



1. Who hosts the flag on Independence Day at Delhi Fort?

- A. President
- B. Chief Justice
- C. Prime Minister
- D. Vice President

Answer: C

2. Where is the Election Commission located

- A. Chennai
- B. New Delhi
- C. Mumbai
- D. Kolkata

Answer: B

3. The head of the Indian Parliament system is the

- A. Prime Minister
- B. President
- C. Speaker of Lok Sabha
- D. Speaker of Rajya Sabha

Answer: B

4. Who is the constitution head of India?

- A. Prime Minister
- B. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- C. President
- D. Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Answer: C

5. Number of schedules in Indian constitution

- A. 7
- B. 8
- C. 9
- D. 12

Answer: D

6. Who was the temporary Chairman of the constituent assembly?

- A. Dr. Ambedkar
- B. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- D. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha



Answer: D

7. Who was India's first President?

- A. Radha Krishnan
- B. Zakir Hussain
- C. V.V. Giri
- D. Rajendra Prasad

Answer: D

8. Who was the first chairman of the planning commission?

- A. Guljari Lal Nanda
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Narayanan
- D. Malaviya

Answer: B

9. Maximum number of seats in the Rajya Sabha is in

- A. Bihar
- B. Uttar Pradesh
- C. Andhra Pradesh
- D. West Bengal

Answer: B

10. Who is the sovereign in India?

- A. President
- B. Prime minister
- C. Parliament
- D. Constitution

Answer: D

11. Constitution of India was adopted by constituent assembly on ?

- A. 25 October, 1948
- B. 25 October, 1949
- C. 26 November, 1948
- D. 26 November, 1949

Answer: D



12. Constitution of India came into effect from ?

- A. 15 January, 1950
- B. 26 January, 1950
- C. 15 August, 1950
- D. 15 January, 1950

Answer: B

13. Setting a supreme court was Calcutta is a part of ?

- A. Regulating Act of 1773
- B. Pitts India Act of 1784
- C. Charter Act of 1793
- D. Charter Act of 1893

Answer: A

14. Which Act is associated with "Courts can interpret the rules and regulations." ?

- A. Regulating Act of 1773
- B. Pitts India Act of 1784
- C. Charter Act of 1793
- D. Charter Act of 1893

Answer: C

15. The Christian Missionaries were allowed to spread their religion in India, under the Act ?

- A. Pitts India Act of 1784
- B. Charter Act of 1813
- C. Charter Act of 1833
- D. Charter Act of 1853

Answer: B

16. A separate Governor for Bengal to be appointed under the act ?

- A. Pitts India Act of 1784
- B. Charter Act of 1793
- C. Charter Act of 1733
- D. Charter Act of 1753

Answer: D

17. The first statute for the governance of India, under the direct rule of the British Government, was the

- A. Government of India Act, 1858
- B. Government of India Act, 1861
- C. Government of India Act, 1892
- D. Government of India Act, 1915



Answer: A

18. Which Act enabled the Governor General to associate representatives of the Indian People with the work of legislation by nominating them to his expanded council ?

- A. Government of India Act, 1858
- B. Government Act of India Act, 1861
- C. Government of India Act, 1892
- D. Government of India Act, 1915

Answer: B

19. Under which Act, The councils were having a power to discuss the budget and addressing questions to the executive.

- A. Government of India Act, 1858
- B. Government of India Act, 1861
- C. Government of India Act, 1892
- D. Government of India Act, 1915

Answer: C

20. Which Act was passed to consolidate the provisions of the preceding Government of India Acts ?

- A. Government of India Act, 1858
- B. Government of India Act, 1861
- C. Government of India Act, 1892
- D. Government of India Act, 1915

Answer: D

21. The powers of the Indian Parliament to amend Fundamental Rights was established by

- A. 21st Amendment
- B. 25th Amendment
- C. 90th Amendment
- D. 42nd Amendment

Answer: B

22. The First Constitutional Amendment was made in the year

- A. 1950
- B. 1951
- C. 1952
- D. 1955

Answer: B



23. The electoral list with photograph is introduced in Tamil Nadu during the year

- A. 2004
- B. 2006
- C. 2005
- D. 2000

Answer: B

24. Which is the first country in the world guaranteed right to information?

- A. America
- B. France
- C. England
- D. Sweden

Answer: D

25. Who is the Governor of Reserve Bank of India at present?

- A. C.Rangarajan
- B. Bimal Jalan
- C. B.Y. Reddy
- D. Urjit Patel

Answer: D

26. The enquiry of Centre State relation is conducted by

- A. Santhanam committee
- B. Sarkaria committee
- C. Ashok Mehta committee
- D. None of these

Answer: B

27. When was the constituent assembly established to frame the constitution of India?

- A. 6th December, 1946
- B. 26th November, 1949
- C. 26th December, 1949
- D. 10th June, 1946

Answer: A

28. The Indian constitution is a

- A. brief constitution
- B. very brief constitution
- C. medium constitution
- D. bulkiest constitution

Answer: D

29. The constitution of India is

- A. flexible
- B. rigid
- C. partly rigid and partly flexible
- D. none of these

Answer: C

30. How many items the concurrent list comprises in the Indian Constitution?

- A. 47 items
- B. 66 items
- C. 96 items
- D. 99 items

Answer: A

31. The theory of Natural Rights holds that—

- A. Rights are a divine creation
- B. Rights came from pre-civil society
- C. Rights were granted by the king
- D. Rights are granted by the Constitution

Answer: B

32. Who among the following supports the principle of natural inequality ?

- A. Polybius
- B. Cicero
- C. Rousseau
- D. Plato

Answer: D

33. The ideal of 'positive liberty' was first conceived by—

- A. Aristotle
- B. Hegel
- C. Green
- D. Laski

Answer: C

34. Which one is not the principle of Parliamentary government in a democracy ?

- A. Collective responsibility of Executive
- B. Fixed Tenure
- C. Prime Minister as Primes inter pares
- D. Judicial guarantee of Fundamental Rights

Answer: B

35. The Executive in Presidential form of government is powerful because—

- A. the Legislature is weak
- B. judges are appointed by the President
- C. it enjoys the fixity of tenure
- D. the procedure of impeachment is cumbersome

Answer: C

36. Presidential form of government is based on the principle of—

- A. accountability of Executive to Judiciary
- B. independence of the Executive
- C. separation of powers
- D. sovereignty of the Legislature

Answer: B

37. Which one of the following thinkers proposed the criterion of falsifiability as the measure of scientific truth ?

- A. Levi-Strauss
- B. Max Weber
- C. Karl Popper
- D. Karl Marx

Answer: C

38. For Aristotle, the State should be governed by a political statesman having which one of the following virtues ?

- A. Reason
- B. Knowledge
- C. Prudence
- D. Wealth

Answer: C

39. Who among the following has coined the term power elite ?



- A. Robert Dahl
- C. Karl Marx
- B. C. Wright Mills
- D. V. Pareto

Answer: B

40. Which one of the following is suggested by the concept of universal citizenship ?
- A. Identical rights for all persons
 - C. Common rights for all with some special rights for minorities
 - B. Identical rights for all citizens
 - D. Single citizenship in the world

Answer: D

41. The Parliament of India cannot be regarded as a sovereign body because
- A. it can legislate only on subjects entrusted to the Centre by the Constitution
 - C. the Supreme Court can declare laws passed by parliament as unconstitutional if they contravene the provisions of the Constitution
 - B. it has to operate within the limits prescribed by the Constitution
 - D. All of the above

Answer: D

42. The name of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands was changed to Lakshadweep by an Act of Parliament in
- A. 1970
 - C. 1972
 - B. 1971
 - D. 1973

Answer: D

43. The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by
- A. the people
 - C. elected members of the legislative assembly
 - B. Lok Sabha
 - D. elected members of the legislative council

Answer: C

44. The members of the panchayat are

- A. nominated by the district officer
- B. the electorates of the respective territorial constituencies
- C. nominated by local self-government minister of the state
- D. nominated by the block development organization

Answer: B

45. The power to decide an election petition is vested in the

- A. Parliament
- B. Supreme Court
- C. High courts
- D. Election Commission

Answer: C

46. The Parliament of India can make use of the residuary powers

- A. at all times
- B. only during national emergency
- C. during national emergency as well as constitutional emergency as well in a state
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

47. The members of Lok Sabha hold office for a term of

- A. 4 years
- B. 5 years
- C. 6 years
- D. 8 years

Answer: B

48. The Parliament exercises control over council of ministers, the real executive, in several ways. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as a method of control over executive?

- A. Questions
- B. Supplementary questions
- C. Adjournment motions
- D. None of the above

Answer: D

49. The number of writs that can be prayed for and issued by the Supreme Court and/or a High Court is

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

Answer: C

50. The minimum age to qualify for election to the Lok Sabha is

- A. 25 years
- B. 21 years
- C. 18 years
- D. 36 years

Answer: A

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

- A. Consolidated Fund of India
- B. Consolidated Fund of the state where he last served
- C. Consolidated Funds of the different states where he has served
- D. Contingency Fund of India

Answer: A

52. The preamble says that the state in India will assure the dignity of the individual. The constitution seeks to achieve this object by guaranteeing

- A. equal fundamental rights to each citizen
- B. the right to adequate means of livelihood to each individual
- C. just and humane conditions of work to each individual
- D. equal wages for equal work to each individual irrespective of sex

Answer: A

53. The minimum age of the voter in India is

- A. 15 years
- B. 18 years
- C. 21 years
- D. 25 years

Answer: B

54. The members of a State Commission can be removed by the



- A. governor on a report by the Supreme Court B. governor on a resolution passed by Parliament
C. president on a report by the Supreme Court D. president on a resolution passed by Parliament

Answer: C

55. The president addresses both the Houses of Parliament assembled together

- A. during emergency session summoned for the purpose
B. every session
C. first session after each general election and the first session of each year
D. any session

Answer: C

56. The president can dissolve the Lok Sabha on

- A. advice of the prime minister B. advice of the chief justice of India
C. recommendation of Lok Sabha D. recommendation of the Rajya Sabha

Answer: A

57. The president can expend out of the Contingency Fund of India

- A. only with the approval of the Parliament B. without the approval of the Parliament
C. only in the case of the national calamities D. None of the above

Answer: B

58. The pre-requisite for the enforcement of directive principles of the state policy is

- A. an effective, honest government B. socialist government
C. active opposition D. adequate resources

Answer: D

59. The Objectives Resolution which laid down the main objectives to guide the deliberations of the



Assembly was moved by

- A. Sardar Patel
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. K.M. Munshi
- D. B.R. Ambedkar

Answer: B

60. The president can advance money to meet unforeseen expenses, pending authorization by Parliament, from

- A. the Consolidated Fund of India
- B. the Contingency Fund
- C. both the above funds
- D. None of the above

Answer: B

61. The position of a chief minister is

- A. similar to that of the prime minister
- B. identical to that of the president
- C. a combination of the position of the prime minister and president
- D. not constitutional

Answer: A

62. The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected for a term

- A. of six years
- B. determined by the state legislative assembly of a state
- C. of four years
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

63. The office of the president can fall vacant due to

- A. resignation
- B. death
- C. removal
- D. all of the above

Answer: D

64. The president can dismiss a member of the council of ministers



- A. on his own
- B. on the recommendation of the prime ministers
- C. only under emergency conditions
- D. with the consent of the speaker

Answer: B

65. The president demand for further reforms, attended with the dislocation caused by the non-cooperation movement, led the British government to appoint a Statutory Commission in 1927. This commission wa

- A. Sri John Simon
- B. Lord Chelmsford
- C. Lord Minto
- D. E.S. Montague

Answer: A

66. The office of the prime minister of India

- A. has a constitutional basis
- B. has a statutory basis
- C. has conventional basis
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

67. The powers to legislate with respect to any matter not enumerated in any of the three lists are mentioned as residuary powers. Which of the following is empowered to determine finally as to whether or

- A. Lok Sabha
- B. Judiciary
- C. Rajya Sabha
- D. Parliament

Answer: B

68. The members of the parliamentary committee

- A. are appointed by the president in consultation with the prime minister
- B. are appointed by the president on the recommendation of the speaker
- C. are taken from various groups and parties in Parliament in proportion to their respective strength
- D. both (b) and (c)

Answer: C



69. The name of a candidate for the office of president of India may be proposed by
- A. any five citizens of India
 - B. any five members of the Parliament
 - C. any one member of the Electoral College
 - D. any ten members of the Electoral College

Answer: D

70. The Parliament can restrict or abrogate by law, fundamental rights with respect to
- A. the members of the armed forces
 - B. the forces charged with the maintenance of public order
 - C. the persons employed in any bureau or other organization established by the state for purpose of intelligence
 - D. All of the above

Answer: D

71. Preamble enshrines the ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity - ideals inspired by the
- A. Russian Revolution
 - B. Irish Revolution
 - C. French Revolution
 - D. US Constitution

Answer: C

72. The minimum number of members that must be present to hold the meeting of the Lok Sabha is
- A. one-fourth of the total membership
 - B. one-tenth of the total membership of the Houses
 - C. 50 percent strength of the Lok Sabha
 - D. at least 100 members

Answer: B

73. The Parliament enjoys legislative power over subjects in
- A. the union list only
 - B. the concurrent list only
 - C. both union and concurrent list
 - D. all the three lists, viz. union list, state list and the concurrent list

Answer: C

74. The power to prorogue the Lok Sabha rests with
- A. the speaker
 - B. the president



- C. the prime minister
- D. the minister for parliamentary affairs

Answer: B

75. The phrase 'bicameral legislature' means

- A. a single assembly
- B. an elected legislature
- C. a legislature consisting of a lower and an upper chamber
- D. parliamentary system of government

Answer: C

76. The position of the president which was undermined by the 42nd amendment was sub-sequently somewhat retrieved by the

- A. 44th amendment
- B. 45th amendment
- C. 26th amendment
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

77. The oath of office is administered to the members of state council of ministers by

- A. the governor
- B. the chief minister
- C. chief justice of the state high court
- D. speaker of legislative assembly

Answer: A

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

- A. advisory jurisdiction
- B. appellate jurisdiction
- C. original jurisdiction
- D. constitutional jurisdiction

Answer: C

79. The members of Lok Sabha are

- A. directly elected by the people
- B. directly elected
- C. nominated
- D. partly elected and partly nominated



Answer: A

80. The parliament can legislate on a subject in the state list

- A. if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by two-third majority declaring the subject in state list of national importance
- B. if the legislatures of two or more states recommend to the Parliament to legislate on such a subject with regard to those states
- C. for the implementation of treaties and agreements with foreign powers
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

81. The oath of office is administered to the Governor by the

- A. chief justice of india
- B. president
- C. chief justice of high court
- D. speaker of legislative assembly

Answer: C

82. The members of Parliament can express themselves in the House in

- A. English only
- B. Hindi only
- C. English or Hindi
- D. English, Hindi or mother tongue

Answer: D

83. The nature of the anti-Imperialist struggle was

- A. always peaceful and constitutional
- B. initially constitutional and by large non-violent
- C. based on continuous armed resistance
- D. largely supported by foreign powers

Answer: B

84. The position of the prime minister of India is superior to that of his counter-part in Britain because

- A. India is the biggest democracy
- B. India has adopted the federal system
- C. India has a written constitution
- D. his office enjoys constitutional basis



Answer: D

85. The members of the committees of Parliament are

- A. nominated by the leaders of the various parties in the Parliament
- B. nominated by the prime minister
- C. appointed by the speaker or elected by the House from amongst persons who are not members of Parliament
- D. appointed by the speaker or elected by the House from amongst its own members

Answer: D

86. The parliament can legislate on the subject in the state list

- A. if the President issues an order authorizing it to do so
- B. if the Supreme Court of India gives authority to the Parliament of India in this regard
- C. if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by two-third of its to legislate on a state matter in the national interest
- D. None of the above

Answer: C

87. The national flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on 22 July 1947 and was presented to the nation at the midnight session of the Assembly on 14th August 1947 on behalf of

- A. the minorities of India
- B. the National Integration Council
- C. the women of India
- D. the people of India

Answer: C

88. The president convenes and prorogues all sessions of Parliament in consultation with

- A. the speaker
- B. the prime minister
- C. the prime minister and the leader of the opposition in Lok Sabha
- D. None of the above

Answer: B



89. The preamble to our constitution provided that India is

- A. a sovereign, socialist and democratic republic
- B. a sovereign, socialist, secular and democratic republic
- C. a sovereign republic with a socialist pattern of society
- D. a socialist, secular and democratic republic

Answer: B

90. The minimum age required to become a member of Rajya Sabha is

- A. 21 years
- B. 25 years
- C. 30 years
- D. 35 years

Answer: C

91. The president can be impeached for

- A. violating the constitution
- B. disregarding Parliament
- C. for not taking the prime minister's advice
- D. All of the above

Answer: A

92. The name of the union given in the Constitution is

- A. Hindustan or Bharatavarsha
- B. India or Hindustan
- C. India or Bharat
- D. Bharatadesh or India

Answer: C

93. The phrase 'procedure established by the law' means

- A. the judges in India cannot question the fairness or validity of a law, provided it is within the limits of the constitution
- B. judges in India can question the fairness or validity of an undue law even if it is within the limits of the constitution
- C. judges in India can declare a law invalid simply because in their opinion the law is not due or is unjust
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

94. The national anthem was written by



- A. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- B. Rabindranath Tagore
- C. Sarat Chandra Chatterjee
- D. Aurobindo Ghosh

Answer: B

95. The member of a State Public Service Commission can be removed on the ground of misbehavior only after an enquiry has been conducted by the

- A. Supreme Court of India
- B. High Court of the state
- C. committee appointed by the president
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

96. The members of the standing committee are taken from the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in the ratio of

- A. two and one respectively
- B. three and one respectively
- C. four and one respectively
- D. equal members for both the Houses

Answer: A

97. The preamble enshrines certain ideals that were first spelt out in

- A. the speech by Jawaharlal Nehru on the banks of Ravi when he called for *Purana Swaraj*
- B. the Nehru report
- C. a resolution adopted at the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress
- D. the Objectives Resolution adopted by the Constituent Assembly

Answer: D

98. The Nagaland State of India cannot be termed as a state because it lacks

- A. sovereignty
- B. bicameral legislature
- C. a high court exclusively of its own
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

99. The Objectives Resolution was unanimously adopted by the Constituent Assembly on



- A. 22nd January 1947
- B. 26th November 1946
- C. 1st October 1948
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

100. The preamble declares India as a sovereign state which implies

- A. India is free to conduct her internal affairs
- B. India is free to conduct her external affairs
- C. India is free to conduct here internal as well as external affairs
- D. None of the above

Answer: C