

LIVE  SESSION



*Concept Through Questions*

# CTQ'S Series

RRB JE-2024 **CBT-1**

**POLITY**

**Lecture - 8**



PN. Pandey Sir

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**Q.1** Which of the following exercised the most profound influence in framing the Indian Constitution?

- (a) British constitution
- (b) US constitution
- (c) Irish constitution
- (d) The Government of India Act, 1935

**Q.2** Which part of the Indian constitution deals with fundamental rights?

- (a) Part I            (b) Part II  
(c) Part III           (d) Part IV

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- Q.3** The Preamble to the constitution declares India as a
- (a) Sovereign, democratic, republic
  - (b) Socialist, democratic, republic
  - (c) Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic
  - (d) Federal, democratic, republic

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- Q.4** The power to carve out a new state is vested in
- (a) The parliament
  - (b) The president
  - (c) The council of ministers
  - (d) State's reorganisation commission

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**Q.5** The Council of Ministers has to resign if a no-confidence motion is passed by a majority of members of

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) Rajya Sabha
- (c) Both the houses separately
- (d) Both the houses in joint sitting

**Q.6** Public Interest Litigation (PIL) may be linked with

- (a) Judicial review
- (b) Judicial activism
- (c) Judicial intervention
- (d) Judicial sanctity





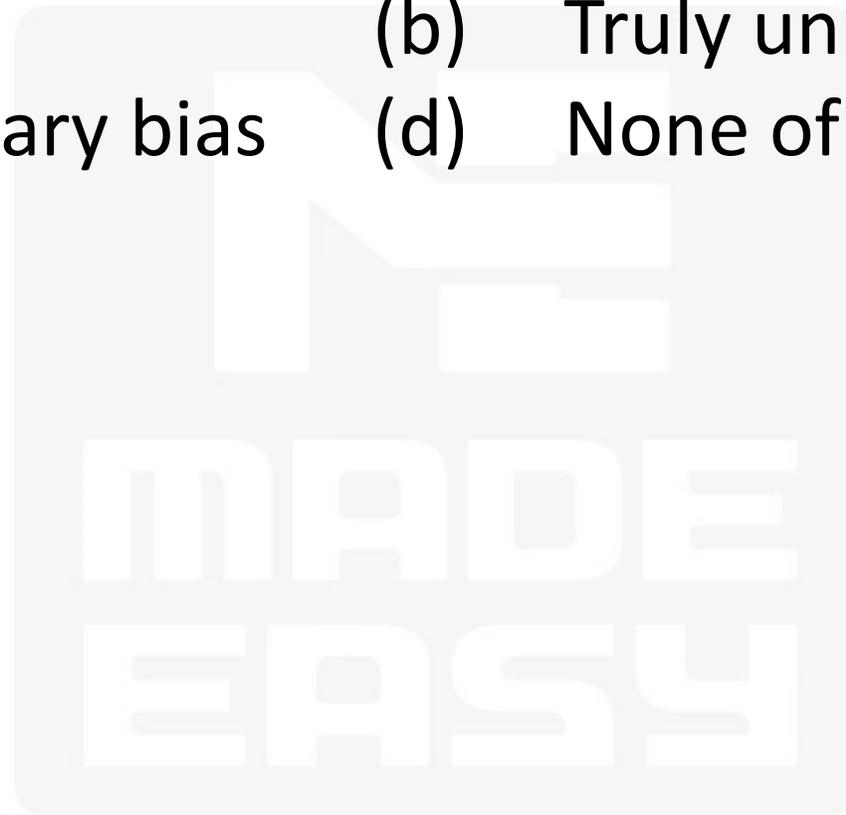
**Q.7** The Constituent Assembly that finally framed India's Constitution was set up under

- (a) Indian Independence Act, 1947
- (b) Government of India Act, 1935
- (c) Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946
- (d) None of the above

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**Q.8** Constitution of India is:

- (a) Truly federal
- (b) Truly unitary
- (c) Federal with unitary bias
- (d) None of the above



- Q.9** The Tenth Schedule of Indian Constitution deals with
- (a) Anti-defection Law
  - (b) Panchayati Raj
  - (c) Land Reforms
  - (d) Distribution of powers between the Union and States

**Q.10** The Parliament can establish a new State in the Union by

- (a) A constitutional amendment
- (b) An executive order
- (c) A simple law
- (d) None of the above

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**Q.11** Which of the following is/are not included in the Right to Freedom?

- (a) Freedom of speech
- (b) Freedom of press
- (c) Right to property
- (d) All of the above

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**Q.12** The Annual Financial Statement is caused to be laid before both Houses of Parliament by the

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (a) President      | (b) Speaker        |
| (c) Vice-President | (d) Prime Minister |

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- Q.13** The Government of India Act, 1935 was based on
- (a) the principle of federation and parliamentary system.
  - (b) the principle of succession of the British Indian provinces
  - (c) acceptance of the idea of a Constituent Assembly to draft a constitution
  - (d) None of the above



**Q.14** Who among the following was not a member of the Constituent Assembly?

- |                              |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel | (b) Acharya JB Kripalani |
| (c) Jayaprakash Narayan      | (d) KM Munshi            |

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**Q.15** Which of the following is NOT a Constitutional body?

- (a) CAG
- (b) Election Commission of India
- (c) National Human Rights Commission
- (d) Finance Commission

**Q.16** Part IV of Constitution of India deals with

- (a) Fundamental Rights
- (b) Citizenship
- (c) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) Union Executive

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**Q.17** The Right of Property was deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights guaranteed to the citizens of India by:

- (a) 42nd Amendment
- (b) 43rd Amendment
- (c) 44th Amendment
- (d) 45th Amendment

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**Q.18** How can the Comptroller and Auditor General of India be removed?

- (a) By the President
- (b) By a resolution of the Parliament
- (c) By a resolution passed by simple majority in the Parliament
- (d) By the President in accordance to the procedure mentioned in the Constitution

**Q.19** The Supreme Court was first set up by the

- (a) Regulating Act, 1773      (b) Pitt's India Act, 1784  
(c) Charter Act, 1813      (d) Charter Act, 1833

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**Q.20** The concept of Judicial Review in our Constitution has been taken from the Constitution of

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| (a) England | (b) USA       |
| (c) Canada  | (d) Australia |

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**Q.21** Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for the institution of Panchayati Raj?

- (a) Article 36
- (b) Article 39
- (c) Article 40
- (d) Article 48

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**Q.22** Which one of the following liberties is not embodied in the Preamble to the Constitution of India?

- (a) Liberty of Thought
- (b) Liberty of Expression
- (c) Liberty of Belief
- (d) Economic Liberty

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**Q.23** Civil equality implies

- (a) Equality before law
- (b) Equality of Opportunity
- (c) Equal Distribution of Wealth
- (d) Equal Right to participate in the affairs of the State

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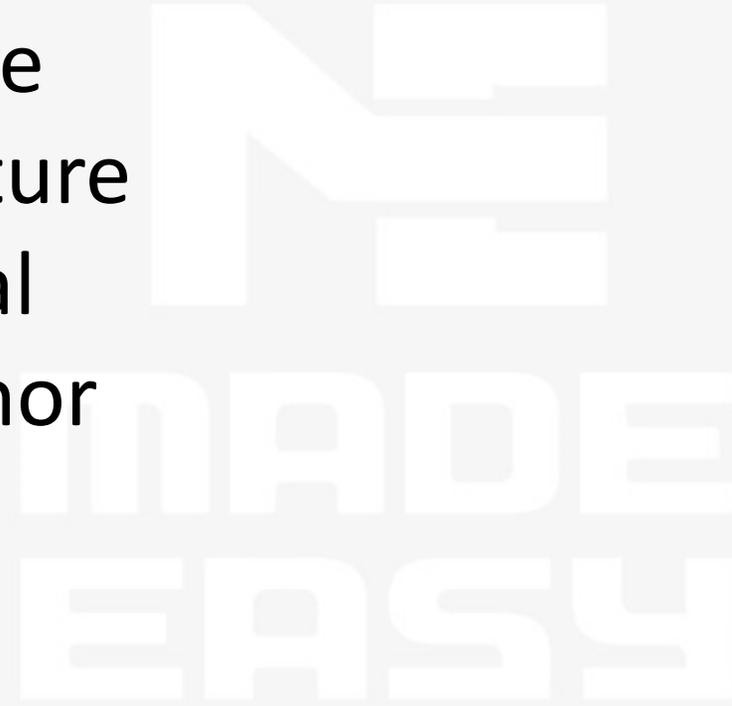
- Q.24** The office of the Deputy Prime Minister
- (a) was created under the original Constitution
  - (b) is an extra-constitutional body
  - (c) was created by 44th Amendment
  - (d) was created by 85th Amendment

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**Q.25** In the federation under the Act of 1935, residuary powers were given to the

- (a) Federal legislature
- (b) Provincial legislature
- (c) Governor-General
- (d) Provincial Governor



**Q.26** Power, authority and responsibilities of municipalities are listed in which one of the following schedules of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Ninth
- (b) Tenth
- (c) Eleventh
- (d) Twelfth

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**Q.27** At the time of enactment of the Constitution, which one of the following ideals was not included in the preamble?

- (a) Liberty
- (b) Equality
- (c) Socialist
- (d) Justice

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**Q.28** Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The territory of the units of the Indian Federation may be altered by the Parliament by a simple majority.
2. The President's recommendation is necessary for introducing the Bill in the Parliament on redistributing territory of any State.

Select the correct codes given below:

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

**Q.29** 'State' for the purpose of Fundamental Rights includes

- (a) Government and Parliament of India
- (b) Government and Legislature of State
- (c) All local authorities
- (d) All of the above

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**Q.30** The single instance of the unanimous election of the President of India so far, was the election of

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Rajendra Prasad | (b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan |
| (c) Zakir Hussain   | (d) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy |

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**Q.31** Parliamentary form of Government is also known as:

- (a) Presidential Government
- (b) Responsible Government
- (c) Federal Government
- (d) None of the above



**Q.32** Who among the following is not appointed by the President of India?

- (a) Governors of States
- (b) Chief Justice and Judges of High Court
- (c) Vice-President
- (d) Chief Justice and Judges of Supreme Court

**Q.33** How does the Constitution of India describe India as?

- (a) A Federation of States and Union Territories
- (b) A Union of States
- (c) A Union of States and UTs
- (d) All of the above

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**Q.34** Who among the following decides if a particular Bill is a Money Bill or not?

- (a) President
- (b) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (c) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (d) Finance Minister

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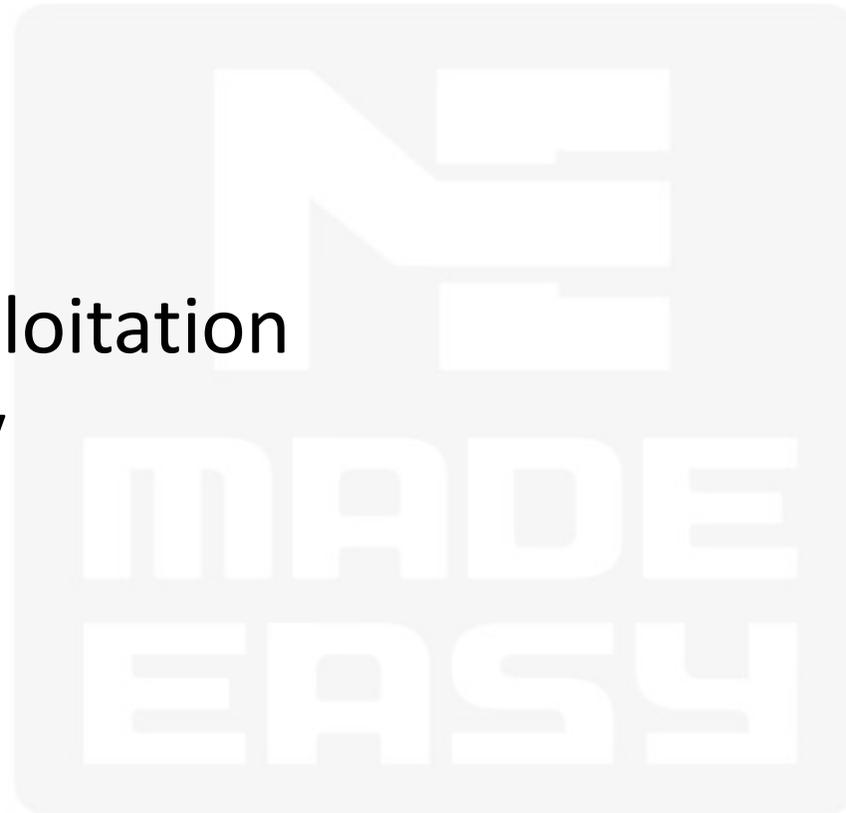
**Q.35** Which of the following is an extra-constitutional and non-statutory body?

- (a) Finance Commission
- (b) NITI Aayog
- (c) Union Public Service Commission
- (d) Election Commission

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**Q.36** Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right?

- (a) Right to Equality
- (b) Right to Liberty
- (c) Right against Exploitation
- (d) Right to Property



**Q.37** From where, the Constitution of India has adopted the concept of "Directive Principles of State Policy"?

- (a) Ireland
- (b) U.S.A.
- (c) Japan
- (d) Australia

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**Q.38** Who was the president of India when National emergency was declared in 1975?

- (a) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
- (b) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
- (c) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
- (d) Zakir Hussain

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**Q.39** The convention that "once a speaker always a speaker" is followed in

- (a) UK
- (b) USA
- (c) China
- (d) India

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**Q.40** The annual report of the UPSC is submitted to

- (a) The President
- (b) The Supreme Court
- (c) The Prime Minister
- (d) The Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission

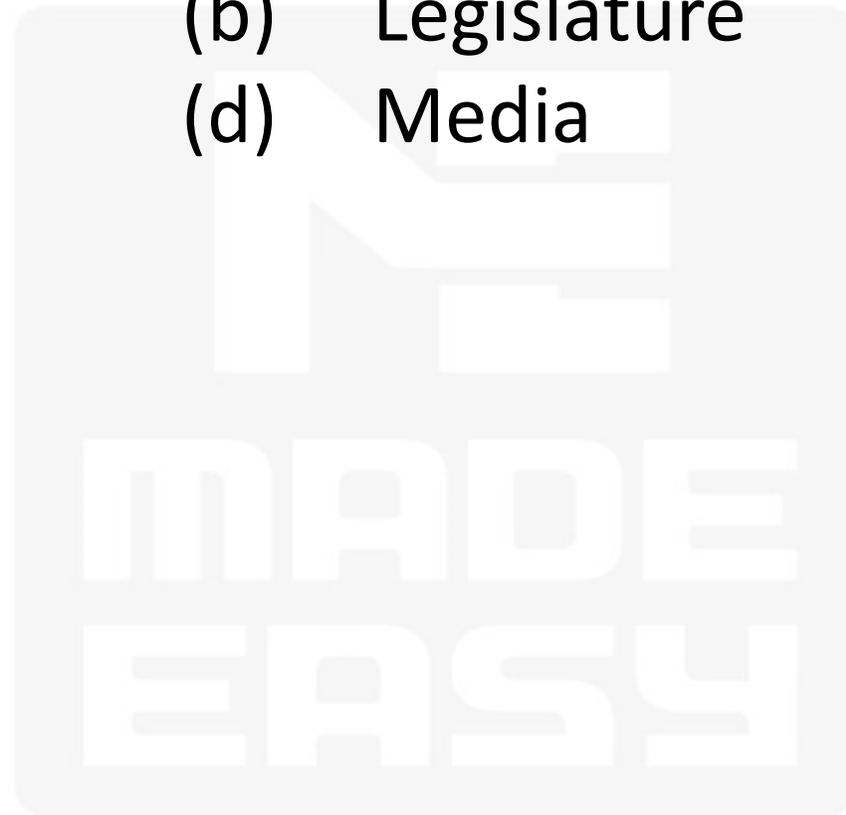
**Q.41** Who was the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly of India?

- |                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar | (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad |
| (c) Dr. B.N. Rau      | (d) Jawaharlal Nehru    |



**Q.42** Implementing laws is the function of

- (a) Executive
- (b) Legislature
- (c) Judiciary
- (d) Media



**Q.43** The procedure of Impeachment of the President of India is considered in which among the following?

- (a) Quasi-Judicial
- (b) Legislative
- (c) Judicial
- (d) Executive

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**Q.44** Under the constitution of India, which one of the following is not a fundamental duty?

- (a) To vote in public elections
- (b) To develop the scientific temper
- (c) To safeguard public property
- (d) To abide the Constitution and respect its ideals

**Q.45** Which among the following reforms by the British Government belongs to White Paper on Constitutional Reforms?

- (a) Government of India Act 1858
- (b) Government of India Act 1919
- (c) Simon Commission
- (d) Government of India Act 1935

**Q.46** By which of the following Amendment Act, the word Socialist, secular and integrity were added?

- (a) 39th Constitutional Amendment Act
- (b) 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act
- (c) 46th Constitutional Amendment Act
- (d) 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act

**Q.47** Provisions for the National Commission for Scheduled Castes has been made in the constitution under the article of:

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Article 238A | (b) Article 338 |
| (c) Article 228  | (d) Article 342 |

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**Q.48** Which article of the Constitution of India has the provisions regarding the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes?

- (a) Article 238A
- (b) Article 338A
- (c) Article 228
- (d) Article 342

**Q.49** The power to increase the number of judges in the Supreme Court of India is vested in:

- |                            |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) President of India     | (b) Parliament    |
| (c) Chief Justice of India | (d) Union Cabinet |

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**Q.50** What is the number of Schedules in the Constitution of India?

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| (a) 10 | (b) 12 |
| (c) 15 | (d) 18 |

