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Provisions of having a UPSC and Public Service Commission for States are enshrined in

- (a) Part XIV, Articles 315-324
- (b) Part XIV, Articles 308-323
- (c) Part XIV, Articles 315-323
- (d) Part XIV, Articles 308-318

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Answer: b

Match the following:

Articles Provisions

A. 19(1)(a) 1. Right to reside and settle in any part of the country

B. 19(1)(c) 2. Right to form associations or unions

C. 19(1)(e) 3. Freedom of speech and expression

D. 19(1)(t) 4. Right to practice any profession, or carry on any occupation, business or trade:

A B C D

(a) 3 1 4 2

(b) 1 2 4 3

(c) 3 1 2 4

(d) 3 2 1 4

Answer: d

Match the following:

- A. Part I 1. Fundamental Rights
B. Part III 2. Panchayati Raj
C. Part IX 3. Citizenship
D. Part II 4. The Union and its Territory

A B C D

(a) 4 2 3 1

(b) 3 1 2 4

(c) 2 3 1 3

(d) 4 1 2 3

Answer:d

Match the following:

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| A. Abolition of Untouchability | 1. Article 24 |
| B. Abolition of Titles | 2. Article 23 |
| C. Prohibition of Child labor | 3. Article 17 |
| D. Prohibition of Traffic in human beings | 4. Article 18 |

A B C D

(a) 3 4 2 1

(b) 2 4 1 3

(c) 3 4 1 2

(d) 1 3 2 4

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Answer: c

Article 340 of the Constitution of India provides for the appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions for the improvement of:

- (a) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
- (b) Socially and educationally backward classes
- (c) Socially and economically backward classes
- (d) Educationally and economically backward classes

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Answer: a

During the proclamation of National Emergency:

- (a) all Fundamental Rights are suspended
- (b) Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended
- (c) Article 32 cannot be suspended
- (d) Article 19 cannot be suspended

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Answer: b

The only President of India who was elected unopposed is :

- (a) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- (b) Dr. Zakir Hussain
- (c) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
- (d) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

Answer: c

Which is true regarding the President of India?

1. He is the Chief Executive.
2. He is the Supreme Commander of the armed forces.
3. He is the titular head of the State.
4. He is part of the Union Legislature.

(a) I and III

(b) I and II

(c) II, III and IV

(d) I, II, III and IV

Ans: d

An ordinance promulgated by the President:

- (a) will lapse automatically after 2 months
- (b) will lapse on the expiration of 6 weeks from the meeting of the Parliament
- (c) will automatically become a law after 6 months
- (d) will continue to be in force till it is superseded by an Act of the Parliament

Ans: b

Appointment of the members of the Council of Ministers is made by the President:

- (a) On the advice of the Prime Minister
- (b) In his own discretion
- (c) On the advice of the Vice- President
- (d) On the basis of election results



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Ans: a

Which of the following is correct ?

- (a) If both the President and Vice-President resign, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha will act as President till a new President is elected
- (b) The Constitution of India prescribes both the minimum and maximum age limits for contesting the Presidential election
- (c) In the event of resignation of the President, the Vice-President will act as President for the residual period of the President's tenure
- (d) In India, the President is part of the Parliament

Answer: d

Who has the authority to remove the Vice-President from his office before the expiry of his term?

(a) Rajya Sabha

(b) Parliament

(c) Lok Sabha

(d) Supreme Court

Ans : c

When the Chairman of Rajya Sabha acts as President, the duties of the Chairman are performed by :

- (a) himself
- (b) a newly elected Chairman
- (c) the Deputy Chairman
- (d) a member of Rajya Sabha deputed by the Chairman

Ans: c

Disputes regarding the election of the President and Vice-President are settled:

- (a) in the Supreme Court
- (b) by the Election Commission
- (c) by a Parliamentary Committee
- (d) in the Supreme Court of High Courts

Ans: a

An election to fill a vacancy in the office of Vice-President occurring by reason of his death, resignation or removal, has to be held:

- (a) within six months of the occurrence of the vacancy
- (b) within a year of the occurrence of the vacancy
- (c) as soon as possible after the occurrence of the vacancy
- (d) after the expiration of the term if the remaining period is less than three months

Ans: c

Who elects the Vice-President?

- (a) The same electoral college which elects the President
- (b) Members of the Rajya Sabha
- (c) An electoral college consisting of members of Parliament
- (d) Members of Parliament at a joint Meeting

Ans: c

The resolution for removing the Vice-President of India can be moved in the:

- (a) Lok Sabha alone
- (b) either House of Parliament
- (c) Joint Sitting of Parliament
- (d) Rajya Sabha alone

Ans: d

Consider the following statements regarding the Vice-President of India:

1. The Vice-President is elected by an electoral college consisting of all the members of the both Houses of Parliament.
2. The Constitution is silent about a person who is to discharge the duties of the Vice- President during the period of vacancy.

Which of these statements is/are correct? [CDS 2004]

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: c

A resolution for impeaching the President can be moved after at least fourteen days' notice signed by :

(a) not less than 50 members of the House

(b) not less than one-third of the total number of members of the House

(c) not less than one-fourth of the total number of members of the House

(d) at least 100 members of Lok Sabha and 50 members of Rajya Sabha

Ans: c