

PRACTICE BITS

1. Which one of the following is considered as the first step towards the constitutional government?
 1. The Charter act of 1813
 2. The Charter act of 1853
 3. The Act of 1858
 4. The Act of 1861
2. The members of the Constituent Assembly were
 1. Elected by provincial Assemblies
 2. Elected by the people
 3. Nominated by the government
 4. Only representatives of princely states
3. In the constituent Assembly which words were associated with the parliament.
 1. Parliament of the Legislature
 2. Parliament of the union
 3. Parliament of the federation
 4. All the above
4. The Constituent Assembly was set up under the recommendations of
 1. Cripps Proposals
 2. C. R. Plan
 3. Cabinet Mission plan
 4. Mountbatten Plan
5. Who described the government of India Act, 1935 as a new 'Charter of Bondage'?
 1. Jawaharlal Nehru
 2. M. A. Jinnah
 3. K.T. Shah
 4. Mahatma Gandhi
6. Who prepared the first draft constitution of India
 1. Jawaharlal Nehru
 2. Gandhiji
 3. Advisory Branch of the Constituent Assembly
 4. Sardar Vallabhai Patel
7. Women who presented National Flag in the constituent Assembly:
 1. Smt. Sarojini Naidu
 2. Smt. Hansa Mehta
 3. Smt. Indira Gandhi
 4. None of the above
8. In the National Flag, what does Ashoka's wheel represent :
 1. Wheel of the Truth
 2. Wheel of the Moral
 3. Wheel of the Dharm
 4. Wheel of the Law
9. The preamble of our constitution reads: India is a
 1. Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
 2. Sovereign, Democratic, Socialist, Secular, Republic
 3. Socialist, Democratic, Secular, Socialist, Republic
 4. Democratic, Sovereign, Secular, Socialist, Republic
10. The preamble of the constitution was prepared by
 1. Pandit Nehru
 2. Sardar Patel
 3. Mahatma Gandhi
 4. Subhash Chandra Bose
11. Which one of the following is the most prominent element in Justice?
 1. Equality
 2. Equity
 3. Impartiality
 4. Rightness
12. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity: This inspiration was derived from the
 1. American Revolution
 2. French Revolution
 3. Russian Revolution
 4. None of the above
13. The last paragraph of the preamble indicates that the constitution is
 1. A borrowed constitution
 2. A lengthy constitution
 3. A self-enacted and self-imposed constitution
 4. None of the above
14. The concept of citizenship is associated with, which gives its citizens, a right to participate.
 1. Equality
 2. Liberty
 3. Justice
 4. Democracy
15. According to the citizenship Amendment Act 1986, every person born in India on or after - shall be a citizen of India by birth.
 1. 26 January, 1977
 2. 26 January, 1950
 3. 26 January, 1986
 4. 26 January, 1955
16. Citizenship rights are
 1. Political in nature
 2. Legal in nature
 3. Social in nature
 4. Ethical in nature
17. When a citizen of India acquires citizenship of another country:
 1. He becomes a green card holder
 2. He attains the eligibility to own double citizenship
 3. His Indian citizenship gets terminated
 4. None of the above
18. A naturalized citizen enjoys:
 1. All the Fundamental Rights
 2. Only those rights which are enjoyed by the aliens
 3. All the fundamental rights but may not abide by the Fundamental Duties
 4. Does not enjoy any of the Fundamental Rights
19. The Fundamental Rights
 1. Were Incorporated by 42nd Amendment
 2. Were Incorporated by 44th Amendment
 3. Formed a part of original constitution
 4. Were added by parliament in 1952
20. Freedom of speech under the constitution is subject to reasonable restriction on the grounds of protection of
 1. Sovereignty and Integrity of the country
 2. The dignity of the office of the prime minister
 3. The dignity of the union cabinet
 4. The dignity of the constitutional functioning

21. **The Fundamental Rights enshrined in the constitution of India were inspired by the**
1. Bills of Right of USA
 2. Magnacarta
 3. Government of India Act, 1935
 4. Queen's proclamation
22. **The Fundamental Rights as given in the constitution are :**
1. Subject to reasonable restrictions
 2. Absolute
 3. Inalienable
 4. None of the above
23. **Which of the following describes the nature of Directive principles?**
1. They are negative injunctions regarding certain things
 2. They are positive instructions
 3. They are justiciable
 4. They are included in the constitution under Part V
24. **The idea of Directive principles had its origin in the constitutional proposals of**
1. Lee committee
 2. C. R. Plan
 3. Tej Bahadur Sapru committee
 4. Hunter committee
25. **Which of the following Articles speaks about international peace and amity?**
1. Article 45
 2. Article 47
 3. Article 48
 4. Article 51
26. **Once Pandit Nehru declared that in India, we have**
1. Socialism
 2. Fabianism
 3. Socialistic pattern of society
 4. None of these
27. **Directive principles of state policy aim at?**
1. Securing a social order for the promotion of welfare the people
 2. Striving to minimise inequalities of income
 3. Organisation of village panchayats
 4. Equal justice and free aid
28. **Which one of the recommendations of the Swaran Singh committee was not accepted?**
1. Punishment for the violation of the duties
 2. Making Fundamental Duties Justiciable
 3. Include it in part III dealing with the Fundamental Rights
 4. None of the above
29. **Regarding the Fundamental Duties which is correct?**
1. Justiciable like Fundamental Rights
 2. Non-Justiciable like Directive principles
 3. Their deliberate violation is punishable
 4. None of the above
30. **Fundamental Duties were added to the constitution?**
1. To check anti-national and unconstitutional agitations
 2. To make Fundamental Rights more effective
 3. To accord priority to Directive principles over Fundamental Rights
 4. For all of the above purposes
31. **The most controversial provision in the 42nd constitutional amendment is**
1. Supremacy of parliament
 2. Enumeration of Ten Fundamental duties
 3. Term of Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies
 4. Primacy to the Directive principles over Fundamental Rights
32. **The 44th Amendment to the constitution speaks of the**
1. Right to property as no longer a Fundamental Right
 2. Suspension of individual liberty during emergency
 3. Barring the courts from interfering in the disputes regarding the election of Prime Minister
 4. Giving more importance to Directive principles over Fundamental Rights
33. **When the union council of ministers tenders an advice to the president, he:**
1. Can refer it to the Supreme Court
 2. Can ignore it
 3. Shall be bound by it
 4. Can return it to the cabinet
34. **In a parliamentary system the executive is responsible**
1. Directly to the people
 2. To legislature
 3. To judiciary
 4. None of the above
35. **The President of India has the same constitutional authority as the**
1. British Monarch
 2. President of U.S.A.
 3. President of Russia
 4. President of Canada
36. **Administrative powers of the Union and the states are**
1. Conflictive
 2. Contradictory
 3. Co-extensive
 4. None of the above
37. **Which of the annual reports the President is not duty bound to ensure that they are placed before Parliament?**
1. Report of C.A.G.
 2. Report of U.P.S.C.
 3. Report of Commission for S.C.'s & S.T.'s
 4. Report of Atomic Energy Commission
38. **At a joint sitting of Parliament a bill has to be passed**
1. By a simple majority of the total number of members of both houses
 2. By a two-thirds majority of the total number of members of both houses
 3. By a simple majority of the total number of members of both houses present and voting
 4. By a two-thirds majority of the total number of members of both houses present and voting

39. Which of the following State First Introduced 50% reservation for women in Local body elections
1. Bihar
 2. Haryana
 3. Delhi
 4. Andhra Pradesh
40. That the Prime Minister acts as a channel of communication between the President and the Council of Ministers is provided by
1. Convention
 2. Statute
 3. Article 78
 4. Article 75
41. The Zonal Councils which aim at ensuring co-operation amongst various states are?
1. Created by the states Reorganisation Act, 1956
 2. Provided in the constitution
 3. Created by the Forty-second Amendment during the Emergency
 4. None of the above
42. The Union Government can set up Inter-State Council to:
1. Settle disputes between various states or between a State and the Centre
 2. Co-ordinate the planning activities of the various States
 3. Divide the revenues between the Centre and the States
 4. None of these
43. The Finance Commission is appointed after every
1. 2 years
 2. 5 years
 3. 7 years
 4. 10 years
44. The constitution divides the financial resources of the country:
1. In favour of the States
 2. In favour of the Centre
 3. Equally between the Centre and the States
 4. None of the above
45. The candidate who gets elected is given a certificate by the:
1. DM of the district
 2. Governor of the State
 3. Returning officer of that constituency
 4. Election Commissioner
46. Rajya Sabha can take initiative in
1. Censuring a Minister
 2. Creating a new All India Service
 3. Considering Money Bills
 4. Appointing Judges
47. The quorum required in the Rajya Sabha is
1. 25
 2. 50
 3. 100
 4. 126
48. Money from the consolidated Fund of India can be withdrawn only after
1. The appropriation Act has been passed by the Parliament
 2. The approval of the President
 3. The Appropriation Bill is introduced in the Parliament
 4. The prior approval of the comptroller and Auditor General
49. The Committees of Parliament are created
1. To ensure speedy enactment of the laws
 2. To ensure detailed examination of laws before they are considered by the Parliament
 3. To provide expertise for the consideration of laws which are highly technical and complex
 4. All of the above
50. The Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha has a life of:
1. 5 years
 2. 4 years
 3. 6 years
 4. 1 year
51. Whose function is it to see that no money is spent out of the Consolidated Fund of a state without the authority of the legislature?
1. C.A.G.
 2. Finance Commission
 3. Public Accounts Committee
 4. None of the above
52. Who is considered the guardian of the Public Purse?
1. Parliament
 2. Comptroller and Auditor-General
 3. Public Accounts Committee
 4. The President
53. The Fundamental Rights ensure Protection of the:
1. Country's security
 2. Citizen against aliens
 3. Individuals against arbitrary rules
 4. Individuals against exploitation of traders
54. Which part of our constitution contains emergency provisions.
1. Part-XV
 2. Part-XVI
 3. Part-XVII
 4. part-XVIII
55. In case of an emergency declared under Article 356, the president may assume to himself the function of
1. The Executive of the State
 2. The Legislature of the State
 3. The judiciary of the State
 4. All of the above
56. Which of the following Articles has been termed by the chairman of the drafting committee, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar as a 'dead-letter'
1. Article-352
 2. Article-356
 3. Article-360
 4. All of the above
57. Which one of the following is not a condition for declaration of emergency or president's rule?
1. External aggression
 2. Financial instability
 3. Failure of Constitutional machinery in a State
 4. Dissolution of the Lok Sabha

58. Can the Constitutionally of the proclamation be questioned in a court?
1. No, it cannot be questioned on any ground
 2. Yes, it can be questioned in some special cases
 3. It can be questioned on the grounds of malafides
 4. It can be challenged in the Supreme Court
59. When was the proclamation of emergency under Article 352 made on grounds of internal disturbances?
1. October 26, 1962
 2. December 3, 1971
 3. June 25, 1975
 4. None of the above
60. The jurisdiction of which one of the following is not extended to Jammu & Kashmir?
1. The comptroller and Auditor-General of India
 2. The Election Commission
 3. Special leave Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
 4. None of the above
61. The Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir was framed by:
1. The same Constituent Assembly which framed the Constitution of India
 2. A Special Constitution Assembly set-up by Parliament
 3. A Special Constituent Assembly set-up by the State
 4. None of the above
62. The official language of Jammu and Kashmir is
1. Kashmiri
 2. English
 3. Urdu
 4. Arabic
63. The constitution of India has provided:
1. Double system of courts
 2. Single integrated system of courts
 3. Federal courts
 4. None of these
64. Which among the following High Court's jurisdiction extends beyond its territorial boundaries?
1. Calcutta High Court
 2. Rajasthan High Court
 3. Madhya Pradesh High Court
 4. Himachal Pradesh High Court
65. Contempt of court's places a restriction on:
1. Right to equality
 2. Right to freedom of religion
 3. Right to freedom
 4. Right against exploitation
66. An order of Court to produce a man in detention is called?
1. Habeas corpus
 2. Writ of mandamus
 3. Writ of Quo warranto
 4. None of the above
67. Judicial review means:
1. Power of the courts to declare null and void any action by any organ of the Government, if it is beyond the power granted by the constitution
 2. Power of the Courts to try cases
 3. Review of the judicial power of the judges
 4. Review of the working of the judiciary
68. In India the power of Judicial review is enjoyed by:
1. The Supreme Court alone
 2. The Supreme Court as well as High Courts
 3. The High Courts alone
 4. All the Courts
69. Prior to the constitution, the highest court of criminal appeal was:
1. Supreme Court
 2. High Court
 3. Federal Court
 4. Subordinate Court
70. The Lt. Governor of a Union Territory.
1. Can issue an ordinance only after obtaining instructions from the President
 2. Can issue ordinances on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly
 3. Can issue ordinances on his own discretion
 4. Cannot issue any ordinance
71. When a State Legislature is dissolved, the law-making power vests with the
1. State Government
 2. Chief Justice of India
 3. Union Parliament
 4. President of India
72. The Governor of a State nominates to the Legislative Council?
1. 1/8th of its members
 2. 1/10th of its members
 3. 1/6th of its members
 4. 1/5th of its members
73. Judicial Review in India is based on
1. Procedure established by law
 2. Due process of law
 3. Rule of law
 4. Precedents and conventions
74. The term of the legislative Assembly can be extended to the:
1. Governor
 2. President
 3. Chief Minister
 4. Parliament by law for a period of the year at the time during the emergency
75. According to the constitution, the Upper House of the state legislative can be created or abolished by:
1. The state Legislative Assembly
 2. The Parliament of India
 3. The Governor of the state
 4. A presidential order
76. During a national emergency, the President can extend the life of the Lok Sabha in the first instance for a period of :
1. One year
 2. Nine months
 3. Six months
 4. One month
77. The strength of the council of ministers is:
1. Fixed by the constitution
 2. Fixed by the parliament
 3. Determined by the Governor
 4. Determined by all chief ministers

- 78. Who can nominate one representative of the Anglo-Indian community to the State Legislative Assembly?**
1. The President
 2. The Speaker of the state legislative
 3. The Governor
 4. The Chief Minister
- 79. The salaries and allowances of ministers in the state are governed by the laws made by:**
1. Parliament
 2. State Legislature
 3. President
 4. Governor
- 80. In case of panchayats the reservation provided to the SC and ST community will be:**
1. 17% and 5.5% respectively
 2. 22.5%
 3. commensurate with the percentage of their population respectively
 4. None of the above
- 81. The District is a political sub division of a state which constitutes of**
1. Rural Areas
 2. Urban Areas
 3. Rural and Urban areas
 4. Irrespective of areas
- 82. The Panchayat Raj system is aimed at**
1. making villages self sufficient
 2. having democratic decentralisation
 3. economic prosperity of the villages
 4. none of the above
- 83. Panchayat Raj is..**
1. An administrative structure
 2. A political structure
 3. State structure
 4. All of the above
- 84. Who prepares and executes the village developmental plans?**
1. Gram Sabha
 2. Gram panchayat
 3. Nyaya panchayat
 4. Panchayat samithi
- 85. What is the main purpose of panchayati Raj?**
1. To increase agricultural production
 2. To create employment
 3. To make people politically conscious
 4. To make people participate in development administration
- 86. Members who comprise a municipal corporation are called:**
1. Councillors
 2. Councils
 3. Ministers
 4. All of the above
- 87. Which among the following is not the discretionary functions of the municipal corporation?**
1. Relief to destitute and disabled persons
 2. Management of fairs and exhibitions
 3. Construction and maintenance of the water supply
 4. Planting of trees on the roadside and elsewhere
- 88. One of the major problems faced by the local bodies is :**
1. Financial inadequacy
 2. Lack of devolution of power
 3. Active participation by the political parties
 4. All the above
- 89. Which among the following is not the discretionary functions of the Municipal corporation?**
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 2. Management of fairs and exhibitions
 3. Construction and maintenance of the water supply
 4. Planting of trees on the roadside and elsewhere
- 90. The councillors are elected on the basis of:**
1. Indirect elections
 2. Proportional representation
 3. Direct elections
 4. Nomination
- 91. The most dignified officer of a city corporation is that of:**
1. Mayor
 2. Municipal Commissioner
 3. Municipal chairman
 4. President
- 92. Grants -in -aid given to states are meant:**
1. To maintain friendly relations between the centre and states
 2. For use in centrally sponsored schemes
 3. To cover gaps on revenue account so that states can undertake various beneficial activities
 4. For meeting state plan projects
- 93. The privileges enjoyed by the members of parliament include:**
1. Freedom from arrest in civil cases
 2. Freedom from arrest in criminal cases
 3. Freedom from arrest under the law providing for preventive detention
 4. All of the above
- 94. What is Administrative law?**
1. The law passed by the Government
 2. The ordinances issued by the President or the Governor
 3. The rules and regulations framed by the executive
 4. The law relating to administration
- 95. The ninth schedule**
1. Formed a part of the original constitution
 2. Was added to the constitution by the first amendment
 3. Was added to the constitution by the 24th amendment
 4. Was added to the constitution by the 42nd amendment
- 96. Administrative Tribunal is meant for whom:**
1. Union
 2. Each state
 3. Two or more states
 4. All the above
- 97. Which one of the following union territories has maximum number of seats in Lok sabha?**
1. Puducherry
 2. Delhi
 3. Chandigarh
 4. A&N islands

98. **The position of the chief minister is :**
1. Similar to that of the prime minister
 2. Identical to that of the president
 3. Not constitutional
 4. A combination of the position of the prime minister and the president
99. **Who is regarded as the "Father of all India services?"**
1. Lord Macaulay
 2. Lord Cornwallis
 3. B.R. Ambedkar
 4. Sardar Patel
100. **A state public service commission member resigns by writing an application addressed to:**
1. The President
 2. The Governor
 3. The U.P.S.C.
 4. The chief minister
101. **Who among the following has got authority under our constitution to provide a joint service commission for a group of states:**
1. The president
 2. The parliament
 3. The council of ministers
 4. The prime minister
102. **Which of the following is one of the characteristics of civil servants in India?**
1. Neutrality
 2. Partisan
 3. Temporary political executive
 4. All of the above
103. **All India services can be created by the:**
1. President
 2. U.P.S.C.
 3. Prime Minister
 4. Parliament
104. **The chairman of a state public service commission:**
1. Shall be eligible for any other employment
 2. Shall not be eligible for any further employment
 3. Shall be eligible only for appointment as the chairman or member of the union public service commission
 4. None of the above is correct
105. **The chairman and members of NHRC are appointed by whom?**
1. Prime minister
 2. President
 3. Chief justice of India
 4. None of the above
106. **Special provisions relating to certain classes have been provided for under..... of the constitution.**
1. Part XVI
 2. Part XIV
 3. Part XII
 4. Part VI
107. **In which state a separate district has been reserved for scheduled tribes:**
1. Assam
 2. Andhra Pradesh
 3. Karnataka
 4. Kerala
108. **Provisions regarding scheduled castes and scheduled tribes can be amended by:**
1. The state alone
 2. Simple majority of the parliament
 3. Two-thirds majority of the parliament
 4. The supreme court
109. **Vice Chairperson of NITI Aayog was**
1. Appointed by the Prime Minister
 2. Nominated by the Prime Minister
 3. Appointed by the President
 4. Nominated by President
110. **Which of the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution?**
1. Federal government
 2. Parliamentary system
 3. Independent Judiciary
 4. Presidential form of government
111. **India has been described by the Constitution as:**
1. A federation
 2. A quasi-federal state
 3. A Union of States
 4. A Unitary government
112. **How many Schedules did we have in our Constitution at the time of its adoption?**
1. 8
 2. 10
 3. 12
 4. 11
113. **Which of the following is also an official language and yet not included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution ?**
1. Rajasthani
 2. Konkani
 3. English
 4. Manipuri
114. **Which part of the Indian Constitution reflects the ideology of 'Humanism'?**
1. Fundamental Rights
 2. Fundamental Duties
 3. Directive Principles
 4. Preamble
115. **The concept of self-government, Secularism, Nationalism, Economic reform, representative institution, etc., in our Constitution reflects the principles of:**
1. Sarvodaya
 2. Liberalism
 3. Secularism
 4. Humanism
116. **From the constitution of which country was the concept of Federation mainly derived?**
1. Canada
 2. Australia
 3. U.S.A
 4. Germany
117. **Put the following in the Chronological order with regard to their years of creation.**
- I. Andhra Pradesh
 - II. Gujarat
 - III. Meghalaya
 - IV. Haryana
1. I, II, IV, III,
 2. II, I, III, IV
 3. I, II, III, IV
 4. II, I, IV, III
118. **The authority to alter the boundaries of States in India rests with the:**
1. State Government
 2. Parliament
 3. Prime Minister
 4. President
119. **Which Article empowers the individual to move the Supreme Court directly for violation of any Fundamental Right?**
1. Article 15
 2. Article 19
 3. Article 32
 4. Article 36
120. **The writ issued to an authority to do its public duty is:**
1. Mandamus
 2. Quo Warranto
 3. Prohibition
 4. Habeas Corpus

121. Right to Property belongs to which one of the following categories?
1. Legal right
 2. Fundamental right
 3. Human right
 4. Natural right
122. The States reorganisation commission set up in 1953 to consider the demand for linguistic states was headed by
1. KM Pannikar
 2. HN Kunzru
 3. MC Mahajan
 4. Fazal Ali
123. Who was the first Chairman of the Planning Commission?
1. Jawaharlal Nehru
 2. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 3. Lal Bahadur Shastri
 4. Guljari Lal Nanda
124. The Estimates committee consists how many members
1. 26
 2. 27
 3. 30
 4. 35
125. The Zonal Councils owe their origin to:
1. The Constitution
 2. Act of the Parliament
 3. Order of the President
 4. Decision of the Supreme Court
126. States get a share of the revenue from:
1. Excise Tax
 2. Custom Revenue
 3. Income Tax
 4. Surcharge on Income Tax
127. The States are represented in the Rajya Sabha:
1. On the basis of equality
 2. In proportion to the territory of the State
 3. In proportion to population
 4. In proportion to the members of the Legislatures
128. What makes the Lok Sabha superior to the Rajya Sabha?
1. Control of the budget, Money Bill is with the Lok Sabha
 2. Council of Ministers is responsible to the Lok Sabha only
 3. The members of Lok Sabha are directly elected
 4. All of the above
129. The Chairman of which Committee is usually drawn from the opposition?
1. Estimates Committee
 2. Public Accounts Committee
 3. Petitions Committee
 4. Rules Committee
130. Who among the following was elected unanimously for the president post?
1. R. Venkataraman
 2. Sanjeeva Reddy
 3. V. V. Giri
 4. Radhakrishnan
131. The Constitutional head of the Union is:
1. The Chief Justice of India
 2. The Prime Minister
 3. The President
 4. The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers
132. Who of the following is not appointed by the President?
1. Judges of High Court
 2. Lieutenant Governor
 3. Judges of Supreme Court
 4. The Chief Ministers of the States
133. Name the President in whose election the second preference of the members of electoral college was taken into consideration?
1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 2. Sanjeeva Reddy
 3. Zakir Hussain
 4. V.V.Giri
134. Who presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers in India?
1. Ministers in rotation according to seniority
 2. The Prime Minister
 3. The President
 4. The Cabinet Secretary
135. Who among the following worked as a caretaker Prime Minister?
1. Charan Singh
 2. Gulzari Lal Nanda
 3. V. P. Singh
 4. Lal Bahadur Shastri
136. Which Prime Minister commanded the largest majority in the Lok Sabha?
1. Pt. Nehru
 2. Indira Gandhi
 3. Rajiv Gandhi
 4. Morarji Desai
137. Who took over the Prime Ministership at the time of death of Nehru?
1. Lal Bahadur Shastri
 2. Mrs Indira Gandhi
 3. Gulzari Lal Nanda
 4. Morarji Desai
138. Who presided over the inaugural session of the Constituent Assembly ?
1. C. Rajagopalachari
 2. Sachidanand Sinha
 3. Jawaharlal Nehru
 4. B.R.Ambedkar
139. How can a citizen protect his Fundamental Rights?
1. By approaching the President of India
 2. By a writ in the Supreme Court of India
 3. Through police action
 4. They are already protected
140. The President of India is a
1. Real executive
 2. Titular executive
 3. De facto executive
 4. None of these
141. The President of India is elected indirectly by the electoral college consisting of the elected members of
1. Lok Sabha
 2. Rajya Sabha
 3. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 4. Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies
142. Who among the following Prime Ministers of India did not face the Lok Sabha even once?
1. Morarji Desai
 2. Charan Singh
 3. Indira Gandhi
 4. Lal Bahadur Shastri

143. The Council of Ministers has to resign if a no-confidence motion is passed by the majority members of
1. The Lok Sabha
 2. The Rajya Sabha
 3. Joint session of both the Houses
 4. None of the above
144. The Constitution of India provides for the nomination of two members to the Lok Sabha, by the President to represent
1. Men of eminence in arts, science etc.
 2. Parsis
 3. The Anglo Indian Community
 4. None of these
145. Which Union Territory became the 25th state of India?
1. Mizoram
 2. Sikkim
 3. Goa
 4. Arunachal Pradesh
146. When did India has its first General Elections?
1. 1946-47
 2. 1948-49
 3. 1950-51
 4. 1951-52
147. A person can become a citizen of India even if born outside India if his / her?
1. Mother is a citizen of India
 2. Father is a citizen of India
 3. Father is a citizen of India at the time of the person's birth
 4. Father or Mother is a citizen of India at the time of the person's birth
148. According to the citizenship amendment act 1980, every person born in India on or after ---- shall be a citizen of India by birth?
1. 26th January, 1947
 2. 26th January, 1955
 3. 15th August, 1947
 4. 26th January, 1950

149. How many Number of High courts in India?
1. 20
 2. 22
 3. 25
 4. 26
150. In which case did the Supreme Court take the view that the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles are complementary to each other and there was no need to sacrifice one for another?
1. Minerva Mills Case
 2. Golak Nath Case
 3. Sajjan Singh Case
 4. Kesavananda Bharti Case
151. Which one of the following presidents held office for two consecutive terms?
1. Dr. S. Radha Krishnan
 2. Dr. Zakir Hussain
 3. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 4. Both (1) & (3)
152. Who is considered to be the first citizen of India?
1. Prime Minister
 2. Vice-President
 3. President
 4. Home Minister
153. The president receives a salary of
1. Rs. 5,00,000 per month
 2. Rs. 2,90,000 per month
 3. Rs. 4,00,000 per month
 4. Rs. 3,25,000 per month
154. The Council of Ministers has no option to stay in power if it loses the confidence of
1. Parliament
 2. Either house of parliament
 3. Loksabha
 4. Rajyasabha
155. If a vote of no confidence is passed against a minister
1. He has to resign
 2. The minister as well as the prime minister has to resign
 3. The minister's portfolio can be changed
 4. The Entire Council of Ministers has to resign

ANSWERS

1.3	2.1	3.3	4.3	5.1	6.3	7.2	8.4	9.1	10.1	11.1	12.2	13.3	14.4	15.2	16.2
17.3	18.1	19.3	20.1	21.1	22.1	23.2	24.3	25.4	26.3	27.3	28.4	29.3	30.1	31.4	32.1
33.3	34.2	35.1	36.2	37.4	38.3	39.1	40.3	41.1	42.1	43.2	44.2	45.3	46.2	47.1	48.1
49.4	50.4	51.3	52.2	53.3	54.4	55.1	56.2	57.4	58.3	59.3	60.4	61.3	62.3	63.2	64.1
65.3	66.1	67.1	68.2	69.2	70.1	71.3	72.3	73.1	74.4	75.2	76.1	77.4	78.3	79.2	80.3
81.3	82.2	83.1	84.2	85.4	86.1	87.3	88.1	89.3	90.3	91.1	92.3	93.1	94.3	95.2	96.4
97.2	98.1	99.4	100.2	101.2	102.1	103.4	104.3	105.2	106.1	107.1	108.2	109.1	110.4	111.3	112.1
113.3	114.3	115.2	116.1	117.1	118.2	119.3	120.1	121.1	122.4	123.1	124.3	125.2	126.3	127.3	128.4
129.2	130.2	131.3	132.4	133.4	134.2	135.2	136.3	137.3	138.2	139.2	140.2	141.4	142.2	143.1	144.3
145.3	146.4	147.3	148.4	149.3	150.1	151.3	152.3	153.1	154.3	155.4					

