. Which one of the following Commissions suggested abolition of the post of Governor?
- (a) Administrative Reforms Commission
 - (b) Sarkaria Commission
 - (c) Constitutional Review Commission
 - (d) Rajammannar Commission

38. When was the State Election Commission constituted in Rajasthan?
(a) 1992
(b) 1994
(c) 1993
(d) 1996
39. The ministers in the State could be prosecuted only with the approval of the Governor because they:
(a) Are the heads of the ministries
(b) Are representative of the people
(c) Enjoy certain immunities under the provisions of the Constitution
(d) Exercise executive power on behalf of the governor
40. The reorganisation of States on Linguistic basis was done in
(a) 1952
(b) 1951
(c) 1956
(d) 1950
41. In which of the following year Chhattisgarh become a Division of the Central Province?
(a) 1860
(b) 1862
(c) 1863
(d) None of these
42. An MLA/MP is
(a) Eligible to become a member of board of directors of NABARD
(b) Ineligible to become a member of board of directors of NABARD
(c) Eligible to get higher positions in the board of directors
(d) Not a subject matter to consideration
43. Who is the highest legal adviser of Government of India?
(a) Supreme Court Chief Justice
(b) Attorney General of India
(c) Comptroller and Audit General of India
(d) None of these
44. Who is the present Union Minister of Law in India?
(a) M. Venkaiah Naidu
(b) D. V. Sadananda Gowda
(c) Kalraj Mishra
(d) Ravi Shankar Prasad
45. Which Supreme Court Judge played a pivotal role in the introduction of Public Interest Litigation?
(a) Justice P. N. Bhagwati
(b) Justice K. S. Hegde
(c) Justice A. N. Ray
(d) Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar

46. Which one of the following High Courts has the Territorial jurisdiction over Andaman and Nicobar Islands?
- (a) Andhra Pradesh
 - (b) Calcutta
 - (c) Madras
 - (d) Orissa
47. Which of the following schemes aims to dispose of pending revenue court cases?
- (a) *Sarkar Aapke Dwar* (Government at your doorstep).
 - (b) *Prashashan Aapke Dwar* (Administration at your doorstep)
 - (c) *Nyay Aapke Dwar* (Justice at your doorstep)
 - (d) *Police Aapke Dwar* (Police at your doorstep)
48. Which is the highest authority in India for interpreting the constitution?
- (a) Lok Sabha
 - (b) Supreme Court
 - (c) Rajya Sabha
 - (d) Election Commission
49. What is ordinary Law?
- (a) Laws made and enforced by the Government
 - (b) Laws made by the Supreme Court
 - (c) Laws made by the High Court
 - (d) Laws made by the common people.
50. What is the name of the lowest criminal court of India?
- (a) District Sessions Court
 - (b) District Magistrate's Court
 - (c) Nyaya Panchayat
 - (d) High Court
51. There is a simple integrated judiciary in:
- (a) India, Canada and Australia
 - (b) India, Nigeria and Canada
 - (c) The USA, India and Australia
 - (d) The USA, India and Canada
52. The salaries and allowances of the Judges of the High Court are charged to the:
- (a) Consolidated Fund of India
 - (b) Consolidated Fund of the State
 - (c) Contingency Fund of India
 - (d) Contingency Fund of the State
53. The Judges of a High Court of a State in India are appointed by:
- (a) The President of India
 - (b) The Chief Justice of India
 - (c) The Governor other State
 - (d) The Law Commission

54. The concept of public Interest litigation originated in:
(a) United Kingdom
(b) Australia
(c) The United States
(d) Canada
55. The Judges of a High Court of a State in India are appointed by:
(a) The President of India
(b) The Chief Justice of India
(c) The Governor other State
(d) The Law Commission
56. Judicial Review in the India Constitution is based on:
(a) Procedure established by law
(b) Due process of law
(c) Rule of law
(d) Precedents and conventions
57. How many judges are there in Supreme Court?
(a) 25
(b) 26
(c) 30
(d) 31
58. 'Insanity' is explained in the Indian Penal Code under
(a) Section 83
(b) Section 84
(c) Section 86
(d) Section 88
59. Who was the first Home Minister of India?
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Vallabh Bhai Patel
(c) K. M. Munshi
(d) C. Rajagopalachari
60. Who is the chairperson of NITI Aayog?
(a) Sumitra Mahajan
(b) Arun Jaitley
(c) Sushma Swaraj
(d) Narendra Modi
61. Who among the following have the right to vote in the elections to both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha?
(a) Elected members of the Lower House of the Parliament
(b) Elected member of the Upper House of the Parliament
(c) Elected members of the Upper House of the state Legislature
(d) Elected members of the Lower House of the State Legislature

62. Who was the first President of India?
(a) Dr S. Radhakrishnan
(b) V. V. Giri
(c) Dr Rajendra Prasad
(d) Dr Zakir Hussain
63. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
(a) In Lok Sabha, a no-confidence motion has to set out the grounds on which it is based
(b) In the case of a no-confidence motion in Lok Sabha, no conditions of Admissibility have been laid down in the Rules
(c) A motion of no-confidence once Admitted, has to be taken up within ten days of the leave being granted
(d) Rajya Sabha is not empowered to entertain a motion of no-confidence
64. Which one of the following is the largest (area wise) Lok Sabha constituency?
(a) Kangra
(b) Ladakh
(c) Kutch
(d) Bhilwara
65. Which one of the following Bills must be passed by each house of the Indian parliamentary separately by special majority?
(a) Ordinary Bill
(b) Money Bill
(c) Finance Bill
(d) Constitution Amendment Bill
66. Which of the following statements is correct about the Vice President of India?
(a) Elected by the Rajya Sabha
(b) Ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha
(c) Elected for a four year term
(d) Presides over the Joint Sessions of the two Houses of Parliament
67. Which Indian Prime Minister dissolved the Planning Commission and introduced NITI Ayog in its place?
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(c) Manmohan Singh
(d) Narendra Modi
68. Union List consist of how many subjects?
(a) 36
(b) 46
(c) 97
(d) 106

69. To whom the President of India tenders his resignation?
(a) Prime Minister
(b) Vice-President
(c) Chief Justice of India
(d) Parliament
70. Under the administration of which one of the following is the Department of Atomic Energy?
(a) Prime Minister's Office
(b) Cabinet Secretariat
(c) Ministry of Power
(d) Ministry of Science and Technology
71. The sum of the Member of Parliament Fund at present is
(a) Rs. 1 crore
(b) Rs. 2 crores
(c) Rs.3 crores
(d) Rs.5 crores
72. The present Lok Sabha is
(a) Thirteenth
(b) Fourteenth
(c) Fifteenth
(d) Sixteenth
73. The gap between two sessions of Parliament should not be more than
(a) 8 months
(b) Six months
(c) Five months
(d) 2 months
74. The Archaeological Survey of India is an attached office of the Department/Ministry of
(a) Culture
(b) Tourism
(c) Science and Technology
(d) Human Resource Development
75. Survey of India is under the Ministry of
(a) Defence
(b) Environment and Forests
(c) Home Affairs
(d) Science and Technology
76. Power to constitute new states and its determination of boundary vests in
(a) Parliament
(b) Vice-President
(c) Governor
(d) None of the above

77. In which year was the Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA) enacted?
- (a) 2000
 - (b) 2001
 - (c) 2002
 - (d) 2003
78. In India, who is the Chairman of the National Water Resources Council?
- (a) Prime Minister
 - (b) Minister of Water Resources
 - (c) Minister of Environment and Forests
 - (d) Minister of Science and Technology
79. How many members of Lok Sabha are elected from Uttarakhand?
- (a) 4
 - (b) 5
 - (c) 6
 - (d) 7
80. After resigning a minister needs the permission of whom, to give a personal statement in Lok Sabha about his resignation in India?
- (a) Prime Minister
 - (b) Speaker
 - (c) President
 - (d) Supreme Court
81. Which part of the Constitution of the India refers to the responsibility of the state towards international peace and security?
- (a) Fundamental Rights
 - (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
 - (c) Emergency provisions
 - (d) Preamble to the Constitution
82. Which one of the following is not stated as a Directive Principle of State Policy (DPSP) in the Constitution of India?
- (a) Organization of village Panchayat
 - (b) Uniform civil code for the citizens
 - (c) Separation of Judiciary from Executive
 - (d) Right of minorities to establish and Administer educational institutions
83. Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India deals with the saving of the laws giving effect to certain directive principles?
- (a) Article 32
 - (b) Article 31 A
 - (c) Article 31 B
 - (d) Article 31 C

84. Under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, all offences are
- (a) Cognizable
 - (b) Boilable
 - (c) Compoundable
 - (d) Punishment with imprisonment and fine both
85. The accountability or responsibility of the Prime Minister and Cabinet to the Lok Sabha is:
- (a) Intermittent
 - (b) Indirect
 - (c) At the time of elections
 - (d) Direct, continuous and collective
86. Right to children to free and compulsory Education Act (RTE) was enacted by
- (a) Lok Sabha
 - (b) Rajya Sabha
 - (c) Parliament of India
 - (d) None of the above
87. What is the maximum gap permissible between two sessions of Parliament?
- (a) One month
 - (b) Three months
 - (c) Six months
 - (d) Twelve months
88. Which one of the following is not a Constitutional prerogative of the President of India?
- (a) Returning a Legislative Bill for reconsideration
 - (b) Returning of Financial Bill for reconsideration
 - (c) Dissolving the Lok Sabha
 - (d) Summoning the Rajya Sabha
89. The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and the State falls under its:
- (a) Advisory jurisdiction
 - (b) Appellate jurisdiction
 - (c) Original jurisdiction
 - (d) Constitutional jurisdiction
90. Who among the following is the competent authority to notify the territorial region of a municipality in State?
- (a) President of India
 - (b) Governor of the State concerned
 - (c) Chief Minister of the State concerned
 - (d) State legislature
91. In which part of the Indian Constitution, has the provision for panchayats been made?
- (a) IX
 - (b) IV
 - (c) III
 - (d) IX A

92. Which one of the following is incorrect in respect of Local Government in India?
- (a) According to the Indian Constitution, local government is not an independent tier in the federal system
 - (b) 30% of the seats in local bodies are reserved for women
 - (c) Local government finances are to be provided by a Commission
 - (d) Elections to local bodies are to be determined by a Commission
93. Which one of the following items comes under the concurrent list of Indian Constitution?
- (a) Inter-state rivers
 - (b) Trade Unions
 - (c) Citizenship
 - (d) Local Government
94. Which one of the following States was the first to introduce the Panchayat Raj System?
- (a) Tamil Nadu
 - (b) West Bengal
 - (c) Rajasthan
 - (d) Uttar Bengal
95. Who founded 'Samp Sabha'?
- (a) Manikya Lal Verma
 - (b) Jay Narayan Vyas
 - (c) Balwant Singh Mehta
 - (d) Govind Giri
96. In India, party less democracy was first Advocated by:
- (a) Jayaprakash Narayan
 - (b) M. N. Roy
 - (c) Vinoba Bhave
 - (d) Mahatma Gandhi
97. Single-member Constituency System means:
- (a) A constituency having only one candidate
 - (b) There can be only one voter in the constituency
 - (c) A constituency which elects only one representative though there can many candidates
 - (d) A constituency having only one political party to contest election
98. The idea that the number of seats won by a political party in the legislature shall be approximately equal to the votes cast for that party is based on the theory of:
- (a) Command representation
 - (b) Functional representation
 - (c) Proportional representation
 - (d) Territorial representation

99. Regular elections are:
- (a) The core value of democracy
 - (b) Not held in communist countries
 - (c) A necessary but not a sufficient condition of democracy
 - (d) Used by military rulers to gain legitimacy
100. Which one of the following is not a peasant movement?
- (a) Kheda movement
 - (b) Tabligh movement
 - (c) Telangana movement
 - (d) Tebhaga Movement

THORPES

ANSWERS:

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| 1. | (d) | 21. | (a) | 41. | (d) | 61. | (a) | 81. | (b) |
| 2. | (b) | 22. | (a) | 42. | (b) | 62. | (c) | 82. | (d) |
| 3. | (b) | 23. | (a) | 43. | (a) | 63. | (a) | 83. | (d) |
| 4. | (b) | 24. | (d) | 44. | (b) | 64. | (b) | 84. | (a) |
| 5. | (d) | 25. | (a) | 45. | (a) | 65. | (d) | 85. | (d) |
| 6. | (c) | 26. | (b) | 46. | (b) | 66. | (b) | 86. | (a) |
| 7. | (b) | 27. | (c) | 47. | (c) | 67. | (d) | 87. | (c) |
| 8. | (c) | 28. | (a) | 48. | (b) | 68. | (c) | 88. | (b) |
| 9. | (a) | 29. | (d) | 49. | (a) | 69. | (b) | 89. | (c) |
| 10. | (b) | 30. | (c) | 50. | (b) | 70. | (a) | 90. | (b) |
| 11. | (c) | 31. | (c) | 51. | (b) | 71. | (d) | 91. | (a) |
| 12. | (c) | 32. | (d) | 52. | (b) | 72. | (d) | 92. | (b) |
| 13. | (d) | 33. | (a) | 53. | (a) | 73. | (b) | 93. | (b) |
| 14. | (b) | 34. | (c) | 54. | (c) | 74. | (a) | 94. | (c) |
| 15. | (d) | 35. | (b) | 55. | (a) | 75. | (d) | 95. | (d) |
| 16. | (a) | 36. | (c) | 56. | (a) | 76. | (a) | 96. | (a) |
| 17. | (c) | 37. | (d) | 57. | (d) | 77. | (c) | 97. | (c) |
| 18. | (b) | 38. | (b) | 58. | (b) | 78. | (a) | 98. | (c) |
| 19. | (c) | 39. | (c) | 59. | (b) | 79. | (b) | 99. | (c) |
| 20. | (c) | 40. | (c) | 60. | (d) | 80. | (b) | 100. | (b) |