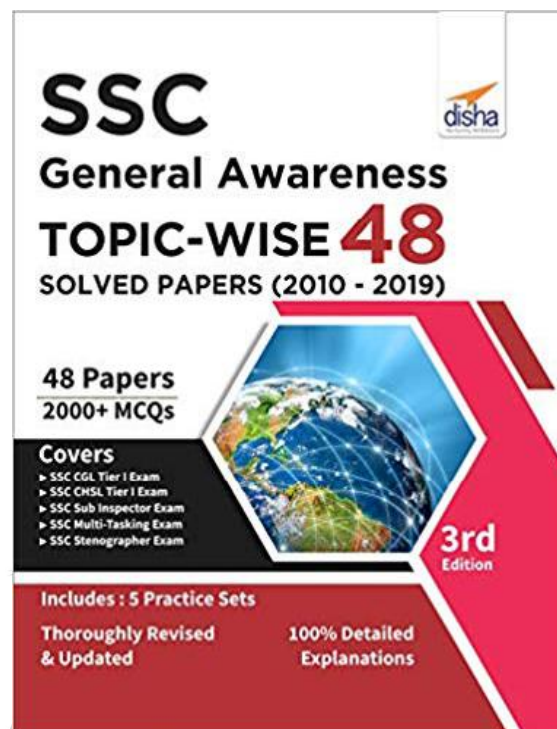


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CHAPTER 3

Polity

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

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
(a) Union Government (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)
(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 vote
(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

Hints & Solutions

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 cuncurrent list (47 subject) . For subject mentioned in union list only parliament can make law eg. military is union subject so parliment 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 cannot 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.
54. (c) Parliament may restrict the application of the Fundamental Rights to members of the Indian Armed 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 collective responsibility is related to the fact that, if a vote of no confidence is passed in parliament, the government is responsible collectively, and thus the entire government resigns.
65. (a) Switzerland is a small country located in the heart of western Europe, at the intersection of German, French and Italian language and culture. Switzerland has been

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 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.