

Module 2 - Silent features of Indian Constitution

Union Legislature	Parliament, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha
Union Executive	President, Vice President, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Prime Minister, Council of Minister, Parliament
Union Judiciary	Supreme Court of India, Public Interest Litigation

- 1. Republican state or nation stands for**
 - a) Hereditary head of the state
 - b) The rotating head of the state
 - c) Elected head of the state
 - d) None
- 2. A state where executive head is an elected representative is called**
 - a) The republic
 - b) Monarchy
 - c) Anarchy
 - d) Dictatorship
- 3. Indian federal system is based on the federal system of**
 - a) USA
 - b) Canada
 - c) France
 - d) New Zealand
- 4. India opted for federal form of government because of**
 - a) Administrative convenience
 - b) Cultural integration
 - c) vast territory
 - d) Linguistic and regional diversity
- 5. The President of India is**
 - a) The head of state / Constitutional head of the state
 - b) Head of the government

- c) Head of state and government
 - d) None
6. **The President of India is the**
- a) Real executive
 - b) Hereditary executive
 - c) Nominal executive
 - d) None
7. **Who is the first citizen of India?**
- a) The President
 - b) The Vice-President
 - c) The Prime Minister
 - d) The Governor
8. **To be eligible for election as president, a candidate must be**
- a) Over 35 years of age
 - b) over 60 years of age
 - c) Over 65 years of age
 - d) there is no age limit
9. **Who appoints the ministers of the union council?**
- a) President on the suggestion of Prime Minister
 - b) Prime Minister
 - c) Governor
 - d) Speaker of the house
10. **Who appoints the Prime Minister?**
- a) The president
 - b) The Loka Sabha
 - c) The majority party in The Loka Sabha
 - d) The people of India
11. **Who addresses the / presides over the joint session of the parliament? / Who is the presiding officer of the joint session of the parliament?**

- a) The speaker
 - b) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
 - c) The President
 - d) Prime Minister
12. **How many houses are there in the parliament**
- a) 3 b) 4 c) 2 d) 5
13. **The parliament of India consists of / How many parts does the parliament consists?**
- a) Loka Sabha and legislative council
 - b) Rajya sabha and Legislative council
 - c) Loka Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 - d) Legislative assembly and zillapanchayat
14. **Who is the main administrative officer of the cabinet secretariat**
- a) Chief Secretary
 - b) Deputy Secretary
 - c) Cabinet Secretary
 - d) Special secretary
15. **Who is the administrative head of a ministry?**
- a) Secretary b) Joint secretary c) Minister d) Speaker
16. **The first law officer of the Government of India is the/ Who acts as chief legal advisor to the Union Government**
- a) Chief justice of the Supreme Court
 - b) Attorney General
 - c) Law minister
 - d) The speaker
17. **The members of the Rajya Sabha is elected for / What is the term of office of the Rajya Sabha members / What is the tenure of member of Rajya sabha?**
- a) 4 years b) 6 years c) 5 years d) 3 years

18. **What kind of elections takes place to Rajya Sabha?**
a) Direct elections b) Indirect elections c) By elections d) Midterm elections
19. **The Rajya Sabha**
a) is permanent house b) has life of 5 years
c) has life of 6 years d) has life of 7 years
20. **The minimum age to qualify for membership of the Rajya Sabha is**
a) 21 years b) 25 years c) 30 years d) 35 years
21. **Rajya Sabha is considered to be a permanent house because**
a) Its members never retire
b) the house is never dissolved
c) 1/3 of its members retire after every 2 years
d) 1/4 of its members retire after every 3 years
22. **The planning commission is a / an**
a) Autonomous corporation
b) Advisory body
c) executive body
d) Department
23. **The name of the union legislature is**
a) Parliament b) Rajya Sabha c) Loka Sabha c) Vidhana Sabha
24. **The deputy Chairman is**
a) Elected by the member of Rajya Sabha out of its members
b) Nominated by the President
c) Nominated by the Vice President
d) Nominated by the Prime Minister
25. **Who presides over the meetings of Loka Sabha in the absence of speaker?**
a) Secretary b) Vice President c) Deputy speaker d) Chairman
26. **The present speaker of the Loka Sabha is**
a) Mira Kumar b) Sumitra Mahajan c) Somanath Chatterjee d) Jayapal Reddy

27. **Who presides over the meetings of Rajya Sabha in the absence of Chairman?**
a) Deputy speaker b) Speaker c) Deputy Chairman d) Secretary
28. **The prime minister and council of ministers are responsible to**
a) The President
b) The Vice President
c) The Parliament
d) the supreme court of India
29. **Who presides over the meeting of the cabinet?**
a) Prime Minister
b) President
c) President on the suggestion of PM
d) None
30. **The lower house of the first chamber of the parliament in India is known as**
a) House of people
b) Legislative council
c) Council of states
d) Legislative Assembly
31. **The term of Loka Sabha is**
a) 6 years b) 7 years c) 5 years d) 3 years
32. **What can be the maximum strength of the Loka Sabha?**
a) 500
b) 545
c) 552
d) 550
33. **Rajya Sabha can have a maximum strength of / Maximum strength of Rajya Sabha is**
a) 250 members
b) 225 members

- c) 330 members
 - d) 350 members
34. **What can be the maximum gap between two sessions of the parliament**
- a) Three months b) four months
 - c) Six months d) nine months
35. **How many members of the Loka Sabha are elected by the states**
- a) Nearly 520 b) Nearly 530 c) Nearly 552 d) Nearly 540
36. **How many members of the Loka Sabha are elected by the union territories**
- a) 14 b) 15 c) 20 d) 13
37. **India has which system of Government?**
- a) Presidential b) Monarchical c) Parliamentary d) Autocratic
38. **Our parliament system is based on**
- a) Male franchise
 - b) Female franchise
 - c) Universal adult franchise
 - d) Proportional representation
39. **The introduction of a no-confidence motion in the Loka Sabha requires the support of at least**
- a) 18 members
 - b) 50 members
 - c) 60 members
 - d) 70 members
40. **The union legislature consists of / Parliament of India consists of**
- a) Loka Sabha only
 - b) Rajya Sabha only
 - c) Loka Sabha & Rajya Sabha
 - d) None
41. **The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the / Who elects Rajya Sabha members**

- a) members of State Legislative Assemblies
 - b) members of Loka Sabha & State Assembly
 - c) members of Loka Sabha
 - d) members of Rajya Sabha
42. **When can the term of Loka Sabha / Parliament be extended?**
- a) Proclamation of financial emergency
 - b) Proclamation of emergency under Article 352
 - c) Internal aggression
 - d) External rebellion
43. **Who is the indispensable part of the Indian parliament?**
- a) The President b) Speaker c) Rajya Sabha d) Loka Sabha
44. **Who has the powers to proclaim emergency?**
- a) The Prime Minister
 - b) Council of Ministers
 - d) The speaker
 - d) The President
45. **The President addresses both the houses of the parliament assembled together**
- a) During Emergency
 - b) First session of the each general election and first session of each year
 - c) Every session
 - d) Any session
46. **Who can initiate impeachment proceedings against the President of India?/ President can be removed by impeachment procedure on the ground of violating the constitution by**
- a) Vidhana Soudha
 - b) Rajya Sabha
 - c) Loka Sabha
 - d) Either/both house of parliament

47. **Which of the following is wrong?:**
The President appoints
- a) The Chief Justice of India
 - b) Governor of States
 - c) Prime Minister of India
 - d) Chief Ministers of the States
48. **The Chief Justice of India appointed on principles of**
- a) Merit b) will of President c) Seniority d) election by the judges
49. **After the death of the President, the Vice President holds the office of President up to maximum period of**
- a) 6 months b) 9 months c) 1 year d) 2 year
50. **Who is the link between President and Council of Ministers?/ Who acts as channel of communication between the President and the council of ministers? The sole channel of communication between President and council of ministers is**
- a) Cabinet Minister b) deputy Minister c) Prime Minister d) None
51. **The President can proclaim emergency on the written advice of the**
- a) Vice President b) Speaker c) Union cabinet d) Prime Minister
52. **What is the main function of the Attorney-General of India?**
- a) To give legal advice to Supreme Court
 - b) To give legal advice to the President
 - c) To advice the prime minister
 - d) to advice the governor
53. **Who was the first President of free India?**
- a) Dr S Radhakrishnan b) Sir C Rajagopalachari
 - c) Dr Rajendra Prasad d) Jawaharlal Nehru
54. **The term of office of president is _____ years**
- a) 5 b) 4 c) 6 d) 7
55. **The Vice President of India is elected by/ The Vice president is elected by electoral college consists of**

- a) The members of the legislative assemblies
 - b) Members of the both houses of parliament only
 - c) Members of the parliament & members of the legislative assemblies
 - d) Members of the parliament & members of the legislative Councils
56. **The tenure of Vice President is**
- a) Co terminus with that of president
 - b) Five years
 - c) Dependent on the will of president
 - d) Six years
57. **The Vice President is elected by electoral college consists of**
- a) Adult franchise of the constituency
 - b) Loka Sabha and state assembly
 - c) Rajya Sabha members
 - d) Loka Sabha and Rajya Sabha members
58. **Who presides over the meeting of Rajya Sabha? / Who is the ex officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha? / The Chairman of Rajya Sabha is**
- a) The speaker
 - b) The Vice President
 - c) The President
 - d) The Governor
59. **Which is exclusive power of Rajya sabha**
- a) To initiate money bills
 - b) To impeach the president
 - c) To declare a subject of state list as a subject of national importance
 - d) to remove prime Minister
60. **The Vice president is having power / The Vice President has right**
- a) to sign bills passed by Rajya Sabha
 - b) to preside over Rajya Sabha
 - c) to nominate two members to Rajya Sabha
 - d) to promulgate ordinance
61. **One third members of the Rajya Sabha retire after every**
- a) 6 years
 - b) 5 years
 - c) 2 years
 - d) 4 years

62. **No money bill is introduced in the Loka Sabha without the prior approval of the**
a) President b) Vice President c) Finance Minister d) Prime Minister
63. **The speaker of the Loka Sabha is elected by the / Who chooses the speaker?**
a) Vice President
b) Members of the Loka Sabha
c) President
d) Prime Minister
64. **Loka Sabha enjoys co-equal powers with Rajya Sabha regarding the**
a) Impeachment of the President
b) Constitution amendment
c) Election of the Vice President
d) All of these
65. **Rajya Sabha can have a maximum strength of**
a) 260 b) 210 c) 250 d) 200
66. **How many members are nominated by the President of India into Rajya Sabha**
a) 10 b) 11 c) 12 d) 13
67. **Mr. Sachin Tendulkar is**
a) President of Indian Cricket Board
b) member of Rajya Sabha
c) Member of Loka Sabha
d) None of these
68. **A money bill passed by the Loka Sabha has to be passed by the Rajya Sabha within**
a) 14 days b) 21 days c) 1 month d) 3 months
69. **Who is the Ex officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha**
a) Opposition Leader b) President of India c) Vice President d) Minister

70. **Who elects the President of India / name the group which is created for the election of the president**
- a) Electoral college
 - b) The Prime Minister
 - c) The People
 - d) Vice President
71. **President of India is elected by**
- a) Elected MPs
 - b) All elected MPs and all elected MLAs
 - c) Elected MLAs
 - d) All MPs and MLAs
72. **Who is the supreme commander of the armed forces / Commander in chief of all the Armed forces is the**
- a) The Chief Justice
 - b) The President of India
 - c) The Prime Minister
 - d) Parliament
73. **Who officiates as President after the resignation / death of the President of India/President of India gives resignation to**
- a) The Prime Minister
 - b) The Chief Justice of Supreme Court
 - c) Loka Sabha Speaker
 - d) Vice President
74. **The dispute regarding the election of the President is decided by**
- a) The Chief election Commissioner
 - b) Rajya Sabha
 - c) Loka Sabha
 - d) Supreme Court / Original Jurisdiction of Supreme Court
75. **The supreme court has the power to**
- a) Create High Courts
 - b) create the whole judicial system
 - c) Supervise and control the high court

- d) none of these
76. **The President of India can be re-elected for**
a) Any number of times b) two times only c) three times only d) none
77. **The President can impose Presidential rule in a state under**
a) Article 356 b) Article 378 c) Article 256 d) Article 400
78. **The election to the office of the President is conducted by**
a) Loka Sabha Speaker
b) Rajya Sabha Chairman
c) Election Commission
d) Supreme Court
79. **A Vice President can be elected only for**
a) Three terms b) one term c) two terms d) any number of terms
80. **Who administers the oath of office to President of India? / Who is supposed to give the oath of office to newly elected President? / The oath of office of the President is conducted by**
a) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
b) Speaker of Loka Sabha
c) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
d) The Prime Minister
81. **Who is the head of the Union Council of Ministers?**
a) Prime Minister b) President c) The Speaker d) Vice President
82. **Who can allot and transfer the portfolio of the ministers?**
a) The prime minister b) The president c) parliament d) Cabinet
83. **In India the residuary power are with**
a) State Government b) Union Government c) Local government d) None
84. **Who is called Primus inter pares?**
a) President b) Parliament c) Prime Minister d) Vice President
85. **Prime Minister is**
a) the head of the state

- b) the head of the government
- c) The head of the state as well as head of the government
- d) None of these
86. **Which article defines the duties of Prime Minister**
- a) Article 74 b) Article 75 c) Article 78 d) Article 100
87. **The oath of office to the prime minister and other ministers is administered by the**
- a) Vice President b) Chief Justice c) Speaker d) The President
88. **What does the PIL stands for?**
- a) Public interest Litigation
- b) Public initiative on literacy
- c) Public integration on leprosy
- d) none
89. **The Chief Justice and other judges of Supreme Court are appointed by / The Chief Justice of India takes the oath of office from / Who appoints the judges of Supreme Court? / The Chief justice of India is appointed by**
- a) Vice President b) Prime Minister c) Speaker d) The President
90. **The age of retirement of judges of supreme court in India is / Supreme court judge hold office until the age of/ The judges of Supreme Court of India now retire at the age of**
- a) 65 years b) 62 years c) 58 years d) None
91. **Which of the Indian States has the largest number of members in Loka Sabha**
- a) UP b) MP c) AP d) Maharashtra
92. **Which article deals with representation of the Anglo Indian community in to the house of people / Loka Sabha**
- a) 330 b) 331 c) 333 d) 335
93. **The upper age limit to become President of India is**
- a) 60 years b) 65 years c) 70 years d) No upper age limit
94. **The salary and emoluments of the President of India are fixed by the**

- a) PM b) Supreme Court c) Parliament d) Cabinet
95. **The foreign policy of the government is shaped by the**
a) Cabinet b) parliament c) Prime Minister c) Vice President
96. **The speaker of the Loka Sabha addresses his letter of resignation to**
a) PM b) President c) Deputy Speaker d) Parliament
97. **The union territories get representation in the**
a) Loka Sabha but not in Rajya Sabha
b) Rajya Sabha but not in Loka Sabha
c) Neither in the Loka Sabha or in the Rajya Sabha
d) in both houses
98. **Who of the following are not appointed by the President on the advice of Prime Minister**
a) Chief Justice and other Judges of Supreme Court
b) Chairman and members of the Public service Commission
c) Governors of States
d) Speaker of Loka Sabha
99. **What is the minimum age in years for becoming MP of Loka Sabha and Rajya Sabha?**
a) 25 and 30 b) 30 and 25 c) 18 and 25 d) 25 and 18
00. **President of India has the right to nominate____members to Rajya Sabha**
a) 20 b) 12 c) 15 d) 10
01. **Which assembly is presided over by the non member**
a) Loka Sabha b) Rajya Sabha c) State Assembly d) all of these
02. **Who discharges the duties of the President in the event of President and Vice President being not available?**
a) The Prime Minister
b) Chief Justice of Indian Supreme Court
c) The speaker of the Loka Sabha
d) Attorney General of India

03. **The first session of the parliament is called ____session**
a) Winter b) Primary c) Monsoon d) Budget
04. **The second session of the parliament is called ____session**
a) Winter b) Primary c) Monsoon d) Budget
05. **The third session of the parliament is called session**
a) Winter b) Primary c) Monsoon d) Budget
06. **Which one is not the function of Supreme Court?**
a) Resolving the disputes between Union and states and between states
b) Issuing writs to safeguard the FRS of the citizens
c) Giving advice to President of India
d) Implementing the Directive Principles of State Policies
07. **The President of India is integral part of the**
a) Loka Sabha b) Union Cabinet c) Parliament d) Union
08. **Which article authorizes the President to seek an advice from the Supreme Court?**
a) 142 b) 124 c) 134 d) 143
09. **Who is empowered to nominate Anglo Indian community to Loka Sabha / Legislative assembly**
a) Speaker of Loka Sabha / Legislative assembly
b) President / Governor
10. **Who has the duty to protect states against external aggression and internal disturbance?**
a) Union Government
b) State Government
c) Army
d) no such duty in federal state.
11. **The party system in India can be described as**
a) Single party b) multi party c) B 1 party d) A mixture of all these
12. **Which act created for the first “Supreme Court”?**

- a) The Pitts India act
 - b) The regulatory act 1773
 - c) The amending act
 - d) The act of 1786
13. **The election of the President is by a system of proportional representation by of**
- a) Valid transferable vote
 - b) Transferable vote
 - c) Single transferable vote
 - d) Legally transferable vote
14. **The executive power of the union government is vested in**
- a) The Prime Minister
 - b) The President
 - c) The council of Ministers
 - d) None
15. **The vacancy in the office of the President must be filled with in**
- a) 3 months b) 1 year c) 5 years d) 6 months
16. **The minimum age for appointment of Prime Minister is**
- a) 25 years b) 21 years c) 18 years d) 30 years
17. **Who has the power to pardon in case of capital punishment?**
- a) Prime Minister b) Chief Justice c) President d) attorney General
18. **Who has the power to pardon in case of Death sentences by the court of India**
- a) The President
 - b) The Vice President
 - c) Prime Minister
 - d) Home Minister
19. **Ambassadors to other countries are appointed by**
- a) Prime Minister

- b) minister of External affairs
 - c) Home Minister
 - d) President
20. **The seat of Supreme Court is**
- a) Mumbai c) Chennai c) Bangalore d) New Delhi
21. **Power of the supreme court to decide dispute between the center and the state falls under**
- a) Advisory Jurisdiction
 - b) Original Jurisdiction
 - b) Appellate jurisdiction
 - d) Constitutional Jurisdiction
22. **Which of the following is called the fourth estate?**
- a) Assembly b) Parliament c) Press d) Loka Sabha
23. **Which of the following is not one of the three organs of Union / states?**
- a) Executive b) Press c) Judiciary d) legislative
24. **Which budget is placed first in the parliament house?**
- a) Railway b) General Budget c) Financial d) Vote of credit
25. **Which of the following shall not be introduced in Rajya Sabha**
- a) Money Bill b) Union Budget c) Constitutional amendment d) Finance bill
26. **Annual statement of Income and expenditure of the government is known**
- a) Budget b) Financial report c) audit report d) Profit and loss account
27. **The ground for impeachment for President is**
- a) Violation of the constitution
 - b) Misbehavior with foreign dignitaries
 - c) Unable to discharge duty due to ill health
 - d) none of these
28. **The President of India can be removed from his office only on grounds of**
- a) Accepting bribe b) Disobedience of the parliament
 - c) Violating the constitution d) Showing favours to his party members

29. **The Prime Minister Shall be selected from**
- a) President
 - b) Vice President
 - c) Majority party of the Loka Sabha Members
 - d) none
30. **The disputes regarding the election of the President of India are decided by**
- a) The supreme court of India b) The Parliament
 - c) Loka Sabha d) The High court
31. **The first President election held during the year**
- a) 1950 b) 1947 c) 1951 d) 1952
32. **The upper house of parliament is called**
- a) Loka Sabha b) Rajya Sabha c) Vidhana Sabha d) None
33. **The other name for Rajya Sabha is**
- a) Upper house b) Council of states c) A federal house d) All the above
34. **The lower house of parliament is called**
- a) Loka Sabha b) Rajya Sabha c) Vidhana Sabha d) None
35. **The term of Loka Sabha & Legislative assemblies can be extended for 6 years under the amendment**
- a) 26th b) 42nd c) 44th d) 46th
36. **Which of the state is having highest members in Loka Sabha?**
- a) Andra Pradesh
 - b) Madhya Pradesh
 - c) Uttar Pradesh
 - d) Karnataka
37. **The President of India is elected for**
- a) 3years b) 4years c) 5years d) 6 years
38. **Ordinance making power lies with**
- a) President b) Vice President c) Attorney general d) Chiefminister

39. **Educational qualification to become a MP is**
a) Higher Secondary b) Pre University
c) Under Graduation d) None of these
40. **Number of MPs from Karnataka is**
a) 25 b) 26 c) 28 d) 29
41. **India is known as parliamentary democracy because**
a) Powers have been clearly distributed between centre and states
b) President is elected indirectly
c) MP s are directly elected by the people
d) Executive is responsible to the parliament
42. **India has a**
a) Democracy
b) Presidential system
c) Direct democracy
d) parliamentary democracy
43. **How many subjects are there in the central, state and concurrent list**
a) 97, 66, 47 b) 47, 66, 98 c) 97, 47, 65 d) 47, 96, 55
44. **Union list has**
a) 95 subjects
b) 97 subjects
c) 105 subjects
d) 66 subjects
45. **In the Indian Constitution the subjects of administration have been divided into**
a) Two list b) Three list c) Four list d) five list
46. **Comptroller and Auditor General acts as the**
a) Guardian of the public finances
b) Chief legal advisor to the government
c) Guardian of public interest

- d) Guardian of fundamental rights
47. **The President can appoint to Loka Sabha from Anglo Indian Community**
a) 2 persons b) 1 person c) 5 persons d) Three persons
48. **Railways is a subject under ___ list**
a) Union b) State c) Concurrent d) residuary
49. **Which is the system used to elect the President of India**
a) Direct election b) Proportional representation
c) Secret ballot d) preferential system
50. **The President of India is**
a) Nominated b) appointed c) Selected d) Elected
51. **Who appoints the attorney general of India**
a) Prime Minister b) Council of Ministers
c) President d) Union minister of law
52. **To become judge of supreme court**
a) he must be a distinguished jurist
b) He must be a judge of High Court for at least 5 years
c) he must have served at least 10 years in any High Court as Advocate
d) One among the above options is sufficient
53. **The public interest litigation can be entertained by a high court whenever**
a) the public is irresponsible
b) the public neglect the government interests
c) the public interest is undermined
d) the public interest becomes personal interest of the high court
54. **Judicial review means**
a) Reviewing the laws passed by the legislature
b) examining the actions of the executives
c) Scrutinizing the lower court's order
d) Supervising the implementation of the DPSP

55. **Who among the following acts as chief legal advisor to the government of India**
a) Chief justice of India b) Union law minister c) Attorney General d) None
56. **Who among the following considered as custodian of parliament**
a) Speaker b) Prime Minister
c) Leader of opposition d) Chief whip of the ruling party
57. **Who was the first woman film star nominated or elected to Rajya Sabha**
a) Jayalalitha b) Vyjayanthimala c) HemaMalini d) NargisDutt
58. **A political party is accorded status of an opposition party in Loka Sabha if it captures at least**
a) 10% of seats b) 15% of the seats c) 20% of seats d) 18% of seats
59. **The Governor General of India was also representative of British crown to Princely state of India and hence was known as**
a) viceroy of India
b) Secretary of state of India
c) Commander of India
d) Director of India
60. **A bill presented in the parliament becomes a law after**
a) it is passed by both the houses
b) The prime minister has signed it
c) The supreme court has declared it to be within the competence of union parliament
d) The president has given his assent
61. **Who among the following can issue ordinances during the recess of the parliament**
a) The Deputy Speaker of the Loka Sabha
b) The Minister of Parliamentary affairs
c) The prime Minister d) The President
62. **The seat of a member of Parliament may be declared vacant, if he is without the permission of the house absent from the meeting of that house**

for period of

a) 40 days b) 60 days c) 90 days d) 25 days

63. No person can become a member of Parliament unless he is educated up to the class

a) 7th b) 10th
c) 5th d) none of the above

64. Highest court of India is / Which is the highest court of appeal in India?

a) Lok Adalat b) International court c) Supreme Court d) District Court

65. The main pillars or organs of our constitution are

a) Executive, Judiciary b) Executive, Legislature, Judiciary
c) Legislative, Judiciary d) Executive, Legislature

66. Who is the present President of India?

a) Droupadi Murmu b) Prathibha Patil
c) Pranab Mukherjee d) K R Narayan

67. ____ is the total strength of Judges of Supreme Court including Chief Justice

a) 30 b) 26 c) 35 d) 29

68. Supreme court of India has how many judges

a) 24 b) 25 c) One Chief justice and 33 other judges d) 13

69. The supreme court consists chief justice and

a) Seven judges b) nine judges c) 11 judges d) 33 judges

70. The council of ministers and prime minister should not exceed the total strength of the parliament.

a) 5% b) 10% c) 12% d) 15%

71. In the Union Government the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the

a) Prime Minister b) President c) Loka Sabha

72. The concept of secular state implies

a) No religion b) Dictatorship
c) Neutrality of religion d) Adoption of single religion

73. **India is secular means**
- a) India views all religions equally
 - b) India is an anti religion
 - c) India promotes new religion
 - d) India does not believe in religion
74. **The President of India is an integral part of the**
- a) Loka Sabha b) Union Cabinet c) Parliament d) Rajya Sabha
75. **When both offices of the President and Vice President happen to be vacant simultaneously who will discharge the duties of the President?**
- a) Prime Minister
 - b) Speaker of Loka Sabha
 - c) Union Home Minister
 - d) Chief justice of India
76. **Meghalaya has how many seats in Rajya Sabha?**
- a) one
 - b) two
 - c) three
 - d) four
77. **Legislative council / Rajya Sabha is dissolved**
- a) Dissolved after 2 years
 - b) Dissolved after 5 years
 - c) Dissolved after 6 years
 - d) it is not subjected to dissolution
78. **The attorney general of India is the**
- a) Highest financial officer of the Union Government
 - b) Highest legal officer of the Union Government
 - c) Defence custodian
 - d) Advisor regarding administration of central government
79. **Who appoints the chairman of Union public Service commission?**

a) President b) Prime Minister c) parliament d) Chief Justice of India

State Legislature	Legislative Council, Legislative Assembly, MLA and MLC
State Executive	Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers, Speakers, Deputy Speaker, Chairman, Deputy Chairman
State Judiciary	High Court, Chief Justice, Judges, Advocate General

- 1. Legislature means**
 - a) Body of law making
 - c) Body of judges
 - b) Body of ministers
 - d) Body of administrators
- 2. Who is the real executive of the state?**
 - a) Governor b) Chief Minister c) President d) Chief Justice
- 3. Who is the executive head of state?/ Who is the executive constitutional head of the state government**
 - a) Governor b) Chief Minister c) President d) Chief Justice
- 4. The executive of the state government comprises of**
 - a) President, Governor and Chief Minister
 - b) Governor and Chief Minister
 - c) Governor and Council of Ministers
 - d) Chief Minister and council of ministers
- 5. State assembly elections are conducted by**
 - a) State Chief Secretary b) Chief Election Commissioner
 - c) Governor d) State Chief Minister
- 6. Who issues habeas corpus?**
 - a) The Government b) The Parliament c) The Court d) none
- 7. Which one of the writ literally means “you may have the body”**
 - a) Mandamus b) Certiorari c) quo-Warranto d) Habeas Corpus
- 8. On whose advice the Governor exercises his judicial powers?**
 - a) Prime Minister b) Chief Minister c) The President d) the Vice President

9. **The Governor of India state is appointed by / who appoints the Governor of a state?**
a) The Prime Minister b) The President
c) The Vice President d) The Chief justice of Supreme Court
10. **The Chancellor of University is**
a) Chief Minister of a State b) Governor of Concerned state
c) Education Minister of that state d) Director of Collegiate education
11. **Who is the leader of the state council of ministers?**
a) Governor b) Chief Minister c) The President d) None
12. **Who appoints the Chief Justice of High Court?**
a) President
b) Chief justice of Supreme Court
c) Governor
d) The president in consultation with the Chief justice of India and Governor of the state
13. **Can a person act as Governor of more than one state**
a) Yes b) No
c) Only for a period of six months d) Only for period of one year
14. **Who appoints the Advocate General of the State?**
a) Governor b) Chief Minister c) High Court Chief Justice d) President
15. **How many states of India have bicameralism? How many states in India have legislative councils?**
a) 6 b) 10 c) 11 d) 19
16. **The Judges of High court are appointed by**
a) Chief Minister b) Governor
c) Speaker of Vidhana Sabha d) President of India
17. **To become a Chief Minister the person must have attained the age of**
a) 19 b) 21 c) 25 d) 32
18. **The other name of Legislative Council is /Upper house of state legislature is called**
a) Vidhana Sabha b) Vidhana Soudha c) Vidhana Parishat d) Rajya Sabha
19. **The other name of Legislative Assembly is**
a) Vidhana Sabha b) Vidhana Soudha c) Vidhana Parishat d) Loka Sabha

20. **The Governor of State is**
a) Appointed by the president b) Appointed by the parliament
c) Directly elected by the people d) Elected by the state legislature
21. **In ____ state the governor is given certain special power with respect to the administration of the tribal areas as provided in the sixth schedule of the constitution.**
a) Karnataka b) Maharashtra c) Assam d) Kerala
22. **In which one of the following states is it constitutionally obligatory for the state to have a separate minister for tribal welfare.**
a) Bihar b) Madhya Pradesh c) Odisha d) All of these
23. **The Governor recommends the imposition of President's rule in the state**
a) On the recommendation of the state legislature
b) On the recommendation of the Chief Minister
c) On the recommendation of Council of Ministers
d) If he is satisfied that the Government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.
24. **The meetings of the council of ministers in the state are presided over by**
a) Chief Minister
b) Governor
c) The Minister for Parliament affairs
d) by all the ministers by rotation
25. **Who acts as channel of communication between the governor and the state council of ministers?**
a) Chief Minister b) Home Minister c) Speaker d) Finance Minister
26. **Governor reserves the right to issue ordinances**
a) When the state legislature is not in session and he feels that there is an immediate need of action
b) Whenever the state is under the president's rule
c) Whenever he likes
d) None of the above
27. **The ordinances issued by the state government are subject to approval by**
a) The president of India
b) Chief Minister of the state
c) Union parliament
d) State legislature concerned

28. **The high court of state is directly under**
a) The President
b) The Supreme Court of India
c) The governor of the state
d) The Chief Justice of India
29. **The chief Justice and other Judges of High Court are appointed by**
a) The president b) The Chief Justice of India c) Governor d) Chief Minister
30. **A judge of high court when he wants to resign should address his resignation to the**
a) Chief Justice of High Court
b) Chief Justice of India
c) President of India
d) Chief minister of the state
31. **This is not the power of the chief minister**
a) Formation of the Government b) Control over ministers
c) Chief advisor to the governor d) Control over state judiciary
32. **The governor of the state is responsible for his actions to**
a) The state legislative assembly b) The president
c) The Prime Minister d) The Chief Minister
33. **Generally the Governor belongs to**
a) Neighboring state b) Same state c) Some other state d) IAS officer
34. **The salary, allowances, privileges and emoluments of the Governor of state are fixed by the**
a) PM b) CM c) Parliament d) President
35. **Bicameral means**
a) Presence of two houses in the state legislature
b) Presence of one house in the state legislature
c) Presence of half house in the state legislature
d) Presence of no house in the state legislature
36. **What is the system of legislature in the state of Karnataka / Karnataka state has _____ system**
a) Bicameral b) Unicameral c) Cameral d) None
37. **Which among the following states has two houses?**
a) Tamilnadu b) Andhra Pradesh c) Karnataka d) West Bengal

38. **What is the effect of the resignation or death of the Chief Minister of the state?**
a) New Chief Minister takes oath
b) Midterm polls
c) Dissolves the legislative assembly
d) None of these
39. **The minimum gap permissible between or the interval between the two sessions of the legislature is**
a) Three months b) Six months c) Two months d) six weeks
40. **Who is neutral in affairs of the party politics?**
a) Chief Minister b) Home Minister c) Finance minister d) Speaker
41. **Who appoints the governor of the state?**
a) Chief Justice of India b) Chief justice of state
c) Chief Minister d) The president
42. **The Governor of a state should**
a) Be a member of Loka Sabha b) not holds any other office of profit
c) Be a resident of the state d) have completed the age of 45 years
43. **Who decides the number of judges in the high court?**
a) President b) State Legislature c) Governor d) Parliament
44. **Salaries and other emoluments of the High Court Judges shall be determined by the**
a) Governor b) Parliament c) Chief Minister d) State legislature
45. **Who is empowered to nominate Anglo Indian community to Loka Sabha / Legislative assembly**
a) Speaker of Loka Sabha / Legislative assembly b) President/Governor
c) Prime Minister/Chief Minister d) None of these
46. **Governor addresses his resignation to / Governor submits his resignation to/Governor is responsible to / Governor may resign for his post by addressing to**
a) The Prime Minister b) The president c) Vice president d) Chief Minister
47. **The Minimum age to contest for the election of legislative assembly is**
a) 30years b) 21 years c) 35 years d) 25 years
48. **What is the minimum age to contest Vidhana Parishad**
a) 25 years b) 30 years c) 18 years d) 35 years

49. **What is the minimum age in years for becoming MLC and MLA in state**
a) 30 and 25 b) 35 and 30 c) 40 and 35 d) 45 and 40
50. **A person to be appointed as Governor of a state must have completed the age of**
a) 30 years b) 35 years c) 45 years d) 50 years
51. **Chief Minister is appointed by**
a) Prime Minister b) Governor c) President d) Vice President
52. **Who is described as the custodian of state assembly**
a) Chief Minister b) Speaker
c) Leader of opposition d) Deputy Chief Minister
53. **Who appoints the Vice Chancellors of state universities?**
a) The Chiefminister b) The Judge of High Court
c) Governor d) Prime Minister
54. **Reservation for Anglo Indian in Karnataka Legislative assembly is**
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
55. **Maximum number of ministers in the state cabinet of a state is / The strength of ministers including the Chief Minister shall not exceed ____% of total MLAs of the state**
a) 18% of total number of MLAs b) 12% of total number of MLAs
c) 15% of total number of MLAs d) 14% of total number of MLAs
56. **The tenure of members of Legislative Council is**
a) 3 years b) 5 years c) 6 years d) 4 years
57. **The total members in the legislative council should not be less than**
a) 250 b) 80 c) 20 d) 40
58. **How many members retire in legislative council for every two years**
a) $\frac{1}{4}$ b) $\frac{1}{3}$ c) $\frac{1}{5}$ d) $\frac{1}{6}$
59. **The Governor of state acts as**
a) Real executive of the state b) Agent of President
c) Secretary of President d) Advisor to central government
60. **Who among the following administers oath of office and secrecy to the Chief Minister and Ministers in a state/ Chief Minister takes oath of office from / Chief minister is appointed by the**
a) The Chief Justice b) Senior Judge c) The Governor d) President

61. **A High Court Judge retires at the age of / The Chief Justice and other judges of state High Courts can hold the office until they attain the age of**
a) 65 years b) 63 years c) 60 years d) 62 years
62. **Can the Governor be the governor of two states**
a) Yes b) No c) Only one state d) None
63. **Who is the present Governor of Karnataka**
a) Thawar Chand Gehlot b) Rameshwar Takur
c) Vajubhai Rudabhaivala d) Ramadevi
64. **There is no provision for impeachment of**
a) Governor b) Vice President c) President d) Judges of SC and HC
65. **A Legislative Council is**
a) Dissolved every 6 years b) Dissolved every 4 years
c) It is a permanent body d) None of the above
66. _____ **is not the power of Chief Minister**
a) Formation of Government b) Control over Ministers
c) Chief advisor to the Governor d) Control over state Judiciary
67. **The Chief Minister remains in power as long as he/she enjoys the confidence of the**
a) The Prime Minister b) Governor c) State legislative Assembly d) People
68. **To become the Judge of the High Court one must be practicing advocate of High Court for a period of at least ____ years**
a) 20 b) 10 c) 15 d) 5
69. **Which one of the following Union Territories has a High Court of its own?**
a) Daman and Diu b) Lakshadweep c) Delhi d) Chandigarh
70. **Which of the two states having common capital?**
a) Jharkhand and Bihar b) Punjab and Haryana
c) Uttaranchal and UP d) Punjab and Himachal Pradesh
71. **According to article 171 of the constitution the total number of legislative council should not be less than**
a) 40 b) 45 c) 50 d) 55
72. **The High Court of Karnataka was established in the year**
a) 1884 b) 1944 c) 1900 d) 1947

73. **The judges of district court are appointed by**
a) President b) The Chief justice of India c) Prime Minister d) The Governor
74. **The Guwahati High Court has territorial jurisdiction over ____ number of states**
a) 2 b) 6 c) 7 d) 3
75. **On what ground a judge of high court can be removed?**
a) Proved misbehaviour or in capacity b) Insolvency c) Insanity d) all of these
76. **Who administers the oath of office to Chief Justice of High Court?**
a) Governor b) Vice President c) President d) Speaker
77. **Who administers the oath of office to Governor?**
a) Chief Justice of High Court b) Vice President c) President d) Speaker
78. **Which state's Governor has been given discretionary power?**
a) Nagaland b) Sikkim c) Both a&b d) None
79. **How many members are there in Karnataka legislative assembly?**
a) 120 b) 220 c) 224 d) 235
80. **Which article gives special provisions to**
a) 350 b) 360 c) 370 d) 380
81. **The membership of Legislative assembly of state varies between**
a) 60 and 500 b) 100 and 300
c) 150 and 450 d) 100 and 500
82. **President rule is not imposed in a state**
a) When state legislature passes a resolution to that effect
b) When there is a difference of opinion between the Governor and CM
c) When there is no clear majority
d) When the state government does not follow the directions given by the PM
83. **The term of office of MLA and MLC in the state**
a) 5 and 5 years b) 6 and 6 years c) 5 and 6 years d) Indefinite
84. **When a state assembly is dissolved the law making power of the state concerned rests with the**
a) State governor b) Union parliament
c) President of India d) Chief justice of India