



TOP 50 MCQs

INDIAN POLITY (PRELI & MAINS)

PRACTICE SET : 1

PYQ QUESTIONS

NCERT

ANKITAA PODDER

UPSC II BANK II RAIL II WBCS II WBPSA II STATES PSC II SSC



1. Who is the Presiding Officer of Lok Sabha?

1. Speaker
2. Chairman
3. President
4. Prime Minister



1. Who is the Presiding Officer of Lok Sabha?

1. Speaker

2. Chairman

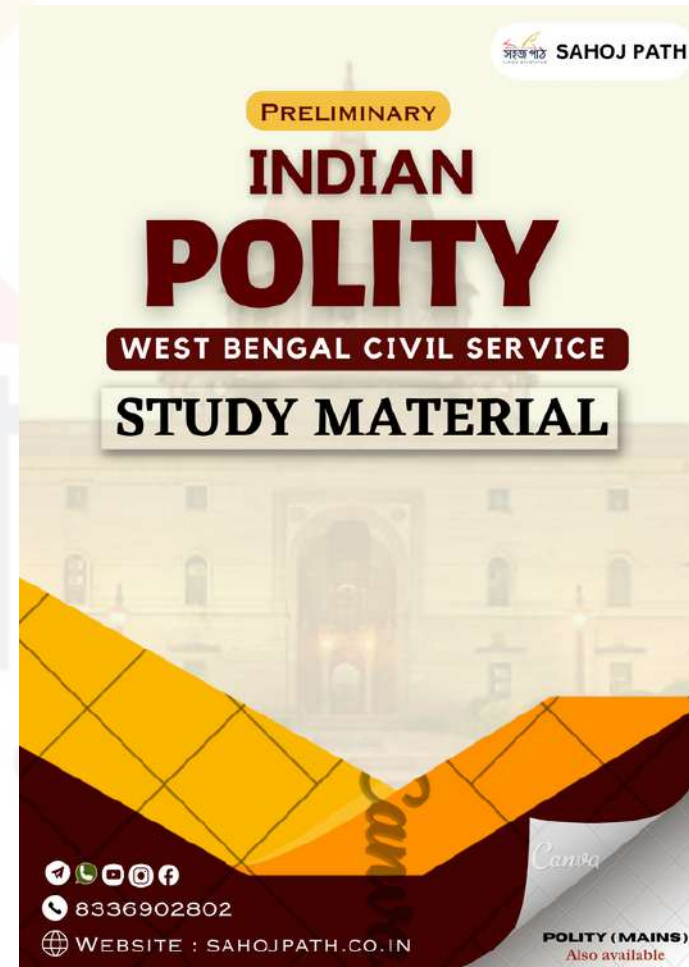
3. President

4. Prime Minister



SPEAKER OF LOK SABHA

- The Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from **amongst** its members.
- **G V Mavalankar** and **Ananthasayanam Ayyangar** :
First Speaker and the first Deputy Speaker
(respectively) of the Lok Sabha.
- The date of election of Lok Sabha speaker is fixed
by the **President** of India.





2. Who proposed the Preamble before the Drafting Committee of the constitution?

1. Mahatma Gandhi
2. B. R. Ambedkar
3. B.N. Rao
4. Jawaharlal Nehru



2. Who proposed the Preamble before the Drafting Committee of the constitution?

1. Mahatma Gandhi

2. B. R. Ambedkar

3. B.N. Rao

4. **Jawaharlal Nehru**



3. Which Act provided for the establishment of Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1774?

- 1. Regulating Act, 1784**
- 2. Coroners Act, 1871**
- 3. India Law Reports Act, 1875**
- 4. Regulating Act, 1773**



3. Which Act provided for the establishment of Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1774?

1. Regulating Act, 1784
2. Coroners Act, 1871
3. India Law Reports Act, 1875
4. **Regulating Act, 1773**



Regulating Act of 1773 :

- It provided for the establishment of a Supreme Court at Calcutta (1774) comprising one chief justice and three other judges.
- One chief justice : **Sir Elijah Impey**
- Three other judges

**1. LORD HIDE 2. LORD CHAMBERS
3. LORD LAMSTER**

1. Historical Background

- In **1600** : British arrived in India as traders through the East India Company, which was given a charter by **Queen Elizabeth I** and had the sole right to trade in India.
- In **1765** : Company got 'diwani' (rights over revenue and civil justice) of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- In **1858** : After 'sepoy mutiny', the British Crown assumed direct responsibility for the governance of India.
- **August 15, 1947** : India was granted independence.
- The legal framework for the organization and operation of government and administration in British India was established by a number of events during British rule.

Chronological order under two major

1. The Company Rule (1773 - 1858)
2. The Crown Rule (1858 - 1947)

THE COMPANY RULE (1773-1858)

Regulating Act of 1773:

- The British government's first move to control and regulate the East India Company's activities in India was this.
- Acknowledged for the first time the Company's political and administrative functions.
- It laid the groundwork for India's central administration.
- **Governor of Bengal as 'Governor General of Bengal'**
- Created an Executive Council of four members to assist
 1. Philip Francis
 2. John Cleaving
 3. George Mension
 4. Richard Barwoel
- **First Governor-general : Lord Warren Hastings.**
- It subordinated the governor-general of Bengal to the governors of the Bombay and Madras presidencies.
- It provided for the establishment of a **Supreme Court at Calcutta (1774)** comprising one chief justice and three other judges.
- **One chief justice : Sir Elijah Impey**
- Three other judges
 1. Lord Hide
 2. Lord Chambers
 3. Lord Lamster
- The Court of Directors was required to report on the Company's revenue, civil, and military affairs in India by the British government.

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4. The first Law Officer of the Government of India is the

- 1. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court**
- 2. Attorney General for India**
- 3. Secretary, Minister of Law**
- 4. Union Law Minister**



4. The first Law Officer of the Government of India is the

1. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

2. **Attorney General for India**

3. Secretary, Minister of Law

4. Union Law Minister

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF INDIA

- Article 76
- Part : V
- Highest law officer in the country.
- Part of Union Executive
- Appointment : President
- Resignation : President.
- Qualification : Qualified to be Judge of SC.
- Tenure : Not fixed

32. Attorney General of India

- ARTICLE : 76 deals with AG.
- HE IS THE HIGHEST LAW OFFICER IN THE COUNTRY.
- PRESENT AG : KK.VENUGOPAL

APPOINTMENT, TERM & QUALIFICATIONS :

- Appointed by the President.
- Qualified to be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court.
- He must have been a judge of the High Court for 5 years or an Advocate of High Court for 10 years or an Eminent Jurist in the eyes of the President.
- Term not fixed, holds office during the pleasure of the President.
- The Constitution doesn't contain the procedure and grounds for his removal. But he may be removed by the President.
- Remuneration determined by the President.

FUNCTIONS :

- To appear on behalf of the Government Of India in all cases in the Supreme Court in which the Government of India is concerned.

RIGHTS AND LIMITATIONS :

- The AG has the right of Audience in all courts in the territory of India.
- AG has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both the Houses of the Parliament or their joint sitting.
- He has no right to vote.
- He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a MP.
- He should not accept appointment as a director in any company or corporation without the permission of the GOI.
- AG is not a full-time counsel for the Government. He doesn't fall in the category of government servants. Further, he is not debarred from private legal practice.
- AG is not a member of the Central Cabinet.

SOLICITOR GENERAL OF INDIA

- They are also law officers but not mentioned in the Constitution.
 - They assist the AG in the fulfillment of his official responsibilities.
- PRESENT SOLICITOR GENERAL: TUSHAR MEHETA

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5. In which year were the Indian States reorganized on a linguistic basis?

1. 1949

2. 1956

3. 1981

4. 1989

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5. In which year were the Indian States reorganized on a linguistic basis?

1. 1949

2. 1956

3. 1981

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IMPORTANT ONE-LINER

- **States Reorganisation Act, 1956.**
- **Andhra Pradesh emerged as a first linguistic state on Nov. 1, 1956.**
- **Fazl Ali Commission is related to States Reorganization.**



6. Who is appointed as the Chairman of Rajya Sabha?

- 1. Elected Member of Lok Sabha**
- 2. Selected Member of Rajya Sabha**
- 3. Vice-president**
- 4. None of these**



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1. Elected Member of Lok Sabha
2. Selected Member of Rajya Sabha
3. Vice-president
4. None of these



VICE - PRESIDENT



- Article 63 :The Vice-President of India
- Article 64 :The Vice-President to be ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States
- Article 66 : Election of Vice-President
- Article 67 : Term of office of Vice-President
- He /she is the ex-officio chairman of Rajya sabha.



7. India became a Sovereign, democratic republic on :

1. Aug 15, 1947

2. Jan 30, 1948

3. Jan 26, 1950

4. Nov 26, 1949



7. India became a Sovereign, democratic republic on :

1. Aug 15, 1947

2. Jan 30, 1948

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4. Nov 26, 1949



8. Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution directs the State Government to organize the Panchayats?

1. Article 31

2. Article 33

3. Article 40

4. Article 48



8. Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution directs the State Government to organize the Panchayats?

1. Article 31

2. Article 33

3. Article 40

4. Article 48



9. Who among the following was elected as permanent President of the constituent Assembly?

- 1. Jaya Prakash Narayan**
- 2. Jawaharlal Nehru**
- 3. Dr Rajendra Prasad**
- 4. K M Munshi**



9. Who among the following was elected as permanent President of the constituent Assembly?

1. Jaya Prakash Narayan

2. Jawaharlal Nehru

3. Dr Rajendra Prasad

4. K M Munshi

MAKING OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION



1934	First proposed by M.N.Roy.
1935	INC demanded the Constituent Assembly to draft.
1938	Jawaharlal Nehru demanded
1940	August Offers.
1942	Cripps Proposal for Constitution was rejected.
24 Mar, 1946	Cabinet Mission arrived in India
16 May, 1946	Cabinet Mission published its plan



10. Which of the amendment made Municipality as a Local Government of Cities?

- 1. 73rd constitutional amendment, 1993**
- 2. 72nd constitutional amendment, 1992**
- 3. 74th constitutional amendment, 1993**
- 4. 75th constitutional amendment, 1994**



10. Which of the amendment made Municipality as a Local Government of Cities?

1. 73rd constitutional amendment, 1993
2. 72nd constitutional amendment, 1992
- 3. 74th constitutional amendment, 1993**
4. 75th constitutional amendment, 1994



11. The provision of amending the Constitutional Provision is given in :

- 1. Part XIX Article 360**
- 2. Part XX Article 375**
- 3. Part XIX Article 368**
- 4. Part XX Article 368**



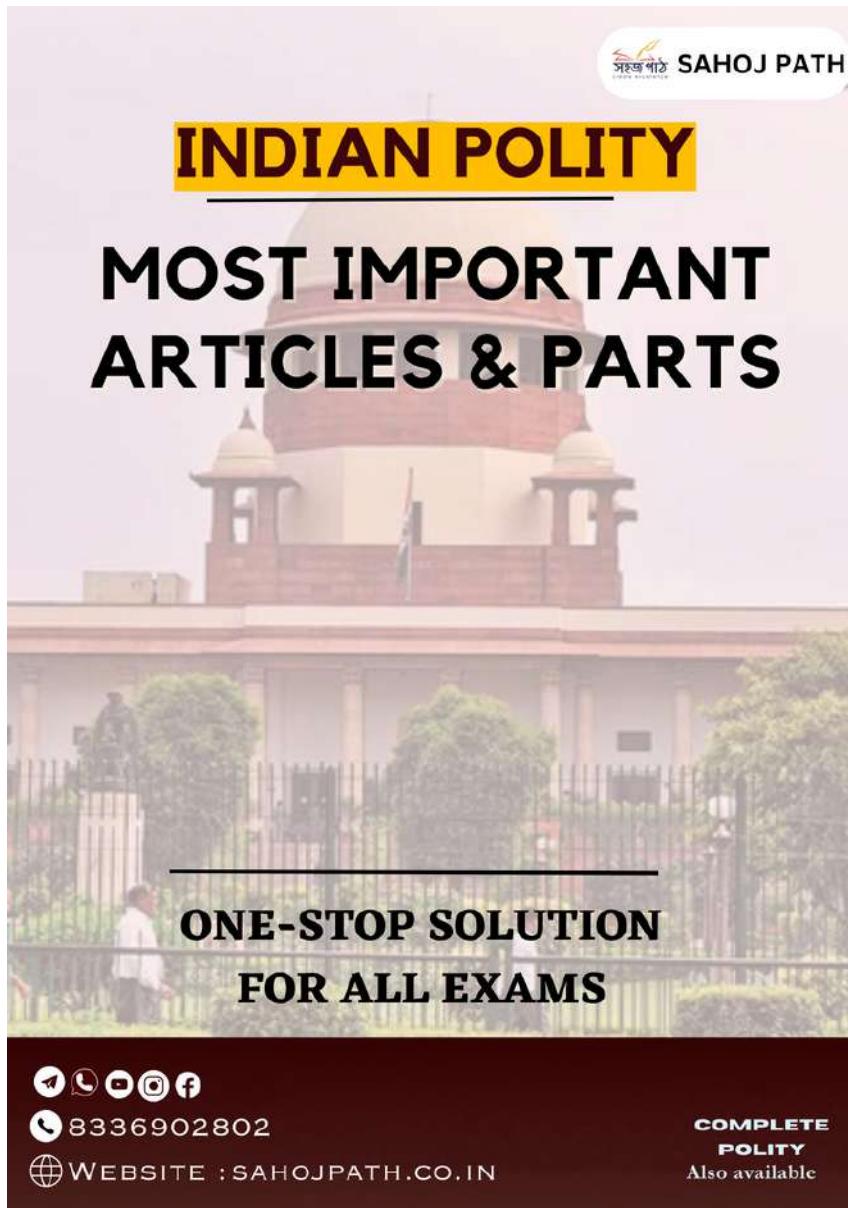
11. The provision of amending the Constitutional Provision is given in :


1. Part XIX Article 360

2. Part XX Article 375

3. Part XIX Article 368

4. **Part XX Article 368**




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- Part III : Fundamental Rights : 12 to 35
- Part IV : Directive Principles of State Policy : 36 to 51
- Part IV-A : Fundamental Duties : 51-A
- Part V : The Union Government : 52 to 151
- Part VI : The State Governments : 152 to 237
- Part VIII : The Union Territories : 239 to 242
- Part IX : The Panchayats : 243 to 243- 0
- Part IX-A : The Municipalities : 243-P to 243-ZG
- Part IX-B : The Co-operative Societies : 243-ZH to 243-ZT
- Part X : The Scheduled and Tribal Areas : 244 to 244- A
- Part XI : Relations between the Union and the States : 245 to 263
- Part XII : Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits : 264 to 300-A
- Part XIII : Trade, Commerce and Intercourse within the Territory of India : 301 to 307
- Part XIV : Services under the Union and the States 308 -314
- Part XV : Elections : 324 to 329- A
- Part XVII : Official Language : 343 to 351- A
- Part XVIII : Emergency Provisions : 352 to 360
- Part XX : Amendment of the Constitution : 368

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12. Which of the following provision is not borrowed by the Indian Constitution from the Canadian Constitution?

- 1. Federal system with fortified center**
- 2. Appointment of state governors by the center**
- 3. Advisory adjudication of supreme court**
- 4. Nomination of Members to Rajya Sabha**



12. Which of the following provision is not borrowed by the Indian Constitution from the Canadian Constitution?

1. Federal system with fortified center
2. Appointment of state governors by the center
3. Advisory adjudication of supreme court
4. **Nomination of Members to Rajya Sabha**



13. Who first gave the idea of Constituent Assembly for India?

- 1. C.G. Roy**
- 2. M.N. Roy**
- 3. Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar**
- 4. Jawaharlal Nehru**



13. Who first gave the idea of Constituent Assembly for India?

1. C.G. Roy

2. M.N. Roy

3. Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar

4. Jawaharlal Nehru

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY



- First general election : **1951-1952**
- **Elephant** was the symbol (seal) of the Constituent Assembly.
- Sir **B.N. Rau** was the constitutional advisor (Legal advisor) to the Constituent Assembly.
- **H.V.R. Iyengar** was the Secretary to the Constituent Assembly.
- **S.N. Mukerjee** was the chief draftsman of the constitution in the Constituent Assembly.
- Total expenditure incurred: **64 lakh**
- Total sessions : **11**.
- Total time: 2 years, 11 months, 18 days.



14. Who introduced 'Objective Resolution' in the Constituent Assembly?

- 1. Mahatma Gandhi**
- 2. B. R Ambedkar**
- 3. Rajendra Prasad**
- 4. Jawaharlal Nehru**



14. Who introduced 'Objective Resolution' in the Constituent Assembly?

1. Mahatma Gandhi
2. B. R Ambedkar
3. Rajendra Prasad
4. **Jawaharlal Nehru**



15. Who was the advisor of Constituent Assembly of India?

1. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

2. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

3. Sh. B. N. Rao

4. Dr. K. M. Munshi



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1. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

2. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

3. **Sh. B. N. Rao**

4. Dr. K. M. Munshi



16. In which part of the Constitution does the concept of welfare state find elaboration?

- 1. Preamble**
- 2. Fundamental Rights**
- 3. Directive Principle of State Policy**
- 4. Fundamental Duties**



16. In which part of the Constitution does the concept of welfare state find elaboration?

1. Preamble
2. Fundamental Rights
3. Directive Principle of State Policy
4. Fundamental Duties



17. Who among the following was the first President of the Constituent Assembly?

- 1. Dr Sachchidanand Sinha**
- 2. H C Mukherjee**
- 3. Dr Rajendra Prasad**
- 4. Dr BR Ambedkar**



17. Who among the following was the first President of the Constituent Assembly?

1. Dr Sachchidanand Sinha

2. H C Mukherjee

3. Dr Rajendra Prasad

4. Dr BR Ambedkar



18. Article _____ of the Constitution of India defines Uniform Civil Code.

1.24

2.41

3.44

4.24

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18. Article _____ of the Constitution of India defines Uniform Civil Code.

1.24

2.41

3.44

4.24

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19. The Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 had added a new part IX consisting of 16 Articles and the _____ Schedule to the Constitution.

1. Sixth

2. Eighth

3. Tenth

4. Eleventh



19. The Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 had added a new part IX consisting of 16 Articles and the _____ Schedule to the Constitution.

1. Sixth

2. Eighth

3. Tenth

4. Eleventh



20. In which year Fundamental Duties were incorporated in our constitution?

1. In 1976

2. In 1977

3. In 1978

4. In 1979



20. In which year Fundamental Duties were incorporated in our constitution?

1. In 1976

2. In 1977

3. In 1978

4. In 1979



FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

- Part **IV-A**
- Articles **51A** deals with Fundamental Duties
- Source : **USSR constitution** .
- Recommended : **Swaran Singh Committee**
- Fundamental Duties added by **42nd Amendment Act,1976**.
- 10 new Fundamental duties added in new part-IV A
- 11th Fundamental Duty : 86th Constitutional Amendment Act,2002



21. Which among the following Articles deals with 'Abolition of Titles'?

1. Article 15

2. Article 16

3. Article 17

4. Article 18



21. Which among the following Articles deals with 'Abolition of Titles'?

1. Article 15

2. Article 16

3. Article 17

4. Article 18



Right to Equality

Article 14	Equality before the law and equal protection of law
Article 15	Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion , race , caste , sex or place of birth
Article 16	Equal of opportunity of public employment
Article 17	Abolition of untouchability
Article 18	Abolition of titles



22. How many fundamental duties are provided by Part IVA of the Constitution of India?

1. 10

2. 11

3. 12

4. 13



22. How many fundamental duties are provided by Part IVA of the Constitution of India?

1. 10

2. 11

3. 12

4. 13



23. Which Part of the Constitution of India deals with the Election and Election Commission?

1. Part V
2. Part X
3. Part XV
4. Part IIV



23. Which Part of the Constitution of India deals with the Election and Election Commission?

1. Part V
2. Part X
- 3. Part XV**
4. Part IIV



24. The Election Commission operates under the authority of the Constitution per _____

1. Article 305

2. Article 310

3. Article 352

4. Article 324



24. The Election Commission operates under the authority of the Constitution per _____

1. Article 305

2. Article 310

3. Article 352

4. Article 324



25. Who appoints the chairman of National Commission for Scheduled Castes ?

1. President
2. Lok Sabha Speaker
3. Prime Minister
4. Chairman of Rajya Sabha



25. Who appoints the chairman of National Commission for Scheduled Castes ?

1. **President**
2. Lok Sabha Speaker
3. Prime Minister
4. Chairman of Rajya Sabha



26. To whom will the Lok Sabha Speaker address his resignation?

- 1. President of India**
- 2. Prime Minister of India**
- 3. Vice-President of India**
- 4. Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha**

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26. To whom will the Lok Sabha Speaker address his resignation?

1. President of India
2. Prime Minister of India
3. Vice-President of India
4. Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha

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27. Under which of the following article of the Indian Constitution does the Parliament enact a Delimitation Act after every Census?

1. Article 78

2. Article 79

3. Article 80

4. Article 82



27. Under which of the following article of the Indian Constitution does the Parliament enact a Delimitation Act after every Census?

1. Article 78

2. Article 79

3. Article 80

4. Article 82



28. Rajya Sabha has equal powers with Lok Sabha in?

- 1. Introduction and passage of ordinary bills**
- 2. The matter of creating new All India Services**
- 3. The removal of the ruling government**
- 4. Introduction of Money Bills**



28. Rajya Sabha has equal powers with Lok Sabha in?

1. Introduction and passage of ordinary bills
2. The matter of creating new All India Services
3. The removal of the ruling government
4. Introduction of Money Bills



29. Which of the following Parts is related to the Directive Principles of State Policy?

1. Part IV

2. Part IV A

3. Part V

4. Part VI



29. Which of the following Parts is related to the Directive Principles of State Policy?

1. Part IV

2. Part IV A

3. Part V

4. Part VI



30. In the Constitution of India, fundamental duties are mentioned in which of the following Article?

1. Article 50

2. Article 51

3. Article 51A

4. Article 49



30. In the Constitution of India, fundamental duties are mentioned in which of the following Article?

1. Article 50

2. Article 51

3. Article 51A

4. Article 49



31. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with the President's right to grant a pardon?

1. Article 45

2. Article 72

3. Article 123

4. Article 161



31. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with the President's right to grant a pardon?

1. Article 45

2. Article 72

3. Article 123

4. Article 161



32. Which of the following constitutional amendments provided for the Right to Education?

1. 88th amendment
2. 89th amendment
3. 87th amendment
4. 86th amendment



32. Which of the following constitutional amendments provided for the Right to Education?

1. 88th amendment
2. 89th amendment
3. 87th amendment
4. **86th amendment**



AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

52nd amendment, 1985	Anti defection law (10th schedule)
61st amendment, 1988	Reduced the voting age from 21 to 18 years
101st Amendment Act, 2016	GST
102nd Amendment Act, 2018	Granted constitutional status - National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC).
103rd Amendment Act, 2019	Government to provide for the progress of economically weaker sections.



33. Which article of the Indian constitution talks about Oath or affirmation by the President?

1. Article 45

2. Article 72

3. Article 56

4. Article 60



33. Which article of the Indian constitution talks about Oath or affirmation by the President?

1. Article 45

2. Article 72

3. Article 56

4. Article 60



34. The 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act related to Anti-Defection was enacted in

1. 1980

2. 1985

3. 1989

4. 1991



34. The 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act related to Anti-Defection was enacted in

1. 1980

2. 1985

3. 1989

4. 1991

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35. In which part of the Constitution of India is the manner of election of the President described?

1. Part VI
2. Part IV
3. Part VII
4. Part V



35. In which part of the Constitution of India is the manner of election of the President described?

1. Part VI
2. Part IV
3. Part VII
4. Part V



35. In which part of the Constitution of India is the manner of election of the President described?

1. Part VI

2. Part IV

3. Part VII

4. Part V



36. Article 352 of the Constitution of India deals with the:

- 1. Supreme court**
- 2. State emergency**
- 3. National emergency**
- 4. Centre-state relations**



36. Article 352 of the Constitution of India deals with the:

1. Supreme court
2. State emergency
3. National emergency
4. Centre-state relations

**Article 352**

- "National Emergency."
- National emergency in India : 1962 and 1971 .

Article 356

- A state of emergency because the states' constitutional machinery is failing.
- This is commonly referred to as "President's Rule."
- "State Emergency" and "Constitutional Emergency."

Article 360

Financial Emergency



37. Who can convene a joint session of Parliament?

- 1. Lok Sabha Speaker**
- 2. Prime minister**
- 3. Rajya Sabha Speaker**
- 4. President**

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37. Who can convene a joint session of Parliament?

1. Lok Sabha Speaker
2. Prime minister
3. Rajya Sabha Speaker
4. **President**

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38. When was the Election Commission of India established in India?

1. 26 November 1950

2. 26 January 1950

3. 15 August 1947

4. 25 January 1950

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38. When was the Election Commission of India established in India?

1. 26 November 1950

2. 26 January 1950

3. 15 August 1947

4. **25 January 1950**

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ELECTIONS COMMISSION OF INDIA



- Part XV.
- Articles 324 to 329
- It is a multi member body.
- The Election Commission was established in 25th January 1950.
- Appointer : President.
- Qualification : not mentioned
- Resignation : President
- Reappointment : Yes
- Tenure : Age of 65 years or 6 years .
- Conduct free and fair elections in the country.



39. Which one of the following Schedules of the Constitution of India contains provisions regarding anti-defection?

- 1. Second Schedule**
- 2. Fifth Schedule**
- 3. Tenth Schedule**
- 4. Eighth Schedule**



39. Which one of the following Schedules of the Constitution of India contains provisions regarding anti-defection?

1. Second Schedule
2. Fifth Schedule
- 3. Tenth Schedule**
4. Eighth Schedule



Ninth Schedule	The acts and regulations passed by the State Legislatures related to land reforms
Tenth Schedule	It deals with the provisions related to anti-defection law i
Eleventh Schedule	Panchayats
Twelfth Schedule	Municipalities



40. The impeachment of the President can be initiated in

1. Lok Sabha
2. Rajya Sabha
3. Either House of the Parliament
4. Joint Session of both the Houses



40. The impeachment of the President can be initiated in

1. Lok Sabha
2. Rajya Sabha
3. Either House of the Parliament
4. Joint Session of both the Houses

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41. Who is the supreme commander of Indian Armed Forces?

- 1. Prime Minister**
- 2. President**
- 3. Vice-President**
- 4. Chief of Defence Staff**



41. Who is the supreme commander of Indian Armed Forces?

1. Prime Minister

2. **President**

3. Vice-President

4. Chief of Defence Staff



42. The Right to move freely throughout the territory of India comes under

1. Article 14

2. Article 19

3. Article 20

4. Article 21





42. The Right to move freely throughout the territory of India comes under

1. Article 14

2. Article 19

3. Article 20

4. Article 21





Article 19

- Freedom of Speech and Expression
- Freedom of Assembly
- Freedom of form Associations
- Freedom of Movement
- Freedom of Residence and Settlement
- Freedom of Profession, Occupation, Trade and Business



43. In which Part of the Constitution of India we find the provisions relating to citizenship ?

1. Part I
2. Part II
3. Part VII
4. Part IX



43. In which Part of the Constitution of India we find the provisions relating to citizenship ?

1. Part I

2. Part II

3. Part VII

4. Part IX



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- Part II : Citizenship : 5 to 11
- Part III : Fundamental Rights : 12 to 35
- Part IV : Directive Principles of State Policy : 36 to 51
- Part IV-A : Fundamental Duties : 51-A



44. Which two committees of the Parliament are described as 'twin sister' committees?

- 1. Law Committee and Committee of Delegated Legislation**
- 2. Public Accounts Committee and Committee on Public Undertakings**
- 3. Public Accounts Committee and Estimates Committee**
- 4. Committee on Privileges and Committee on Petitions**



44. Which two committees of the Parliament are described as 'twin sister' committees?

1. Law Committee and Committee of Delegated Legislation
2. Public Accounts Committee and Committee on Public Undertakings
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45. All Union Ministers are appointed by

1. Chief Justice of Supreme Court
2. The President
3. The Vice-president
4. Prime minister



45. All Union Ministers are appointed by

1. Chief Justice of Supreme Court

2. The President

3. The Vice-president

4. Prime minister





46. What is the minimum age required to become the Prime Minister of India?

1. 21 Years

2. 25 Years

3. 30 Years

4. 35 Years



46. What is the minimum age required to become the Prime Minister of India?

1. 21 Years

2. 25 Years

3. 30 Years

4. 35 Years



- The Prime Minister of India : Head of the Government of India.
- The Prime Minister has the authority to assign portfolios to the Ministers.
- The Prime Minister is the head of Nuclear Command Authority, NITI Aayog, Appointments Committee of the Cabinet, Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Space and Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.
- He acts as the chief advisor to the President.
- He/she is the leader of the House
- He/she is channel between Parliament and Cabinet.
- He/she is the Real executive authority.
- Article 75 : Prime Minister shall be appointed by the president.



47. The Attorney-General of India is appointed by the

1. Chief Justice of Supreme Court
2. The Prime Minister
3. The President
4. The Vice-President



47. The Attorney-General of India is appointed by the

1. Chief Justice of Supreme Court
2. The Prime Minister
3. The President
4. The Vice-President



48. Which of the following committee recommended for Panchayati Raj System in India?

1. Punchhi Committee
2. Balwantrai Mehta Committee
3. Singhvi Committee
4. Ashok Mehta Committee



48. Which of the following committee recommended for Panchayati Raj System in India?

1. Punchhi Committee
2. Balwantrai Mehta Committee
3. Singhvi Committee
4. Ashok Mehta Committee



PANCHAYATI RAJ IN INDIA

- 1. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee 1957**
- 2. Ashok Mehta Committee 1977.**
- 3. G.V.K. Rao Committee**
- 4. L M Singhvi Committee**
- 5. Thungon Committee**
- 6. Gadgil Committee**



49. Who can remove a Judge of the Supreme Court?

1. Council of Ministers
2. Chief Justice of India
3. Prime Minister
4. President

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create excellence



49. Who can remove a Judge of the Supreme Court?

1. Council of Ministers
2. Chief Justice of India
3. Prime Minister
4. **President**

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PRESIDENT

He appoints:

1. **Prime minister** and the other ministers.
2. **Attorney general of India** and determines his remuneration.
3. **Comptroller and auditor general of India.**
4. **Chief election commissioner** and other election commissioners.
5. **Chairman and members of the Union Public Service Commission.**
6. **Governors** of states
7. **Chairman** and members of finance commission



13. PRESIDENT

1. Executive Powers

The executive powers and functions of the President are:

- All executive actions of the Government of India are formally taken in his name.
- He can make rules specifying the manner in which the orders and other instruments made and executed in his name shall be authenticated.
- He can make rules for more convenient transaction of business of the Union government, and for allocation of the said business among the ministers.
- He appoints:

1. Prime minister and the other ministers.
2. Attorney general of India and determines his remuneration.
3. Comptroller and auditor general of India.
4. Chief election commissioner and other election commissioners.
5. Chairman and members of the Union Public Service Commission.
6. Governors of states
7. Chairman and members of finance commission

- An inter-state council to promote Centre-state and inter-state cooperation.
- Any member of the Rajya Sabha to preside over its proceedings when the offices of both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman fall vacant. (Legislature)
- Chief Justice and the judges of Supreme Court and high courts. (Judiciary)
- Chiefs of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force (defense)

- He can seek any information relating to the administration of affairs of the Union, and proposals for legislation from the prime minister.

Article 78: Duties of Prime Minister in respect to furnishing of information to the President

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50. 'None of the Above' (or NOTA) had been provided as an option first in which of the following year?

1. 2005

2. 2013

3. 2019

4. 2020



50. 'None of the Above' (or NOTA) had been provided as an option first in which of the following year?

1. 2005

2. 2013

3. 2019

4. 2020