

PREVIEW QUESTION BANK

Module Name : cec24-hs31 Constitutional Government and Democracy in India-ENG
Exam Date : 18-May-2024 Batch : 15:00-18:00

Sr. No.	Client Question ID	Question Body and Alternatives	Marks	Negative Marks
Objective Question				
1	14352001	<p>The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held on</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 16th August, 1947 2. 9th December, 1946 3. 26th January, 1948 4. 26th November, 1949 <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
Objective Question				
2	14352002	<p>The philosophy underlying the Indian Constitution was embodied quite early in the Objectives Resolution, which was moved in the first session of the Constituent Assembly on 13th December 1946, by;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru 2. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel 3. Chakravarti Rajagopalachari 4. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
Objective Question				
3	14352003	<p>What was not borrowed from the British Constitution in the making of the Indian Constitution?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parliamentary Rule 2. Single Citizenship 3. Fundamental Rights 4. Cabinet system <p>A1 : 1</p>	2.0	0.00

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

4 14352004

The words 'socialist', 'secular', and the expression 'unity and integrity of the nation' were added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by

1. 42nd Amendment of the Constitution
2. 44th Amendment of the Constitution
3. 32nd Amendment of the Constitution
4. 43rd Amendment of the Constitution

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

2.0 0.00

Objective Question

5 14352005

Fundamental Rights have been described in Articles

1. 9th to 25th
2. 35th to 48th
3. 12th to 35th
4. 15th to 36th

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

2.0 0.00

Objective Question

6 14352006

By which Amendment the Right to Property was omitted from the list of Fundamental Rights?

1. 24th
2. 31st
3. 42nd
4. 44th

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

2.0 0.00

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

7	14352007	<p>Untouchability was abolished and its practice was made punishable in accordance with</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Article 15 of the Constitution 2. Article 16 of the Constitution 3. Article 17 of the Constitution 4. Article 18 of the Constitution <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
---	----------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

8	14352008	<p>Article 19(1)(d) of the Constitution provides the right to move freely throughout the territory of India. This right is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. subject to reasonable restrictions for certain and specific purposes. 2. absolute and inchallengeable. 3. not subjected to any restrictions. 4. guaranteed and any restriction would be an act of infringement. <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
---	----------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

9	14352009	<p>Which among the following Articles of the Constitution of India prohibits the employment of children in factories or mines or in hazardous jobs?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Article 23 2. Article 24 3. Article 25 4. Article 26 <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p>	2.0	0.00
---	----------	--	-----	------

		A3 : 3		
		A4 : 4		

Objective Question

10	14352010	<p>The Right to Life and liberty guaranteed by Article 21 has been expanded by the Supreme Court to include which of the following rights as well?</p> <p>A. Right to Information</p> <p>B. Right to Die</p> <p>C. Right to Food</p> <p>D. Right to Healthy Environment</p> <p>1. (A), (B) and (D) only.</p> <p>2. (B) and (C) only.</p> <p>3. (A), (C), and (D) only</p> <p>4. (A) and (D) only.</p> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
----	----------	---	-----	------

Objective Question

11	14352011	<p>The Right of Minorities to establish and administer educational institutions has been guaranteed under</p> <p>1. Article 26 of the Constitution</p> <p>2. Article 25 of the Constitution</p> <p>3. Article 30 of the Constitution</p> <p>4. Article 29 of the Constitution</p> <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
----	----------	---	-----	------

Objective Question

12	14352012		2.0	0.00
----	----------	--	-----	------

That "the State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India" has been mentioned in

1. Article 44 of the Constitution
2. Article 28 of the Constitution
3. Article 43 of the Constitution
4. Article 39 of the Constitution

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

13	14352013	<p>Rajya Sabha has a term of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Six years. 2. It is a permanent body in which 1/3rd of the members retire after every 2nd year 3. Five years from the date of oath-taking by the members 4. Ten years <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
----	----------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

14	14352014	<p>The Parliament can make law for the whole or any part of India for implementing international treaties</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. with the consent of all states. 2. with the consent of majority of states. 3. with the consent of the states concerned. 4. without the consent of any state. <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
----	----------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

15	14352015		2.0	0.00
----	----------	--	-----	------

The term of Lok Sabha is

1. five years unless it is dissolved.
2. four years from the date of its first session.
3. five years from the date of the oath taken by its members.
4. fixed by the Speaker.

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

16	14352016	<p>Give correct response to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Money Bill can be rejected by the Rajya Sabha 2. The President can withhold her assent to a Money Bill 3. Money Bill can be passed in a joint sitting of both Houses 4. Money Bills cannot be rejected by the Rajya Sabha nor can the President withhold her assent to it <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
----	----------	---	-----	------

Objective Question

17	14352017	<p>Which is not correct regarding the power and functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He can be removed only by a resolution passed by the Lok Sabha by a simple majority 2. His salaries and allowances are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India 3. His powers to regulate procedure in the House are not subject to the jurisdiction of any court 4. He can only exercise a casting vote in the event of a tie <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
----	----------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

18	14352018		2.0	0.00
----	----------	--	-----	------

The Public Accounts Committee consists of

1. not more than 22 members including 15 from the Lok Sabha and 7 from the Rajya Sabha
2. 25 members, all drawn from Lok Sabha
3. 31 members, all drawn from the Rajya Sabha
4. not more than 19 members including 14 from the Lok Sabha and 5 from the Rajya Sabha

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

19	14352019	Which Article of the Indian Constitution says that there shall be a President of India?	2.0	0.00
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Article 61 2. Article 62 3. Article 52 4. Article 74 		
		A1 : 1		
		A2 : 2		
		A3 : 3		
		A4 : 4		

Objective Question

20	14352020	Which one of the following is not a power of the President of India	2.0	0.00
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To declare Emergency 2. To appoint and dismiss the Ambassadors and High Commissioners 3. To appoint and dismiss the Members of the Lok Sabha 4. To dissolve Lok Sabha and order for fresh elections 		
		A1 : 1		
		A2 : 2		
		A3 : 3		
		A4 : 4		

Objective Question

21	14352021		2.0	0.00
----	----------	--	-----	------

Which of the following constitutional amendments equipped the President to impose a National Emergency on any particular part of India?

1. 38th
2. 40th
3. 42nd
4. 62nd

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

22	14352022	<p>The total number of Ministers, including the Prime minister, shall not exceed</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 25% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha 2. 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha 3. 20% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha 4. There is no such restriction <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
----	----------	---	-----	------

Objective Question

23	14352023	<p>The appointment of the Prime Minister comes under</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Article 75 of the Constitution 2. Article 74 of the Constitution 3. Article 73 of the Constitution 4. Article 72 of the Constitution <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
----	----------	---	-----	------

Objective Question

24	14352024		2.0	0.00
----	----------	--	-----	------

Who, among the following, has no role to play in the appointment of a High Court Judge?

1. Governor of the concerned State
2. Chief Minister of the concerned State
3. Chief Justice of the High Court of the concerned State
4. The President of India

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

25	14352025	<p>The Constitutional provisions related to the Supreme Court are contained in</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Articles 125-148 of the Constitution 2. Articles 121 -147 of the Constitution 3. Articles 124-147 of the Constitution 4. Articles 125-150 of the Constitution <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
----	----------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

26	14352026	<p>The Supreme Court has Original Jurisdiction</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. in all inter-State or Union-State disputes 2. in all disputes relating to international relations 3. in disputes to which India and foreign States are parties 4. in conflicts between two foreign States <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
----	----------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

27	14352027		2.0	0.00
----	----------	--	-----	------

Under which Article of the Constitution Public Interest Litigation is filed in the Supreme Court of India?

1. Article 32
2. Article 322
3. Article 33
4. Article 31

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

28	14352028	<p>What does the term 'judicial review' mean?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A review of the judicial structure of India 2. It is the authority vested in the Supreme Court to examine whether some legislative enactments or executive orders of both Central and State governments are following the Constitution of India or not 3. Judicial review means the power vested in High Courts to challenge the Supreme Court of India 4. It refers to the power of the Supreme Court to abolish any State High Court <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
----	----------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

29	14352029	<p>Which one of the following is correct about a federation?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Federation is the domination of the centre on the states. 2. Federation is dependence of the centre on the states 3. The centre and states interfere in the matters of each other 4. A federation is an association of states that forms a new one and all the units and centre derive their powers from the constitution <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
----	----------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

30	14352030		2.0	0.00
----	----------	--	-----	------

The distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the States in India is made in

1. Article 245 of the Constitution
2. Article 244 of the Constitution
3. Article 247 of the Constitution
4. Article 246 of the Constitution

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

31	14352031	<p>The Finance Commission is constituted under which Article of the Constitution?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Article 275 2. Article 280 3. Article 282 4. Article 284 <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
----	----------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

32	14352032	<p>Under which Article of the Constitution the provisions for All-India Services can be found?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Article 256 2. Article 313 3. Article 114 4. Article 312 <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
----	----------	---	-----	------

Objective Question

33	14352033		2.0	0.00
----	----------	--	-----	------

Inter-State Council was formed for the first time in

- 1. 1990
- 2. 1956
- 3. 1977
- 4. 1979

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

34	14352034		2.0	0.00
----	----------	--	-----	------

Which of the following is an example of 'coming together' federations?

- 1. Spain
- 2. Belgium
- 3. India
- 4. USA

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

35	14352035		2.0	0.00
----	----------	--	-----	------

Which of the following Articles is related to the 5th Schedule?

- 1. Article 244
- 2. Article 232
- 3. Article 254
- 4. Article 275

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

36	14352036		2.0	0.00
----	----------	--	-----	------

	<p>Who among the following is constitutionally empowered to declare a geographical area as a scheduled area?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Governor 2. Chief Minister 3. Prime Minister 4. President <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>		
--	--	--	--

Objective Question

37	14352037	<p>Which among the following Articles of the Constitution provides for the composition of Municipalities?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Article 243Q 2. Article 243R 3. Article 243T 4. Article 242A <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
----	----------	--	-----	------

Objective Question

38	14352038	<p>Who conducts the election to the Municipalities?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State Election Commission 2. Central Election Commission 3. District Collector 4. Block Development Officer <p>A1 : 1</p> <p>A2 : 2</p> <p>A3 : 3</p> <p>A4 : 4</p>	2.0	0.00
----	----------	---	-----	------

Objective Question

39	14352039		2.0	0.00
----	----------	--	-----	------

The functions of the Municipalities are listed in the

1. 9th Schedule of the Constitution
2. 10th Schedule of the Constitution
3. 7th Schedule of the Constitution
4. 12th Schedule of the Constitution

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

40 14352040

Which Committee was the first to recommend a three-tier Panchayati Raj in India?

1. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
2. Ashok Mehta Committee
3. Setalwad Committee
4. Hanumant Rai Committee

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

2.0 0.00

Objective Question

41 14352041

Which Schedule was added to the Constitution by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment?

1. 6th
2. 7th
3. 9th
4. 11th

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

2.0 0.00

Objective Question

42 14352042

2.0 0.00

What was the main purpose behind establishing a three-tier Panchayati Raj system in India?

1. To prevent criminalisation of politics in villages
2. For overall rural development
3. Decentralisation of political power at the grass-root level
4. To reduce election expenses

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

43 14352043 2.0 0.00

In the Panchayati Raj system, the 'Panchayat Samiti' is constituted at the

1. Village level
2. Block level
3. District level
4. Town level

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

44 14352044 2.0 0.00

Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act came into effect from

1. 24th December, 1992
2. 1st January, 1993
3. 24th December, 1996
4. 20th November, 1995

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

45 14352045 2.0 0.00

Which e-Governance project is known as the National e-Governance Plan 2.0?

1. e-choupal
2. M-governance
3. e-kranti
4. e-Jansampark

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

46 14352046

For elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies in India, which of the following system is used?

1. Proportional Representation
2. Functional Representation
3. Territorial Representation
4. Communal Representation

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

2.0 0.00

Objective Question

47 14352047

In India, the separation of the judiciary from the executive is enjoined by

1. The Preamble of the Constitution
2. A Directive Principle of State Policy
3. The Seventh Schedule
4. The conventional practice

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

2.0 0.00

Objective Question

48 14352048

2.0 0.00

There is a Parliamentary system of government in India because the

1. Lok Sabha is directly elected by the people
2. Parliament can amend the Constitution
3. Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved
4. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Lok Sabha

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

Objective Question

49 14352049

Which one of the following is the largest Committee of the Parliament in India?

1. The Committee on Public Accounts
2. The Committee on Estimates
3. The Committee on Public Undertakings
4. The Committee on Petitions

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

2.0 0.00

Objective Question

50 14352050

The distribution of powers between the Centre and the States in the Indian Constitution is based on the scheme provided in the

1. Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909
2. Montague-Chelmsford Act, 1919
3. Government of India Act, 1935
4. Indian Independence Act, 1947

A1 : 1

A2 : 2

A3 : 3

A4 : 4

2.0 0.00