

'NITI-Aayog' has been constituted under which Article?

MODEL QUESTIONS

- Who said, 'Parliamentary system provides a daily as well as a periodic assessment of the Government'?
1) B.R. Ambedkar
2) B.N. Rau
3) Jawaharlal Nehru
4) Rajendra Prasad
- Which one of the following subjects comes under the common jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the High Court?
1) Mutual disputes among States
2) Disputes between Centre and states
3) Protection of the Fundamental rights
4) Protection from the violation of the Constitution
- Which Article of the Constitution permits the Supreme Court to review its own judgement or order?
1) Article 137
2) Article 138
3) Article 139 4) Article 140
- The Contingency Fund of the State is operated by:
1) The Governor of the State
2) The Sate Finance Minister
3) The Chief Minister of the State
4) None of these
- Which Article of the Constitution defines the duties of the Chief Minister?
1) Article 165 2) Article 167
3) Article 170 4) Article 162
- The Opposition Party status is accorded to a political Party in the Lok sabha only if it captures at least:
1) 5% seats 2) 10% seats
3) 15% seats 4) 20% seats
- The Speaker of Lok sabha can resign his office by addressing his resignation to:
1) The Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha
2) The Chief Justice of India
3) The President
4) The Prime Minister
- Which of the following proved to be the most short lived of all the British constitutional experiments in India?
1) Government of India Act, 1935
2) Indian Council Act, 1909
3) Pitt's India Act, 1784
4) Government of India Act, 1919
- Which one of the following Acts formally introduced the principles of elections for the first time?
1) Indian Councils Act, 1909
2) Government of India act, 1935
3) Government of India Act, 1919
4) Indian Independence Act, 1947
- The British Crown took the Government of India into its own hands by:
1) Government of India Act,

- 1935
2) Government of India Act, 1858
3) Charter Act, 1833
4) Indian Council Act, 1861
- Which of the following was adopted from the Maurya dynasty in the emblem of Government of India?
1) Four Lions 2) Chariot wheel
3) Horse
4) Words 'Satyameva Jayate'
- Who among the following was the Chairman of the Credential Committee of the Constituent Assembly?
1) B.R. Ambedkar
2) J.B. Kripalani
3) Jawaharlal Nehru
4) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
- Which of the following was not one of the features of Government of India Act, 1935?
1) Provincial Autonomy
2) Dyarchy centre
3) Bicameral Legislature
4) All India Federation
- The ideal of 'Welfare State' in the Indian Constitution is enshrined in its:
1) Fundamental Rights
2) Directive Principles of State Policy
3) Preamble
4) Seventh Schedule
- In the Constitution of India, promotion of internal peace and security is included in the:
1) Preamble to the Constitution
2) Directive Principles of State Policy
3) Fundamental Duties
4) Ninth Schedule
- Which of the following is not a fundamental right as per the Indian Constitution?
1) Right to Education
2) Right to Information
3) Right of speech
4) Right of Life
- Which of the following is not correctly matched?
1) Article 16 - Equal opportunities
2) Article 14 - Equality before law
3) Article 17 - Abolition of titles
4) Article 18 - Permission of military titles
- On whom does the Constitution confer special responsibility for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights?
1) President 2) Supreme Court
3) Parliament
4) State Legislature
- Regarding equality before law, the Indian Constitution makes exceptions in the case of:
1) the President and a Governor
2) the President only
3) foreign sovereigns only
4) None
- Who decides about the reasonableness of the restrictions placed on Fundamental Rights?



- Special Tribunal
2) Parliament 3) Courts
4) President
- The framers of the Constitution borrowed the concept of Directive Principles from:
1) Constitution of Indian Republic
2) Government of India Act, 1935
3) Constitution of Ireland
4) Constitution of Switzerland
- 'NITI-Aayog' has been constituted under which Article of the Constitution of India?
1) Article-280 2) Article-282
3) Article-286 4) None of these
- Under which of the following articles of Indian Constitution, provision of creation or abolition of Legislative Councils in States is made?
1) Article 170 2) Article 169
3) Article 168 4) Article 171
- Match the following:
A) National Emergency
B) Constitutional Emergency
C) Financial Emergency
1. Article 356 2. Article 360
3. Article 352
1) A-1 B-2 C-3
2) A-2 B-1 C-3 3) A-2 B-3 C-1
4) A-3 B-1 C-2
- A proclamation of emergency issued under Article 352 must be approved by the Parliament within:
1) 1 month 2) 2 months
3) 6 weeks 4) 3 months
- A proclamation of National Emergency automatically suspends:
1) all Fundamental Rights
2) right to freedom
3) right to constitutional remedies
4) no fundamental right
- At least how many days, of prior notice is required for the impeachment of the President of India?
1) 21 days 2) 14 days
3) 7 days 4) 30 days
- The most important feature of Cabinet system of Government is:
1) individual responsibility
2) collective responsibility
3) responsibility to none
4) non-responsibility
- Electoral disputes arising out of Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections are settled by:
1) Speaker of Lok Sabha
2) Election Commission of India

- Supreme Court of India
4) Joint Committee of Parliament
- An individual who is not a member of either House of Parliament can be appointed a member of the Council of Ministers, but he has to become a member of either House within a period of:
1) 1 month 2) 2 months
3) 4 months 4) 6 months
- The Chief Minister of Union Territory where such a setup exists, is appointed by the:
1) President
2) Prime Minister
3) Lt. Governor
4) None of these
- Who among the following has the power to form a new State within the Union of India?
1) President
2) Prime Minister
3) Supreme Court
4) Speaker of Lok sabha
- The President of India has the power of:
1) absolute veto
2) suspensive veto
3) pocket veto
4) all the above
- Who acts as the President of India when neither the President nor the Vice-President is available?
1) Speaker of Lok Sabha
2) Chief Justice of India
3) Auditor General of India
4) Seniormost Governor of a State
- When the Vice-President acts as President he gets the emoluments of the:
1) President
2) Vice-President
3) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
4) None of these
- The rank of different Ministers in the Union Council of Ministers is determined by the:
1) President
2) Prime Minister
3) Cabinet Secretary
4) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- Who among the following is directly responsible to parliament for all matters concerning the Defence Services of india?
1) Committee on political affairs
2) President
3) Prime Minister
4) Defence Minister
- The executive power is vested in the President but it is actually used by him on the advice of:
1) Parliament
2) the Council of Ministers
3) the Prime Minister
4) None of the above
- Who among the following Indian Prime Ministers could not vote for himself during the 'Vote of Confidence' that he was seeking from the Lok Sabha?
1) VP Singh

- PV Narsimha Rao
3) Chandra Shekhar
4) Manmohan Singh
- Which one among the following features of the Constitution of India is indicative of the fact that the real executive power is vested in the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister?
1) Federalism
2) Representative Legislature
3) Universal Adult Franchise
4) Parliamentary Democracy
- How many members are there in Public accounts Committee?
1) 28 members
2) 20 members
3) 22 members
4) 30 members
- Which one of the following is the largest Committee of the Parliament?
1) The Committee on Public Accounts
2) The Committee on Estimates
3) The Committee on Public Undertakings
4) The Committee on Petitions
- What is the main duty of the Legislature?
1) Central administration
2) Enacting laws
3) Implementing judicial matters
4) Implementing laws
- Which one among the following Committees of the Parliament of India has no members of the Rajya Sabha?
1) Public Accounts Committee
2) Estimates Committee
3) Public Undertakings Committee
4) None of the above
- The term "closure" in Parliamentary terminology implies:
1) the end of session of Parliament
2) stoppage of debate on a motion
3) end of day's proceedings
4) None of the above
- Parliament's expenditure is controlled by:
1) President
2) Finance Commission
3) Nation Development Council
4) Comptroller and Auditor general

KEY

- 1) 1 2) 3 3) 1 4) 1 5) 2
6) 2 7) 1 8) 2 9) 1 10) 2
11) 1 12) 4 13) 3 14) 2 15) 2
16) 2 17) 3 18) 2 19) 1 20) 3
21) 3 22) 4 23) 2 24) 4 25) 1
26) 2 27) 2 28) 2 29) 3 30) 4
31) 3 32) 1 33) 4 34) 2 35) 1
36) 2 37) 4 38) 2 39) 4 40) 2
41) 3 42) 2 43) 2 44) 2 45) 2
46) 4

Prepared by:

N.D. Nagesh, Subject Expert.