

1. Through which constitutional amendment in article 359, it has been laid down that Fundamental Rights under articles 20 and 21 are enforceable during the operation of emergencyâ€”

- (A) 44th Amendment Act
- (B) 46th Amendment Act
- (C) 45th Amendment Act
- (D) 48th Amendment Act

2. On whose satisfaction period of emergency shall be extended for operation in case security of India or any part of the Indian territory is threatenedâ€”

- (A) Prime Minister
- (B) Home Minister
- (C) President of India
- (D) Vice-President of India

3. Article 20 of the Fundamental Rights represents which subjectâ€”

- (A) Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
- (B) Protection in respect of Conviction of Offence
- (C) Protection of life and personal liberty
- (D) None of the above

4. Article 21 of the Fundamental Rights deals with which subjectâ€”

- (A) Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech,
- (B) Protection in respect of conviction of offence
- (C) Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases
- (D) Protection of life and personal liberty

5. Who declares the financial emergencyâ€”

- (A) President
- (B) Prime Minister
- (C) Finance Minister
- (D) None of the above

6. After declaration of financial emergency by the President, what is the period of operation without approval by the Parliamentâ€”

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

7. Within what period, the Parliament has to approve Financial emergency declared by the Presidentâ€”

- (A) Six Months
- (B) Two Months
- (C) Three Months
- (D) Four Months

8. In Financial Emergency, salaries and allowances of which groups get reductionâ€”

- (A) Central Government Employees
- (B) Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts
- (C) A & B
- (D) None of the above

9. Raj Pramukh represents whom under the Indian Constitutionâ€”

(A) President

(B) Governor

(C) A & B

(D) None of the above

10. Under the Indian Constitution, what is the concept behind the protection of President and Governorsâ€”

(A) President & Governors are above the law

(B) President & Governors make any law for the Constitution

(C) President and Governors are answerable to Prime Minister

(D) President and Governors shall not be answerable to any court to the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of their office

11. By which Constitutional amendment, the appellation Rajpramukh was omittedâ€”

(A) 7th Amendment Act 1956

(B) 4th Amendment Act 1955

(C) 6th Amendment Act 1956

(D) 10th Amendment Act 1961

12. Which constitutional article provides personal immunity for President and Governors for official actâ€”

(A) Article 362

(B) Article 363

(C) Article 368

(D) Article 361

13. Which constitutional article provides personal immunity to the head of the states for his official act from legal action, including proceedings for contempt of Courtâ€”

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

14. Under which constitutional articles, newspapers do not have the right to publish report of the proceedings of a secret session of either of the Houses of Parliament or Legislative Assembly & Legislative Councilâ€”

- (A) 361
- (B) 361A
- (C) 361B
- (C) 361C

15. Spell out the condition under Article 361A by which any person or newspaper cannot be sued for legal proceeding if any report of proceedings of Parliament and State Legislature is publishedâ€”

- (A) The report must be a report of the 'proceedings' of a House of the Union or a State Legislature. Hence, it must be relevant to a motion or other business before the House, and must not have been expunged
- (B) It must be a 'report' as distinguished from one article or 'Comment'.
- (C) Such report must be substantially true. Hence, an extract or a garbed or perverted report would not be protected. The reporting must not be actuated by malice
- (D) All of the above

16. Any Court including Supreme Court does not have constitutional right under Article 143 to exercise jurisdiction over any dispute arising out of any provision of which agreements that were in operation before commencement of the Constitution”

- (A) Treaty, Agrrement
- (B) Covenant, Engagement
- (C) Sanad
- (D) All of the above

17. What is the meaning of Indian State in the Constitution”

- (A) Any territory recognised by President of India
- (B) Any territory before commencement of Indian Constitution by the British ruler
- (C) Any territory which government of the Dominion of India recognised
- (D) B & C

18. Before which Constitutional Amendment, Prince, Chief or other person were recognised by the President of India as the Ruler of the Indian State”

- (A) 26th Amendment Act 1971
- (B) 24th Amendment Act 1971
- (C) 16th Amendment Act 1963
- (D) 17th Amendment Act 1964

19. Under which Constitutional Amendment Privy Purses were abolished”

- (A) 36th Amendment Act 1975
- (B) 26th Amendment Act 1971

- (C) 16th Amendment Act 1963
- (D) 17th Amendment Act 1964

20. Under which Constitutional Article, Union Government has the power to give direction to the State Govt. regarding any of the provisions of the Constitutionâ€”

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

21. If any State Government fails to comply with or to give effect to any direction given by the Union Government, who can come to conclusion that a situation has arisen in which the State cannot carry out governance in accordance with the provision in the Constitutionâ€”

- (A) President
- (B) Prime Minister
- (C) Home Minister
- (D) Supreme Court

22. Under Article 365 what are the duties of the Union Government with respect to State Governmentsâ€”

- (A) Ensure that every State Minister should act in accordance with the advice of Chief Minister
- (B) Ensure that Governor acts under advice of the Chief Minister
- (C) Ensure that Governance in the State is in accordance with the Constitution
- (D) All of the above

23. What is the meaning of Foreign State as given in our Indian Constitutionâ€™

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

24. Which Constitutional article defines the work of Administrative Tribunalâ€™

- (A) Article 323A
- (B) Article 233B
- (C) Article 223B
- (D) None of the above

25. Under which part of the Constitution, Tribunals have been definedâ€™

- (A) Part Four
- (B) Part Seven
- (C) Part Fifteen
- (D) Part Ten

26. What is the period laid down by the Constitution before the proposal for removal of Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha can be taken up by a resolution in the Lok Sabhaâ€™

- (A) 15 Days
- (B) 18 Days
- (C) 16 Days
- (D) 14 Days

27. In Lok Sabha, who can not preside in the House while a Resolution for Removal from his office is under considerationâ€”

- (A) Speaker
- (B) Deputy Speaker
- (C) A & B
- (D) None of the above

28. Under which Article Salaries and allowances of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha and Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha are mentionedâ€”

- (A) 97
- (B) 96
- (C) 95
- (D) 94

29. Which Article mentions the conduct of business of the Houses of Parliamentâ€”

- (A) 99
- (B) 100
- (C) A & B
- (D) None of the above

30. Who appoints each member of either of the Houses of the Parliament after notification is received from the Election Commissionâ€”

- (A) President
- (B) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (C) Chairman of Rajya Sabha

(D) Prime Minister

31. Who shall not give vote in the first instance in either of the Houses of Parliamentâ€”

(A) Speaker

(B) Chairman

(C) A & B

(D) None of the above

32. When Speaker and Chairman shall give their votes on the Parliament.

(A) When Prime Minister asks them to give vote on the Bill

(B) When the House passes such a resolution

(C) In the case of a tie between Yes and No

(D) All the above

33. What is the Quorum laid down to constitute a meeting of either of the Houses of Parliamentâ€”

(A) one-tenth of the total number of members of that House

(B) one-fourth of the total number of members of that House

(C) one-fifth of the total number of members of that House

(D) one-half of the total number of members of that House

34. Which Article mentions disqualification of members in the Parliamentâ€”

(A) Article 101 to Article 104

(B) Article 101 to Articles 105

(C) Article 102 to Article 106

(D) Article 106 to Article 110

35. Lok Sabha has the supremacy in which matterâ€”

- (A) Railway Budget
- (B) Defence Budget
- (C) Foreign affairs
- (D) Financial Bill

36. Normally, what kind of session does the Parliament holdâ€”

- (A) Budget session
- (B) Monsoon session
- (C) Winter session
- (D) All the above

37. Which session of the year, President addresses both the Houses of Parliamentâ€”

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

38. In which session of Parliament, Railway and General Budgets are presentedâ€”

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

39. What is the meaning of the adjournment motion under Parliamentary

procedure”

- (A) Member draws attention regarding important subject-matter
- (B) Member wants the House to discuss his subject-matter
- (C) Member wants to raise complicated issue
- (D) Member wants to draw the attention of the House to way recent matter of urgent public importance having serious consequences.

40. Who has the power to accept adjournment in the House”

- (A) Prime Minister
- (B) Home Minister
- (C) Speaker in the Lok Sabha and Chairman in the Rajya Sabha
- (D) All the above

41. Which authority in the Parliament has the right to adjourn the House”

- (A) Speaker of Lok Sabha and Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (B) President
- (C) Parliamentary Affairs Minister
- (D) Prime Minister

42. Who has the power to present adjournment motion in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha”

- (A) Minister
- (B) Deputy Speaker
- (C) Prime Minister
- (D) Member of the said House

43. In the Parliament, every Bill has to pass through which stages of Reading

before it becomes actâ€”

- (A) First Reading
- (B) Second Reading
- (C) Third Reading
- (D) All the above

44. When a Bill is passed by the Parliament and the President, what is the status of the nameâ€”

- (A) Law
- (B) Bill approved
- (C) Bill exercised for administration
- (D) Government procedure

45. Which two houses, can have a joint sittingâ€”

- (A) Legislative Assembly and Parliament
- (B) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- (C) Council of State and Legislative Council
- (D) None of the above

46. When does the President assent the Billâ€”

- (A) Lok Sabha passes the Bill
- (B) Rajya Sabha passes the Bill
- (C) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha both passed the Bill
- (D) None of the above

47. In India, when does the financial year commenceâ€”

- (A) First April

- (B) Second April
- (C) First March
- (D) Fifteenth March

48. On the subject of budget, demands for grant are arranged in which wayâ€”

- (A) Prime Minister
- (B) Finance Minister
- (C) Ministry wise
- (D) All the above

49. In how many parts, the Budget is presented in Lok Sabhaâ€”

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

50. How are the parts of the Budget known asâ€”

- (A) General Budget
- (B) Railway Budget
- (C) A & B
- (D) None of the above

Next Part >>

Answers :

- 1.(A) 2.(C) 3.(B) 4.(D) 5.(A) 6.(C) 7.(B) 8.(C) 9.(C) 10.(D) 11.(A) 12.(D)
13.(A) 14.(B) 15.(D) 16.(D) 17.(D) 18.(A) 19.(B) 20.(C) 21.(A) 22.(C) 23.(D)
24.(A) 25.(C) 26.(D) 27.(C) 28.(A) 29.(C) 30.(A) 31.(C) 32.(C) 33.(A) 34.(A)

35.(D) 36.(D) 37.(A) 38.(B) 39.(D) 40.(C) 41.(A) 42.(D) 43.(D) 44.(A) 45.(B)
46.(C) 47.(A) 48.(C) 49.(B) 50.(C)

51. During T. N. Seshan period as Chief Election Commissioner, who was the other Commissioner in the Election Commissionâ€”

- (A) M. S. Gill
- (B) G. V. Krishnamurthy
- (C) A & B
- (D) None of the above

52. For which Election, one General Electoral Roll for every territorial Constituency shall existâ€”

- (A) Lok Sabha
- (B) Rajya Sabha
- (C) Legislature
- (D) All the above

53. On what basis, Election to Lok Sabha and State Legislature shall be conductedâ€”

- (A) Adult Suffrage
- (B) Indirect Election
- (C) Direct Election
- (D) None of the above

54. Under which Constitutional Amendment, provision for minimum age as 18 years for the Indian citizen was made to become eligible to voteâ€”

- (A) 60th Amendment Act 1988

- (B) 61st Amendment Act 1989
- (C) 62nd Amendment Act 1989
- (D) None of the above

55. Before 61st Amendment Act 1989, what was the age of Indian citizen eligible to vote in the Electionâ€™”

- (A) 23
- (B) 24
- (C) 21
- (D) 22

56. Under Article 326, what was the Constitutional requirement for the Indian citizen not to become eligible as a voterâ€™”

- (A) Non Resident
- (B) Unsoundness of Mind
- (C) Crime or Corrupt or Illegal practice
- (D) All the above

57. Which Constitutional Article lays down qualification for becoming a voterâ€™”

- (A) Article 328
- (B) Article 339
- (C) Article 326
- (D) Article 295

58. Which Constitutional Article lays down qualifications for the Indian citizens for election to Parliamentâ€™”

- (A) Article 81

- (B) Article 80
- (C) Article 83
- (D) Article 84

59. Which Constitutional Article defines qualifications for the Indian citizen for election to a State Legislatureâ€”

- (A) Article 173
- (B) Article 175
- (C) Article 177
- (D) Article 178

60. Under the Indian Constitution, what does `Adult Suffrage' signifyâ€”

- (A) Children
- (B) Persons
- (C) Any Indian citizen who is of the age of 18 years and above
- (D) None of the above

61. Who makes law with respect to Elections for State Legislatureâ€”

- (A) Parliament
- (B) Judiciary
- (C) Government
- (D) Election Commission

62. Under Constitutional Articles 327 or 328, which subject shall not be called to be questioned in any Courtâ€”

- (A) Delimitation of Constituencies
- (B) The allotment of seats to such Constituency

(C) A & B

(D) None of the above

63. How the election to either House of Parliament or to either House of the Legislature of the State shall be called in question in the courts whose manner of presentation may be provided made by law by appropriate Legislature”

(A) PIL (Public Interest Litigation)

(B) SLP (Special Leave Petition)

(C) Action under Article 32

(D) Election Petition

64. Which Constitutional Article lays down the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha”

(A) Article 330

(B) Article 332

(C) Article 333

(D) Article 334

65. Which Constitutional Article deals with 'Representation of the Anglo-Indian Community' with House of the People”

(A) Article 334

(B) Article 331

(C) Article 332

(D) Article 333

66. Under Article 331, how many members of the Anglo-Indian Community can be nominated in Lok Sabha by the President”

- (A) 3
- (B) 4
- (C) 2
- (D) 1

67. In which State a separate district has been reserved for Scheduled Tribes?"

- (A) Assam
- (B) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Karnataka
- (D) Kerala

68. Which Constitutional Article deals with representation of the Anglo-Indian Community in the Legislative Assembly?"

- (A) Article 334
- (B) Article 335
- (C) Article 336
- (D) Article 333

69. Under Article 333, how many members from the Anglo-Indian Community can be nominated by the Governor in the Legislative Assembly?"

- (A) 8
- (B) 1
- (C) 4
- (D) 3

70. Under which Constitutional Amendment of Article 334, reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative

Assembly has been laid downâ€”

- (A) 31st Amendment Act 1959
- (B) 23rd Amendment Act
- (C) 45th Amendment Act 1980 & 62nd Amendment Act 1989
- (D) All the above

71. Before which Constitutional Amendment, 20 years were fixed for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha and State Legislatureâ€”

- (A) 23rd Amendment Act 1969
- (B) 8th Amendment Act 1959
- (C) 44th Amendment Act 1978
- (D) 45th Amendment Act 1980

72. Through which Constitutional Amendment, 30 years were fixed for reservation of seats for SC and ST in Lok Sabha and State Assemblyâ€”

- (A) 45th Amendment Act 1980
- (B) 50th Amendment Act 1984
- (C) 23rd Amendment Act 1969
- (D) 51st Amendment Act 1984

73. Which Constitutional Amendment fixes 40 years for reservation of seats for SC and ST in Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly.

- (A) 55th Amendment Act 1986
- (B) 56th Amendment Act 1987
- (C) 52nd Amendment Act 1985
- (D) 45th Amendment Act 1980

74. Which Constitutional Amendment lays down 50 years for reservation of seats for SC and ST in the House of People and State Legislative Assembly?

- (A) 62nd Amendment Act 1989
- (B) 44th Amendment Act 1928
- (C) 45th Amendment Act 1980
- (D) None of the above

75. Which Constitutional Article mentions "Claims of SC and ST in Govt. services and post?"

- (A) Article 336
- (B) Article 335
- (B) Article 338
- (D) Article 339

76. In the Parliament, what is the meaning of the Government Bill?

- (A) Bill presented by Ruling Party member
- (B) Bill approved by the Government
- (C) Only the Prime Minister presents the Bill
- (D) A Bill introduced by any Minister in either of the Houses of the Parliament

77. In the Second Reading, what kind of process is adopted to approve the Bill?

- (A) A general discussion on the Bill
- (B) Clause by clause consideration of the Bill
- (C) A & B
- (D) None of the above

78. Who has the authority to call a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliamentâ€”

- (A) Prime Minister
- (B) President
- (C) Member of Lok Sabha
- (D) Member of Rajya Sabha

79. Who has the power to accord his assent or withhold his assent to a Bill passed by the parliamentâ€”

- (A) President
- (B) Member of the House
- (C) Minister
- (D) None of the above

80. Which Bill President can neither return nor withhold his assentâ€”

- (A) Defence Bill
- (B) Money Bill
- (C) Law Bill
- (D) Financial Account Committee Bill

81. How many Standing Committees are there in Lok Sabhaâ€”

- (A) 14
- (B) 15
- (C) 15
- (D) 18

82. Standing Committees in Lok Sabha areâ€”

- (A) Business Advisory Committee & Committee of Privileges
- (B) Committee on Absence of Members from the sitting of the House & Committee on Estimates
- (C) Committee on Government assurances and Committee on papers laid on the Table
- (D) All the above

83. Financial Committees in Lok Sabha areâ€”

- (A) Committee on Estimates
- (B) Public Accounts Committee
- (C) Public Undertaking Committee
- (D) All the above

84. Ad hoc Committees in Parliament areâ€”

- (A) Committee on Draft Five Year Plan, etc.
- (B) Committee in the conduct of certain members during the President Address (C) Select or Joint Committee on Bills
- (D) All the above

85. Who appoints Ad hoc Committee on Parliamentâ€”

- (A) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (B) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (C) A & B
- (D) None of the above

86. By which procedure the Indian President and American President are elected as laid down by their country's constitutionâ€”

- (A) Elected through Member of Legislature
- (B) Elected by the People
- (C) Elected by State Legislatures
- (D) Elected by an Electoral College

87. In what way our Indian Parliament is not Sovereign or Supreme with respect to the Constitutionâ€”

- (A) In the Preamble, Constitution of India defines people of India as Sovereign
- (B) Written Constitution of India
- (C) Separation of Power and Checks and Balances between the three constitutional organ
- (D) All the above

88. Who has said that basic features of the Indian Constitution do not amount to a changeâ€”

- (A) Prime Minister
- (B) Parliament
- (C) Supreme Court of India
- (D) Government

89. What is the nature of India's political systemâ€”

- (A) Presidential System
- (B) Parliamentary System
- (C) A & B
- (D) None of the above

90. Which Constitutional Article was very much affected in the Supreme Court

Judgement of Kesavanand Bharti vs. State of Kerala”

- (A) Article 352
- (B) Article 368
- (C) Article 351
- (D) Article 342

91. Which constitutional article empowers amendment in the Constitution of India”

- (A) Article 368
- (B) Article 356
- (C) Article 357
- (D) Article 359

92. Which constitutional organ has the power to amend Constitution of India”

- (A) Judiciary
- (B) Executive
- (C) Legislative
- (D) Parliament

93. On which subject, Parliament has the power to amend the Constitution and the same also need ratification by the State Legislature”

- (A) Articles 54, 55, 73, 162 and 241 or Chapter IV of Part V, Chapter V of Part VI or Chapter I of Part XI
- (B) Any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedules of the representation of State on Parliament
- (C) The Provisions of Article 368
- (D) All the above

94. Under which Constitutional Amendment Act, Article 368 of the Constitution was amended for the first time?

- (A) 25th Amendment Act
- (B) 26th Amendment Act
- (C) 24th Amendment Act
- (D) 27th Amendment Act

95. Which Supreme Court Judgement pronounced that Fundamental Rights cannot be abridged?

- (A) Golak Nath vs. State of Punjab A.I.R. 1967 S.C. 1643
- (B) Kesavanand Bharti vs. State of Kerala A.I.R. 1973 S.C. 1961
- (C) Indira Gandhi vs. Rajnarain A.I.R. 1975 S.C. 2299
- (D) None of the above

96. Who curbed the Judicial Review power of Judiciary through Amendment of the Constitution?

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

97. Who restored the Judicial Review power of Judiciary under Indian Constitution?

- (A) Supreme Court of India
- (B) High Court
- (C) Chief Metropolitan Magistrate

(D) District Court

98. In which House, Janta Government failed to secure two-third majority for new clause under Article 368 for introducing referendum for effecting changes in certain logic features of the Constitutionâ€”

(A) Legislative Council

(B) State Legislature

(C) State Assembly

(D) Rajya Sabha

99. Who said in his judgement that no part of our Constitution is unamendableâ€”

(A) Allahabad High Court

(B) Calcutta High Court

(C) Madras High Court

(D) Supreme Court of India

100. What was the important landmark judgement regarding amendment of the Constitution (Article 368)

(A) Shankari Prasad vs. Union of India

(B) Golak Nath vs State of Punjab

(C) Kesavananda vs State of Kerala, Minerva Mill vs. Union of India

(D) All the above

<< Previous Part

Answers :

51.(C) 52.(D) 53.(A) 54.(B) 55.(C) 56.(D) 57.(C) 58.(D) 59.(A) 60.(C) 61.(A)

62.(C) 63.(D) 64.(A) 65.(B) 66.(C) 67.(A) 68.(D) 69.(B) 70.(D) 71.(B) 72.(C)

73.(D) 74.(A) 75.(B) 76.(D) 77.(C) 78.(B) 79.(A) 80.(B) 81.(D) 82.(D) 83.(D)

84.(D) 85.(C) 86.(D) 87.(D) 88.(C) 89.(B) 90.(B) 91.(A) 92.(D) 93.(D) 94.(C)

95.(A) 96.(B) 97.(A) 98.(D) 99.(D) 100.(D)