

1. Which of the following statements about Judiciary is false?  
(A) Every law passed by the Parliament needs approval of the Supreme Court  
(B) Judiciary can strike down a law if it goes against the spirit of the Constitution  
(C) Judiciary is independent of the Executive  
(D) Any citizen can approach the courts if his/her rights, are violated
  
2. Judiciary (court) can take up any dispute like  
(i) Between citizens and the judiciary  
(ii) Between citizens and the government  
(iii) Between two or more state governments  
(iv) Between government at the Union and governments of the other countries.  
Select the best options  
(A) (i)                                      (B) (ii)                                      (C) (i), (ii) and (iii)                      (D) (iv)
  
3. Can the Houses of Parliament be dissolved? Select the correct option.  
(A) Lok Sabha cannot be dissolved because it is a permanent house whereas Rajya Sabha can be dissolved.  
(B) Both the Houses of Parliament cannot be dissolved  
(C) Rajya Sabha is a permanent house so it cannot be dissolved whereas, Lok Sabha can be dissolve  
(D) Both Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha can be dissolved.
  
4. The President of India is elected by  
(A) Direct election by citizens who are 18 years or above  
(B) Indirect election by the Electoral College  
(C) Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers  
(D) None of these
  
5. Who is the Real Executive of the Indian Union?  
(A) The Prime Minister                      (B) The President  
(C) The Union Cabinet                      (D) The President and the Prime Minister
  
6. Which of the following statements is true regarding President of India?  
(A) Head of the government                      (B) Head of the state  
(C) Head of the Parliament                      (D) None of these
  
7. What is the strength of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?  
(A) 485 in Lok Sabha and 265 in Rajya Sabha      (B) 620 in Lok Sabha and 340 in Rajya Sabha  
(C) 460 in Lok Sabha and 240 in Rajya Sabha      (D) 545 in Lok Sabha and 250 in Rajya Sabha
  
8. In what ways Lok Sabha exercises Supreme Power over Rajya Sabha?  
(i) Lok Sabha exercises more powers on money matter.  
(ii) Lok Sabha controls the President of India  
(iii) During the joint session final decision is taken by Lok Sabha because of its larger number of members  
(iv) It guides the functioning of Rajya Sabha.  
(A) (i) and (iv)                      (B) (i) and (iii)                      (C) (ii) and (iv)                      (D) All above
  
9. Which one of the following institutions exercises greater power over the Union budget?  
(A) The Reserve Bank of India                      (B) The Rajya Sabha  
(C) The Lok Sabha                      (D) The Supreme Court of India
  
10. The cabinet as a team assisted by  
(A) Chief Ministers and Governor  
(B) Ministers of State  
(C) A team of Civil Servants of Cabinet Secretariat  
(D) President and Speaker

11. What is meant by 'Office Memorandum'?  
 (A) Order issued by the Government of India (B) Memoirs of the leaders of the past  
 (C) Important defence documents (D) None of the above
12. When was the Second Backward Class Commission appointed?  
 (A) 1989 (B) 1979 (C) 1999 (D) 2001
13. Why did people react strongly to the Mandal Commission Report?  
 (A) It left out many backward communities (B) It affected thousands of job opportunities  
 (C) Some high castes wanted to be included in it (D) Both ((A) and ((C)
14. What do the Civil Servants do?  
 (A) They take important policy decisions (B) They implement the ministers' decisions  
 (C) They settle the disputes (D) None of the above
15. What is 'Parliament'?  
 (A) Assembly of elected representatives at the national level  
 (B) A body consisting of appointed ministers  
 (C) Body comprising judges  
 (D) Assembly of only appointed members
16. Which of these are correct so far as powers of the Parliament are concerned, apart from making laws?  
 (A) Exercising control over the government  
 (B) Controlling finance of the country  
 (C) Serving as the highest forum of discussion and debate  
 (D) All the above
17. Apart from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, who else constitutes the Parliament?  
 (A) Prime Minister (B) Chief Minister (C) Governor (D) President
18. What happens if there is a difference of opinion between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha over an ordinary bill?  
 (A) The President decides the matter (B) The will of Rajya Sabha prevails  
 (C) There is a joint sitting of the two Houses (D) The bill is cancelled
19. For how long can the Rajya Sabha delay a Money Bill?  
 (A) 15 days (B) 1 month (C) 3 months (D) 14 days
20. Who is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha?  
 (A) Speaker (B) Vice President (C) President (D) Prime Minister
21. Two features of Indian judicial system are:  
 (A) Independent Judiciary (B) Integrated Judiciary  
 (C) Dependent Judiciary (D) Both ((A) and ((B)
22. Which of these disputes can the Supreme Court take?  
 (A) Between citizens of the country (B) Between citizens and the government  
 (C) Between two or more state governments (D) All the above
23. Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts?  
 (A) President, according to his own wishes (B) President, on the advice of the PM  
 (C) President on the advice of the PM in consultation with the Chief Justice of India  
 (D) None of the above
24. How can a judge of the Supreme Court be removed?  
 (A) By the Supreme Court itself (B) By the Parliament through impeachment  
 (C) By the President alone (D) By the Police
25. What is the power of the Supreme Court to judge the constitutional validity of a law passed by the Parliament or an action of the Executive called?  
 (A) Judicial Revision (B) Judicial Review  
 (C) Judicial Consent (D) Judicial Permission

26. Which of the following institutions can make changes to the existing law of the country?  
 (A) The Supreme Court (B) The President  
 (C) The Prime Minister (D) The Parliament
27. What does the Supreme Court say over the Parliament's power of amendment of the Constitution?  
 (A) Parliament can amend the entire Constitution  
 (B) Parliament can amend only the basic structure of the Constitution  
 (C) Parliament cannot amend the basic structure of the Constitution  
 (D) None of the above
28. Which body acts as the guardian of Fundamental Rights?  
 (A) District Courts (B) Supreme Court (C) Election Commission (D) Legislature
29. What is a Public Interest Litigation?  
 (A) Filing a case in the court in the interest of the public  
 (B) Reviewing of Supreme Court judgements  
 (C) Procedure of removal of a judge  
 (D) None of the above
30. What are the two types of 'Executives' in India?  
 (A) Political Executive (B) Permanent Executive  
 (C) Judicial Executive (D) Both ((A) and ((B)
31. Why does the political executive have more powers than the permanent executive?  
 (A) Because hardly any expertise is required in taking policy decisions  
 (B) Because political executive consists of the direct representatives of the people  
 (C) Political leaders are more educated  
 (D) None of the above
32. Who holds the most important and powerful position in the government?  
 (A) President (B) Vice President (C) Prime Minister (D) Speaker
33. Whom does the President appoint as the Prime Minister?  
 (A) Anyone he likes  
 (B) Leader of the majority party  
 (C) MP who has secured the largest number of votes  
 (D) None of the above
34. What is the tenure of office of the Prime Minister?  
 (A) 5 years (B) 6 years  
 (C) As long as he wants (D) He does not have a fixed tenure
35. What is the government formed by an alliance of two or more political parties called?  
 (A) Cooperation government (B) Coalition government  
 (C) Consensus government (D) Cooperative government
36. Who among the following is a part of the political executive?  
 (A) Home Minister (B) District Collector  
 (C) Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs (D) Director General of Police
37. Which organ of the government has the power to interpret the Constitution?  
 (A) Supreme Court (B) District Court (C) High Court (D) Both ((A) and ((C)
38. About how many ministers are there in the Cabinet?  
 (A) 80 (B) 60 (C) 20 (D) 10
39. Which of these options is/are correct regarding the powers of the Prime Minister?  
 (A) He chairs the Cabinet meetings (B) He distributes work to the different departments  
 (C) He can dismiss ministers (D) All the above
40. What is the position of the President?  
 (A) Nominal head of the state (B) Real head of the state  
 (C) Hereditary head of the state (D) None of the above

41. Which of the following statements is not true?  
 (A) The Judiciary safeguards the laws  
 (B) The Legislature implements the laws  
 (C) The political executives are more powerful than the permanent executives  
 (D) The permanent executives comprises the civil servants
42. The Council of Ministers at the centre is responsible to:  
 (A) The President (B) The Prime Minister (C) The Rajya Sabha (D) The Lok Sabha
43. The president of India is elected by  
 (A) Direct Election by citizens 18 years of age  
 (B) Indirect Election by the Electoral College  
 (C) The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers  
 (D) None of the above
44. President of India is:  
 (A) Head of the Government (B) Head of the State  
 (C) Head of the parliament (D) None of the above
45. The judges of Supreme Court are appointed by:  
 (A) President (B) Prime Minister (C) Chief Justice (D) Law Minister

**KEY**

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