

PART-I

1. Who was the first woman Chief Justice of High Court ?

- (A) Justice Gyan Sudha Mishra (B) Justice Ranjana Prakash
 (C) Justice Leila Seth (D) Justice Sheela Trivedi

2. Appointment to which of the following posts is not made by the President of India ?

- (A) Governor, RBI (B) Chief Election Commissioner
 (C) Comptroller and Auditor General of India (D) Deputy Chairman Planning Commission

3. Consider the following statements :

Attorney General of India can

1. take part in the proceedings of the Lok Sabha
2. be a member of a committee of the Lok Sabha
3. speak in the Lok Sabha
4. vote in the Lok Sabha

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (A) 1 only (B) 2 and 4
 (C) 1, 2 and 3 (D) 1 and 3 only

4. Which one of the following statements is correct ?

- (A) In India, the same person cannot be appointed as Governor for two or more States at the same time.
 (B) The Judges of the High Court of the States in India are appointed by the Governor of the State just as the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President.
 (C) No procedure has been laid down in the Constitution of India for the removal of a Governor from his/her post.
 (D) In the case of a Union Territory having a legislative set-up, the Chief Minister is appointed by the Lt. Governor on the basis of majority support.

5. What will follow if a Money Bill is substantially amended by the Rajya Sabha ?

- (A) The Lok Sabha may still proceed with the Bill, accepting or not accepting the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha.
 (B) The Lok Sabha cannot consider the Bill further.
 (C) The Lok Sabha may send the Bill to the Rajya Sabha for reconsideration.
 (D) The President may call a joint sitting for passing the Bill.

6. The total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers should not exceed :
- (A) 20% of the total number of members of the Lok Sabha
 (B) 15% of the total number of members of the Lok Sabha
 (C) 20% of the total number of members of the Rajya Sabha
 (D) 15% of the total number of members of the Rajya Sabha
7. District Judge is under the control of :
- (A) State Government
 (B) High Court
 (C) Supreme Court
 (D) Governor
8. The Government Bill means a bill introduced by a :
- (A) Member of the Treasury bench in the Lok Sabha
 (B) Member of Parliament who is not a Minister
 (C) Minister in the Lok Sabha
 (D) Minister in any House of Parliament
9. Official language of the Indian Union is :
- (A) Hindi in Devanagari script
 (B) Hindi and English
 (C) English
 (D) Hindi, English and Urdu
10. Who among the following can establish additional courts for better administration of any existing law with respect to a matter concerned in the Union list ?
- (A) Chief Justice of India
 (B) High Court of the concerned State
 (C) Parliament
 (D) Concerned State Legislature
11. Treaty making power is conferred upon :
- (A) Prime Minister of India
 (B) President of India
 (C) The Parliament
 (D) President of India but is subject to ratification by the Parliament
12. Any charge for impeachment of the President may be preferred :
- (A) Only in the House of People
 (B) Only in Council of States
 (C) Only in joint session of the Parliament
 (D) By either House of Parliament
13. The famous book 'Roses in December' is authored by :
- (A) Justice M.C. Chagla
 (B) Justice Bhagwati
 (C) Justice Krisn Iyer
 (D) Justice Laxamanan

14. Which High Court in India has the jurisdiction over largest number of States ?
- (A) Calcutta High Court (B) Bombay High Court
 (C) Guwahati High Court (D) Madras High Court
15. Who was the first woman to become a Governor of a State in India ?
- (A) Vijayalakshmi Pandit (B) Sarojini Naidu
 (C) Fateema Biwi (D) Sucheta Kriplani
16. Which of the following has held the office of Chief Minister, Speaker of Lok Sabha and President of India ?
- (A) Giani Zail Singh (B) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
 (C) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy (D) Justice M. Hidayatullah
17. Fundamental Duties were included in the Constitution of India on the recommendation of which of the following committees ?
- (A) Santhanam Committee (B) Sarkaria Committee
 (C) Swaran Singh Committee (D) Shah Committee
18. Who is known as the 'Father of Local Government in India' ?
- (A) Lord Curzon (B) Lord Mayo
 (C) Lord Wellesley (D) Lord Ripon
19. Who among the following historical personalities became the first Indian to be a member of the British Parliament ?
- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru (B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 (C) M.K. Gandhi (D) Dadabhai Naoroji
20. Which Indian State has highest representation of members in Lok Sabha ?
- (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Maharashtra
 (C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Punjab
21. Who became the second person after S. Radhakrishnan to get a second term as Vice-President ?
- (A) Hamid Ansari (B) Pratibha Patil
 (C) Dr. S. D. Sharma (D) K.R. Narayanan
22. Decisions regarding disqualification of members of Lok Sabha are taken by :
- (A) Speaker (B) Prime Minister
 (C) Minister for Parliamentary Affairs (D) Chief whip of the ruling party

23. When was capital of India shifted from Calcutta to New Delhi ?
 (A) 1921 (B) 1911
 (C) 1947 (D) 1931
24. Right to Information in India is :
 (A) Fundamental Right (B) Constitutional Right
 (C) Legal Right (D) Both (A) and (C)
25. Justice Mr. Rajender Mal Lodha is _____ Chief Justice of India.
 (A) 40th (B) 41st
 (C) 42nd (D) 43rd
26. 120th Amendment in the Constitution of India deals with :
 (A) Formation of Telangana State (B) Appointment of Judges
 (C) Election Reforms in India (D) Appointment of Lokpal
27. The Parliament can make any law for whole or any part of India for implementing international treaties :
 (A) with the consent of all the States (B) with the consent of the majority of States
 (C) with the consent of the State concerned (D) without the consent of any State
28. What is Psephology ?
 (A) Statistical study of elections, voting etc. (B) Study of rainfall pattern
 (C) Study of gene disorder (D) Study of female prisoners
29. Who decides the disputes regarding election of the President ?
 (A) Election Commission (B) Parliament
 (C) Supreme Court of India (D) Rules Committee of the Lok Sabha
30. When the Vice President acts as President he gets the emoluments of the :
 (A) President
 (B) Vice President
 (C) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
 (D) President in addition to what he gets as Chairman of Rajya Sabha
31. The planet called a morning star and an evening star is :
 (A) Jupiter (B) Mercury
 (C) Mars (D) Venus
32. The largest part of the cropped area in India is under :
 (A) Rice (B) Wheat
 (C) Bajra (D) Maize

33. The Planning Commission of India is a :

- (A) statutory body (B) a constitutional body
(C) wing of the Union Finance Ministry (D) non-statutory body

34. The 12th Five Year Plan is for the period :

- (A) 2012-2017 (B) 2010-2015
(C) 2009-2014 (D) 2008-2013

35. Under the Constitution of India the right to property is :

- (A) A Fundamental Right (B) A Legal Right
(C) An Implied Right (D) A Constitutional Right

36. India's first general election was held in :

- (A) 1949 (B) 1950
(C) 1951 (D) 1952

37. The National Bird of India is :

- (A) Parrot (B) Peacock
(C) Dove (D) Crow

38. The first month of the Saka era national calendar of India is :

- (A) Chaitra (B) Phalguna
(C) Jyeshtha (D) Magha

39. What can be the maximum gap between two sessions of Parliament ?

- (A) Six months (B) One year
(C) Two months (D) Three months

40. Parliament can amend the Constitution of India under :

- (A) Art. 14 (B) Art. 300A
(C) Art. 295 (D) Art. 368

41. The residuary power of legislation under the Constitution of India has been granted exclusively to :

- (A) Parliament (B) State assemblies
(C) Union Territories (D) None of these

