

101. Which article of the Constitution of India provides for co-operation between states

- A. Article 32
- B. Article 360
- C. Article 14
- D. Article 263

Answer:D

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

102. The members of the Planning Commission have the status equal to that of

A. Central cabinet ministers

B. state ministers

C. Deputy Ministers

D. Members of Parliament

Answer:A

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

103. which among the following is not created by the Constitution

- A. Planning Commission
- B. Finance Commission
- C. Election Commission
- D. UPSC

Answer:A

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

104. Chairman of the Planning Commission is the

A. President

B. Vice President

C. Prime Minister

D. Speaker

Answer:C

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

105. The Constitution of India is parliamentary because

A. There is an elected President

B. there is a bicameral legislature

C. There is a Supreme Court

D. the executive is responsible to the Legislature

Answer:D

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

106. India is a Republic in the sense that

- A. it has an elected Head of the state
- B. it has an elected Head of the Government
- C. it has a bi-cameral legislature
- D. it has sovereign power

Answer:A

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

107. Chairman of the Finance Commission is appointed by the

- A. Prime Minister
- B. Council of Ministers
- C. President
- D. Vice President

Answer:C

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

108. Planning Commission was formed by Government of India by a resolution in

A. 1950

B. 1947

C. 1944

D. 1946

Answer:A

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

109. Which of the following is not a feature of the Constitution of India?

- A. It is democratic
- B. it is republic
- C. it is federal
- D. it is Presidential

Answer:D

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

110. The word “procedure established by law” in the constitution of India have been borrowed from

- A. UK
- B. USA
- C. French
- D. Germany

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

111. The President of the Constituent Assembly was

A. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad

B. Dr Rajendra Prasad

C. Sardar Vallabhai Patel

D. Dr BR Ambedkar

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

112. "India that is Bharat shall be a union of states". From which Constitution was

adopted the words "union of states"?

- A. US
- B. France
- C. Swiss
- D. Canada

Answer:D

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

113. The list dividing powers between union and states are given in the -----
schedule

A. IV

B. V

C. VI

D. VII

Answer:D

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

114. The Indian Constitution is an

- A. Enacted one
- B. evolved one
- C. unwritten one
- D. None of these

Answer:A

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

115. Dyarchy was introduced at the Provincial level by the Act of

A. 1892

B. 1919

C. 1935

D. 1909

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

116. Dyarchy was introduced at the Centre by the Act of

A. 1909

B. 1919

C. 1935

D. 1947

Answer:C

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

117. The Objective Resolution in the Constituent Assembly was moved by

- A. Dr Rajendra Prasad
- B. B.R.Ambedkar
- C. Jawaharlal Nehru
- D. Alladi Krishna swamy Iyer

Answer:C

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

118. The election to the Constituent Assembly was held in

A. June 1946

B. July 1946

C. August 1946

D. September 1946

Answer: B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

119. The Montague Chelmsford Reforms is known as

- A. Government of India Act 1919
- B. Government of India Act 1935
- C. Government of India Act 1909
- D. Government of India Act 1892

Answer:A

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

120. Government of India Act 1909 is known as

A. Montague Chelmsford Reforms

B. Minto Morley Reforms

C. Cabinet Mission Plan

D. Cripps Mission Plan

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

121. The Objective Resolution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly in

A. January 1947

B. July 1947

C. August 1947

D. May 1947

Answer:A

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

122. The Constitution Drafting Committee constituted by the Constituent

Assembly consisted of

- A. 5 member
- B. 6members
- C. 7 members
- D. 8 members

Answer:C

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

123. The Constitution of India consists of

- A. 390 articles
- B. 396 articles
- C. 395 articles
- D. 394 articles

Answer:C

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

124. The Constitution of India was adopted on

A. 26th January 1950

B. 26th January 1947

C. 26th November 1949

D. 26th June 1948

Answer:A

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

125. Which among the following Acts introduced the principle of election for the first time?

A. Indian Independence Act of 1947

B. Indian Council Act 1909

C. Government of India Act 1935

D. Government of India Act 1919

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

126. Directive Principles of state Policy are included in the Articles

A. 15-24

B. 25-32

C. 36-51

D. 52-60

Answer:C

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

127. The procedure for amending the Constitution is in

A. Article 368

B. Article 360

C. Article 367

D. Article 371

Answer:A

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

128. The Concurrent list in the Constitution of India was adopted from

A. Switzerland

B. Australia

C. Canada

D. Irish

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

129. The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution of India was

adopted from

- A. Irish
- B. Canada
- C. Germany
- D. Australia

Answer:A

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

130. The makers of the Constitution of India adopted the concept of Judicial

Review from

A. Russia

B. Germany

C. US

D. Australia

Answer:C

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

131. The Indian federal system can be transformed into a unitary system under

A. Article 368

B. Article 356

C. Article 360

D. Article 352

Answer:D

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

132. Fundamental Rights are included in articles

A. 15-24

B. 12-36

C. 36-51

D. 52-62

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

133. Untouchability Offence Act 1955 was renamed as “The Protection of Civil

Rights Act 1955” in

A. 1972

B. 1977

C. 1976

D. 1955

Answer:C

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

134. Right to Property was omitted from Part III of the Constitution by the

A. 42nd amendment

B. 44th amendment

C. 86th amendment

D. 62nd amendment

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

135. The watchword of a Parliamentary government is

- A. Stability
- B. checks and balances
- C. Political homogeneity
- D. responsibility

Answer:D

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

136. Who presides over the joint session of the Parliament?

A. Speaker

B. Deputy Chairman

C. President

D. Vice President

Answer:C

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

137. The position of the Vice President of India resembles to the position of Vice

President of

A. France

B. USA

C. Canada

D. Russia

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

138. who prepares the agenda in meeting of the Council of Ministers

A. President

B. Prime Minister

C. Deputy Prime Minister

D. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

139. The Chairman of Council of States is elected by

- A. Elected members of Council of States
- B. All members of the Council of States
- C. Members of both Houses of Parliament
- D. elected members of the Parliament

Answer:C

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

140. which of the following is not an objective of the Directive Principles of State

Policy

- A. To ensure a welfare state
- B. to ensure socio-economic justice
- C. To establish a religious state
- D. to ensure the creation of village Panchayath

Answer:C

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

141. The Head of the government under a Parliamentary government enjoys

- A. Real power
- B. nominal power
- C. limited power
- D. no power

Answer:A

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

142. The classification of government as unitary and federal is on the basis of

A. Centralization of power

B. division of power

C. delegation of powers

D. separation of powers

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

143. Majority provisions of the Constitution of India can be amended by

A. the Parliament

B. The President

C. the State Legislature

D. the Parliament of the consent of states

Answer:A

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

144. Community Development Program was launched on

A. 2nd October 1951

B. 2nd October 1952

C. 2nd October 1953

D. 2nd October 1954

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

145. National Extension Service was launched on

A. 2nd October 1953

B. 2nd October 1952

C. 2nd October 1951

D. 2nd October 1950

Answer:A

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

146. Political homogeneity is a feature of

- A. Presidential system
- B. Parliamentary system
- C. Democratic system
- D. Collegiate executive

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

147. To organize village Panchayath as units of self government is an example of

- A. Liberal principle
- B. Economic principle
- C. Gandhian principle
- D. None of these

Answer:C

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

148. The age to exercise franchise was reduced from 21 years to 18 years by

A. 42nd amendment

B. 44th amendment

C. 61st amendment

D. 72nd amendment

Answer:C

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

149. The President of India can dissolve the House of People on the

recommendation of the

- A. Vice President
- B. Chief Justice
- C. Cabinet
- D. Council of Ministers

Answer:D

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

150. Motion suggesting that expenditure earmarked for particular ministry should

be reduced is known as

A. Adjournment motion

B. Cut motion

C. Privilege motion

D. Call of attention motion

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

151. A member of the Parliament formally loss his membership if he consecutively

abstain himself from ----- sitting of the House

A. 15

B. 30

C. 60

D. 90

Answer:C

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

152. In India a person can be a member of the Council of Ministers without being a

Member of Parliament for a maximum period

A. 1 month

B. 6 month

C. 1 year

D. 2 years

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

153. Who is the Head of the Government in India?

A. The President

B. the Prime Minister

C. the speaker

D. the Deputy Chairman of Rajya sabha

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

154. The Governor of a state can nominate how many members to the Legislative

Assembly?

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A. 2

B. 3

C. 1

D. 5

Answer:C

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

155. Which among the following type of authority is given to the President of

India?

A. Political

B. Defacto

C. Dejure

D. Popular

Answer:C

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

156. The Public Accounts Committee submits its report to the

A. President

B. Prime Minister

C. Council of States

D. House of the People

Answer:D

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

157. The revenue estimate of a budget are prepared by

- A. Estimates Committee
- B. Central Ministry of Finance
- C. Union Council of Ministers
- D. Respective Ministers

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

158. The committee which examine the 'extravagance' of the government

- A. Public Accounts Committee
- B. Estimates Committee
- C. Public Undertaking Committee
- D. Ad hoc Committee

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

159. The budget is an instrument of control by

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A. the Government

B. the Executive

C. the Legislature

D. the Judiciary

Answer:C

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

160. Separate electorate for Muslims were introduced by the Act of

A. 1919

B. 1935

C. 1909

D. 1947

Answer:A

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

161. The Cabinet Mission was appointed

- A. To work out the modalities for the transfer of power
- B. to finalise the date for the transfer of power
- C. To discuss the Plan of partition
- D. to partition of Bengal

Answer:A

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

162. Provincial autonomy was introduced by the Act of

A. 1935

B. 1919

C. 1909

D. 1947

Answer:A

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

163. The interim government proposed under the Cabinet Mission Plan was

formed on

- A. 15th August 1946
- B. 2nd September 1946
- C. 26th July 1947
- D. 26th January 1950

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

164. The British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act in

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A. July 1947

B. January 1947

C. June 1947

D. August 1947

Answer:C

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

165. Periodic elections to the local bodies are made mandatory by

A. 72nd amendment

B. 73rd amendment

C. 86th amendment

D. 87th amendment

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

166. Balvant Rai Mehta Committee was appointed to review

A. National Extension Service

B. Panchayati Raj

C. Electoral system

D. Community Development Programme

Answer:D

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

167. The Committee appointed in 1977 to study the working of Panchayati Raj

institutions was under the chairmanship of

A. Balvant Rai Mehta

B. Ashok Mehta

C. GVK Rao

D. LM Singhvi

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

168. Mandal Commission recommendations were appointed by

A. Rajiv Gandhi

B. A B Vajpayee

C. P V Narasimha Rao

D. V P Singh

Answer:D

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

169. Minto Morley Reforms is also known as

- A. Government of India Act 1919
- B. Government of India Act 1892
- C. Government of India Act 1935
- D. Government of India Act 1909

Answer:A

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

170. How many duties are included in the Constitution as Fundamental Duties?

A. 10

B. 11

C. 9

D. 6

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

171. From among the following which amendment of the Constitution of India

made “education to Children” as a Fundamental Duty?

A. 86th

B. 85th

C. 42nd

D. 72nd

Answer:A

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

172. National Development Council was constituted in

A. 1950

B. 1951

C. 1952

D. 1947

Answer:C

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

173. The qualification for the Chairman and the members of the Finance

Commission are specified in

- A. Finance Act of 1951
- B. Finance Act of 1952
- C. Finance Act of 1950
- D. Finance Act of 1953

Answer:A

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

174. Finance Commission is constituted every 5 years by the

A. President

B. Parliament

C. Union Council of Ministers

D. Speaker

Answer:A

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

175. The states enjoy exclusive jurisdiction over subjects of

A. Union list

B. State list

C. Residuary List

D. Concurrent list

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

176. Which is the list that contains subjects in which both the centre and the states

can legislate?

A. Union list

B. State list

C. Residuary list

D. Concurrent list

Answer:D

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

177. The authority to alter the boundaries of state in India rests with

A. State government

B. Parliament

C. Prime Minister

D. President

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

178. The Union Government gives grants-in-aid to the states on the

recommendations of the

- A. Planning Commission
- B. National Integration Council
- C. Finance Commission
- D. National Development Council

Answer:C

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

179. Which among the following is empowered to constitute Inter State Council?

A. The Parliament

B. The President

C. The National Development Council

D. The Planning Commission

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

180. The salary of judges during their offices can be reduced by the

A. Article 352

B. Article 356

C. Article 360

D. Article 359

Answer:C

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

181. The unlawful detention of a person is questioned by the writ of

A. Habeas Corpus

B. Certiorari

C. Quo Warranto

D. Mandamus

Answer:A

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

182. The High Court in India do not possess

- A. Original jurisdiction
- B. Appellate jurisdiction
- C. Advisory jurisdiction
- D. Revisory jurisdiction

Answer:C

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

183. Provisions under 9th schedule

- A. Can be challenged in a court of law
- B. Can't challenge in a court of law
- C. Can seek opinion in a court of law
- D. None of these

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

184. Under which article of the Constitution the Supreme Court of India has been established

- A. 24
- B. 124
- C. 224
- D. 231

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

185. The High Court has the power to issue writ under article

A. 32

B. 220

C. 226

D. 344

Answer:C

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

186. The power of the Supreme Court can be enlarged by

A. Cabinet

B. Parliament

C. President

D. Chief Justice

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

187. Judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from offices by

A. Executive order

B. Impeachment

C. Judicial order

D. Bureaucracy

Answer: B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

188. Which article of the Constitution of India deals with the Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

- A. Article 74
- B. Article 142
- C. Article 143
- D. Article 147

Answer:C

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

189. Subjects in the ----- schedule is beyond the scope of Judicial Review

- A. 8th
- B. 9th
- C. 12th
- D. 3rd

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

190. The Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was adopted from the

Constitution of

A. Germany

B. US

C. Australia

D. Canada

Answer:D

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

191. The Union Legislature in India is empowered

A. Not to amend the basic structure of the Constitution

B. to amend the basic structure of the Constitution

C. To abrogate the basic structure

D. None of these

Answer:A

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

192. Preventive Detention is a reasonable restriction on

A. Article 14

B. Article 19

C. Article 21

D. Article 32

Answer:C

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

193. Which of the following is the inevitable outcome of liberalization?

- A. Retrace of the state
- B. reentry of the state
- C. Neutrality of the state
- D. None of these

Answer:A

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

194. which of the following is inherent in communalism

A. Peace for all religious sects

B. racial overtone

C. Ethnic rivalry

D. Antagonistic assertion in all spheres of life

Answer:D

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

195. Communalism is opposed to

- A. Secular credential
- B. ethnic conflict
- C. friendship between class
- D. All of the above

Answer:A

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

196. Globalisation gives primacy to unbridled

A. Welfare means

B. Trade

C. Socialism

D. Consumerism

Answer:D

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

197. Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is contained in

A. Article 131

B. Article 129

C. Article 132

D. Article 136

Answer:A

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

198. The power of the President to consult the Supreme Court is under Article

A. 132

B. 143

C. 136

D. 131

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

199. The sequence of procedure for passing a Bill in the House is

- A. First reading, Committee stage, report stage, second reading, third reading
- B. First reading, second reading, committee stage, report stage, third reading
- C. First reading, second reading, third reading, Committee stage, report stage
- D. First reading, Committee stage, second reading, third reading

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST

200. In a federal system the guardian of the Constitution is

A. the Parliament

B. the Judiciary

C. the council of Ministers

D. the National Security Advisor

Answer:B

JNANASEVA EDUCATIONAL TRUST