

1. The term 'Caste' was derived from
(a) Portuguese (b) Dutch
(c) German (d) English
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
2. The term 'Greater India' denotes
(a) Political unity (b) Cultural unity
(c) Religious unity (d) Social unity
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
3. Who is rightly called the "Father of Local Self Government" in India?
(a) Lord Mayo (b) Lord Ripon
(c) Lord Curzon (d) Lord Clive
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
4. The two forms of democracy are
(a) Parliamentary and Presidential
(b) Direct and Indirect
(c) Monarchical and Republican
(d) Parliamentary and King
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
5. Which is an extra-constitutional body?
(a) Language Commission (b) Planning Commission
(c) Election Commission (d) Finance Commission
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
6. The Prime Minister of India is
(a) Elected (b) Appointed
(c) Nominated (d) Selected
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
7. Which is not an All India Service?
(a) Indian Administration Service
(b) Indian Police Service
(c) Indian Foreign Service
(d) Indian Forest Service
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)
8. The declaration that Democracy is a Government 'of the people' by the people; for the people' was made by
(a) George Washington (b) Winston Churchill
(c) Abraham Lincoln (d) Theodore Roosevelt
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
9. India attained 'Dominion Status' on
(a) 15th January, 1947 (b) 15th August, 1947
(c) 15th August, 1950 (d) 15th October, 1947
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
10. Despotism is possible in a
(a) One party state (b) Two party state
(c) Multi party state (d) Two and multi party state
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
11. Marx belonged to
(a) Germany (b) Holland
(c) France (d) Britain
12. Which one of the following is the guardian of Fundamental Rights?
(a) Legislature (b) Executive
(c) Political parties (d) Judiciary
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
13. Sarkaria Commission was concerned with
(a) Administrative Reforms
(b) Electoral Reforms
(c) Financial Reforms
(d) Centre-State relations
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
14. The speaker of the Lok-Sabha has to address his/her letter of resignation to
(a) Prime Minister of India
(b) President of India
(c) Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha
(d) Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
15. A Presidential Ordinance can remain in force
(a) For Three months (b) For six months
(c) For nine months (d) Indefinitely
(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)
16. Judicial review in the Indian Constitution is based on:
(a) Rule of Law (b) Due process of Law
(c) Procedure established by Law
(d) Precedents and Conventions
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
17. The Drafting of the Constitution was completed on:
(a) 26th January, 1950 (b) 26th December, 1949
(c) 26th November, 1949 (d) 30th November, 1949
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
18. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?
(a) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) Sardar Patel
(c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
19. Which innovative discussion process is introduced by the Indian parliament to the World Parliamentary systems?
(a) Question hour (b) Zero hour
(c) Resolutions (d) Presidential Speech
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
20. The judges of the Supreme Court retire at the age of:
(a) 60 years (b) 65 years
(c) 62 years (d) 58 years
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)
21. Who was the architect of North and South Blocks of the Central Secretariate in Delhi?
(a) Sir Edward Lutyens (b) Herbert Baker
(c) Robert Tor Russell (d) Antonin Raymond
(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)

22. If the Anglo-Indian community does not get adequate representation in the Lok Sabha, two members of the community can be nominated by the
 (a) Prime Minister (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)
 (b) President
 (c) Speaker
 (d) President in consultation with the Parliament
23. For the election of President of India, a citizen should have completed the age of (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)
 (a) 25 years (b) 30 years
 (c) 35 years (d) 18 years
24. A member of Parliament will lose his membership of Parliament if he is continuously absent from Sessions for (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)
 (a) 45 days (b) 60 days
 (c) 90 days (d) 365 days
25. In India, the Residuary Powers are vested with (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)
 (a) Union Government
 (b) State Government
 (c) Both the Union Government and the State Government
 (d) Local Government
26. The National Commission for Minorities was constituted in the year (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
 (a) 1990 (b) 1992
 (c) 1980 (d) 1989
27. In which of the following systems of government is bi-cameralism an essential feature? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
 (a) Federal system (b) Unitary system
 (c) parliamentary system (d) Presidential system
28. Socialism succeeds in achieving (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
 (a) higher standard of living of the people
 (b) equal distribution of income in the society
 (c) higher individual welfare in the society
 (d) maximum social welfare in the society
29. The seat of Madhya Pradesh High Court is located at (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
 (a) Gwalior (b) Indore
 (c) Bhopal (d) Jabalpur
30. Who said that the Directive Principles of State Policy are just like "a cheque on bank payable at the convenience of the bank". (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
 (a) Pandit Nehru (b) K. T. Shah
 (c) B. R. Ambedkar (d) N. G. Ranga
31. The proposal for the creation of new All-India Services can be considered only: (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
 (a) if majority of State Legislatures make such demand
 (b) if Lok Sabha passes a resolution by two-thirds majority
 (c) if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by two-thirds majority
 (d) None of the above
32. The authority to specify which castes shall be deemed to be scheduled castes rests with the: (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
 (a) Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes
 (b) Prime Minister
 (c) President
 (d) Governor
33. The seat of Kerala High Court is located at: (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
 (a) Kottayam (b) Thiruvananthapuram
 (c) Kollam (d) Ernakulam
34. The first speaker of Lok Sabha was: (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
 (a) S. Radhakrishnan
 (b) M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar
 (c) Sardar Hukum Singh
 (d) G. V. Mavlankar
35. The Social Contract theory deals with (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
 (a) The Purpose of State
 (b) The Origin of the State
 (c) The Nature of State
 (d) The Functions of State
36. The Supreme Court of India offers advice to the President on matters of Legal, Public or Constitutional importance based on (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
 (a) Article-148 (b) Article-129
 (c) Article-147 (d) Article-143
37. Which is the most effective means of executive control of administration? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
 (a) Financial administration
 (b) Political direction
 (c) Appointment and removal of top officials
 (d) Subordinate legislation
38. Violation of 'Rule of Law' arises mostly from (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)
 (a) Lack of Checks and Balances
 (b) Executive's Quasi-Judicial Powers
 (c) Limited Franchise
 (d) Delegated Legislation
39. The Constitutional Amendment Act that has introduced safeguards against the misuse of proclamation of national emergency is the (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
 (a) 42nd Amendment Act (b) 43rd Amendment Act
 (c) 44th Amendment Act (d) 45th Amendment Act
40. The Fundamental Rights can be suspended by the (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
 (a) Governor (b) President
 (c) Law Minister (d) Prime Minister
41. The main reason for the growth of communalism in India is (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
 (a) Educational and economic backwardness of minority groups
 (b) Political consciousness
 (c) Social inequalities
 (d) Imposing ban on communal organisations

42. A Retired Judge of a High Court is not permitted to practice as a lawyer in (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
- Supreme Court
 - Any Court in India
 - High Courts
 - Except the High Court where he retired
43. Which one of the following does not match? (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)
- Hindu Marriage Act : 1955
 - Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act : 1971
 - Domestic Violence on women Act : 1990
 - Cruelty against Women : 1995
44. The vacancy of the office of the President must be filled within : (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- 3 months
 - 6 months
 - 12 months
 - 1 month
45. In which part of the Indian Constitution, the fundamental duties are enshrined ? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- IV
 - IVA
 - IVB
 - V
46. Who described the Government of India Act, 1935 as a new charter of bondage ? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- B.R. Ambedkar
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Rajendra Prasad
 - Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
47. Which of the following is not a fundamental right as per the Indian Constitution? (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
- Right to Education
 - Right to Information
 - Right to Speech
 - Right to Life
48. Who is custodian of the Indian Constitution? (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
- President of India
 - Chief Justice of India
 - Prime Minister of India
 - Chairman of Rajya Sabha
49. Constituent Assembly of India was formulated on the recommendation of (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
- Wavel Plan
 - Cripps Mission
 - August Offer
 - Cabinet Mission
50. Which of the following is an essential element of the state? (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
- Sovereignty
 - Government
 - Territory
 - All these
51. Which has become a legal right under 44th Amendment? (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
- Right to Education
 - Right to Property
 - Right to Judicial Remedies
 - Right to work
52. By which Constitution Amendment Act, Right to Property ceased to remain a fundamental right? (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)
- 44th
 - 42nd
 - 43rd
 - 45th
53. Who presides over the Joint Session of Indian Parliament? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- Chairperson of Rajya Sabha
 - Seniormost Member of Parliament
 - Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - President of India
54. Under which Article of the Constitution of India, can the fundamental rights of the members of the Armed Forces be specifically restricted? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- Article 21
 - Article 25
 - Article 33
 - Article 19
55. Which Article of the Indian Constitution did Dr. B. R. Ambedkar term as the "Heart and Soul of the Indian Constitution"? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- Article 356
 - Article 32
 - Article 14
 - Article 19
56. Who was the first to use the term 'State'? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- Aristotle
 - Machiavelli
 - Hobbes
 - Plato
57. Who is the Chairman of the 20th Law Commission? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- Justice K.G. Balakrishnan
 - Justice D. K. Jain
 - Justice Usha Mehra
 - Justice J. S. Verma
58. Which one of the following is not a function of Election Commission ? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- Allotment of symbols
 - Fixation of election dates
 - Maintaining fairness of election
 - Selecting the candidates for election
59. 'State is a necessary evil' is associated with (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- Individualism
 - Idealism
 - Marxism
 - Constructivism
60. Who was the first President of the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) ? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- C.R. Das
 - V.V. Giri
 - Lala Lajpat Rai
 - Sarojini Naidu
61. If there is a deadlock between Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha over an ordinary bill, it will be resolved by (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- The President
 - The Council of Ministers
 - The Joint Session of Parliament
 - The Supreme Court
62. Provisions of citizenship in Indian Constitution, became applicable in (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
- 1950
 - 1949
 - 1951
 - 1952

63. The National Emergency in India declared by the President of India due to the external aggression or armed revolt through (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)
 (a) Article-352 (b) Article-356
 (c) Article-360 (d) Article-368
64. The most important feature of Cabinet system of Government is (SSC CGL 2014)
 (a) Individual responsibility
 (b) Collective responsibility
 (c) Responsibility to none
 (d) Non-responsibility
65. Direct legislation in Switzerland has (SSC CGL 2014)
 (a) a natural growth (b) a haphazard growth
 (c) an artificial growth (d) None of the above
66. Who gave the idea of "Cabinet Dictatorship"? (SSC CGL 2014)
 (a) Muir (b) Lowell
 (c) Marriot (d) Laski
67. In which of the following countries are the judges of the federal court elected by the two Houses of the Federal Legislature? (SSC CGL 2014)
 (a) Switzerland (b) Germany
 (c) Canada (d) Both (a) and (b)
68. The President of the USA appoints Supreme Court Judges (SSC CGL 2014)
 (a) with Senate's consent
 (b) at his discretion
 (c) with consent of the House of Representatives
 (d) None of these
69. Which of the following is not a Union Territory? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
 (a) Lakshadweep (b) Puducherry
 (c) Nagaland (d) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
70. Who was the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha : (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
 (a) B.R. Ambedkar (b) G.V. Mavalankar
 (c) N. Sanjeev Reddy (d) Dr S.P. Mukherjee
71. What is the plural voting system? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
 (a) All the citizens cast three votes each
 (b) Eligible voter exercises one vote and some voters with specific qualifications cast more than one vote.
 (c) Only the higher officials cast more than one votes
 (d) Candidates themselves cast more than one vote.
72. Voting is : (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)
 (a) The unit of area who constitute a unit for electing representative
 (b) The process by which voters exercise their right to vote
 (c) The process of selecting representatives
 (d) Universal adult franchise.
73. An amendment of the constitution may be initiated. (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
 (a) by introduction by the President of India.
 (b) by introduction of a Bill in Rajya Sabha.
 (c) by the Governors of States.
 (d) by the introduction of a bill in either House of Parliament.
74. The Directive Principles of State Policy has been adopted from which Constitution? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
 (a) U.S. Constitution (b) British Constitution
 (c) Irish Constitution (d) French Constitution
75. Which type of democracy do we follow in India? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
 (a) Direct (b) Presidential
 (c) Representative (d) Dictatorship
76. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India was (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
 (a) K.M. Munshi (b) D.P. Khaitan
 (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (d) T.T. Krishnamacharia
77. Who has the right to decide whether a Bill is a money bill or not? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
 (a) Speaker of Lok Sabha (b) Prime Minister
 (c) President (d) Finance Minister
78. The discretionary powers of a Governor is limited in (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
 (a) Appointment of Chief Minister
 (b) Dismissal of the Ministry
 (c) Dissolution of the Legislative Assembly
 (d) Assent to Bills
79. Who is the first law officer of the country? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
 (a) Chief Justice of India (b) Attorney General
 (c) Law Minister (d) Solicitor General
80. Which one of the following was established with a definite provision under an Article of the Constitution of India? (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
 (a) Union Public Service Commission
 (b) National Human Rights Commission
 (c) Election Commission
 (d) Central Vigilance Commission
81. The President can advance money to meet unforeseen expenses from the (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
 (a) Consolidated Fund of India
 (b) Grants of the Central Government
 (c) Aid from the Union Government
 (d) Contingency Fund
82. How many cricketers, who have represented India in test matches, are presently Lok Sabha members? (SSC CHSL 2012)
 (a) Two (b) One
 (c) Nil (d) Three
83. Which one of the following was created by the 'Pitt's India Act' ? (SSC CHSL 2012)
 (a) Board of Control (b) Board of Revenue
 (c) Standing Council (d) Court of Directors
84. Term 'Federal' has been used in the Indian Constitution in: (SSC CHSL 2012)
 (a) Part-III
 (b) Article-368
 (c) Nowhere in the Constitution
 (d) Preamble

85. Which one of the following items comes under the Concurrent List ? **(SSC CHSL 2012)**
 (a) Trade Unions (b) Citizenship
 (c) Local Government (d) Inter-State rivers
86. Which Amendment of the Constitution deals with Political defections ? **(SSC CHSL 2012)**
 (a) 50th (b) 52th
 (c) 60th (d) 44th
87. Which schedule of the Indian Constitution prescribes distribution of seats in Rajya Sabha ? **(SSC CHSL 2012)**
 (a) 4th schedule (b) 5th schedule
 (c) 6th schedule (d) 3rd schedule
88. Who said in the Constituent Assembly that the Directive Principles of the State Policy are like a 'Cheque on a bank payable at the convenience of the bank' ? **(SSC CHSL 2012)**
 (a) K.M. Munshi (b) B.R. Ambedkar
 (c) Austin (d) K. T. Shah
89. How many members can be nominated to both the Houses of the Parliament by the President ? **(SSC CHSL 2013)**
 (a) 14 (b) 16
 (c) 10 (d) 12
90. Under which Article of the Constitution can an individual move to the Supreme Court directly in case of any violation of Fundamental Rights ? **(SSC CHSL 2013)**
 (a) Article 31 (b) Article 32
 (c) Article 28 (d) Article 29
91. Presidential form of government consists of the following : **(SSC CHSL 2013)**
 (a) Popular election of the President
 (b) No overlap in membership between the executive and the legislature
 (c) Fixed term of office
 (d) All the above
92. The concept of Concurrent List in Indian Constitution is borrowed from the Constitution of **(SSC CHSL 2013)**
 (a) U.S.A. (b) Japan
 (c) Canada (d) Australia
93. Who admits a new State to the Union of India ? **(SSC CHSL 2014)**
 (a) President (b) Supreme Court
 (c) Prime Minister (d) Parliament
94. Who has got the power to create All India Services ? **(SSC CHSL 2014)**
 (a) Supreme Court (b) The Parliament
 (c) Council of Ministers (d) Prime Minister
95. In the provisional Parliament of India, how many members were there ? **(SSC CHSL 2014)**
 (a) 296 (b) 313
 (c) 318 (d) 316
96. The 73rd Constitutional amendment act is related to ? **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) Panchayat Raj (b) Foreign Exchange
 (c) Finance Commission (d) RBI
97. Impeachment Proceedings against the President for Violation of the Constitution can be initiated in : **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) The Supreme Court
 (b) The Rajya Sabha
 (c) Either House of Parliament
 (d) The Lok Sabha
98. Who was the First Speaker of the Lok Sabha ? **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) K.S. Hegde (b) Hukum Singh
 (c) Ganesh Vasudev (d) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
99. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with Election Commission ? **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) Article 356 (b) Article 360
 (c) Article 324 (d) Article 352
100. If the President wants to resign, he shall address his letter of resignation to : **(SSC CHSL 2015)**
 (a) Vice-President of India (b) Speaker of Lok Sabha
 (c) Chief Justice of India (d) Prime Minister of India
101. Constitution of India came into force in **(SSC Multitasking 2013)**
 (a) 1949 (b) 1951
 (c) 1956 (d) 1950
102. Cold War refers to **(SSC Multitasking 2013)**
 (a) tension between East and West
 (b) ideological rivalry between Capitalist and Communist world
 (c) tension between Superpowers
 (d) All of the above
103. The concept of Judicial Review has been borrowed from the Constitution of **(SSC Multitasking 2014)**
 (a) France (b) Great Britain
 (c) U.S.A. (d) U.S.S.R.
104. In the Constitution of India, the budget is known as **(SSC Multitasking 2014)**
 (a) Annual Financial Statement
 (b) Annual Revenue Statement
 (c) Annual Budget Statement
 (d) Annual Expenditure Statement
105. Which of the following countries has a Parliamentary form of Government? **(SSC Multitasking 2014)**
 (a) New Zealand
 (b) Cuba
 (c) United States of America
 (d) France
106. Which of the following systems in independent India goes against the very basis of democracy? **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)**
 (a) Caste system (b) Economic system
 (c) Party system (d) Parliamentary system

107. According to Karl Marx, the change economic system results in inevitable changes in **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)**
 (a) political system only (b) social system only
 (c) the entire systems (d) religious system only
108. The model code of conduct for political parties and candidates to be followed during the elections is **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)**
 (a) laid down in the Constitution of India
 (b) specified in The Representation of the People Act, 1951
 (c) enjoined by the Supreme Court
 (d) agreed through a voluntary agreement among the recognised political parties
109. A citizen can directly move the Supreme Court for any violation of Fundamental Rights under **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)**
 (a) Article 31 (b) Article 32
 (c) Article 33 (d) Article 34
110. Which one of the following sitting Vice-Presidents of India contested for the post of President and lost the election? **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)**
 (a) S. Radhakrishnan
 (b) V.V. Giri
 (c) Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
 (d) Both (B) and (C)
111. Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for equal opportunities for all citizen in Public employment? **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)**
 (a) Article-22 (b) Article-16
 (c) Article-20 (d) Article-25
112. Which one of the following is opposite to democratic state? **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)**
 (a) Despotism (b) Republic
 (c) Socialism (d) Monarchy
113. Who said: "Where there is no law, there is no freedom"? **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)**
 (a) Bentham (b) Lenin
 (c) Marx (d) Locke
114. Which one of the following statements about the Chief Justice of India (CJI) is not correct ? **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)**
 (a) He appoints the Chief Justice of all High Courts.
 (b) The CJI administers the oath or-office to the President
 (c) When both the offices of the President and Vice-President fall vacant simultaneously, the CJI discharges the duties of the President.
 (d) The CJI can hold his office till he attains the age of 65 years.
115. Liberty stands for **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)**
 (a) absence of restraint
 (b) consists in the presence of restraint
 (c) feeling enjoyed in a congenial atmosphere
 (d) the eager maintenance of that atmosphere in which men have the opportunity to be their best selves - Laski
116. When the Vice-President is acting as President he **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)**
 I. will have all powers and functions of both President and Vice-President
 II. gets all the allowances and privileges of the President
 III. should continue to work as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
 (a) I, II and III (b) I and III
 (c) I and II (d) II only
117. In Presidential Government, the President is **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)**
 (a) independent of the Legislature
 (b) dependent on the Legislature
 (c) dependent on the Judiciary
 (d) bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers
118. The method of amending the Constitution by popular veto is found in **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)**
 (a) Britain (b) Switzerland
 (c) Russia (d) India
119. Which of the following is the inalienable attribute of the parliamentary system of government ? **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)**
 (a) Flexibility of the Constitution
 (b) Fusion of Executive and Legislature
 (c) Judicial Supremacy
 (d) Parliamentary Sovereignty
120. Which one of the following kinds of equality is not compatible with the liberal notion of equality ? **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)**
 (a) Legal Equality (b) Political Equality
 (c) Social Equality (d) Economic Equality
121. The states reorganisation in 1956 created : **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)**
 (a) 17 States and 6 Union Territories.
 (b) 17 States and 9 Union Territories.
 (c) 14 States and 6 Union Territories.
 (d) 15 States and 9 Union Territories.
122. Reservation for the Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes in the service has been provided in the Indian Constitution under : **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)**
 (a) Article 365 (b) Article 375
 (c) Article 315 (d) Article 335
123. The Members of the Constituent Assembly which enacted the constitution of India were:
 (a) Nominated by Governor-General.
 (b) Nominated by the Political Parties.
 (c) Elected by the Legislative Assemblies of various Provinces.
 (d) Directly elected by the People.
124. To whom the President has to submit his resignation ? **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)**
 (a) Speaker (b) Chief Justice
 (c) Prime Minister (d) Vice President

125. Which one of the following chapters in the Indian Constitution guarantees fundamental rights to the people? **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)**
- (a) Part III (b) Part IV
(c) Part I (d) Part II
126. Mac Iver says 'Kinship creates society and society at length creates _____'. **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)**
- (a) Association (b) City State
(c) Nation (d) State
127. If the Union Parliament is to assume legislative power over and subject included in the State List, the resolution to the effect has to be passed by which of the following? **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)**
- (a) Lok, Sabha, Rajya Sabha and legislatures of the Concerned States.
(b) Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
(c) Lok Sabha
(d) Rajya Sabha
128. Which Article of the Indian constitution defines the duties of the Chief Minister? **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)**
- (a) Article 164 (b) Article 166
(c) Article 167 (d) Article 163
129. Political Science is a science of **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)**
- (a) Economic Engineering (b) Cultural Engineering
(c) Social Engineering (d) Political Engineering
130. Which of the following is not the essential element of the State? **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)**
- (a) Government (b) Sovereignty
(c) Population (d) Institutions
131. Parliamentary Government is a form of Constitutional democracy in which **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)**
- (a) the legislature emerge from and is responsible to the executive.
(b) the executives emerge from and is responsible to the judiciary.
(c) the executive emerge from and is responsible to the legislature.
(d) the legislatures emerge from and is responsible to the judiciary.
132. The concept of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity enshrined in the Indian Constitution is inspired from **(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)**
- (a) US Constitution (b) Irish Constitution
(c) French Constitution (d) UK Constitution
133. The authority to alter the boundaries of states in India rests with the **(SSC Stenographer 2013)**
- (a) President (b) Prime minister
(c) Parliament (d) State Government
134. Schedule VII of Indian Constitution contains **(SSC Stenographer 2013)**
- (a) Presidential election
(b) Acts beyond judicial review
(c) States and Union territories
(d) Division of Powers into 3 lists
135. Which Article of the Indian Constitution mentions about financial emergency? **(SSC Stenographer 2013)**
- (a) 360 (b) 350
(c) 340 (d) 330
136. Maximum age of superannuation for the judges of the Supreme Court of India is **(SSC Stenographer 2013)**
- (a) 62 years (b) 65 years
(c) 60 years (d) 70 years
137. Name the portfolio held by Sri Pranab Mukherjee before he was elevated as President of India **(SSC Stenographer 2014)**
- (a) Railway Minister
(b) Finance Minister
(c) External Affairs Minister
(d) Home Minister
138. Who addresses the joint sessions of the parliament? **(SSC Stenographer 2014)**
- (a) The President
(b) The Prime Minister
(c) The Chairman of Rajya Sabha
(d) The Lok Sabha Speaker
139. Fundamental Rights are borrowed from the Constitution of **(SSC Stenographer 2014)**
- (a) America (b) Ireland
(c) Australia (d) Russia
140. The term "politics" was first used by **(SSC Stenographer 2016)**
- (a) Plato (b) John Locke
(c) Aristotle (d) Socrates
141. Arrange the names of the President in the order they served. **(SSC Stenographer 2016)**
- (a) N.S. Reddy, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, R. Venkataraman, Gyani Zail Singh
(b) R. Venkataraman, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, Gyani Zail Singh, N.S. Reddy
(c) N.S. Reddy, Gyani Zail Singh, R. Venkataraman, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma
(d) N.S. Reddy, R. Venkataraman, Gyani Zail Singh, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma
142. Who first gave the concept of "Distributive Justice"? **(SSC Stenographer 2016)**
- (a) Machiavelli (b) Locke
(c) Plato (d) Aristotle
143. The reorganization of states on linguistic basis was done in **(SSC Stenographer 2016)**
- (a) 1952 (b) 1956
(c) 1950 (d) 1951
144. Bodo and Dogri were added in the 8th Schedule by the following amendment : **(SSC Stenographer 2016)**
- (a) 91st Amendment (b) 92nd Amendment
(c) 81st Amendment (d) 85th Amendment
145. What is the minimum age required to become vice – president of India? **(SSC CGL 2017)**
- (a) 30 years (b) 35 years
(c) 40 years (d) 37 years

146. Which of the following "writ" of the High Court or the Supreme Court is issued to restrain a person from holding a public office which he is not entitled to?
(SSC CGL 2017)
- (a) Centiorari (b) Mandamus
(c) Prohibition (d) Quo Warranto
147. NITI Aayog has been formed to replace which of the following institution?
(SSC CGL 2017)
- (a) Planning Commission
(b) IRDA
(c) Department of Telecommunications (DoT)
(d) Department of Information Technology
148. Whose recommendation is mandatory to impeach the President of India from his office before the completion of his/her term?
(SSC CGL 2017)
- (a) The Prime Minister
(b) The Speaker of the Sabha
(c) The Chief Justice of India
(d) The two houses of the parliament
149. How many types of Writ are there in the Indian Constitution?
(SSC CGL 2017)
- (a) 5 (b) 4
(c) 3 (d) 2
150. Who administers the oath of the President of India?
(SSC CGL 2017)
- (a) Governor General of India
(b) Chief Justice of India
(c) Prime Minister of India
(d) Vice President of India
151. Who among the following gave monistic theory of sovereignty?
(SSC CGL 2017)
- (a) Austin (b) Darwin
(c) Aristotle (d) Marx
152. Fundamental duties are mentioned in which of the following part of India Constitution?
(SSC CGL 2017)
- (a) Part II
(b) Part III
(c) Part V
(d) Part IV A
153. What is the minimum age for becoming a Governor of state in India?
(SSC CGL 2017)
- (a) 30 years (b) 25 years
(c) 35 years (d) 45 years
154. The number of parliamentary seats (Lok Sabha) of Punjab is _____.
(SSC CHSL 2017)
- (a) 2 (b) 13
(c) 20 (d) 25
155. _____ is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people.
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2017)
- (a) Autocratic
(b) Monarchic
(c) Democratic
(d) Authoritarian
156. Members of Rajya Sabha are elected for how many years?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2017)
- (a) Two years
(b) Three years
(c) Five years
(d) Six years
157. Under which pardoning power of the President, duration of sentence is reduced without changing its character?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2017)
- (a) Commutation
(b) Remission
(c) Respite
(d) Reprieve
158. In pocket Veto, the president of India can keep a bill for how much duration?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2017)
- (a) 1 month
(b) 6 month
(c) 12 month
(d) Indefinite period
159. The President's seat can be left vacant for how much duration?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2017)
- (a) 6 Months
(b) 3 Months
(c) 9 Months
(d) 12 Months
160. Which constitutional Amendment Act of India reduced voting age from 21 years to 18 years?
(SSC Sub. Ins. 2017)
- (a) 42nd Amendment Act
(b) 61st Amendment Act
(c) 74th Amendment Act
(d) 83rd Amendment Act
161. Who amongst the following is the Vice - Chairman of the newly formed NITI AAYOG?
(SSC MTS 2017)
- (a) Arvind Panagariya (b) A.B. Bhattacharya
(c) K.G. Vaidya (d) B. V. Kamath
162. Does the President of India have veto power
(SSC MTS 2017)
- (a) No
(b) The constitution is silent on this
(c) Only for Money bills
(d) Yes
163. The consumer is compared to a king under?
(SSC MTS 2017)
- (a) Communism
(b) Mixed Economy
(c) Capitalism
(d) Socialism
164. Which of the following is an example of direct democracy?
(SSC MTS 2017)
- (a) Village Panchayat (b) Gram Sabha
(c) District Panchayat (d) Nagar Panchayat

165. The words socialist and secular were inserted in the Preamble to the Constitution by : **(SSC MTS 2017)**
 (a) The 16th Amendment (b) The 42nd Amendment
 (c) The 44th Amendment (d) The 7th Amendment
166. Which of the following elicits the Public opinion on a Bill? **(SSC MTS 2017)**
 (a) Referendum
 (b) Recall
 (c) Plebiscite
 (d) Initiative
167. Fraternity means: **(SSC MTS 2017)**
 (a) Unity and Integrity
 (b) Elimination of Economic Justice
 (c) Fatherly treatment
 (d) Spirit of brotherhood
168. The planning commission is replaced by NITI Aayog. What is the full form of NITI? **(SSC Stenographer 2017)**
 (a) National Institute of Team India
 (b) National Institution of Transforming India
 (c) New India and Team India
 (d) No option is correct
169. What is the main purpose of inclusion of Directive Principles in the Constitution of India? **(SSC Stenographer 2017)**
 (a) to establish socio-economic democracy
 (b) to establish social democracy
 (c) to establish Gandhian democracy
 (d) to establish political democracy
170. The Panchayati Raj is based on which of the principle? **(SSC Stenographer 2017)**
 (a) centralisation of power
 (b) unification of power
 (c) decentralisation of power
 (d) bifurcation of law
171. Who presides over the joint session of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha? **(SSC Stenographer 2017)**
 (a) President of India
 (b) Vice President of India
 (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
 (d) Prime Minister of India
172. By which Constitutional Amendment Bill was the voting age reduced from 21 years to 18 years in India? **(SSC Stenographer 2017)**
 (a) 48th (b) 59th
 (c) 61st (d) 78th
173. Who among the following elects the Vice President of India? **(SSC Stenographer 2017)**
 (a) By the members of Parliament
 (b) By the members of Rajya Sabha
 (c) By the elected members of Lok Sabha
 (d) Members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies
174. Whose absence from the Democracy makes its functioning impossible? **(SSC Stenographer 2017)**
 (a) Home Ministry (b) Prime Minister
 (c) Political Parties (d) Panchayati Raj System
175. Which article of Indian constitution deals with discrimination against any Indian citizen on various grounds? **(SSC MTS 2019-20)**
 (a) Article 11 (b) Article 19
 (c) Article 13 (d) Article 15
176. Which of the following committees recommended inclusion of fundamental duties? **(SSC MTS 2019-20)**
 (a) Tarapore Committee
 (b) Radha Krishnan Committee
 (c) Balwantrao Mehta Committee
 (d) Swaran Singh Committee
177. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India has a provision for the Constitution of Legislatures in States? **(SSC CHSL 2019-20)**
 (a) 165 (b) 168
 (c) 163 (d) 167
178. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India provides power to the President for promulgating ordinances? **(SSC CGL 2020-21)**
 (a) Article 77 (b) Article 111
 (c) Article 123 (d) Article 143
179. The concept of 'Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People' is highlighted in Article _____ of the Constitution of India. **(SSC CGL 2020-21)**
 (a) 345 (b) 326 (c) 361 (d) 330
180. Which State Assembly passed the resolution on Sarna Code in November 2020? **(SSC CGL 2020-21)**
 (a) Jharkhand
 (b) Chhattisgarh
 (c) Madhya Pradesh
 (d) Bihar
181. According to the fundamental right provided by the Constitution of India, the state is bound to provide free and compulsory education to all children from the age of : **(SSC CHSL 2020-21)**
 (a) 4 to 18 years (b) 4 to 15 years
 (c) 3 to 18 years (d) 6 to 14 years
182. Dogri language is mainly spoken in which of the following states/union territories? **(SSC CHSL 2020-21)**
 (a) Lakshadweep (b) Uttarakhand
 (c) Assam (d) Jammu and Kashmir

183. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India is related to the oath or affirmation by the President?
(SSC CHSL 2020-21)
- (a) Article 57 (b) Article 54
(c) Article 60 (d) Article 66
184. Of the language recognised as Classical Languages by the Government of India, as on 30th June 2020, which of the following is the latest?
(SSC MTS 2020-21)
- (a) Malayalam (b) Odia
(c) Telugu (d) Kannada
185. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India lays down the duties and functions of the Union and State Public Service Commissions in India?
(SSC MTS 2020-21)
- (a) Article 312
(b) Article 308
(c) Article 316
(d) Article 320
186. Which classical economist popularised the following phrase. "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs"?
(SSC MTS 2020-21)
- (a) Karl Marx (b) Adam Smith
(c) John Stuart Mill (d) David Ricardo
187. In the year 2009, who among the following was appointed as the Leader of Opposition in the 15th Lok Sabha?
(SSC MTS 2020-21)
- (a) Arun Jaitely (b) Smriti Irani
(c) Anantha Kumar (d) Sushma Swaraj
188. Which of the following union territories has representation in the Council of States?
(SSC MTS 2020-21)
- (a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
(b) Lakshadweep
(c) Puducherry
(d) Chandigarh
189. Which of the following language is NOT recognised in the Eighth Scheduled of the Constitution?
(SSC Stenographer 2020-21)
- (a) Nepali (b) Sindhi
(c) Santhali (d) Bhojpuri
190. What is the minimum age requirement (prescribed by the constitution) for being a member of a Panchayat?
(SSC Stenographer 2020-21)
- (a) 25 years (b) 35 years
(c) 18 years (d) 21 years
191. Which of the following parts of the Constitution of India gives details of the procedures for its amendments?
(SSC Stenographer 2020-21)
- (a) Part XX (b) Part XI
(c) Part XIII (d) Part XV
192. Who among the following has been appointed the Chairperson of the Delimitation Commission for Jammu and Kashmir and some north-eastern states?
(SSC Stenographer 2020-21)
- (a) Deepak Gupta (b) Ranjana Prakash Desai
(c) RK Agrawal (d) Pinaki Chandra Ghose
193. How many persons having special knowledge or practical experience in literature, Science art or social service are to be nominated by the President as Members of the Rajya Sabha?
(SSC Stenographer 2020-21)
- (a) Ten (b) Fifteen
(c) Three (d) Twelve
194. Which of the following institutions is mandated by the Constitution to make recommendations to the President on the principles which should govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India?
(SSC Stenographer 2020-21)
- (a) Finance Commission
(b) Department of Expenditure
(c) Reserve Bank of India
(d) Law Commission
195. Which of the following Presidents of India also served as the Union Labour Minister?
(SSC Sub-Inspector 2020-21)
- (a) Zakir Hussain (b) Ramnath Kovind
(c) V.V. Giri (d) N Sanjeeva Reddy
196. Which among the following Articles of the Constitution of India deals with the right to free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of 6-14 years?
(SSC Sub-Inspector 2020-21)
- (a) 21A (b) 101 (c) 74 (d) 31A
197. The Government of India added the prefix 'MG' to the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in the year _____.
(SSC Sub-Inspector 2020-21)
- (a) 2012 (b) 2008 (c) 2009 (d) 2007
198. During which of the following periods did Morarji Desai serve as the Deputy Prime Minister of India?
(SSC Sub-Inspector 2020-21)
- (a) 1967-1969 (b) 1970-1971
(c) 1964-1966 (d) 1966-1967
199. Who was the President of India when Rajiv Gandhi was sworn in as Prime Minister?
(SSC Sub-Inspector 2020-21)
- (a) Giani Zail Singh (b) R Venkataraman
(c) Shankar Dayal Sharma (d) N Sanjiva Reddy
200. The State is obligated to protect every monument, place and object of national importance and historic interest under Article _____ of the Constitution of India.
(SSC Sub-Inspector 2020-21)
- (a) 48 (b) 46 (c) 49 (d) 47
201. 'A Plan of Economic Development for India', which was prepared by a cross-section of India's leading capitalists in 1944, was popularly known as the _____ Plan.
(SSC Sub-Inspector 2020-21)
- (a) Mysore (b) Calcutta
(c) Allahabad (d) Bombay

HINTS & EXPLANATIONS

1. (a) "Caste" derives from the Spanish and Portuguese *casta*, which means "race, lineage, tribe or breed". Caste is a form of social stratification characterized by endogamy, hereditary transmission of a style of life which often includes an occupation, ritual status in a hierarchy, and customary social interaction and exclusion based on cultural notions of purity and pollution.
2. (b) The term 'Greater India' denotes Cultural unity.
3. (b) The real benchmarking of the government policy on decentralisation can, however, be attributed to Lord Ripon who, in his famous resolution on local self-government on May 18, 1882, recognised the twin considerations of local government: (i) administrative efficiency and (ii) political education.
4. (a) The two forms of democracy are Direct and Indirect. Direct democracy means that every citizen gets to take part in decision making inside a government where indirect democracy means that every citizen votes for their regional or other forms of partial leader and those elected leaders make decisions in a government.
5. (b) Planning Commission is an extra-constitutional body. It was established by an executive decision of Government of India in 1950 in accordance with article 39 of the constitution which is a part of directive principles of state policy. It is responsible to formulate five years plan for social and economic development in India.
6. (b) The Prime Minister of India is the head of the executive branch of the Government of India. The Constitution states that the President of India should appoint the leader of the party or alliance which is in majority in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister of India.
7. (c) The All India Services comprises the three prestigious civil services of India and they are the Indian Administrative Service (IAS); Indian Police Service (IPS); and Indian Forest Service (IFS). The All India Services Act, 1951 empowers the government of India to make, after consultation with state governments, rules for the regulation of recruitment and conditions of service of the persons appointed to an All India Service.
8. (c) U.S. president Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) defined democracy as: Government of the people, by the people, for the people.
9. (b) India attained "Dominion Status" on 15 Aug 1947 according to the Mountbatten plan, two dominion state came in existence first Pakistan (14th August 1947) and second India (15th August 1947).
10. (a) Despotism is a form of government in which a single entity rules with absolute power. Normally, that entity is an individual, the despot, as in an autocracy, but societies which limit respect and power to specific groups have also been called despotism.
11. (a) Karl Marx was a German political philosopher, economist, historian, sociologist, journalist and revolutionary socialist. His best-known titles are the 1848 pamphlet, *The Communist Manifesto*, and the three-volume *Das Kapital*.
12. (d) The Constitution has assigned to the Supreme Court (judiciary) as the Guardian of Fundamental Rights and also responsibility for the protection. As the Guardian of Fundamental Rights It can declare any law null and void if it violates.
13. (d) In June 1983 the Union Government appointed a commission (Sarkaria Commission) under the chairmanship of Justice R.S. Sarkaria to review the question of centre state relation. The commission submitted its report to the then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on 27 October 1987.
14. (c) The Speaker may, at any time, resign from office by writing under her hand to the Deputy Speaker.
15. (b) President can issue ordinance when one of the houses of the Parliament is not in session. The maximum validity of an ordinance is 6 months and 6 weeks. Article 123 speaks about the power of President to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Parliament.
16. (c) Judicial review in the Indian Constitution is based on procedure established by Law.
17. (c) The drafting of the Constitution was completed on 26th November, 1949, it was adopted on the same day and it came into effect on January 26, 1950.
18. (c) The Constituent Assembly of India was elected to write the Constitution of India. The Constituent Assembly of India, consisting of indirectly elected representatives, was established to draft a constitution for India. The Assembly met for the first time in New Delhi on 9 December 1946 Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha was the first chairman (temporary) of Constituent Assembly. Later Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the president.
19. (b) Zero hour refers to left over time after question hour in Indian Parliament. During this time members are allowed to raise matters of importance without giving any prior notice. Zero hour is entirely at the discretion of the Speaker as there is no constitutional provision with regard to this.

20. (b) Supreme court judges retire at the age of 65.
21. (b) Sir Herbert Baker was an English architect. With Sir Edwin Lutyens he was instrumental in designing, among other buildings, Viceroy's House, Parliament House, and the North and South Blocks of the Secretariat, all in New Delhi.
22. (b) As per the provisions of Article 331 of Indian Constitution, President of India nominates two members of Anglo-Indian community as the Member of the Parliament, in the absence of the adequate representation in Lok Sabha.
23. (c) Article 58 of the Indian Constitution says that the presidential candidate must: Be a citizen of India, Have completed the age of thirty-five years, and be qualified for elections as a member of the Lok Sabha.
24. (b) Article 101 (4) of the Constitution provides that if for a period of sixty days a member of either House of Parliament is without permission of the House absent from all meetings thereof, the House may declare his seat vacant.
25. (a) In case of india , all the subjects (whatever it is) are divided in 3 list namely union list (97 subject) state list (66 subjects) and concurrent list (47 subject) . For subject mentioned in union list only parliament can make law eg. military is union subject so parliament can only make law in respect of military and state cannot.
26. (b) The Union Government set up the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) under the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, on 17th May, 1993.
27. (a) Some countries, Such as Argentina, Austria, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Germany, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Russia, Switzerland and the United States, link their bicameral systems to their federal political structure.
28. (b) Socialism is an economic system characterised by social ownership and/or control of the means of production and cooperative management of the economy.
29. (d) The Court was established in Nagpur, but after the reorganisation of states on 1 November 1956, it was moved to Jabalpur.
30. (b) K. T. Shah said that the Directive principles of state policy are just like 'a cheque on bank payable at the convenience of the bank'.
31. (c) Article 312 provides that an All India Service can be created only if the Council of State declares by a resolution supported by not less than a two-thirds majority that it is necessary in the national interest to create one or more such All India Services.
32. (c) As per the provision of the article 341(1) of the Constitution, The President may with respect to any State or Union Territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union Territory, as the case may be.
33. (d) The High Court of Kerala is headquartered at Kochi. It is located in Ernakulam.
34. (d) Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar, popularly known as Dadasaheb, was an independence activist, the President (from 1946 to 1947) of the Central Legislative Assembly, then Speaker of the Constituent Assembly of India, an later the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
35. (b) The Social Contract theory deals with the origin of the state.
36. (d) Article 143 of the Indian Constitution confers upon the Supreme Court advisory jurisdiction. The President may seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on any question of law or fact of public importance on which he thinks it expedient to obtain such an opinion.
37. (c) Appointment and removal of top officials is the most effective means of executive control of administration.
38. (a) Violation of rule of law arises mostly from lack of checks and balances. The concept of Rule of Law permeates into the Indian Legal System through the Constitution. Part III of the Constitution of India acts as a restraint on the various organs exercising powers.
39. (c) The 44th amendment of the Constitution was enacted by the Janata Government mainly to nullify some of the amendments made by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976. This amendment act has introduced safeguards against the misuse of proclamation of national emergency.
40. (b) The Fundamental Rights can be suspended during the Emergency under Article 359 of the Constitution by the President of India.
41. (a) Indian sub-continent context, communalism has come to be associated with tensions and clashes between different religious communities in various regions. The major reason for the growth of communalism in modern India is educational and economic backwardness of minority groups.
42. (*) (a) & (b) both are correct. It was the 7th amendment act of the Constitution of India which proposed to revise the article 220 so as to relax this complete ban and permit a retired judge to practice in the Supreme Court and in any High Court other than the one in which he was a permanent judge. Therefore (a) & (b), both are correct.
43. (c) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted to protect women from domestic violence. It was brought into force by the Indian government from 26 October 2006.

44. (b) Article 56(1) of the constitution provides that the president shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office. According to Article 62, an election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of President shall be completed before the expiration of the term. An election to fill a vacancy in the office of President occurring by reason of his death, resignation or removal or otherwise shall be held as soon as possible after, and in no case later than six months from, the date of occurrence of the vacancy.
45. (b) The Fundamental Duties are defined as the moral obligations of all citizens to help promote a spirit of patriotism and to uphold the unity of India. These duties, set out in Part IV–A of the Constitution concern individuals and the nation.
46. (d) Jawaharlal Nehru described the government of india act 1935 as a new charter of bondage.
47. (*) Right to Information is a part of fundamental rights under Article 19 (1) of the Constitution which states that every citizen has freedom of speech and expression. The 86th Constitutional amendment making education a fundamental right was passed by Parliament in 2002. Right to speech comes under freedom of speech and expression which is a fundamental right. The constitution guarantees the right to life and personal liberty as a fundamental right under article 21.
48. (b) The Constitution has made the Supreme Court as the custodian and protector of the Constitution. The Supreme Court decides disputes between the Centre and the Units as well as protects the Fundamental Rights of the citizens of India.
49. (d) The Constituent Assembly of India was elected to write the Constitution of India. It was constituted on 9th December, 1946. Constituent assembly of india was formulated on the recommendation of Cabinet Mission.
50. (d) The state has four essential elements: population, territory, government and sovereignty. Absence of any of these elements denies to it the status of statehood.
51. (b) The 44th amendment eliminated the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property as a fundamental right. However, in another part of the Constitution. Article 300 (A) was inserted to affirm that no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law.
52. (a) The 44th amendment of 1978 eliminated the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property as a fundamental right. The Constitution originally provided for the right to property under Articles 19 and 31.
53. (c) The Speaker of Lok Sabha presides over the joint sittings of both Houses of Parliament. The joint session of parliament is convened by the President of India.
- Forces and the Police, in order to ensure paper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline, by a law made under Article 33.
55. (b) Dr. B R Ambedkar, the chairman of the Drafting committee called the fundamental right to constitutional remedies as the heart and soul of the Indian constitution. According to this right, a person can move the Supreme Court in case of violation of their fundamental rights. In the Constitution, this right is enshrined in Article 32.
56. (b) Machiavelli has been credited with formulating for the first time the “modern concept of the state”. The term ‘lo state’ appears widely in Machiavelli’s writings, especially in The Prince, in connection with the acquisition and application of power in a coercive sense.
57. (b) Justice D.K Jain, Judge, Supreme Court of India, is the Chairman of the Twentieth Law Commission of India. The Twentieth Law Commission was constituted through a Government Order with effect from 1st September, 2012.
58. (d) Selecting the candidate of election is the function of the political party
59. (a) This quote is given by the theory of Individualism
60. (c) All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) was founded on 31st October, 1920 with LalaLajpatRai as its first president in Bombay.
61. (c) The Joint Session of Parliament resolves the deadlock between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha over an ordinary bill.
62. (a) Provision of citizenship in Indian Constitution became applicable in 1950. Articles 5 to 11 under Part II of the Constitution simply describes classes of persons who would be deemed to be the citizen of India at the time of commencement of the Constitution that is on 26th January, 1950 and leaves the entire law of the citizenship to be regulated by law made by Parliament.
63. (a) The National Emergency in India declared by the president of India due to the external aggression or armed revolt through Article – 352.
64. (b) Cabinet collective responsibility is constitutional convention in governments is that members of the Cabinet must publicly support all governmental decisions made in Cabinet, even if they do not privately agree with them. This support includes voting for the government in the legislature. Cabinet c responsibility is related to the fact that, if a v confidence is passed in parliament, the gove responsible collectively, and thus th government resigns.
65. (a) Switzerland is a small country located in the

- multicultural in its own way for centuries. Direct Democracy in particular, has a long, but not undisputed tradition in this country. Switzerland's unique political system is today world's most stable democratic system, offering a maximum of participation to citizens.
66. (a) John Muir was a Scottish-American naturalist, author, and early advocate of preservation of wilderness in the United States.
 67. (d) Germany and Switzerland are the judges of the federal court elected by the two Houses of the Federal Legislature.
 68. (a) The Court consists of the Chief Justice of the United States and eight associate justices who are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Once appointed, justices have life tenure unless they resign, retire, take senior status, or are removed after impeachment (though no justice has ever been removed).
 69. (c) Nagaland is a state in Northeast India. The state capital is Kohima. Nagaland became the 16th state of India from 1 December 1963.
 70. (b) G V Mavalankar was the first speaker of the Lok Sabha.
 71. (d) Plural voting is the practice whereby one person might be able to vote multiple times in an election.
 72. (c) Voting is the process of selecting representatives.
 73. (d) As per the procedure laid out by article 368 for amendment of the Constitution, an amendment can be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill in either House of Parliament. The Bill, passed by the required majority, is then presented to the President who shall give his assent to the Bill.
 74. (c) The concept of Directive Principles of State Policy was borrowed from the Irish Constitution. The makers of the Constitution of India were influenced by the Irish nationalist movement. Hence, the Directive Principles of the Indian constitution have been greatly influenced by the Directive Principles of State Policy.
 75. (c) Representative democracy is a system of government in which all eligible citizens vote on representatives to pass laws for them. It is an element of both the parliamentary and the presidential systems of government and is typically used in a lower chamber such as the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, Lok Sabha of India.
 76. (c) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, chairman of the Drafting Committee, presenting the final draft of the Indian Constitution to Dr. Rajendra Prasad on 25 November 1949. Drafting committee was set up on August 29, 1947. It was this committee that was entrusted with the task of preparing in a draft of the new constitution.
 77. (a) Bills which exclusively contain provisions for imposition and abolition of taxes, for appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund, etc., are certified as Money Bills. Money Bills can be introduced only in Lok Sabha. It is only the speaker of the Lok Sabha, who has the right to decide whether a Bill is Money Bill or not.
 78. (d) Discretionary powers of the Governor means the powers which she/he exercises as per one's own individual judgement or without the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers.
 79. (b) The Attorney General for India is the Indian government's chief legal advisor, and its primary lawyer in the Supreme Court of India. He is appointed by the President of India under Article 76(1) of the Constitution and holds office during the pleasure of the President.
 80. (c) The Election Commission of India is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for administering election processes in India. The Election Commission was established in accordance with the Constitution on 25th January 1950. The article 324 to 329 of the Indian constitution deals with powers, function, tenure, eligibility, etc. of the commission and the member.
 81. (d) The Contingency Fund of India established under Article 267 (1) of the Constitution is in the nature of an imprest which is placed at the disposal of the President to enable him/her to make advances to meet urgent unforeseen expenditure, pending authorization by the Parliament.
 82. (b) Three cricketers from India (Navjot Singh Sidhu, Mohammad Azharuddin, Kirti Azad), have represented India in test matches, are presently Lok Sabha members.
 83. (a) The Pitt's India Act, 1784 was passed by the British Parliament to correct the defects of the Regulating Act of 1773. This act resulted in dual control of British possessions in India by the British government. This act continued in effect until 1858. The act provided for the appointment of a Board of Control, and provided for a joint government of British India by the Company and the Crown with the government holding the ultimate authority.
 84. (c) The Constitution of India establishes a federal structure to the Indian government, declaring it to be a "Union of States". Part XI of the Indian constitution specifies the distribution of legislative, administrative and executive powers between the Central government and the States of India.
 85. (a) The Concurrent List is a list of 52 items (though the last item is numbered 47) given in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. It includes the power to be considered by both the central and state government. Subjects like Education including technical education, medical education and universities, population control and family planning, criminal law, prevention of cruelty to animals, protection of wildlife and animals, forests etc.

86. (b) Constitution 52nd Amendment Act, 1985 provided provisions related to anti-defection in India. In this amendment, articles 101, 102, 190 and 191 were changed. It laid down the process by which legislators may be disqualified on grounds of defection.
87. (a) Fourth Schedule (Articles 4(1) and 80 (2)), deals with the allocation of seats in the council of states (Rajya Sabha).
88. (d) K. T. Shah said that the Directive principles of state policy are just like 'a cheque on bank payable at the convenience of the bank'. Part IV of the constitution of India contains 20 directive principles of states policy. These are listed from Article 36 to Article 51.
89. (a) According to the Indian Constitution, 14 members can be nominated to both the houses of parliament by the President. This is the legislative power of the President where he nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha and if not adequately represented 2 Anglo-Indian members to the Lok Sabha.
90. (b) Under Article 32 of the Constitution, an individual can directly move to the Supreme Court in Case of any violation of fundamental rights. Fundamental Rights are those rights which are essential for the growth of an individual's personality and are enjoyed by every citizen irrespective of caste, color, creed, race and sex.
91. (d) A presidential system is a republican system of government where a head of government is also head of state and leads an executive branch that is separate from the legislative branch. The United States, for instance, has a presidential system. Popular election of President, no overlap in membership and fixed term of office are the main criteria of Presidential form of Government.
92. (d) The concept of Concurrent List in Indian Constitution is borrowed from the Constitution of Australia. The Concurrent List or List-III is a list of 52 items (though the last item is numbered 47) given in Part XI of the Constitution of India, concerned with relations between the Union and States. This part is divided between legislative and administrative powers. The legislative section is divided into three lists: Union List, State List and Concurrent List.
93. (d) The parliament of India has power to add a new state to the Union of India. This is done by collecting votes of Members of Parliament in the favour of new state.
94. (b) The Parliament has the power to create all India Services.
95. (b) The Provisional Parliament of India was consisted of 313 members. The Constitutional Assembly of India was introduced in 1934. This will become the major assembly to draft constitution for India (Including present day Pakistan and Bangladesh). Members of this assembly was indirectly elected representatives from across the India. It consists of the members of Congress and Muslim League. The first official meeting of this Constituent Assembly was held on 9 Dec, 1946 while the last meeting was held on 24 Jan, 1950. On 26th Jan, 1950, the day when Constitution of India finally took in effect, Constitutional Assembly was renamed as Provisional Parliament of India. This Provisional Parliament was dissolved after the first general election of India in 1952.
96. (a) 73rd Constitutional amendment act is related to provide 3-tier system of Panchayati Raj for all states having population of over 20 lakh.
97. (c) Impeachment of the president for violation of constitution of India may start in either of the two houses of the Parliament.
98. (c) Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar was the first speaker of Lok Sabha.
99. (c) The Article 324 of the Indian constitution basically empowers the Election Commission to exercise its power to prevent criminals and corrupt persons from entering politics.
100. (a) If the President wants to resign he/she shall address his letter of resignation to the Vice-President.
101. (d) The constitution of India came into effect from 26th January 1950
102. (d) The Cold War, often dated from 1947 to 1991, was a sustained state of political and military tension between powers in the Western Bloc, dominated by the United States with NATO among its allies, and powers in the Eastern Bloc, dominated by the Soviet Union along with the Warsaw Pact. This began after the success of their temporary wartime alliance against Nazi Germany, leaving the USSR and the US as two superpowers with profound economic and political differences.
103. (c) The concept of Judicial Review in the Constitution of India is borrowed from USA. In the Indian constitution, Judicial review is dealt with under Article 13. Judicial Review refers that the Constitution is the supreme power of the nation and all laws are under its supremacy.
104. (a) In the Constitution of India, the budget is known as Annual Financial Statement. The Union Budget of India, referred to as the Annual Financial Statement[1] in Article 112 of the Constitution of India, is the annual budget of the Republic of India, presented each year on the last working day of February by the Finance Minister of India in Parliament. The budget, which is presented by means of the Financial Bill and the Appropriation bill has to be passed by the House before it can come into effect on April 1, the start of India's financial year.
105. (a) New Zealand has parliamentary form of government. A parliamentary system of government means that the executive branch of government must have the direct or indirect support of the parliament. This support is usually shown by a vote of confidence. The relationship between the executive and the legislature in a parliamentary system is called responsible government. Parliamentary systems usually have a head of government and a head of state. The head of government is the prime minister, who has the real power. The head of state often is an elected (either popularly or through parliament) president or, in the case of a

- constitutional monarchy, hereditary.
106. (a) Caste systems in independent India goes against the very basis of democracy.
 107. (c) According to Karl Marx, the change economic system results in inevitable changes in the entire systems.
 108. (b) The Representation of The People Act , 1951 : An Act to provide for the conduct of elections to the Houses of Parliament and to the House or Houses of the Legislature of each State.
 109. (b) A citizen has the right to 'move the supreme court' (under article 32) directly in case s/he faces any violation of his/her fundamental rights.
 110. (c) Bhairon Singh Shekhawat was the 11th Vice-President of India. He served in that position from August 2002, when he was elected to a five-year term, until he resigned on July 21, 2007, after losing the presidential election to Pratibha Patil.
 111. (b) Article 16 of the Indian Constitution deals with equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. It states that no citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect or, any employment or office under the State.
 112. (a) Democracy is a political system whereby people elect their representatives who then administer the region/nation. Despotism is a way of ruling in which the leader has total, unchecked power. It can also describe tyranny, the wielding of power through cruelty and terror.
 113. (d) John Locke in his Second Treatise of Civil Government, Chapter 6, said that the end of law is not to abolish or restrain, but to preserve and enlarge freedom. According to him, in all the states of created beings capable of laws, where there is no law, there is no freedom.
 114. (a) Judges in a High Court are appointed by the President of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the governor of the state. The Constitution confers the power of appointment of judges on the President of India.
 115. (a) Liberty means absence of restraint and assures freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.
 116. (d) Vice President acts as President only for a maximum period of six months within which a new president to be elected. While acting as a President or discharging the functions of president, he/she doesn't perform the duties of the office of the chairman of Rajya Sabha. During this period, those duties are performed by the deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
 117. (a) A system of government in which the powers of the president are constitutionally separate from those of the legislature.
 118. (b) The method of amending the Constitution by popular veto is found in Switzerland.
 119. (b) A parliamentary form of government is a democratic one where the head of state and head of government are held by different people and the executive and legislature branches of government are linked. The executive and legislature branch are linked because the executive branch gets its power from the legislative branch and is held accountable for their actions by them as well. The leaders of the majority party or alliance in the legislature become the members of the Cabinet or Ministry. Naturally, the ministers can easily extend their influence on the legislature. Consequently, the programs and policies of the Cabinet are backed by a majority inside the legislature. This feature is inalienable in Parliamentary form of government.
 120. (d) Economic equality is not compatible with the liberal notion of equality. Liberal means free of restraints and economic equality is about a level playing field where everyone has the same access to the same wealth; which is not possible.
 121. (c) The States Reorganisation Act was enacted on 31 August 1956. It was a major reform of the boundaries of India's states and territories, organising them along linguistic lines.
 122. (d) Article 335: Allows relaxation in qualifying marks for admission in educational institutes or promotions for SCs/STs.
 123. (c) The Members of the Constituent Assembly which enacted the constitution of India were elected by the legislative assemblies of various provinces.
 124. (d) As per article 56 of Indian Constitution, President's resignation letter is accepted by the Vice President of India. In case Vice President's position is vacant, the resignation letter is to be handed over to the Chief Justice of India.
 125. (a) The Fundamental Rights are defined in Part III of the Constitution which apply to every Indian citizen irrespective of race, place of birth, religion, caste, creed or gender.
 126. (d) "Kinship" says MacIver, creates society and society at length creates the state."
 127. (d) If the Union Parliament is to assume legislative power over and subject included in the state list, the resolution to the effect has to be passed by Rajya Sabha.
 128. (c) Article 167 defines the duties of the chief minister.
 129. (d) Political Science is a science of Political Engineering. political engineering is the designing of political institutions in a society and often involves the use of paper decrees, in the form of laws, referenda, ordinances, or otherwise, to try to achieve some desired effect.
 130. (d) State has four essential elements. These are: (1) population, (2) territory, (3) government, (4) sovereignty (or independence). The first two elements constitute the physical or material basis of the state while the last two form its political and spiritual basis.
 131. (c)
 132. (c) The Indian Preamble borrowed its ideals of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity from the French Constitution. The Indian state came to be recognized as the 'Republic of India' in the lineage of the Constitution of France.
 133. (c) The authority to alter the boundaries of states in india rests with the Parliament.
 134. (d) Seventh Schedule gives allocation of powers and functions between Union & States. It contains 3 lists
1. Union List (For central Govt.) 97 Subjects.

2. States List (Powers of State Govt.) 66 subjects
 3. Concurrent List (Both Union & States) 47 subjects.
135. (a) The provisions of Financial Emergency are enshrined under Article 360 of the Constitution. This provision provides a safeguard for the Union Government if any threat exists to the financial stability of India. If the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credit of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, he may by a Proclamation make a declaration to that effect.
 136. (b) The current age of retirement for Supreme Court Judges is 65 years while High Court Judges is 62 years.
 137. (b) Finance Minister held by Sri Pranab Mukherjee before he was elevated as president of India.
 138. (d) The joint session of the Parliament is called by the President and is presided over by the Speaker or, in his absence, by the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha or in his absence, the Deputy-Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
 139. (a) Fundamental Rights are borrowed from the Constitution of America. The Articles 12 to 32 of the Indian Constitution contains all the fundamental rights. Fundamental rights are the basic human rights given to the citizens of the country to assure them an equal stance in society. The six fundamental rights are – Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights and Right to Constitutional Remedies.
 140. (c) The term “politics” was first used by Aristotle.
 141. (c) President order: Neelam Sanjiva Reddy (from 25 July 1977 to 25 July 1982), Giani Zail Singh (from 25 July 1982 to 25 July 1987), Ramaswamy Venkataraman (from 25 July 1987 to 25 July 1992), Shankar Dayal Sharma (from 25 July 1992 to 25 July 1997).
 142. (c) Distributive justice is a concept that addresses the ownership of goods in a society. It assumes that there is a large amount of fairness in the distribution of goods.
 143. (b) The reorganisation of states on linguistic basis was done in 1956.
 144. (a) Ninety-second Amendment Act, 2003, of the Constitution of India, amended the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution so as to include Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali languages, thereby raising the total number of languages listed in the schedule to 22.
 145. (b) As per article 66, the candidate contesting for election of Vice-President of India, He must have completed age of 35 years.
 146. (d) Quo Warranto is a writ issued with a view to restrain a person from holding a public office to which he is not entitled.
 147. (a) National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog was established by the NDA government to replace the Planning Commission in January 2015.
 148. (d) According to the article 61 of Indian constitution, the recommendation of the two houses of the parliament is mandatory to impeach the President of India from his office before the completion of his/her term.
 149. (a) There are five types of writs in the Indian Constitution - Habeas Corpus, Certiorari, Quo-Warranto, Mandamus and Prohibition. Thus, Supreme Court under Article 32(2) and High Courts under Article 226 are empowered to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
 150. (b) According to article 60 of the Indian constitution, Chief justice of India or, in his absence, the senior most Judge of the Supreme Court available, administers the oath of the President of India.
 151. (a) In the 19th century the theory of sovereignty as a legal concept was perfected by Austin, an English Jurist.
 152. (d) Fundamental Duties have been enumerated in Article 51-A in part-IV A of our Constitution.
 153. (c) As per the 157 of the Constitution of India, No person shall be eligible for appointment as Governor unless he is a citizen of India and has completed the age of 35 years.
 154. (b) The number of parliamentary seats (Lok Sabha) of Punjab is 13.
 155. (c) The Democratic form of government is an institutional configuration that allows for popular participation through the electoral process.
 156. (d) Rajya Sabha is a permanent house and is not subject to dissolution. However, one-third members of the Rajya Sabha retire after every six years.
 157. (b) Article 72 gives the pardoning power to the president in which duration of sentence is reduced without changing its character.
 158. (d) Pocket veto empowers the president to simply keep the bill pending for an indefinite period. The president neither ratifies nor rejects nor returns the bill.
 159. (a) The president's seat can be left vacant for at most 6 months, after that fresh elections has to be conducted.
 160. (b) 61st constitutional amendment Act of India, 1989, lowered the voting age of elections to the LOK Sabha and to the legislative Assemblies of state from 21 years to 18 years.
 161. (a) Arvind Panagariya, is the Vice Chairman of the newly formed NITI AAYOG
 162. (d) Yes. In India, the president has three veto power i.e. absolute, suspension & Pocket.
 163. (b) In Mixed Economy, forces of demand and supply operates in the market. Therefore, consumer is compared to the King.
 164. (a) Village Panchayat is an example of direct democracy.
 165. (b) The words socialist and secular were added to preamble to the constitution by the 42nd Amendment.
 166. (c) Plebiscite elicits the Public opinion on a Bill.
 167. (d) Fraternity means spirit of brotherhood.
 168. (b) NITI full form is National Institution for Transforming India and it replaced the planning commission.
 169. (a) The main purpose of inclusion of Directive Principles in the constitution of India is to establish socio-economic democracy.
 170. (c) Panchayati Raj is based on the Principle of decentralisation of power.
 171. (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha is empowered to preside over the joint session of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
 172. (c) The Sixty first Amendment of the constitution of India, 1989, lowered the voting age of elections to the Lok Sabha and to the Legislative assemblies of states from 21 years to 18 years.

173. (a) The Vice President of India is elected by the members of Parliament in both the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
174. (c) Political Parties absence from the Democracy makes its functioning impossible.
175. (d) Article 15 provides that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.
176. (d) In 1976, the Congress Party set up the Sardar Swaran Singh Committee to make recommendations about fundamental duties. The committee recommended the inclusion of a separate chapter on fundamental duties in the Constitution.
177. (b) Article 168: Constitution of Legislatures in States.
 (1) For every State there shall be a Legislature which shall consist of the Governor, and-
 (a) in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telengana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Jammu and Kashmir, two Houses;
 (b) in other States, one House.
 (2) Where there are two Houses of the Legislature of a State, one shall be known as the Legislative Council and the other as the Legislative Assembly, and where there is only one House, it shall be known as the Legislative Assembly.
178. (c) Article 123 of the Constitution grants the President certain law-making powers to promulgate ordinances during the recess of Parliament. These ordinances have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament but are in the nature of temporary laws.
179. (d) Article 330 of the Indian Constitution provides that seats in proportion to the population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in particular states are reserved in the Lok Sabha or House of the people.
180. (a) Jharkhand Assembly passed a resolution for the provision of a separate 'Sarna Code' for tribals. The resolution will seek a special column for followers of the 'Sarna' religion in the Census 2021. 'Sarna' followers are nature worshippers who do not consider themselves Hindus and have been fighting for a separate religious identity for decades.
181. (d) The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine.
182. (d) Dogri language, member of the Indo-Aryan group within the Indo-European languages. Dogri is spoken by approximately 2.3 million people, most commonly in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir.
183. (c) Article 60 of the Indian Constitution prescribes the **Oath or affirmation** by the President. It states that the oath of office to the President is administered by the Chief Justice of India and, in his absence, the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court available.
184. (b) In 2004, the Government of India declared Tamil as the Classical Language of India. In 2005, right after Tamil, the government declared Sanskrit as a Classical Language of India. The government gave the classical language status to Kannada and Telugu in 2008. Malayalam was declared as a classical language in 2013 and in 2014, Odia was also given the status of the Classical language.
185. (d) Article 320 lays down the duties and functions of Union and State Public Service Commissions in India. It shall be the duty of the Union and the State Public Service Commissions to conduct examinations for appointments to the services of the Union and the services of the State respectively.
186. (a) "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs" is a slogan popularised by Karl Marx in his 1875 Critique of the Gotha Programme. The principle refers to free access to and distribution of goods, capital and services.
187. (d) The Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha is an elected Member of Lok Sabha who leads the official opposition in the Lower House of the Parliament of India. In the year 2009 Sushma Swaraj appointed as the Leader of Opposition in the 15th Lok Sabha.
188. (c) In total eight members are elected from the Union territories (3 from Delhi, 1 from Puducherry and 4 from Jammu & Kashmir). Other Union territories are not represented in Rajya Sabha.
189. (d) Explanation: The Indian constitution recognizes 22 official languages: Bengali, Hindi, Maithili, Nepalese, Sanskrit, Tamil, Urdu, Assamese, Dogri, Kannada, Gujarati, Bodo, Manipur, Oriya, Marathi, Santali, Telugu, Punjabi, Sindhi, Malayalam, Konkani and Kashmiri.
190. (d) Explanation: The minimum age for contesting in the Panchayat election is 21. A person shall not be qualified for chosen to fill a seat in a panchayat at any level unless his name appears in the electoral roll of any constituency in the Panchayat and he has completed his twenty-first year of age (on the date of filing of nomination).
191. (a) Explanation: Amending the Constitution of India is the process of making changes to the nation's fundamental law or supreme law. The procedure of amendment in the constitution is laid down in Part XX (Article 368) of the Constitution of India. This procedure ensures the sanctity of the Constitution of India and keeps a check on arbitrary power of the Parliament of India.
192. (b) Explanation: Justice (retd.) Ranjana Prakash Desai appointed to head Delimitation Commission set up for J&K, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland.
193. (d) Explanation: The Rajya Sabha should consist of not more than 250 members - 238 members representing the

- States and Union Territories, and 12 members nominated by the President.
194. (a) Explanation: Finance Commission is a constitutional body for the purpose of allocation of certain revenue resources between the Union and the State Governments. It was established under Article 280 of the Indian Constitution by the Indian President. It was created to define the financial relations between the Centre and the states. It was formed in 1951. President after two years of the commencement of Indian Constitution and thereafter every 5 years, has to constitute a Finance Commission of India.
195. (c) Varahagiri Venkata Giri (10 August 1894 - 24 June 1980) was the fourth president of India from 24 August 1969 to 24 August 1974. He was the only president to be elected as an independent candidate. V.V. Giri was closely associated with the labour and trade union movement in India throughout his career. V.V. Giri was a founding member of the All India Railwaymen's Federation which was formed in 1923 and served as its general secretary for over a decade.
196. (a) Article 21A of the Constitution - Constitution (Eighty - Sixth Amendment) Act, 2002. 86th Amendment Act (2002) via Article 21A (Part III) seeks to make free and compulsory education a Fundamental Right for all children in the age group 6-14 years.
Article 101 states that no person shall be a member of both Houses of Parliament and provision shall be made by Parliament by law for the vacation by a person who is chosen a member of both Houses of his seat in one House or the other.
Article 74 states that Council of Ministers to aid and advice President. Given that the President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice, either generally or otherwise, and the President shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration.
Article 31A: Article 31 of Indian Constitution provides the people of India the right to hold and dispose of their property as they see fit. By the 1st Constitutional Amendment of 1951, the Parliament added Article 31a to the Indian Constitution.
197. (c) The prefix of 'MG' was added to the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) on 2nd October, 2009. It was finally accepted in the parliament and commenced implementation in 625 districts of India. Based on this pilot experience, NREGA was scoped up to cover all the districts of India from 1 April 2008. Thus, employment under MGNREGA is a legal entitlement.
198. (a) Morarji Desai was born on 29th February 1896 in Gujarat. Morarji Desai was born in Bulsar, (now known as Valsad) in Gujarat. After graduating from Wilson College, Bombay (now Mumbai), he served as the Deputy collector of Godhra. He resigned from the post in 1930. After that, he played a main role of the Indian freedom struggle and joined the Civil Disobedience Movement against British rule. Morarji Desai was the Sixth Prime Minister of India. He was 2nd Deputy Prime Minister of India officially tenure marked as 13 March 1967 - 16 July 1969.
199. (a) Giani Zail Singh was the first Sikh to serve as president of India (1982-87). Giani Zail Singh was the first Sikh to serve as president of India (1982-87).
200. (c) Article 49 provides for the Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance. It shall be the obligation of the State to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest, declared by or [under law made by Parliament] to be of national importance, from spoliation, disfigurement, destruction, removal, disposal or export, as the case may be.
201. (d) The Bombay Plan was proposed by a group of Indian industrialists and technocrats (J. R. D. Tata, Ghanshyam Das Birla, Ardeshir Dalal, Lala Shri Ram, Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Ardeshir Darabshaw Shroff, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and John Mathai,) in January 1944, for 15 year economic development of India, post Independence. It was also known as A Plan of Economic Development for India, It was written in two parts and published in 1944 and 1945.