

DELHI POLICE CONSTABLE EXAM 2020

Important Polity Questions PDF



1. Name the first judge of the Supreme Court, against which the proposal of impeachment was presented in the Parliament of independent India.

- A. Justice Ramswami
- B. Justice Mahajan
- C. Justice Veerswamy
- D. Justice Subba Rao

Ans. A

Sol.

* **Veeraswami Ramaswami** was a judge of the Supreme Court of India and the first judge against whom removal proceedings were initiated in independent India.

* The removal motion was placed in the Lok Sabha for debate and voting on 10 May 1993. Well known lawyer and a Congress politician Kapil Sibal was his defence lawyer.

* Of 401 members present in the Lok Sabha that day, there were 196 votes for impeachment and no votes against and 205 abstentions by ruling Congress and its allies.

2. In March 2019, Social Media Platforms and Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMI) introduced _____ to the Election Commission of India for the general elections 2019.

- A. Voluntary Code of Conduct
- B. Precautionary Code
- C. List of jobs to be done
- D. Polling List Center

Ans. A

Sol.

* The social media intermediary members of the Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) have recently adopted a **voluntary code of ethics** for the upcoming general elections.

* Under the Code, participants have voluntarily undertaken to establish a high-priority communication channel with the nodal officers designated by the ECI.

3. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India is related to the Uniform Civil Code?

- A. Article 44
- B. Article 46
- C. Article 45
- D. Article 43

Ans. A

Sol.

* **Article 44 deals with Uniform Civil Code.**

* It is mentioned under Directive Principles of state Policy. It is not justiciable.

* A44 says that The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India.

4. Name the first female Prime Minister of the world.

- A. Indira Gandhi
- B. Sirimavo bandaranaike
- C. Golda Meir
- D. Elizabeth Domitien

Ans. B

Sol.

* **Sirimavo Bandaranaike** was a Sri Lankan stateswoman.

* She became the world's first non-hereditary female head of government in modern history.

* She was elected Prime Minister of Sri Lanka in 1960. She served three terms: 1960-1965, 1970-1977 and 1994-2000.

5. The idea of residual powers in the Indian Constitution is derived from the _____ Constitution.

- A. South Africa
- B. America
- C. Canada
- D. Japan

Ans. C

Sol.

* Indian constitution taken following from Canada:

1. Federation with a strong Centre
2. Vesting of residuary powers in the Centre



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3. Appointment of state governors by the Centre
4. Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

6. In the year 1978, the _____ amendment eliminated the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property as a fundamental right.

- A. 41st
B. 42nd
C. 43rd
D. 44th

Ans. D

Sol.

- In 1978, **44th amendment** eliminated the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property as a fundamental right.
- It was made legal right instead of fundamental one.
- Article 19(1)(f), which guarantees the citizens the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property and article 31 relating to compulsory acquisition of property have been omitted.

7. In which part of the Indian Constitution are centre-state relations mentioned?

- A. Part XI (Article 245 to 255)
B. Part IV (Article 227 to 234)
C. Part X (Article 234 to 240)
D. Part XII (Article 265 to 277)

Ans. A

Sol.

- **In Part XI (Article 245 to 255)** of the Indian Constitution are centre-state relations mentioned.
- The centre-state relations are divided into three parts, which are mentioned below:
(A) Legislative Relations (Article 245-255)
(B) Administrative Relations (Article 256-263)
(C) Financial Relations (Article 268-293)

8. Which of the following articles promotes equal justice and free legal aid for all the citizens?

- A. 39A
B. 32A

- C. 43A
D. 48A

Ans. A

Sol.

About all four options:

- **Article 39A**- Promotes equal justice and free legal aid for all the citizens.
- **Article 32**- Regarding constitutional remedies.
- **Article 43A**- *Article 43A* of the Constitution of India deals with 'Participation of workers in management of industries.'
- **Article 48A**- Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wild life.

9. Article _____ of the Constitution of India gives the Election Commission the power supervise elections to the Parliament and state legislatures.

- A. 314
B. 324
C. 341
D. 342

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Article 324 says** -Superintendence, direction and control of elections to be vested in an Election Commission.
- Article 341, 342 are related to SPECIAL PROVISIONS TO SC, ST, OBC, MINORITIES ETC.
- A-314 is related to SERVICES UNDER CENTER AND STATE.

10. The maximum number of nominated members to Lok Sabha is_____.

- A. 4
B. 3
C. 1
D. 2

Ans. D

Sol.

- **2 members to be nominated by the President from the Anglo-Indian Community.**
- Maximum strength of Lok Sabha is 552 and presently its strength is 545.
- The Anglo Indian members are nominate if, in President's opinion, that



community is not adequately represented in the House.

11. Who decides on the issue related to the disqualification of a Member of Lok Sabha under tenth schedule?

- A. Prime Minister
- B. President
- C. Vice President
- D. Speaker

Ans. D

Sol.

• **Speaker of Lok Sabha is empowered to take a decision on matter of Anti Defection under Tenth Schedule of constitution.**

- The Tenth Schedule of Constitution was inserted through Fifty-second Amendment (1985).
- It is popularly known as Anti Defection and is related to disqualification of members of House in case of "To abandon a position or association, often to join an opposing group"

12. What is the term of the elected representatives of a gram Panchayat?

- A. 5 years
- B. 2 years
- C. 4 years
- D. 3 years

Ans. A

Sol.

• **The term of elected representatives of a gram Panchayat is 5 years.**

- The Panchayati Raj system was introduced countrywide through 73rd and 74th constitutional Amendments, 1992.
- The Elections of Panchayati Raj institutions are carried by State Election Commissions constituted under Article 243.

13. Which article of the Constitution of India talks about the provisions for impeachment of the President of India?

- A. Article 54
- B. Article 51
- C. Article 63

D. Article 61

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Article 54**-Election of President.
- **Article 51**-Promotion of international peace and security.
- **Article 63**-The Vice-President of India.
- **Article 61**-Procedure for impeachment of the President.

14. The Constitution of India was amended for the first time in which year?

- A. 1961
- B. 1960
- C. 1951
- D. 1954

Ans. C

Sol.

• **The constitution was first amended in year 1951.**

- It provided against abuse of freedom of speech and expression, validation of zamindari abolition laws, and clarified the right to equality more specifically.
- It was moved by the then Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, on 10 May 1951 and enacted by Parliament on 18 June 1951.

15. Which article of the Constitution of India provides that each Indian state will have a governor?

- A. Article 152
- B. Article 154
- C. Article 151
- D. Article 153

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Article 151**-Relate to CAG
- **Article 152**- definition of State
- **Article 153**-Governors of States
- **Article 154**-Executive powers of governor

16. Which of the following is called the 'popular chamber'?

- A. Rajya Sabha
- B. Gram Sabha
- C. Lok Sabha
- D. State Assembly

Ans. C



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Sol.

- **Lok Sabha is known as Lower House of Popular Chamber** because it has comparatively more powers in legislation and its members are elected by direct elections.
- Rajya Sabha is known as Upper house or House of States as it was represented by state representatives.

17. In India, which of the following articles of the Constitution of India provides for the formation of a new state?

- A. Article 9
- B. Article 2
- C. Article 1
- D. Article 3

Ans. D

Sol.

- **1**-Name and territory of the Union.
- **2**-Admission or establishment of new States.
- **3**-Formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States.
- **9**-Persons voluntarily acquiring citizenship of a foreign State not to be citizens.

18. Rule_____ (of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha) does NOT involve a formal motion before the Parliament House, hence no voting can take place after discussion on matter under this rule.

- A. 158
- B. 186
- C. 193
- D. 149

Ans. C

Sol.

- **158**-Voting by Division
- **186**- Admissibility of motions.
- **149**- Procedure consequent on disposal of amendments by Council.
- **193**- Notice for raising discussion

19. In the context of Indian parliament what is 'Zero Hour'?

- A. Time immediately after Question Hour
- B. Time in the first half of the

- parliamentary proceeding
- C. Time in the last half of the parliamentary proceeding
- D. Time before Question Hour

Ans. A

Sol.

- The time immediately following the Question Hour has come to be known as "Zero Hour".

• **It is unique feature of Indian Parliament** in which members can, with prior notice to the Speaker, raise issues of importance during this time.

- During this hour members can raise matters of great importance without prior 10 days notice. It began as an informal practice in 1962 though it is not mentioned in ruled of the Parliament.

20. Who takes the final decision on whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not?

- A. Finance Minister
- B. Speaker
- C. Vice President
- D. Prime Minister

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Under A-110**, money bill can only be presented in Lok Sabha and not in Rajya Sabha.

• The decision of whether a bill is a money bill or not is taken by **Speaker of Lok Sabha** and is presented in house with prior permission to President of India.

• The Rajya Sabha has limited powers regarding to Money bill and there is no provision of Joint Sitting for Money bills.

1. Whose recommendation is mandatory to impeach the President of India from his office before the completion of his/her term?

- A. The Prime Minister
- B. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- C. The Chief Justice of India
- D. The two houses of the parliament

Ans. D

Sol. The impeachment of the president as mentioned in the Article 61, necessitates the consent of the two houses of parliament in order to be effective. Such



resolution is passed by 2/3rd majority members of a house, and is passed when the initiating house finds the issue of violation of constitution by the president.

2. How many types of writ are there in the Indian Constitution?

- A. 5
- B. 4
- C. 3
- D. 2

Ans. A

Sol. There are five types of writs mentioned under Indian constitution namely

- a) Habeas Corpus
- b) Mandamus
- c) Certiorari
- d) Prohibition
- e) Quo Warranto.

3. Part IV of constitution of India deals with which of the following?

- A. The Union
- B. The States
- C. Fundamental Rights
- D. Directive Principles of State Policy

Ans. D

Sol. Part I – Union and its Territory
Part II– Citizenship.

Part III – Fundamental Rights

Part IV–Directive Principles of State Policy

Part IVA – Fundamental Duties

Part V – The Union

Part VI – The States

Part VIII – The Union Territories

Part IX– The Panchayats

Part IXA – The Municipalities

Part IXB – The Co - operative Societies.

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Part XI – Relations between the Union and the States

Part XV – Elections Part

XVIII – Emergency Provisions

Part XX – Amendment of the Constitution

4. How many Fundamental Duties are mentioned in Indian constitution?

- A. Five
- B. Seven
- C. Nine
- D. Eleven

Ans. D

Sol. Originally, the constitution of India did not contain any list of fundamental duties. Fundamental duties were added to the Indian Constitution by 42nd amendment of the constitution in 1976. The fundamental duties are contained in Art. 51A. originally they were 10 in number. But after 86 Constitutional Amendment Act 2002, one more Fundamental Duty was added, totaling to 11 in number.

5. What is the literal meaning of the term "Quo-Warranto"?

- A. We command
- B. To forbid
- C. By what authority (or) warrant
- D. None of the se

Ans. C

Sol. The literal meaning of the term " Quo-Warranto " is By what authority (or) warrant. It is basically a writ among five types of writ in Indian constitution. Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition, Quo-Warranto are five writs listed in Indian constitution.

6. In Indian constitution, the method of election of President has been taken from which country?

- A. Britain
- B. USA
- C. Ireland
- D. Australia

Ans. C

Sol. The method of election of president in India is taken from **Ireland**. Presently Ram Nath Kovind is the 14th president of India.

7. Who among the following gave monistic theory of sovereignty?

- A. Austin
- B. Darwin
- C. Aristotle
- D. Marx

Ans. A

Sol. Monistic theory of sovereignty was given by Austin. According to him in every society there exists an authority which is absolute, unlimited and indivisible and to which a large mass of citizen show compliance. The authority is powerful due to wealth and peer group.



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8. Who administers the oath of the President of India?

- A. Govern or General of India
- B. Chief Justice of India
- C. Prime Minister of India
- D. Vice President of India

Ans. B

Sol. Chief justice of India administers the oath to the President of India and in his absence the senior most judge of Supreme Court administers the oath to the president to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of India and serve for the well being of India.

9. Who among the following is the executive head of India?

- A. Prime Minister
- B. President
- C. Cabinet Secretary
- D. Finance Secretary

Ans. B

Sol. **President** is the **executive head** of India.

He is responsible for enforcing the decrees issued by Supreme Court and performing his other duties on aid and advice of Council of ministers and he has to veto all the bills before they become an act.

10. Which of the following are constituents of Indian Parliament?

- i. The President
 - ii. The Council of States (Rajya Sabha)
 - iii. The House of the People (Lok Sabha)
- A. (ii) and (iii)
 - B. (i) and (ii)
 - C. (i) and (iii)
 - D. (i), (ii) and (iii)

Ans. D

Sol. The Indian Parliament consists of The President, the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and The House of the People (Lok Sabha). The President is the head of the state and has the power to summon and prorogue either House of Parliament. Loksabha consists of representatives of people elected through direct election and Rajya Sabha consists of representatives of a state through indirect election. Hence, all are constituents of Indian Parliament.

11. Which of the following has the supreme command of the Indian Defence Forces?

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

Ans. D

Sol. The supreme command of the Indian Defence forces, rests with the president of India as mentioned in the article 53 of the Indian constitution. However such power of the president is nominal and the real power rests with the Prime minister headed by the council of minister as mentioned in Article 74.

12. Anti-defection law is given in which schedule of Indian constitution?

- A. Second Schedule
- B. Tenth Schedule
- C. Third Schedule
- D. Fourth Schedule

Ans. B

Sol. Anti-defection law is mentioned under 10th schedule of the Indian Constitution and was a 52nd amendment. This law ensured to check the opportunism of the legislatures and aimed to give stability to the parliamentary from of government.

13. What is the literal meaning of 'Certiorari'?

- A. We command
- B. To have the body of
- C. To forbid
- D. To be certified (or) to be informed

Ans. D

Sol. 'Certiorari' means to be certified or informed. In constitutional terms it is a writ issued by Supreme Court or high court to review a case tried in lower court. It is used to quash a decision after the decision is taken by a lower tribunal against the acts or proceedings of a judicial or quasi-judicial body as the decision has been incomplete or there has been some error of law.



14. Who appoints Governor of a state in India?

- A. Prime Minister of India
- B. Council of Minister
- C. Judge of Supreme Court
- D. President of India

Ans. D

Sol. Governor is the constitutional head for each state and is appointed by the President of India on aid and advice of council of ministers and Chief Minister of the state for a term of 5 years.

15. Which article of Indian constitution has the provision for National Emergency?

- A. Article 350
- B. Article 352
- C. Article 312
- D. Article 280

Ans. B

Sol. Article 352 of Indian constitution has the provision for National Emergency. The article gives power to the President to declare emergency on grounds of War, External Aggression and Armed Rebellion. It leads to suspension of fundamental rights except under article 20 and 21.

16. Who among the following is not a member of any of the two houses of our country?

- A. Prime Minister
- B. Finance Minister
- C. President
- D. Railway Minister

Ans. C

Sol. President is not a member of any of the two houses of our country. He is the constitutional head of the state and a part of parliament in which he has the power to summon both the houses of parliament and dissolve the lower house.

17. Fundamental duties are mentioned in which of the following part of Indian Constitution?

- A. Part II
- B. Part III
- C. Part V
- D. Part IV A

Ans. D

Sol. Fundamental duties are mentioned in part IV A of Indian Constitution. On the basis of the recommendations of Swaran Singh Committee, these duties were included in the Constitution under Article

51A of part IV A by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976. It emphasizes on the responsibilities of Indian citizens in maintaining unity, integrity, Sovereignty, brotherhood and so on.

18. What is the minimum age for becoming a Governor of state in India?

- A. 30 years
- B. 25 years
- C. 35 years
- D. 45 years

Ans. C

Sol. Governor is the constitutional head of each state appointed by the president for a term of 5 years. To become a governor a person should be a citizen of India, be at least 35 years of age, should not be a member of the either house of the parliament or house of the state legislature and he should not hold any other office of profit.

19. Under which article, President of India can proclaim financial emergency?

- A. Article 32
- B. Article 349
- C. Article 360
- D. Article 355

Ans. C

Sol. Financial emergency (Article 360): Article 360 states that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credit of India or any part of thereof is threatened, President may declare a state of financial emergency. A proclamation issued under Article 360 will remain in force for two months unless before the expiry of the period it is approved by both the Houses of the Parliament. Once approved it remains in force till revoked by the President.

20. Under which article, President of India can proclaim constitutional emergency?

- A. Article 32
- B. Article 349
- C. Article 356
- D. Article 360

Ans. C

Sol. Under **Article 356**, President of India can proclaim constitutional emergency. The state's government issues the proclamation, after obtaining the consent of the president of India. If it is not possible to revoke Governor's rule within six months of imposition, the



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President's Rule under **Article 356** of the Indian Constitution is imposed while **article 349** deals with Special procedure for enactment of certain laws relating to language. **Article 360** deals with financial emergency and **article 32** gives power to supreme court to issue a writ to protect the fundamental right of any individual.

21. How many members of upper house (Rajya Sabha) can be nominated by President of India?

- A. 10
- B. 12
- C. 14
- D. 16

Ans. B

Sol. **12** members of upper house (Rajya Sabha) can be nominated by President of India. The **Rajya Sabha** or Council of States is the upper house of the Parliament of India. Membership of **Rajya Sabha** is limited by the Constitution to a maximum of 250 members, and current laws have provision for 245 members.

22. Which of the following Amendments is also known as the 'Mini Constitution' of India?

- A. 7th Amendment
- B. 42nd Amendment
- C. 44th Amendment
- D. 74th Amendment

Ans. B

Sol. The Forty-second Amendment of the Constitution of India which is officially known as the Constitution Act, 1976 was enacted during the Emergency (25 June 1975 – 21 March 1977) by the Indian National Congress government headed by Indira Gandhi. It is regarded as the most controversial constitutional amendment in Indian history. It attempted to reduce the power of the Supreme Court and High Courts to pronounce upon the constitutional validity of laws. It laid down the Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens to the nation. This amendment brought about the most widespread changes to the Constitution in its history, and is sometimes called a "mini-Constitution" or the "Constitution of Indira".

23. Which of the following is justiciable in nature?

- A. Fundamental Duties
- B. Directive principles of state policy
- C. Fundamental Rights
- D. None of these

Ans. C

Sol. The Directive Principles of State Policy, embodied in Part IV of the constitution, constitute directions given to the central and state governments to guide the establishment of a society in the country. According to the constitution, the government should keep them in mind while framing laws. These are **non-justiciable** in nature because they are not enforceable by the courts for their violation.

□ Fundamental Duties are **not legally Justiciable**, but serve as moral responsibilities of the Citizen.

□ Fundamental Rights are **justiciable** because when any of the right is violated, the aggrieved individual can move to the courts for their enforcements

24. Which of the following right has been removed from fundamental rights and converted to a simple legal right?

- A. Right to life and personal liberty
- B. Right to property
- C. Right to education
- D. Right to freedom of religion

Ans. B

Sol. Right to property has been removed from fundamental rights and converted to a simple legal right. The 44th amendment of 1978 removed the fundamental right to acquire, hold and dispose of property due to turmoil relating to property rights.

25. Which of the following does not come under Fundamental Duty?

- A. To safe guard public property
- B. To protect & improve the natural environment
- C. To promote harmony
- D. To protect freedom of speech & expression

Ans. D

Sol. To protect freedom of speech and expression does not come under Fundamental Duty. Freedom of speech and expression comes under fundamental rights which are provided by the constitution to the citizens of India. While



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fundamental duties are certain rules which citizens should follow to safeguard the nation sovereignty.

26. Comptroller and Auditor General of India is appointed for how many years?

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 5

Ans. C

Sol. Comptroller and Auditor General of India is appointed by the President of India for a period of 6 years and can be removed from office in a manner and on grounds like Judge of a Supreme Court. His duty is to check the accounts and prepare audit reports for Union and States and other bodies prescribed in the Law enacted by the Parliament.

27. Who is the custodian of Contingency Fund of India?

- A. The Prime Minister
- B. Judge of Supreme Court
- C. The President
- D. The Finance Minister

Ans. C

Sol. The president is the custodian of Contingency Fund of India.

□ The Contingency Fund of India established under Article 267 (1) of the Constitution with a corpus of 500 crores placed at the disposal of the President to meet urgent unforeseen expenditure, pending authorization by the Parliament.

28. Which of the following country doesn't have a written Constitution?

- A. United Kingdom
- B. Australia
- C. United States of America
- D. Bangladesh

Ans. A

Sol. United Kingdom, Northern Ireland and Israel does not have a written Constitution. The unwritten constitution are those processes of our government that are considered an essential part of the system yet they are not actually written in the Constitution.

29. In the Indian Parliamentary System, 'Vote on Account' is valid for how many months (except the year of elections)?

- A. 2 months
- B. 3 months
- C. 6 months
- D. 9 months

Ans. A

Sol. In the Indian Parliamentary System, 'Vote on Account' is valid for 2 months. It is an interim budget that is passed in the parliament to acquire permission to incur expenditure for the time period till the final budget is passed in the parliament.

30. India has taken the concept of 'Judicial Review' from which country's constitution?

- A. United States
- B. United Kingdom
- C. Canada
- D. Ireland

Ans. A

Sol. It's from the USA, that India has taken the provision of judicial review and subsequently has incorporated in its constitution. This concept has added to the vitality of the Indian constitution by enabling the judiciary to evaluate the legislative work to check their compatibility with the constitutional provision and philosophy.

31. How many times a person can be elected as the President of India?

- A. One time
- B. Two times
- C. Three times
- D. No bar

Ans. D

Sol. A person can be elected as the president of India any number of time as reflected in Article 57. However, for person to be keep on getting elected, they must satisfy the eligibility condition as listed in the Article 58 of the Indian constitution.

32. Which of the following provision needs a special majority in Parliament?

- A. Change in Fundamental Rights
- B. Creation of New States
- C. Abolition of Legislative Councils in State
- D. Rules and Procedures in Parliament

Ans. A

Sol. It's the change in the fundamental rights which involves the need for special



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majority in Parliament. This provision is mentioned in Article 368 of the Indian constitution.

33. Which article was referred to as the 'the heart and soul' of the constitution by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar?

- A. Article 4
- B. Article 32
- C. Article 28
- D. Article 30

Ans. B

Sol. It was Article 32 of the Indian constitution which is termed as the "Heart and Soul" of the Indian constitution by DR BR Ambedkar. He said so because this particular article deals with "issuance of writ" which involves correcting the wrong inflicted on an individual fundamental rights.

34. Which article can be used by The President of India to declare financial emergency?

- A. Article 32
- B. Article 349
- C. Article 360
- D. Article 365

Ans. C

Sol. It's via the 360th article of the Indian constitution that the president of India can declare financial emergency in the country if he or she thinks that the financial stability of the country is threatened.

☐ Such emergency needs to be ratified by both the houses of the parliament within two months of its declaration. Moreover, such emergency has never been declared so far.

35. Which of the following is not a fundamental duty?

- A. To abide by constitution and respect the National Flag
- B. To promote harmony and brotherhood
- C. To uphold and protect the sovereignty
- D. Abolition of titles except military and academic

Ans. D

Sol. Abolition of titles except military and academic is not a fundamental duty rather it's mentioned under Article 18 as a fundamental right. Moreover, fundamental duties are mentioned in

"Part Four A" of the Indian constitution as part of Article 51A.

36. Which amendment of the Constitution of India increased the age of retirement of High Court judges from 60 to 62 years?

- A. 10th
- B. 12th
- C. 15th
- D. 245th

Ans. C

Sol. It's by the 15th constitutional amendment that the constitution of India increased the age of retirement of High Court judges from 60 to 62 years of age.

12 th constitutional amendment	Incorporated Goa, Daman and Diu as the eighth Union territory of India, by amending the First Schedule to the Constitution.
10 th constitutional amendment	Incorporated Dadra and Nagar Haveli as the seventh Union territory of India, by amending the First Schedule to the Constitution
245 th constitutional amendment	Has not yet happened.

37. _____ means that the Supreme Court will reconsider the case and the legal issues involved in it.

- A. Original Jurisdiction
- B. Writ Jurisdiction
- C. Appellate Jurisdiction
- D. Advisory Jurisdiction

Ans. C

Sol. It's the Appellate jurisdiction which means that Supreme Court will reconsider the case and the legal issues involved in it. Other powers of the court are-

Original Jurisdiction	It involves that one can directly seek Supreme court intervention on certain matters. Ex- Dispute between Centre and state.
Writ Jurisdiction	This jurisdiction is basically exercised when there is violation of Fundamental rights.
Advisory Jurisdiction	The advice tendered under such provision is not binding in nature. Ex- On certain matters, president of India, asks for the opinion of Supreme Court.

38. There are total _____ parliamentary seats (Rajya Sabha constituency) in Punjab.

- A. 7
- B. 1
- C. 18
- D. 10

Ans. A

Sol. Rajya Sabha is **Council of states** and it is also known as the upper house of the Parliament of India. It have members from all states known as member of Parliament.

• Punjab have Seven members in Rajya Sabha.



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• The seven members right now are:

1. Ambika Soni
2. Naresh Gujral
3. Sardar Sukhdev
4. Shamsher Singh
5. Balwinder Singh
6. Pratap Singh
7. Shweta malik

39. Which Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution allows citizens to move the court if they believe that any of their Fundamental Rights have been violated by the State?

- A. Cultural and Educational Rights
- B. Right to Constitutional Remedies
- C. Right against Exploitation
- D. Right to Freedom of Religion

Ans. B

Sol. Right to constitutional Remedies as given in Article 32 of the Indian constitution can be exercised in a situation where there is a violation of fundamental rights have taken place. Ambedkar has called this provision as the Heart and Soul of the Indian constitution.

40. Constituent Assembly of India was founded in the year_____.

- A. 1940
- B. 1946
- C. 1947
- D. 1950

Ans. B

Sol. Constitution Assembly of India was founded in the year 1946. Though first proposed in 1934 by MN Roy, it was finally constituted on 16th May 1946, as per the cabinet mission plan. Its total capacity was 389, where 292 were the representative of states, and 93 represented the princely states.

41. Means cases that can be directly considered by the Supreme Court without going to the lower courts before that.

- A. Original Jurisdiction
- B. Writ Jurisdiction
- C. Appellate Jurisdiction
- D. Advisory Jurisdiction

Ans. A

Sol. Original jurisdiction: it means cases that can be directly considered by supreme court without going to lower

courts before that. And those are federal cases. Disputes arising between union and states, and amongst states themselves directly go to supreme court. The supreme court has the sole power to resolve such cases. Neither high court nor lower court can deal with such cases. It also interprets the powers of union and state government as laid down in constitution.

42. Under which of the following jurisdiction can any individual, whose fundamental right has been violated, can directly move the Supreme Court for remedy?

- A. Original Jurisdiction
- B. Writ Jurisdiction
- C. Appellate Jurisdiction
- D. Advisory Jurisdiction

Ans. B

Sol. Writ jurisdiction: any individual whose fundamental rights has been violated he/she can directly approach supreme court. The supreme court and high courts can order Writs. It is on the individual, whether he wants to approach high court or supreme court. Through such writs, court can order executive whether to act or not to act.

43. _____means that the President of India can refer any matter that is of public importance or that which involves interpretation of Constitution to Supreme Court for advice.

- A. Original Jurisdiction
- B. Writ Jurisdiction
- C. Appellate Jurisdiction
- D. Advisory Jurisdiction

Ans. D

Sol. Article 143 of the Constitution confers Advisory Jurisdiction to the Supreme Court of India. As per Article 143 the President has the power to address questions to the Supreme Court, which he deems important for public welfare. The Supreme Court "advises" the President by answering the query put before it. Till date this mechanism has been put to use only twelve times. However, it is pertinent to note that this



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is not binding on the President, nor is it "law declared by the Supreme Court", hence not binding on subordinate courts."

44. There are total _____ parliamentary seats (Rajya Sabha constituency) in Sikkim.

- A. 11
- B. 19
- C. 10
- D. 1

Ans. D

Sol. The Rajya Sabha (meaning the "Council of States") is the upper house of the Parliament of India. Sikkim elects 1 seat and it is indirectly elected by the state legislators of Sikkim, since year 1976.

45. "Trade unions" is listed in the _____ list given in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India.

- A. Union
- B. State
- C. Global
- D. Concurrent

Ans. D

Sol. trade union is an organisation of workers. The Trade Unions Act, 1926 regulates trade unions in India.

"Trade unions" is listed in the Concurrent List.

The Concurrent List or List-III (Seventh Schedule) 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.

46. _____ writ is issued by a higher court (High Court or Supreme Court) when a lower court has considered a case going beyond its jurisdiction.

- A. Habeas Corpus
- B. Mandamus
- C. Prohibition
- D. Quo Warranto

Ans. C

Sol. There are five major types of writs viz. habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari. Each of them has different meaning and different implications. The writ of prohibition means that the Supreme Court and High Courts may prohibit the lower courts such as special tribunals,

magistrates, commissions, and other judiciary officers who are doing something which exceeds to their jurisdiction or acting contrary to the rule of natural justice. For example if a judicial officer has personal interest in a case, it may hamper the decision and the course of natural justice.

47. In which year was All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) founded?

- A. 1949
- B. 1999
- C. 1972
- D. 1997

Ans. C

Sol. All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) is an Indian political party in the state of Tamil Nadu and in the Union Territory of Puducherry. It is currently in power in Tamil Nadu and is the third largest party in the Lok Sabha. It is a Dravidian party and was founded by M. G. Ramachandran (popularly known as MGR) on 17 October 1972 as a breakaway faction of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK). From 1989 to 2016, AIADMK was led by Jayalalithaa, who served as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on several occasions. The party has won majorities in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly seven times, making it the most successful political outfit in the state's history. The party headquarters is located in the Royapettah neighborhood of Chennai, Tamil Nadu, in a building donated to the party in 1986 by Mrs. Janaki Ramachandran, MGR's wife.

48. Which Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution includes equal access to shops, bathing, ghats, hotels etc?

- A. Right to Liberty and Personal Freedom
- B. Right to Freedom of Religion
- C. Right to Equality
- D. Cultural and Educational Rights

Ans. C

Sol. Right to equality includes equality before law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, gender or place of birth, and equality of opportunity in matters of employment,



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abolition of untouchability and abolition of titles. Right to equality is provided from Article 14 to Article 18 of Indian constitution.

Article 14 – Equality before law, Article 15 –social equality & equal access to public areas, Article 16 –equality of public employment, Article 17 –abolition of untouchability, Article 18 –abolition of titles.

49. _____ means that the President of India can refer any matter that is of public importance or that which involves interpretation of Constitution to Supreme Court for advice.

- A. Original Jurisdiction
- B. Writ Jurisdiction
- C. Appellate Jurisdiction
- D. Advisory Jurisdiction

Ans. D

Sol. Article 143 of the Constitution confers Advisory Jurisdiction to the Supreme Court of India. As per Article 143 the President has the power to address questions to the Supreme Court, which he deems important for public welfare. The Supreme Court "advises" the President by answering the query put before it. Till date this mechanism has been put to use only twelve times. However, it is pertinent to note that this is not binding on the President, nor is it "law declared by the Supreme Court", hence not binding on subordinate courts."

50. There are total _____ parliamentary seats (Rajya Sabha constituency) in Tripura.

- A. 7
- B. 1
- C. 18
- D. 10

Ans. B

Sol. The Rajya Sabha (meaning the "Council of States") is the upper house of the Parliament of India. 1 Rajya Sabha members are elected to Rajya Sabha by Members of the Tripura State Legislature.

51. "Taxes on lands and buildings" is listed in the list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.

- A. Union
- B. State
- C. Global
- D. Concurrent

Ans. B

Sol. The State List or List-II is a list of 61 items (Initially there were 66 items in the list) in Schedule Seven to the Constitution of India. The legislative section is divided into three lists: Union List, State List and Concurrent List.

Under the scheme of our Constitution, property tax is leviable by the State Government or a local authority under Entry 49 - "Taxes on lands and buildings" of List II of Schedule VII to the Constitution of India.

52. There are total _____ parliamentary seats (Rajya Sabha constituency) in Maharashtra.

- A. 11
- B. 19
- C. 10
- D. 1

Ans. B

Sol. The Rajya Sabha (meaning the "Council of States") is the upper house of the Parliament of India. Membership of Rajya Sabha is limited by the Constitution to a maximum of 250 members, and current laws have provision for 245 members. Maharashtra elects 19 seats and they are indirectly elected by the state legislators of Maharashtra.

53. "Forests" is listed in the _____ list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.

- A. Union
- B. State
- C. Global
- D. Concurrent

Ans. D

Sol. The Concurrent List is a list of 52 items.

* The item **17th A is Forests.**

* **17-B is protection of wild animals and birds.**

54. Which Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution states that all persons shall be equally protected by the laws of the country?

- A. Right to Equality
- B. Right to Freedom
- C. Right against Exploitation



D. Right to Freedom of Religion
Ans. A

Sol. The fundamental right – Right to equality ensures

- * Equality Before Law
- * Abolition of Untouchability
- * Abolition of Titles
- * Equality in Matters of Public Employment
- * Social Equality and Equal Access to Public Areas

55. Which Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution includes abolition of untouchability?

- A. Right to Liberty and Personal Freedom
 - B. Right to Freedom of Religion
 - C. Right to Equality
 - D. Cultural and Educational Rights
- Ans. C

Sol. Right to Equality in the Indian Constitution includes abolition of untouchability.

Right to equality includes equality before law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, gender or place of birth, and equality of opportunity in matters of employment, abolition of untouchability and abolition of titles. Right to equality is provided from Article 14 to Article 18 of Indian constitution. Article 14 – Equality before law, Article 15 –social equality & equal access to public areas, Article 16 –equality of public employment, Article 17 –abolition of untouchability, Article 18 –abolition of titles.

56. "Foreign jurisdiction" is listed in the _____ list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.

- A. Union
 - B. State
 - C. Global
 - D. Concurrent
- Ans. A

Sol. The Union List or List-I is a list of 100 items (the last item is numbered 97) given in Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India on which Parliament has exclusive power to legislate. The legislative section is divided into three lists: Union List, State List and Concurrent List. "Foreign jurisdiction" is

listed in the Union list. In law, the enforcement of foreign judgments is the recognition and enforcement in one jurisdiction of judgments rendered in another ("foreign") jurisdiction. Foreign judgments may be recognized based on bilateral or multilateral treaties or understandings, or unilaterally without an express international agreement.

57. There are total _____ parliamentary seats (Lok Sabha constituency) in West Bengal.

- A. 42
 - B. 2
 - C. 14
 - D. 40
- Ans. A

Sol. There are total 42 parliamentary seats (Lok Sabha constituency) in West Bengal. The Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Parliament of India, is made up of Members of Parliament (MPs). Each MP, represents a single geographic constituency. There are currently 543 constituencies. The maximum size of the Lok Sabha as outlined in the Constitution of India is 552 members made up of up to 530 members representing people of the states of India and up to 20 members representing people from the Union Territories.

58. "Betting and gambling" is listed in the _____ list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.

- A. Union
 - B. State
 - C. Global
 - D. Concurrent
- Ans. B

Sol. The State List or List-II is a list of 61 items (Initially there were 66 items in the list) in Schedule Seven to the Constitution of India. The legislative section is divided into three lists: Union List, State List and Concurrent List. "Betting and gambling" is listed in the state list.

59. _____ is issued when the court finds that a particular office holder is not doing legal duty and thereby is infringing on the right of an individual.

- A. Habeas Corpus
 - B. Mandamus
 - C. Prohibition
 - D. Quo Warranto
- Ans. B



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Sol. **Mandamus** is a word in Latin which means 'We command' or 'Order'. Mandamus is a judicial written order from a Supreme Court to any government, subordinate court, corporation, or public authority, when the court finds that a particular office holder is not doing legal duty and thereby is infringing on the right of an individual.

60. "Population control and family planning" is listed in the _____ list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.

- A. Union
- B. State
- C. Global
- D. Concurrent

Ans. D

Sol. "Population control and family planning" is listed in the Concurrent list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India. This programme has been launched to control population growth and promoting use of contraceptives or birth control for both men and women. This programme is launched by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for formulating and executing family planning in India. It is essential for securing the well-being and good health of women. Concurrent List includes 52 items and Parliament has exclusive power to legislate Concurrent lists.

61. There are total _____ parliamentary seats (Rajya Sabha constituency) in Odisha.

- A. 11
- B. 19
- C. 10
- D. 1

Ans. C

Sol. There are total 10 parliamentary seats (Rajya Sabha constituency) in Odisha. Current members of Odisha are: Achyuta Samanta, Prasanna Acharya, Anubhav Mohanty, Soumya Ranjan Patnaik, Sarojini Hembram, Pratap Keshari Deb, Ananga Udaya Singh Deo, Narendra Kumar Swain, Bhaskar Rao Nekkanti. They all are from Biju Janata Dal and one member Ranjib Biswal is from Indian National Congress.

62. "Central Bureau of Intelligence and Investigation" is listed in the _____ list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.

- A. Union
- B. State
- C. Global
- D. Concurrent

Ans. A

Sol. Union Lists includes 100 items (97th is the last item numbered) and are given in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. "Central Bureau of Intelligence and Investigation" is listed in the Union Lists. Parliament has exclusive power to legislate Union Lists. Central Bureau of Intelligence is the main investigating agency maintained and operating under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. It investigates several economic crimes, special crimes, and cases of corruption and other high-profile cases.

63. _____ can give the Union parliament power to make laws on matters included in the State list.

- A. Ministry of Defence
- B. Prime Minister's Office
- C. Securities and Exchange Board of India
- D. Rajya Sabha

Ans. D

Sol. Rajya Sabha can give the Union parliament power to make laws on matters included in the State list. Rajya Sabha popularly known as the council of states is the upper house of Indian parliament. Vice president of India is the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha, presently chaired by Venkiah Naidu. Rajya Sabha members are elected by state legislatures rather than directly through the electorate by single transferable vote method.

64. There are total _____ parliamentary seats (Lok Sabha constituency) in Uttarakhand.

- A. 14
- B. 5
- C. 80
- D. 2

Ans. B



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Sol. The total number of parliamentary seats (lok sabha constituency) in uttarakhand is 5.

□ Haridwar, nainital, almora, garwhal, and tehri garwhal are the five constituency. There are 3 members from uttarakhand in the upper house of the parliament.

□ The number of the legislative assembly seats in the uttarakhand are 70. This states was founded on 8 November 2000 by separation from uttarpradesh.

65. "Naval, military and air force works" is listed in the _____ list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.

- A. Union
- B. State
- C. Global
- D. Concurrent

Ans. A

Sol. "Naval, military and air force works" is listed in the union list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India. There are three list, state list, union list and concurrent list in the 7th schedule of the indian constitution.

66. _____ amends the Constitution.

- A. Ministry of Defence
- B. Prime Minister's Office
- C. Parliament
- D. Securities and Exchange Board of India

Ans. C

Sol. Parliament amends the Constitution. It gives the power to Parliament to dilute Fundamental Rights through Amendments of the Constitution and can amend any provision of the Constitution.

67. _____ elects the President and the Vice President and removes judges of Supreme Court and High Court.

- A. Ministry of Defence
- B. Lok Sabha
- C. Prime Minister's Office
- D. Securities and Exchange Board of India

Ans. B

Sol. The president and Vice president of India are indirectly elected by an electoral college comprising Lok Sabha & Rajya

Sabha and the Legislative Assemblies of each of India's states and territories, who themselves are all directly elected.

68. Which of the following Article/Articles cannot be suspended even during emergency?

- A. Article 19
- B. Article 20 and 21
- C. Article 22 and 23
- D. Article 24 and 25

Ans. B

Sol. Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended even during emergency. Article 20 deals with protection of certain rights of a person in case of conviction for an offence, such as immunity from double punishment, self-incrimination and ex post facto law. Article 21 deals with right to life and personal liberty.

69. How many fundamental Rights are mentioned in Indian constitution?

- A. Five
- B. Six
- C. Seven
- D. Eight

Ans. B

Sol. Six fundamental Rights are mentioned in Indian constitution. They are

- right to equality (article 14-18)
- right to freedom (article 19-22)
- right against exploitation (article 23-24)
- right to freedom of religion (article 25-28)
- cultural and educational rights (article 29-30)
- right to constitutional remedies (article 32)

70. Which parliamentary committee in India is normally chaired by a prominent member of the opposition?

- A. Committee on Government Assurances
- B. Estimates Committee
- C. Privileges Committee
- D. Public Accounts Committee

Ans. D

Sol. The Chairman of PAC is appointed by the Speaker of Lok Sabha. Since 1967, the chairman of the committee is selected from the opposition earlier it was headed by the member of ruling Party.



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71. The President can dismiss a member of the Council of Ministers

- A. with the consent of the Speaker
- B. only under emergency conditions
- C. on the recommendation of the Prime Minister
- D. on his own

Ans. C

Sol. The President can dismiss a member of the Council of Ministers on the recommendation of the Prime Minister.

72. The Sharda Act is related to

- A. Upliftment of scheduled tribes
- B. Upliftment of minorities
- C. Child Marriage
- D. Empowerment of women

Ans. C

Sol. Originally Sharda Act is known as Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929. This Act fixed the age of marriage for girls at 14 years and boys at 18 years which was later amended to 18 for girls and 21 for boys.

73. Right to Constitutional Remedies comes under _____

- A. Legal rights
- B. Fundamental rights
- C. Human rights
- D. Natural rights

Ans. B

Sol. Right to Constitutional Remedies comes under Fundamental rights. Fundamental Rights is a charter of rights contained in Part III of Constitution of India. It guarantees civil liberties such that all Indians can lead their lives in peace and harmony as citizens of India. These include individual rights common to most liberal democracies, such as equality before law, freedom of speech and expression, religious and cultural freedom and peaceful assembly, freedom to practice religion, and the right to constitutional remedies for the protection of civil rights by means of writs such as habeas corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari and Quo Warranto.

74. Who among the following is not a member of the National Development Council?

- A. The Prime Minister
- B. The Member of NITI Aayog
- C. The Chief Ministers of States
- D. The President of India

Ans. D

Sol. The President of India is not a member of the National Development Council because the National Development Council is presided over by the Prime Minister of India and includes all Union Ministers, Chief Ministers of all the States and Administrators of Union Territories and Members of the Planning Commission.

75. The Residuary powers of legislation under Indian Constitution rests with

- A. President
- B. Prime Minister
- C. Parliament
- D. States

Ans. C

Sol. *The subjects that are not mentioned in any of the three lists are known as residuary subjects. However, there are many provisions made in the constitution out side these lists permitting parliament or state legislative assembly to legislate.

*The power to legislate on residuary subjects (not mentioned anywhere in the constitution), rests with the parliament exclusively per Article 248.

*Article 248 (2) of the Constitution of India says that the Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in list II and III. Such power shall include the power of making any law imposing a tax not mentioned in either of those lists.

76. Who is the final authority for interpreting the Indian Constitution?

- A. Parliament
- B. Supreme Court of India
- C. President
- D. Attorney General of India

Ans. B

Sol. The final authority to interpret our Constitution is of the Supreme Court of India. Article 141 of the Constitution of India states that the law declared by Supreme Court is to be binding on all courts within the territory of India. It is the highest court in India and has



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ultimate judicial authority to interpret the Constitution and decide questions of national law (including local bylaws). The Supreme Court is also vested with the power of judicial review to ensure the application of the rule of law.

77. Appointments for All India Services are made by _____

- A. UPSC B. President
C. Prime Minister D. Parliament

Ans. B

Sol. All India Services refer to the civil services, the permanent executive branch of the Republic of India. The civil service system is the backbone of the administrative machinery of the country. All appointments to All India Civil Services are made by the President of India.

Indian Administrative Service (IAS)
Indian Forest Service (IFS)
Indian Police Service (IPS)



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