

Coimbatore-107



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Q1. Who is known as the "Father of the Indian Constitution"?

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- D. Sardar Patel

Answer: C. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Q2. How many Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Indian Constitution?

- A. 4
- B. 6
- C. 8
- D. 6

Answer: D. 6

Q3. What does Article 21 of the Indian Constitution guarantee?

- A. Right to Equality
- B. Right to Life and Personal Liberty
- C. Right against Exploitation
- D. Right to Freedom of Religion

Answer: B. Right to Life and Personal Liberty

Q4. Which part of the Constitution deals with the Executive?

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

Answer: D. Part V

Q5. Which constitutional amendment lowered the voting age from 21 to 18?

- A. 42nd Amendment
- B. 44th Amendment



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C. 61st Amendment

D. 73rd Amendment

Answer: C. 61st Amendment

Q6. Which schedule of the Constitution contains the list of languages recognized by the Constitution?

- A. First Schedule
- B. Second Schedule
- C. Eighth Schedule
- D. Ninth Schedule

Answer: C. Eighth Schedule

Q7. The Directive Principles of State Policy are enshrined in which part of the Constitution?

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

Answer: D. Part IV

Q8. What does Article 370 of the Constitution pertain to?

A. Special provisions for Jammu and Kashmir

- B. Reservation for Scheduled Castes
- C. Formation of new states
- D. Directive Principles of State Policy

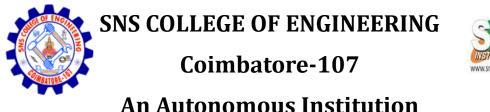
Answer: A. Special provisions for Jammu and Kashmir

Q 9. When was the Constitution of India adopted?

A 1947 B 1950 C 1952

D 1960

Answer: B. 1950





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Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai Q 10. How many Schedules are there in the Indian Constitution?

A 20

B 25

C 12

D 8

Answer: A. 20

Q 11. How many Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Indian Constitution?

A 4 B 6 C 8 D 12

Answer: C. 8

Q12. What is the quorum to constitute a meeting of Lok Sabha?

- A. Half of the total members of the House
- B. A quarter of the total members of the House
- C. One- fifth of the total members of the House
- D. One-tenth of the total members of the House.

Answer: D One-tenth of the total members of the House.

UNIT-2

Q1. Who has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha?

- A. Prime Minister
- B. President
- C. Speaker of Lok Sabha
- D. Chief Justice of India
- Answer: B. President

Q2. What is the minimum voting age in India?

- A. 18 years
- B. 21 years



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- C. 25 years
- D. 16 years
- Answer: A. 18 years

Q3. What is the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha?

- A. 500
- B. 545
- C. 552
- D. 600

Answer: C. 552

Q4. The term of office for a member of the Rajya Sabha is-

- A. 3 years
- B. 5 years
- C. 6 years
- D. 2 years
- Answer: B 6 years

Q5. What is the quorum to constitute a meeting of Lok Sabha?

- 1. Half of the total members of the House
- 2. A quarter of the total members of the House
- 3. One- fifth of the total members of the House
- 4. One-tenth of the total members of the House.

Answer: D One-tenth of the total members of the House.

Q6) Federalism is taken in the Indian Constitution form which of the following countries?

- 1. Germany
- 2. Canada
- 3. Australia
- 4. Italy

Answer: B Canada

Q7. What is the maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha?



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- A. 250
- B. 285
- C. 245
- D. 238

Answer: C. 245

Q8. Which of the statement is correct regarding the Upper House of the parliament?

- A. It is dissolved after every 5 years
- B. It is dissolved after every 6 years
- C. It is dissolved after every 8 years
- D. It is never dissolved

Answer: D. It is never dissolved

Q9. Which article of Indian Constitution deals with the sessions of the Parliament?

- A. Article 75
- B. Article 90
- C. Article 85
- 4. Article 83
- Answer: C. Article 85

Q10. How many members are nominated by the President to the Rajya Sabha?

- A. 12
- B. 16
- C. 15
- D. 18

Answer: A. 12

Q11.Which of the following are not a part of Parliament?

- A. Rajya Sabha
- B. Lok Sabha
- C. President





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D. Attorney General of India

Answer: D. Attorney General of India

Q12: The representatives of the state in the Rajya Sabha are elected by,

- A. Chief Minister
- B. Governor
- C. President
- D. Elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies

Answer: D. Elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies

UNIT-3

Q1. Who appoints the Chief Justice of India?

- A. The Prime Minister
- B. The President
- C. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- D. The Parliament

Answer: B. The President

Q2. What is the term duration for the President of India?

- A. 3 years
- B. 5 years
- C. 4 years
- D. 6 years

Answer: B. 5 years

Q 3. What is the minimum age for a person to become the Prime Minister of India?

A 25 years B 30 years C 35 years D 40 years

Answer: C. 35 years



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Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai Q 4. What is the term of office for the President of India?

A 3 years B 4 years

C 5 years

D 6 years

Answer: C. 5 years

Q5. The President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of-

- A. Members of Parliament
- B. Members of Legislative Assemblies
- C. Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies
- D. Elected members of Legislative Assemblies and Governors

Answer: C. Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies

Q6. The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is appointed by:

- A. President
- B. Prime Minister
- C. Chief Justice of India
- D. Parliament
- Answer: A. President

Q7. The Attorney General of India is appointed by-

- A. President
- B. Prime Minister
- C. Chief Justice of India
- D. Lok Sabha Speaker
- Answer: A. President

Q8. Who among the given has the right to summon the Parliament?

- 1. Prime minister
- 2. President
- 3. Speaker of Rajya Sabha
- 4. Vice President



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Answer: B President

Q9. An inter-state council may be established by

- A. The Prime Minister
- B. The Chief Justice of India
- C. The President
- D. The National Development Council

Answer: C The President

Q10. The electoral college for the election of the Vice-President comprises of:

- A. All the members of the Lok Sabha
- B. Members of state Legislative assemblies
- C. All the members of the Rajya Sabha
- D. Both option a and c

Answer: d Both A and B

Q11. In _____, the President of India can keep a bill for an indefinite period.

- A. Pocket Veto
- B. Regular Veto
- C. Absolute Veto
- D. All of these

Answer: A Pocket Veto

Q12. As per the Indian Constitution, the retirement age of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India is?

- A. 52 years
- B. 55 years
- C. 60 Years
- D. 65 years

Answer: D. 65 years

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UNIT – 4

Q1. Who appoints the governor of India?

A The President B The Prime Minister C The Chief Justice himself D The Parliament

Answer. A. The President

Q2. Who is the head of the State Government in a state of India?

- A. Chief Minister
- B. Governor
- C. President
- D. Prime Minister

Answer: A. Chief Minister

Q3. Which Article list out rights of Council of Ministers?

- A. Article 177
- B. Article 195
- C. Article 187
- D. Article 165

Answer: A Article 177

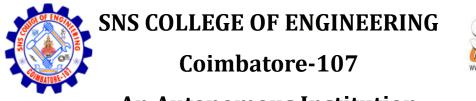
Q4. Who among the following appoints the Lokayukta and Uplokayukta?

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

Answer: D Governor

Q5. Which Part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Government in the states?

A. Part IV





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- B. Part VI
- C. Part V
- D. Part IX

Answer: B Part VI

Q6. How many High Courts are there in India currently?

A. 35

B.25

C.27

D.14

Answer: B. 25

Q7. Who can extend the jurisdiction of a High Court?

- A. President
- B. Supreme Court
- C. Governor
- D. Parliament

Answer: A. President

Q8. Who does not participate in the appointment of the High Court Judge?

- A. Governor
- B. Chief Minister
- C. Chief Justice
- D. President
- Answer: B. Chief Minister

Q9. Who acts as link between Governor and Council of Ministers?

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



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D. Chief Minister

Answer: D. Chief Minister

Q10.Article including Duties of Chief Minister

- A. Article 139
- B. Article 167
- C. Article 250
- D. Article 238
- **Answer: B.** 167

Q11. Who does not attend meetings of the Cabinet?

- A.Prime Minister
- B. Deputy Minister
- C. State Minister
- D. Cabinet Minister
- Answer: B. Deputy Minister

Q12.State Election Commissioner is appointed by,

- A. Governor
- B. Chief Minister
- C. President
- D. Council of Ministers
- Answer: A. Governor

UNIT -V

Q1. Appointment of State Chief Election Commissioner is done by,

- A. President
- B. Governor
- C. Chief Minister
- D. Prime Minister
- Answer: B.Governor





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- A. Article 328
- B. Article 325
- C. Article 340
- D. Article 310

Answer: B. Article 325

Q3. Tenure of State Chief Election Commissioner is,

- A.6 Years
- B. 5 years
- C. 8 Years
- D. 7 Years

Q4. Grant-in-Aid control comes under the department,

- A.Election Commission
- B. Human Rights Commission

C.NCSC

D. Finance Commission

Answer: D. Finance Commission

Q5. Planning Commission was replaced by,

- A. NITI Ayog
- B. Lokpal and Lokayuktas
- C. Central Bureau of Investigation
- D. National Development Council

Answer: A. NITI Ayog

Q6. Chair Person of NITI Ayog

- A. President
- B. Deputy Minister



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- C. Governor
- D. Prime Minister
- Answer: D. Prime Minister

Q7. Head Quarter of NHRC

- A. New Delhi
- B. Mumbai
- C. Calcutta
- D. Chennai

Answer: A. New Delhi

Q8. Department that monitors Corruption

- A. National Development Council
- B. Central Vigilance Commission
- C. National Human right commission
- D. Central Information Commission
- Answer: B. Central Vigilance Commission

Q9. Removal of Vigilance officer is done by,

- A. President
- B. Chief Minister
- C. Governor
- D. Prime Minister

Answer: A. President

Q10. Which of the following is non-constitutional bodies

- A. Lokpal
- B. Election Commission
- C. Finance Commission
- D. NCSC



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Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai Answer: A. Lokpal

Q11. NHRC Deals with the following issues

A. Criminal Offence

B. Corruption

C. Fake Encounters

D. Violation of Rights

Answer: C. Fake Encounters

Q12.Safeguarding the rights of Scheduled Castes and Tribes

A.NHRC

B. NCSC

C.NFC

D.ECI

Answer: B. NCSC