

Online Examinations (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2020 - 2021)

Course Name - --Constitutional Law of India II

Course Code - LLB202

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- M.SC.(MM)
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Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

9. 1. The President of India addresses his resignation letter to the:

Mark only one oval.

- Chief Justice of India
- Speaker
- Vice-President
- Prime Minister

10. 2. Who administers the oath of office to the President?

Mark only one oval.

- Chief Justice of India
- Speaker of Lok Sabha
- Prime Minister
- Vice-President

11. 3. Who among the following holds office during the pleasure of the President ?

Mark only one oval.

- Governor
- Election Commissioner
- Speaker of Lok Sabha
- Prime Minister

12. 4. The total number of members nominated by the President to the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha is

Mark only one oval.

- 16
- 18
- 14
- 12

13. 5. Who appoints the Prime Minister of India ?

Mark only one oval.

- Lok Sabha
- President
- Parliament
- Citizens of India

14. 6. The first woman Governor of a state in free India was

Mark only one oval.

- Mrs. Indira Gandhi
- Mrs. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit
- Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
- Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani

15. 7. The charge of impeachment against the President of India for his removal can be preferred by

Mark only one oval.

- Both Houses of Parliament
- Speaker of Lok Sabha and Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- Rajya Sabha
- Lok Sabha

16. 8. Who, among the following, has the final right to sanction the expenditure of public money in India?

Mark only one oval.

- Speaker
- Prime Minister
- President
- Governor

17. 9. What is the minimum age for appointment as a Governor ?

Mark only one oval.

- 35 years
- 40 years
- 25 years
- 30 years

18. 10. The President's Rule in a State can be continued for a maximum period of

Mark only one oval.

- 2 years
- 1 year
- 5 months
- 6 months

19. 11. Who appoints the Chairman of the UPSC?

Mark only one oval.

- President
- Speaker of Lok Sabha
- Chief Justice of India
- Prime Minister

20. 12. Who is the ex- officio Chairman of the Council of States?

Mark only one oval.

- Vice- President
- Leader of the opposition
- President
- Speaker

21. 13. District Judges in a state are appointed by:

Mark only one oval.

- Governor
- Chief Justice of High Court
- Council of Ministers of State
- Advocate General of the State

22. 14. The High Courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, were established under the Indian High Courts Act of

Mark only one oval.

- 1909
 1911
 1861
 1865

23. 15. Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court are drawn from the

Mark only one oval.

- Grants-in-aid
 Public Accounts
 Contingency Fund
 Consolidated Fund

24. 16. Which of the following writs may be issued to enforce a Fundamental Right?

Mark only one oval.

- Certiorari
 Habeas Corpus
 Prohibition
 All of these

25. 17. Which is the highest and final judicial tribunal in respect of the Constitution of India?

Mark only one oval.

- President
- Union Cabinet
- Supreme Court
- Parliament

26. 18. Chief Minister of a State is responsible to

Mark only one oval.

- Prime Minister
- Rajya Sabha
- Legislative Assembly
- Governor

27. 19. The Ministers are individually responsible to:

Mark only one oval.

- The President
- The House of People
- The Prime Minister
- The House of which they are members

28. 20. If in a country there happens to be the office of monarchy as well as a Parliamentary form of government this monarch will be called

Mark only one oval.

- Head of the State
- Head of the Cabinet
- Head of the government
- Both Head of the government and State

29. 21. Election to the house of the people and the Legislative Assemblies of States in India are conducted on the basis of

Mark only one oval.

- Single Transferable vote
- Propotional Representation
- Limited sufferage
- Adult Franchise

30. 22. The Programme Evaluation Organization is an integral part of the:

Mark only one oval.

- National Development Council
- Central Secretariat
- Department of Public Enterprises
- Planning Commission

31. 23. Which of the following subjects comes under the Concurrent List:

Mark only one oval.

- Citizenship
- Inter-state rivers
- Trade Union
- Local Government

32. 24. Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with National Emergency?

Mark only one oval.

- Article 352
- Article 356
- Article 360
- Article 368

33. 25. Which Constitutional amendment reduced the voting age from 21 to 18?

Mark only one oval.

- 61st
- 65th
- 71st
- 21st

34. 26. Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with constitutional Amendments?

Mark only one oval.

- Article 332
- Article 386
- Article 368
- None of these

35. 27. Which Constitutional amendment made changes in the Preamble to the Constitution of India?

Mark only one oval.

- 41st
- 40th
- 42nd
- 52nd

36. 28. The Governor of a State is appointed by the President on the advice of the

Mark only one oval.

- Prime Minister
- Vice- President
- Chief Minister
- Chief Justice

37. 29. Which of the following is not true regarding the payment of the emoluments of the President ?

Mark only one oval.

- They can be reduced during a Financial Emergency.
- They are shown separately in the budget.
- They are charged on the Contingency Fund of India
- They do not require any parliament sanction.

38. 30. Which of the following appointments is not made by the President of India ?

Mark only one oval.

- Chief of the Army
- Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- Chief Justice of India
- All of these.

39. 31. When can a President use his discretion in appointing the Prime Minister ?

Mark only one oval.

- When no political Party enjoys a clear majority in the Lok Sabha.
- Only when the Lok Sabha has been dissolved.
- In all circumstances
- In no circumstances

40. 32. Who among the following is a legal advisor of the State Government as provided by the Constitution?

Mark only one oval.

- Public Prosecutor
- Solicitor General
- Advocate General
- Attorney General

41. 33. While appointing a Governor, the President generally consults the Chief Minister of the State. That is:

Mark only one oval.

- Constitutionally imperative
- A matter of convention
- Because Parliament has legislated to the effect
- A duty of the President

42. 34. Who acts as the Chancellor of State Universities?

Mark only one oval.

- Governor
- Chief Minister
- Chief Justice of High Court
- President

43. 35. The entry 'Public Health and Sanitation' is included in the Constitution of India in:

Mark only one oval.

- Union List
- State List
- Concurrent List
- None of these

44. 36. Which of the following is not an essential qualification for appointment as a Governor ?

Mark only one oval.

- He must not be a member of either House of Parliament.
- He should be a domicile of the state to which he is being appointed
- He should be a citizen of India
- He must have completed the age of 35 years

45. 37. Under which of these articles, Chairman and members of UPSC can be removed from their post?

Mark only one oval.

- Article 315
- Article 317
- Article 320
- Article 322

46. 38. When the Vice President officiates as President he draws the salary of

Mark only one oval.

- Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- President
- Both (A) and (B)
- Member of Parliament

47. 39. If the President wants to resign from office, he may do so by writing to the

Mark only one oval.

- Chief Justice of India
- Speaker of Lok Sabha
- Prime Minister
- Vice- President

48. 40. Which of the following is correct regarding the Governor of a State ?

Mark only one oval.

- He can recommend to the President to impose President's Rule in the State
- No money bill can be introduced in the State Legislature without his prior permission.
- He has the power of issuing ordinances when the legislature is not in session.
- All of these.

49. 41. The President of India is elected by an electoral college comprising of

Mark only one oval.

- Elected members of Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies
- Elected member of both Houses of Parliament and State Legislative Assembly
- Elected members of both Houses of Parliament
- Elected member of State Legislative Assemblies

50. 42. In the election of the President, the value of the vote of the Lok Sabha members

Mark only one oval.

- Differs according to the geographical size of the respective state
- Differs according to the number of votes a member represents
- One member one vote.
- None of these.

51. 43. The power to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India with respect to any matter included in the Union List of Legislative powers rests with:

Mark only one oval.

- The President of India
- The Chief Justice of India
- The Parliament
- The Union Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.

52. 44. The Chief Justice (or a judge) of the High Court can be removed by the

Mark only one oval.

- Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- Same procedure as for the judges of the Supreme Court
- Governor
- Union Home Ministry

53. 45. Judicial Review function of the Supreme Court means the power to

Mark only one oval.

- Review the functioning of judiciary in the country
- Undertake periodic review of the Constitution
- Examine the constitutional validity of the laws
- Review its own judgement

54. 46. Which is not an eligibility criterion for appointment as a Judge of the High Court ?

Mark only one oval.

- Must have been an advocate of a High Court for not less than 10 years
- Must be, in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist
- Must have attained the age of 55 years
- Must have been a High Court Judge for at least 5 years

55. 47. What is meant by a Court of Record?

Mark only one oval.

- The court that maintains records of all lower courts.
- The court that is competent to give directions and issue writs.
- The court that can punish for its contempt.
- The court that preserves all its records

56. 48. Judges of the High Court are appointed by the

Mark only one oval.

- Chief Justice of the High Court
- President
- Chief Justice of India
- Governor

57. 49. After retirement, a Judge of a High Court can undertake practice in

Mark only one oval.

- Any other court except the same court
- Wherever he intends to practice
- The same court
- Lower courts only

58. 50. The age of retirement of the Judges of the High Court is

Mark only one oval.

- 62 years
- 60 years
- 65 years
- 58 years

59. 51. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court are appointed by the

Mark only one oval.

- Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- Chief Minister of the concerned state
- Governor of the concerned state
- President

60. 52. Which one of the following comes under the jurisdiction of both the High Court and the Supreme Court ?

Mark only one oval.

- Disputes between the States inter se
- Protection against the violation of the Constitution
- Protection of the Fundamental Rights
- Disputes between the Centre and the States

61. 53. Appointment of officers and servants of a High Court are made by the

Mark only one oval.

- Chief Justice of the High Court
- President
- Governor
- None of these

62. 54. The Constitution gives the powers of superintendence over all sub-ordinate courts to the High Courts under Article

Mark only one oval.

- 229
- 227
- 226
- 228

63. 55. The High Court of West Bengal (Calcutta) has got the additional jurisdiction to hear cases from

Mark only one oval.

- Arunachal Pradesh
- Mizoram
- Tripura
- Andaman and Nicobar islands

64. 56. There is no appeal except on a point of law against the decisions of the

Mark only one oval.

- Sub Judges
- Small causes courts
- Court of Munsifs
- High Court

65. 57. Which is the highest court of appeal in India ?

Mark only one oval.

- Supreme Court
- High Court
- Privy Council
- District Court.

66. 58. Which of the following is not a writ issued by a superior court to an inferior court ?

Mark only one oval.

- Mandamus
- Certiorari
- Quo Warranto
- Prohibition

67. 59. The only-Union Territory which has a High Court of its own

Mark only one oval.

- Daman and Diu
- Delhi
- Lakshadweep
- Chandigarh

68. 60. The council of Ministers in a Parliamentary type of Government can remain in office till it enjoys the support of the

Mark only one oval.

- Minority of members of the Upper House of Parliament
- Majority of the members of the Upper House of Parliament
- Minority of members of the Lower House
- Majority of the members of the Lower House of Parliament

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