



POLITY



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PRELIMS

2001

1. The system of government in India is actually:

- a. Federal
- b. Unitary
- c. Unitary with federal features
- d. Quasi-federal

2. The concept of *welfare state* is included in the Constitution of India in the:

- a. Preamble
- b. Fundamental Rights
- c. Fourth Schedule
- d. Directive Principles of State Policy

3. Which of the following bodies can be prorogued but cannot be dissolved?

- a. Governing council of a Union Territory
- b. Municipal Corporation
- c. Lok Sabha
- d. Rajya Sabha

4. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the:

- a. Prime Minister on the advice of the Union Cabinet.
- b. President in consultation with the Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India.
- c. President in consultation with the Collegium.
- d. Prime Minister in consultation with the Chief Justice of Supreme Court.

5. The President of India can declare Financial emergency under:

- a. Article 280
- b. Article 360
- c. Article 35
- d. Article 365

6. The Election Commission functions under:

- a. Parliament
- b. President
- c. Supreme Court
- d. No Authority

7. What is the duration of an elected body of Panchayati Raj?

- a. 1 Year
- b. 3 Years
- c. 4 Years
- d. 5 Years

8. The President of India can declare Financial emergency if there is:

- a. Article 352
- b. Article 356
- c. Article 363
- d. None of these

9. The Election Commission functions under:

- a. Parliament
- b. President
- c. Supreme Court
- d. No Authority

10. By which amendment of the Indian Constitution were the Fundamental duties of citizens inserted?

- a. 40th Amendment
- b. 41st Amendment
- c. 42nd Amendment
- d. 43rd Amendment

11. Which of the following Amendments of the Indian Constitution deals with the anti-defection law?

- a. 51st
- b. 52nd
- c. 53rd
- d. 54th

12. Which of the following words have been incorporated into the Preamble to the Constitution of India by the 42nd Amendment?

- a. Sovereign, Socialist
- b. Socialist, Secular
- c. Secular, Democratic
- d. Democratic, Republic

2002

1. The Constitution of India was adopted on:

- a. Jan 26, 1950
- b. Jan 26, 1949
- c. Nov 26, 1949
- d. Dec 31, 1949

2. What is the chief source of political power in India?

- a. The People
- b. The Constitution
- c. The Parliament
- d. None of these

3. In which part of the Constitution the concept of welfare state is elaborated?

- a. Preamble
- b. Fundamental Rights
- c. Fundamental Duties
- d. Directive Principles of State Policy

4. Which of the following Fundamental Rights was described by Dr. B.R.Ambedkar as the heart and soul of the Constitution?

- a. Right to Property
- b. Right to religion
- c. Right to Constitutional Remedies
- d. All of the Above

5. The framers of Constitution borrowed the concept of Directive Principles from

- a. The Constitution of the Irish Republic
- b. The Govt. of India Act, 1935
- c. The Constitution of USSR
- d. The Constitution of Switzerland

6. The Parliament of India consists of

- a. The President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- b. The Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- c. The Lok Sabha, Speaker and Prime Minister
- d. None of the Above

7. The Maximum term of a member of Rajya Sabha is

- a. Five Years
- b. Three Years
- c. Four Years
- d. Six Years

8. The President of India is elected by:

- a. The People Directly
- b. Rajya Sabha Members
- c. Members of both the houses of the Parliament
- d. Elected MLA's and MP's

9. The Prime Minister is:

- a. Elected by the Lok Sabha
- b. Elected by the 2 houses of the Parliament at a joint sitting
- c. Appointed by the President
- d. Elected by the Lok Sabha and Appointed by the President

10. How many times has a National Emergency been declared so far?

- a. Only Once
- b. Twice
- c. Thrice
- d. Never

11. How many different types of emergencies are envisaged by the Constitution of India?

- a. None
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

2003

1. Under Which Article of the Constitution, the Government has awarded Bharat Ratna and Padma Shree Awards?

- a. Article 5
- b. Article 19
- c. Article 18
- d. Article 14

2. The Vice-President of India is elected by

- a. The people directly
- b. The members of the Lok Sabha and The Rajya Sabha
- c. The members of Rajya Sabha
- d. The members of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislatures

3. The Judges of the Supreme Court hold Office till they reach the age of:

- a. 55 years
- b. 60 Years
- c. 65 years
- d. 64 Years

4. The Supreme Court of India consists of the Chief Justice and:

- a. 31 Judges
- b. 32 Judges
- c. 33 Judges
- d. 34 Judges

5. Who is the final authority to expound the meaning of the Constitution?

- a. Chief Minister
- b. The President
- c. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- d. The Supreme Court

6. Panchayati Raj was first introduced in

- a. West Bengal
- b. Gujarat
- c. Andhra Pradesh
- d. Rajasthan

7. The primary part of the three-tier system of Panchayati Raj is:

- a. Village Panchayat
- b. Panchayat Samiti
- c. Zilla Parishad
- d. Zilla Samiti

8. The President can promulgate President's Rule in a state under Article

- a. 246
- b. 356
- c. 400
- d. 360

9. The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed by the

- a. Chief Minister
- b. Parliament
- c. President at His sweet will
- d. President on the recommendation of the Parliament

10. Indian Constitution can be amended under Article

- a. 220
- b. 368
- c. 390
- d. 239

11. How many Schedules are there in the Indian Constitution?

- a. 6
- b. 10
- c. 11
- d. 12

2004

1. Which of these is not a Fundamental Right?

- a. Right to Constitutional Remedies
- b. Right to Property
- c. Freedom of Speech
- d. None of the above

2. The Right to Education for all between 6 and 14 years of age has been included as a fundamental right in the Indian Constitution in:

- a. 1998
- b. 2001
- c. 2002
- d. 2000

3. Fundamental Duties have been included in the Indian Constitution in the:

- a. Chapter on Fundamental Rights
- b. Chapter on Directive Principles of State Policy
- c. Ninth Schedule
- d. 42nd Amendment

4. To be granted the status of an official opposition in a legislature a political party must have atleast:

- a. 10% of elected members
- b. 15% of elected members
- c. 5% of elected members
- d. 7 % of elected members

5. The total strength of Rajya Sabha cannot exceed:

- a. 150 members
- b. 250 members
- c. 310 members
- d. 350 members

6. The power and responsibility of Panchayati Raj institutions can be revised by

- a. President
- b. Governor
- c. State Governor
- d. Union Government

7. Which of the committee or commission made recommendations for granting more power and responsibilities to the Panchayati Raj

- a. Jain Commission
- b. Mehta Committee
- c. Mandal Commission
- d. None of the Above

8. Which of the following gets special representation in Panchayati Raj

- a. Women
- b. OBC
- c. Co-operatives
- d. All of them

2005

1. Communalism means:

- a. Showing favor to one community
- b. All communities are equal before the law
- c. Showing favor on the basis of religion
- d. None of the above

2. Article 25 of the constitution of India relates to

- a. Cultural and educational rights
- b. Rights to freedom of religion
- c. Rights against exploitation
- d. Ban on religious instruction in government institutions

3. Which one of the following is not a Fundamental Right?

- a. The right to equality
- b. The right to freedom of religion
- c. The right to strike
- d. The right against exploitation

4. Rajya Sabha is presided over by the:

- a. President
- b. Prime Minister
- c. Vice-President
- d. Home Minister

5. Minimum age of an Indian Citizen to be elected for the Lok Sabha is:

- a. 18 years
- b. 20 years
- c. 25 years
- d. 35 years

6. The first speaker of Lok Sabha was

- a. G.S.Dhillon
- b. Hukum Singh
- c. Anathasayanam Ayyangar
- d. G.V. Mavalankar

7. The first Vice President of India was

- a. G.S.Pathak
- b. Dr. S. Radha Krishnan
- c. Dr. Zakir Hussain
- d. V.V.Giri

8. Panchayati Raj was started in India in the year

- a. 1956
- b. 1951
- c. 1959
- d. 1961

9. The President of India can declare emergency if there is:

- a. War or threat of war
- b. Failure of Constitutional machinery of the state
- c. Financial Instability
- d. Any of these

10. The National Development Council consisted of

- a. Prime Minister
- b. Chief Minister of all states
- c. Members of the planning commission
- d. All of the above

11. West Bengal legislative Council was abolished in the year

- a. 1965
- b. 1967
- c. 1969
- d. 1971

12. The first amendment Act to the Indian Constitution was made in the year

- a. 1949
- b. 1951
- c. 1955
- d. 1960

13. The first general election of Independent India was held in the year

- a. 1951
- b. 1952
- c. 1953
- d. 1955

14. Article 370 of the constitution of India is applicable in

- a. Maharashtra
- b. Jammu and Kashmir
- c. Karnataka
- d. Bihar

2006:

1. India's new Constitution was adopted (signed) on

- a. 26th Nov 1949
- b. 20th Dec 1949
- c. 25th Dec 1949
- d. 30th Jan 1950

2. Rajya Sabha:

- a. Controls the council of ministers
- b. Approves the action of ministers
- c. Only discusses about the ministers
- d. Does not control the council of ministers

3. President of India is elected by:

- a. The elected member of the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the State Assemblies
- b. The elected member of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha
- c. The elected member of the Lok Sabha only
- d. The elected member of the State Assemblies only

4. The supreme commander of Indian Armed Force is:

- a. President of India
- b. Governors of State
- c. Prime Minister of India
- d. Union Home Minister

5. In the classification of power in the Constitution of India, Education falls in:

- a. Central List
- b. State List
- c. Concurrent List
- d. None of the Above

6. Who can declare emergency in India?

- a. The President of India
- b. The Prime Minister of India
- c. The Chief of Army Staff
- d. The Speaker of the Parliament

7. The Chairman of Indian Planning Commission is:

- a. The President
- b. The Prime Minister
- c. The Finance Minister
- d. The Vice President

8. Constitution of Finance Commission is mentioned in the Constitution and the chairman of the Commission is appointed by

- a. The Prime Minister
- b. The President
- c. The Chief Justice
- d. The Vice-President

2007

1. During which of the following periods did the Constituent Assembly deliberate upon and finalize the Constitution of India?

- a. Nov 1946- Nov 1949 b. Nov 1947- Nov 1949
c. Dec 1946- Nov 1949 d. Dec 1947- Nov 1949

2. Who, among the following was the Chairperson of the Drafting Committee set by the Constituent Assembly?

- a. Jawaharlal Nehru b. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
c. Dr. B.R.Ambedkar d. None of these

3. How many members were there initially in the Constituent Assembly of India?

- a. 300 b. 304 c. 389 d. 310

4. Which of the following was the biggest source for the Constitution of India?

- a. The Government of India Act, 1919
b. The Government of India Act, 1935
c. The Indian Independence Act, 1947
d. None of these

5. What was the number of Princely States in India at the time of Partition

- a. 555 b. 558 c. 560 d. 562

6. The Directive Principles of State Policy of India have similarity with

- a. The Constitution of U.K.
b. The Constitution of U.S.A
c. The Constitution of Ireland
d. None of the above

7. In which year was the part of Fundamental Duties included in the Constitution by the Indian Parliament?

- a. 1976 b. 1987 c. 1980 d. 1982

8. The Union Ministers hold office during the pleasure of:

- a. The President
b. The Prime Minister
c. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
d. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India

9. Which of the following is true for the Indian Judicial System?

- a. It is controlled by the Parliament
b. The Supreme Court is controlled by the Parliament and the High Courts are controlled by the State Legislative Assemblies
c. It is an Independent Institution
d. None of the above

10. In which year did the Supreme Court dismiss the Petitions of the cement, fertilizers and sugar Industries challenging Jute Packing Material Act, 1987?

- a. 1980 b. 1990 c. 1993 d. 1996

11. Under which Article of the Constitution of India can the Indian Parliament makes laws under the Residuary powers?

- a. Article 248 b. Article 249
c. Article 250 d. Article 251

12. The Government of West Bengal introduced democratic elections to the local bodies in

- a. 1977 b. 1978 c. 1979 d. 1980

13. The Panchayati Raj institution at the block level is known as

- a. Gram Panchayat b. Panchayat Samiti
c. Zilla Parishad d. None of the above

14. No. of Municipalities in West Bengal is

- a. 119 b. 104 c. 256 d. 101

15. The Finance Commission is constituted under Article ___ of the Constitution of India.

- a. 275 b. 280 c. 282 d. None of the above

16. The 'Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (2005)' is applicable to all States and Union Territories except

- a. Arunachal Pradesh b. Jammu and Kashmir
c. Lakshadweep d. Gujarat

17. Which of the following is included in the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948?

- a. Unemployment Insurance b. Medical Benefit
c. Minimum wages d. None of the Above

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18. In which General Election did the Congress Party lose majority in the Parliament for the first time?

- a. 1967
- b. 1977
- c. 1980
- d. None of the above.

2008:

1. The Constitution of India established a Parliamentary system of Government following the pattern of

- a. France
- b. Britain
- c. Canada
- d. Sweden

2. The Constitution of India came into force on:

- a. Dec 9, 1946
- b. Jan 16, 1949
- c. Jan 26, 1950
- d. Nov 26, 1951

3. The Constitution of India is

- a. Rigid
- b. Flexible
- c. Partly rigid, Partly Flexible
- d. Very Rigid

4. The Preamble to the Constitution declares India as

- a. a Sovereign, Democratic, Republic
- b. a Socialist, Democratic, Republic
- c. a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
- d. a Federal, Democratic, Republic

5. Which part of the Constitution directs the States to establish Panchayati Raj Institutions in the country?

- a. The Preamble
- b. The Directive Principles of State Policy
- c. The Fundamental Rights
- d. None of the above

6. The Directive Principles of State Policy are

- a. Justiciable
- b. Non-Justiciable
- c. Only some of the provisions are justiciable
- d. None of the above

7. Which of the following statements correctly describes a hung Parliament?

- a. A Parliament in which no party has a clear majority
- b. The Prime Minister has resigned but the Parliament is not dissolved
- c. The Parliament lacks quorum to conduct business
- d. A lame duck Parliament

8. In which house of the Parliament, the Presiding Officer is not a member of the House?

- a. The Lok Sabha
- b. The Rajya Sabha
- c. Vidhan Sabha
- d. Vidhan Parishad

9. A Money Bill can originate

- a. In either house of the Parliament
- b. Only in the Lok Sabha
- c. Only in the Rajya Sabha
- d. Only in the Joint sitting of the two houses

10. Which non-member can participate in the business of either House of the Parliament?

- a. The Vice President
- b. The Solicitor General
- c. The Attorney General
- d. The Chief Justice of India

11. Indian President is elected:

- a. Directly by the people
- b. Jointly by the two Houses of the Parliament
- c. By an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both the houses of the Parliament and the State Legislatures
- d. None of the above.

12. The Chief Justice of Supreme Court is appointed by:

- a. The President alone
- b. The President on the recommendation of the Prime Minister
- c. The President in consultation with the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts
- d. The President, on recommendation of the Law Commission

13. Which of the following amendment has given Constitutional Status to the Panchayati Raj?

- a. 56th
- b. 73rd
- c. 74th
- d. 76th

14. Who accords recognition to various Political Parties as National or regional Parties?

- a. The President
- b. The Election Commission
- c. The Parliament
- d. The President in consultation with the Election Commissioner

15. To be recognized as a National Party, it must secure at least

- a. 10 % of the valid votes in 4 or more States.
- b. 6 % of the valid votes in 4 or more States.
- c. 15% of the valid votes in any two States.
- d. 25% of the valid votes in anyone State.

2009

1. The Opposition Party status is accorded to a political party in the Lok Sabha only if it captures at least

- a. 5% seats
- b. 10% seats
- c. 15% seats
- d. 20% seats

2. The Union Budget is laid before the two Houses of Parliament in accordance with Article ___ of the Indian Constitution

- a. 73
- b. 112
- c. 360
- d. 370

3. The decision to hold Panchayat Election is taken by the

- a. District Magistrates
- b. State Government
- c. Union Home Ministry
- d. Election Commission

4. What is the middle unit in the three-tier Panchayati Raj System?

- a. Gram Panchayat
- b. Zilla Parishad
- c. Panchayat Samiti
- d. Union Board

5. On May 6, 2008 the 108th Constitution (Amendment) Bill was introduced by the UPA Government in Rajya Sabha with the aim of

- a. Including the Gujjar Community of Rajasthan in the list of Scheduled Tribes
- b. Protecting right to of arrested persons
- c. Establishing right to education as a Fundamental Right
- d. Providing one-third reservation for woman in Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies

6. Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India?

- a. L.K.Advani
- b. Morarji Desai
- c. Charan Singh
- d. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

2010:

1. India's new Constitution was adopted (signed) on

- a. 26th Nov, 1949
- b. 20th Dec, 194
- c. 25th Dec, 1949
- d. 26th Jan, 1950

2. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?

- a. B.R. Ambedkar
- b. C. Rajagopalachari
- c. Rajendra Prasad
- d. Jawaharlal Nehru

3. Which of the following offices has not been provided by the Constitution of India?

- a. Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- b. Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- c. Deputy Speaker of State Legislative Assembly
- d. Deputy Prime Minister

4. Consider the following Statements

1. Part II of the Indian Constitution covers Articles 12 to 35 and deals with fundamental rights of the citizens.

2. Right to Property is listed as a Fundamental Right in the Constitution.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

5. Consider the following statements

1. The Rajya Sabha is a permanent body.

2. Every member of the Rajya Sabha is entitled to a maximum term of five years.

3. The Lok Sabha can make laws on subjects mentioned in the State List.

Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?

- a. 2 and 3
- b. 1 and 3
- c. 2 only
- d. None of any

6. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution provision has been made for the formation of a Finance Commission to deal with various aspects of Centre-State Financial Relationship?

- a. 245 b. 280 c. 356 d. 370

7. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment in 1992:

1. *Provided a Constitutional guarantee to the formation of Panchayats at the Village level and other levels.*
2. *Added a new part to the Constitution relating to urban local bodies*
3. *Stipulated that all village panchayat members be elected for a five-year term in elections supervised by State Election Commission.*

Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 b. 1 and 3
c. 1 only d. 2 only

8. Which Constitutional Amendment Act granted Right to Education for all Indian Citizens?

- a. 73rd b. 74th c. 86th d. 91st

9. The 109th Amendment Bill of the Indian Constitution relates to:

- a. The President's power
- b. Age of voters
- c. Reservation for SCs and STs
- d. Official Language

10. The Right to Information Act is applicable to the whole of India except the State of:-

- a. Jammu and Kashmir b. Mizoram
c. Manipur d. Nagaland

11. The first Indian Prime Minister who did not belong to the then Indian National Congress?

- a. Charan Singh b. V.P. Singh
c. Chandra Shekhar d. Morarji Desai

12. The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India Contains provisions for

- a. Administration of tribal areas in the states of Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram
- b. Administration and control of Scheduled areas of many states
- c. Power and subjects to be looked after by the Union and States
- d. Disqualifications of member on grounds of defection

2011:

1. Equal pay for equal work for both men and women is a

- a. Directive Principle of State Policy
- b. Statutory Provision in labour Law
- c. Fundamental Right
- d. None of the above

2. Article 24 of the Indian Constitution prohibits employment of children in any factory below the age of

- a. 14 years b. 12 years
c. 7 years d. 15 years

3. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha:

- a. Votes only in case of a tie
- b. Votes like any other member of the Lok Sabha
- c. Has no right to vote
- d. Has two votes-one in ordinary course and another in case of a tie

4. The Parliament has power to legislate with respect to a matter in the state list provided it is in the

- a. National Interest
- b. Interest of the concerned State
- c. Interest of the under privileged
- d. Interest of the Minority

5. Finances are distributed between the Centre and the States on the basis of the recommendations of the

- a. Planning Commission
- b. Finance Commission
- c. National Development Council
- d. Public Accounts Committee

6. Which of the following item comes under the concurrent list?

- a. Agriculture b. Labour Welfare
c. Public Health d. Insurance

7. Which of the following committees is concerned with the regularity of the expenditure of the Government?

- a. Public Accounts Committee
b. Estimates Committee
c. Committee on Public-Undertakings
d. All of the above

8. Which amendment of the Constitution reduced the voting age from 21 to 18 years?

- a. 60th b. 61st c. 62nd d. 63rd

9. The first state in India which was created on linguistic basis

- a. Andhra Pradesh b. Gujarat
c. Haryana d. Kerala

2012:

1. What is the proper connotation of the term "Secularism"?

- a. The State is the patron of all religious
b. In the affairs of Governance and formulation of State Policies the state is not guided by religious considerations.
c. The State should promote dominant religion
d. None of the above

2. What does the term 'sovereign' imply?

- a. Free from external control
b. Free from internal control
c. Free from territorial disputes
d. Free from control by any international body

2013:

1. Who was the 1st President of the Constituent Assembly?

- a. Dr. Ambedkar b. C. Rajagopalachari
c. Abdul Kalam Azad d. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

2. In whose report the idea of federation of states was first proposed?

- a. C. Rajagopalachari b. Sarat Bose
c. Motilal Nehru d. Shyamaprasad Mukherjee

3. India achieved political independence from British Rule on:

- a. 26th Jan, 1950 b. 2nd Oct, 1942
c. 15th Aug, 1947 d. 3rd Dec, 1972

4. Indian polity is:

- a. Federal in nature b. Unitary in nature
c. Semi-feudal in nature d. None of the above

5. Who was one of the advocates of 'United Sovereign Bengal'?

- a. H.S. Surhawardi
b. Shyamaprasad Mukherjee
c. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
d. None of the above

6. India's political system is

- a. Democratic b. Dictatorial
c. Military d. None of the above

7. The number of Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution is:

- a. 6 b. 7 c. 8 d. 9

8. Freedom of speech is a:

- a. Fundamental Right b. Directive Principles
c. Grant by State Legislature
d. None of the above

9. The President of India can be impeached by:

- a. A Special tribunal b. The Supreme Court
c. The Central Cabinet d. The Parliament

10. The National Green Tribunal was established in India in:

- a. 2009 b. 2010 c. 2011 d. 2012

11. Indian Constitution allows State Legislatures to pass:

- a. Union Budget
b. State Budget
c. Constitutional Amendments
d. None of the above

12. Agriculture, under Indian Constitution is:

- a. a State Subject b. a Union subject
c. in Concurrent list d. None of the above

13. Where in 1942 was the 'Swaraj Panchayat' set up?

- a. Tamluk b. Contai
c. Cuttack d. Puri

14. Panchayats of West Bengal collects taxes from

- a. Income Tax b. Sales Tax
c. Toll Tax and Ware Tax d. Land Revenue

15. Bangladesh was created in the year:

- a. 1956 b. 1971
c. 1990 d. 1947

2014:

1. In which year was the congress resolution on Fundamental Rights and National Economic Policy passed?

- a. 1940 b. 1931 c. 1921 d. 1935

2. Which of the following is not included in the Fundamental Rights of the Constitution?

- a. Right to Equality
b. Right to Freedom
c. Right against Exploitation
d. Right to adequate means of livelihood

3. Find out the incorrect Statement. The Council of States

- a. Has no power over money bill
b. has power over money bill
c. has no effective control over the Executive
d. is presided over by the Vice-President of India

4. Find the incorrect Statement.

- a. The President presides over Cabinet Meetings
b. The President is elected by the system of proportional representation
c. The President is elected for a term of 5 years
d. The President can be removed by Impeachment

5. In India the Federal Court was constituted by an act of

- a. 1891 b. 1909 c. 1919 d. 1935

6. Education, under the Indian Constitution is included in

- a. The Union List b. The State List
c. The Concurrent List d. None of these

7. The Election Commission of India celebrates the National Voters Day on

- a. 26th Jan b. 25th March
c. 25th Jan d. 1st Feb

2015:

1. The system of Indian Democracy is

- a. Bi-Party and Parliamentary in nature
b. Multi-party and Parliamentary in nature
c. Presidential form of Government
d. None of the above

2. The Upper House of the State Legislature is called

- a. Lok Sabha b. Rajya Sabha
c. Bidhan Sabha d. Bidhan Parishad

3. Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is

- a. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
b. The President of India
c. The Prime Minister of India
d. The Vice-President of India

4. The leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha enjoys the rank of a

- a. Central Minister b. Governor
c. High Court Judge d. Supreme Court Judge

5. A bill of state legislature becomes an act when

- a. The Speaker signs it
b. The Governor of the State signs it
c. The Chief Minister signs it
d. The Department minister signs it

6. The term of office of a Rajya Sabha Member is

- a. 4 years b. 5 years c. 6 years d. 8 years

7. The minimum age for being eligible to vote in the Indian Election was reduced from 21 to 18 in the decade of

- a. 1960's b. 1970's
c. 1980's d. 1990's

#MotivationIsImportant

ARISE, AWAKE AND STOP NOT TILL
YOU BECOME AN **IAS OFFICER**



2016:

1. Which Article of the Constitution of India abolishes 'Untouchability' and its practice in any form?

- a. 12 b. 15 c. 16 d. 17

2. Which Article of the Constitution of India guarantees to all citizens the freedom of speech and expression?

- a. 16 b. 17 c. 18 d. 19

3. Which Article of the Constitution of India describes the organization of village Panchayats?

- a. 40 b. 41 c. 4 d. 43

4. Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with securing for the citizens a uniform civil code?

- a. 41 b. 42 c. 43 d. 44

5. Which Article of the Constitution of India states that subject to certain limitations, every religious denomination shall have the right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purpose?

- a. 24 b. 25 c. 26 d. 27

6. Which Article of the Constitution of India states that no religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of the state fund?

- a. 25 b. 26 c. 27 d. 28

7. Which Article of the Constitution of India states that no citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State on receiving aid out of the State Funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them?

- a. 26 b. 27 c. 28 d. 29

8. Which Article of the Constitution of India gives a working definition of the Indian State?

- a. 10 b. 11 c. 12 d. 13

9. The number of subjects enumerated in the Concurrent list for purpose of legislation is

- a. 40 b. 47 c. 50 d. 57

10. Any Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Parliament without the consent of the

- a. Prime Minister of India
b. Speaker of the Parliament
c. President of India
d. Union Finance Minister

11. What is the number of members in the Public Accounts Committee of the Lok Sabha

- a. 7 b. 10 c. 15 d. 20

12. "The Constitution of India is neither purely federal nor purely unitary but is a combination of both". Who said this?

- a. Jawaharlal Nehru b. D. Basu
c. Dr. Ambedkar d. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

13. Which article of the Constitution of India defines the name and the territory of India?

- a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4

2017:

1. Which of the following was not included when the writing of the Constitution of India was completed on 25.11.1949?

- a. Fundamental Rights b. Fundamental Duties
c. President's Rule d. Emergency

2. To pass a Money Bill in the Parliament which of the following is not necessary?

- a. Approval of the Lok Sabha
b. Approval of the Finance Minister
c. Approval of the Rajya Sabha
d. None of the above

3. 'Law and Order' is included in the

- a. Concurrent List b. State List
c. Union List d. None of the above

4. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is

- a. The leader of the Opposition
b. Nominated by the President of India
c. The Vice-President of India
d. Nominated by the Vice-President of India

5. The first Citizen of the Republic of India is

- a. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- b. The President of India
- c. The Prime Minister of India
- d. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

6. The Panchayati Raj system of India has

- a. one-tier
- b. Two-tier
- c. Three-tier
- d. Four-tier

7. Grants-in-aid are provided for in the Constitution of India under Articles

- a. 274 and 275
- b. 275 and 296
- c. 275 and 285
- d. 275 and 282

2018:

1. The Constitution of India was adopted on

- a. Jan 26th, 1950
- b. Jan 26th, 1949
- c. Nov 26th, 1949
- d. Dec 31st, 1949

2. Which one of the following offices has not been provided by the Indian Constitution?

- a. Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- b. Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- c. Deputy Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly
- d. Deputy Prime Minister

3. Which Article of the Constitution of India describes the organization of village panchayats?

- a. 40
- b. 41
- c. 42
- d. 43

4. Ombudsman institution originated in

- a. Denmark
- b. Switzerland
- c. Sweden
- d. France

5. The Finance Commission is constituted with one chairperson and ____ number of other members?

- a. 4
- b. 5
- c. 6
- d. 7

6. The Supreme Court held that forcing a person to undergo polygraph, brain mapping and narco analysis tests, is violative of

- a. 25
- b. 20
- c. 21 and 20(3)
- d. 360

7. Which amendment of the Constitution provide constitutional status to the Panchayats?

- a. 56th Amendment
- b. 73rd Amendment
- c. 74th Amendment
- d. 76th Amendment

8. In the classification of power in the constitution of India, Education falls under

- a. Central List
- b. State List
- c. Concurrent list
- d. None of the above

9. Sikkim became full-fledged State of India in

- a. 1985
- b. 1975
- c. 1965
- d. 1875

2019

1. Right to vote and be elected in India is a

- a. Fundamental Right
- b. Natural Right
- c. Constitutional Right
- d. Legal Right

2. In the Constitution of India, promotion of international peace and justice is included in the

- a. Preamble to the Constitution
- b. Directive Principles of State Policy
- c. Fundamental Rights
- d. Ninth Schedule

3. What will follow if a Monetary Bill is sustainability amendment by the Rajya Sabha?

- a. The Lok Sabha may still proceed with the bill, accepting or not accepting the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha
- b. The Lok Sabha cannot consider the Bill
- c. The Lok Sabha may send the Bill to the Rajya Sabha for reconsideration.
- d. The President may call a joint sitting for passing the bill.

4. The ideal of 'Welfare State' in the Indian Constitution is enshrined in its

- a. Preamble
- b. Directive Principles of State Policy
- c. Fundamental Rights
- d. Seventh Schedule

5. The fundamental object of 'Panchayati Raj' system is to ensure which among the following

- a. People's participation in democracy
- b. Political accountability
- c. Democratic Decentralization
- d. Financial mobilization

6. The power to increase the number of judges in the Supreme Court is vested in

- a. The President of India b. The Parliament
c. The Chief Justice of India d. The Law Commission

7. Mark the correct date and year in which the Indian Constitution came into being

- a. 15th Aug, 1947 b. 24th July, 1948
c. 20th Jan, 1951 d. 26th Jan, 1950

8. According to the Constitution of India it is the duty of the President to present which of the following on the desk of the Parliament—

1. Recommendations of the Union Finance Minister
2. Report of the Public Accounts Committee
3. Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General.
4. Report of the National Scheduled Caste Commission.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 only b. 2 only
c. 1, 3 and 4 d. 1, 2, 3 and 4

9. Who was one of the advocates of ‘United Sovereign Bengal’?

- a. H.S.Shurawardi
b. Shyamaprasad Mukherjee
c. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
d. None of the above

10. Which Article of the Constitution of India guarantees to all citizens the freedom of speech and expression?

- a. 16 b. 17 c. 18 d. 19

11. Which Schedule of the Constitution of India distributes power between the Union and the State?

- a. 1st b. 2nd c. 6th d. 7th

12. The 86th Amendment of the Constitution of India altered a Directive Principle of the Constitution to provide for

- a. Early childhood care and education for all children until they reach the age of six years
b. The State to provide free legal aid
c. Encouraging Village Panchayats
d. prohibiting intoxicating drinks and drugs injurious to health

13. District Judge in a state is appointed by the

- a. Governor
b. Chief Justice of High Court
c. Council of Ministers of the state
d. Advocate General of the State

14. The impeachment of the President can be initiated in

- a. either house of the Parliament
b. a joint sitting of both the houses of the Parliament
c. In the Lok Sabha
d. The Rajya Sabha

15. Consider the following Statements:

The Parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts:

1. *Consists of not more than 25 members from the Lok Sabha*
2. *Examine public expenditure not only from legal and formal point of view to discover technical irregularities but also from the point of view of economy , prudence, wisdom and propriety*
3. *Examine the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India*

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

- a. 1 only b. 2 and 3 only
c. 3 only d. 1,2 and 3

16. Power to grant pardons are enjoyed by which of the following constitutional authorities?

- a. President b. President and Governor of a State
c. Governor d. CJ of Supreme Court of India

17. Article 280 of the Indian Constitution lays down the establishment of the

- a. Planning Commission b. Inter-State Council
c. River Waters Tribunal d. Finance Commission

18. The Panchayati Raj System of India has

- a. One tier b. Two tiers
c. Three tiers d. Four tiers

19. Which of the following amendments of the Constitution is related to reservation of SCs and STs and representation of Anglo Indians in the Lok Sabha and State Assembly?

- a. 54th b. 63rd c. 111th d. 79th

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