

# Indian Constitution

## [ Assignment 1 ]

1. The jurisdiction covering the Andaman and Nicobar islands falls under the supervision of \_\_:

- [A] A circuit bench of the Bombay High Court at Port Blair
- [B] A circuit bench of the Madras High Court at Port Blair
- [C] A circuit bench of the Calcutta High Court at Port Blair
- [D] A circuit bench of Supreme Court of India at Port Blair

2. How long a person should have practiced in a High Court to be eligible to be appointed as a Judge of Supreme Court of India?

- [A] 10 Years
- [B] 12 Years
- [C] 15 Years
- [D] 20 Years

3. Via which among the following amendments of the Constitution of India, Delhi was designated as National Capital Territory (NCT)?

- [A] 63rd Amendment Act
- [B] 69th Amendment Act
- [C] 74th Amendment Act
- [D] 76th Amendment Act

4. Which of the following Statements is correct regarding the Election Commission of India?

- [A] It is an independent and statutory body.
- [B] It consists of members having a tenure of six years.
- [C] It acts as a court for arbitration of disputes related to granting of recognition to political parties.
- [D] Being an all-India body, it is also concerned with the elections with the elections to Gram Panchayats and State Municipalities.

5. Which of the following is not one of the grounds for disqualification for being elected as a Member of Parliament?

1. If the person holds an office of profit under the State Government.
2. If the person has voluntarily acquired citizenship of a foreign State.
3. If a person is so disqualified under the Tenth Schedule.
4. If the person has/had been detained under the Preventive Detention Law.

Choose the correct option:

- [A] Only 2
- [B] Only 4
- [C] 1 and 4
- [D] 1,2 and 4

6. The Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in the four states of :

- [A] Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Nagaland
- [B] Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram
- [C] Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland
- [D] Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland

7. Which of the following Schedules of the Constitution of India has to be amended to provide for the formation of a new State ?

- [A] First Schedule
- [B] Second Schedule
- [C] Third Schedule
- [D] Ninth Schedule

8. The Constitution of India empowers the Supreme Court of India to adjudicate disputes between the Centre and the States through:

- [A] Appellate Jurisdiction
- [B] Original Jurisdiction
- [C] Advisory Jurisdiction
- [D] Writ Jurisdiction

9. Which of the following is a part of the electoral college for the Election of the President but does not participate in the proceedings for his/her impeachment?

- [A] Lok Sabha
- [B] Rajya Sabha
- [C] State Legislative Assemblies
- [D] State Legislative Councils

10. The Swaran Singh Committee recommended :

- [A] The Constitution of State-Level Election Commissions.
- [B] Panchayati-Raj reforms.
- [C] Inclusion of Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution.
- [D] Interlinking of himalayan and peninsular rivers.

11. Which Indian State has the largest number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha?

- [A] Madhya Pradesh
- [B] Rajasthan
- [C] Andhra Pradesh
- [D] Gujarat

12. Arrange the following functionaries/officials in their respective order of precedence-

1. Governors of states (within their respective states)
2. Former Presidents, Deputy Prime Minister
3. Cabinet Ministers of the Union, Leaders of Chief Opposition in the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha

- [A] 1-2-3
- [B] 2-1-3
- [C] 3-2-1
- [D] 2-3-1

13. Which one of the following items/Subjects belongs to the Concurrent list of the VIIth Schedule of the Indian Constitution?

- [A] Public Health and Sanitation
- [B] Forests
- [C] Stock Exchanges
- [D] Agriculture

14. The resolution for removing the Vice-President of India can be moved in :

- [A] Lok Sabha only
- [B] Rajya Sabha only
- [C] Either of the two houses of the Parliament
- [D] Joint Sitting of the two houses of the Parliament

15. The Department of Border Management is a department under which of the following Union Ministries?

- [A] Ministry of Defence
- [B] Ministry of Home Affairs
- [C] Ministry of External Affairs
- [D] Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

16. Which of the following is the largest Lok Sabha constituency (Areawise)?

- [A] Arunachal West
- [B] Ladakh

[C] Barmer

[D] Kutch

17. Which of the following Indian States have a Bicameral Legislature?

1.Uttar Pradesh

2.Bihar

3.Chattisgarh

4.Jammu and Kashmir

[A] 1 and 2

[B] 2 and 4

[C] 1, 2 and 3

[D] 1, 2 and 4

18. Andaman and Nicobar( Protection of Aboriginal tribes )Amendment Regulation 2012 has been promulgated under Article 240 of the Constitution, which empowers the President to take such measures for the protection of Aboriginal tribes in case of Union Territories. This regulation will protect which of the following tribes?

[A] Onges

[B] Shompens

[C] Sentilese

[D] Jarawas

19. Who among the following operates the National Disaster Response Fund which was constituted under the Disaster Management Act, 2005?

[A] Prime Minister

[B] Union Minister for Home Affairs

[C] Union Minister for Parliamentary Affairs

[D] Union Minister for Environment and Forests

20. Which of the following are among the taxes levied exclusively by the Central Government and are mentioned in the Union List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India?

1.Corporation Tax

2.Taxes on advertisement in the newspapers

3.Taxes on Agricultural income

4.Taxes on consumption/sale of electricity

[A] Only 2

[B] Only 4

[C] 1 and 2

[D] 3 and 4

21. The Non-Votable charges or 'Charged Expenditure' included in the Union Budget include :

1. Salary and Allowances of the Presiding Officers of the houses of Parliament.
2. Salary and Allowances of the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts.
3. Salary and Allowances of the CAG.
4. Pension of the retired Judges of the Supreme Court.
5. Pension of the retired Judges of High Courts.

Select the option(s) which is/are correct?

- [A] 1 and 2
- [B] 1, 2 and 3
- [C] 1, 2, 3 and 4
- [D] All of them

22. Unaided minority institutions have been excluded from the ambit of RTE Act due to which of the following fundamental rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution:

- [A] Article 16
- [B] Article 19(1)(c)
- [C] Article 29
- [D] Article 30(1)

23. Article 20 of the Indian Constitution is an important fundamental right as it provides protection in respect of conviction for offences. The safeguard which is not provided to the persons accused of crime under Article 20 is :

- [A] Ex-Post facto law
- [B] Double jeopardy
- [C] Prohibition against self-incrimination
- [D] Right to be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours

24. The Election Commission of India is not concerned with the elections of /to the :

- [A] President
- [B] Vice President
- [C] Panchayats and Municipalities in the State
- [D] All of the above

25. Article 123 of the Indian Constitution provides for:

- [A] The Ordinance Making power of the President
- [B] Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
- [C] Special Status of Jammu and Kashmir
- [D] An Election Commission to hold free and fair elections in the country.

26. President can proclaim National Emergency under Article 352 in the entire country or in any part of it, on the grounds of :

- [A] External Aggression
- [B] Armed Rebellion
- [C] Internal Disturbance
- [D] Both [1] and [2]

27. Which of the following writs literally means 'We Command' ?

- [A] Habeas Corpus
- [B] Mandamus
- [C] Quo Warranto
- [D] Certiorari

28. Which of the following High Courts has the largest jurisdiction in the country?

- [A] Bombay High Court
- [B] Guwahati High Court
- [C] Allahabad High Court
- [D] Calcutta High Court

29. For which of the following bills, there is no constitutional provision for a joint sitting of both the houses of the Parliament to resolve a deadlock ?

- [A] Ordinary bill
- [B] Money bill
- [C] Constitution Amendment Bill
- [D] Both 2 & 3

30. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding Prime Minister's Office (PMO)?

- [A] It is a statutory body.
- [B] It is a staff agency to the Prime Minister.
- [C] It has been given the status of a department.
- [D] It has no attached and subordinate office under it.

31. Many key features of the constitution such as the federal structure of government, provincial autonomy, a bicameral central legislature and the principle of separation of powers, are directly taken from:

- [A] Nehru Report of 1928
- [B] Government of India Act, 1919
- [C] Government of India Act, 1935
- [D] Indian Independence Act, 1947

32. Which of the following is not one of the official languages mentioned in the VIIIth Schedule?

- [A] Persian
- [B] Sanskrit
- [C] Kashmiri
- [D] Nepali

33. Which of the following parts/ provisions of the Indian Constitution cannot be amended :

- [A] Preamble to the Constitution
- [B] Directive Principles of State Policy
- [C] Fundamental Rights
- [D] Judicial Review

34. There is a prescribed procedure for the amendment of the provisions of the Indian Constitution. This feature has been borrowed from the Constitution of :

- [A] Weimer Republic of Germany
- [B] South Africa
- [C] Ireland
- [D] Canada

35. Which of the following is incorrect about the Rajya Sabha ?

- [A] The Rajya Sabha consists of 12 members nominated by the Prime Minister.
- [B] One-third of its members retire every second year.
- [C] The Rajya Sabha is not subject to dissolution.
- [D] The Vice President is the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

36. Legislature of the Union which is called 'Parliament' consists of :

- [A] Lok Sabha
- [B] Rajya Sabha
- [C] Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha
- [D] President, Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha

37. Right to Education Act, 2009 mandates 25 pc free seats to the poor in which among the following schools of India?

- [A] Government Schools only
- [B] Government Schools and Government Aided Private Schools only
- [C] Government Schools, Government aided Private Schools and Private unaided schools
- [D] Private Schools only

38. The Constitution of India provides that Trade, Commerce and Intercourse throughout the territory of Union of India is free. However, despite this provision, a state in India can make law

for imposing taxes on imports of goods from other states in India, provided the goods produced in other states are also taxed in that state in the same manner. Who decides whether the states can make such law or not?

- [A] The State which is imposing law itself
- [B] The States which have interests in the taxes to be imposed
- [C] Parliament of India
- [D] President of India

39. The Directive Principles of State policy, though attractive, are not enforceable by law. But there is one among the given options, which has been so far made enforceable by a Supreme Court fiat. Identify that DPSP from the given options:

- [A] Uniform Civil Code
- [B] Free Education till the children complete age of 6 years (provision after 86th amendment act)
- [C] Equal pay for equal work
- [D] Prohibition of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health

40. The various Amendments of Citizenship Act in 1986 have resulted in the following:

1. Dual Citizenship
2. Voting right at the age of 18 yrs
3. Difficulty in acquiring citizenship by refugees of Sri Lanka, Bangladesh etc.

Which among the above is / are correct?"

- [A] 1 & 3
- [B] 2 & 3
- [C] Only 3
- [D] 1, 2 & 3

41. Who among the following will head the National Council for Senior Citizens?

- [A] Prime Minister of India
- [B] Chairman of National Development Council
- [C] Vice Chairman of NITI Aayog
- [D] Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment

42. Poll Monitoring System was implemented in which among the following states of India for the first time?

- [A] Goa
- [B] Manipur
- [C] Assam
- [D] Tripura



43. The ultras under the Karbi Peoples' Liberation Tiger, KPLT are predominantly active in which among the following states?

- [A] Assam
- [B] Manipur
- [C] Nagaland
- [D] Mizoram

44. The National Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Bill aims to substitute which among the following acts?

- [A] The Land Acquisition Act, 1896
- [B] The Land Acquisition Act, 1884
- [C] The Land Acquisition Act, 1894
- [D] None Of These

45. During Elections what will happen, if the number of contesting candidates in a constituency goes beyond 64?

- [A] Candidates beyond 64 are Not allowed in a constituency.
- [B] Separate EVM (Electronic Voting Machine) will be used.
- [C] EVMs cannot be used in such a constituency. Voting by means of ballot box will be used.
- [D] None of these

46. What is the maximum number of candidates which EVMs (Electronic Voting Machine) can cater to?

- [A] 32
- [B] 64
- [C] 78
- [D] 100

47. Normally, under the Election Commission's norms, how far can a polling station be from your house?

- [A] 1 km
- [B] 2 km
- [C] 3 km
- [D] 4 km

48. What is the maximum number of votes which can be cast in Electronic Voting Machine?

- [A] 2840
- [B] 3840
- [C] 5000
- [D] 6500

49. In India, the EVMs ( Electronic Voting Machines) have been devised and designed by Election Commission in collaboration with which among the following?

- [A] Bharat Electronics Ltd and Electronic Corporation of India
- [B] DRDO and Central Electronics Limited
- [C] DRDO and Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.
- [D] Central Electronics Limited and Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

50. When was the EVM (Electronic Voting Machine) first introduced in elections (on experimental basis) ?

- [A] 1989-90
- [B] 1992-93
- [C] 1998-99
- [D] 2002-03

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