



General instructions:

1. There are 30 questions.
2. All questions have 4 marks for correct and -1 marks for wrong answer as a penalty
3. The name, date, and exam must be filled in OMR sheet otherwise the result will not be published.
4. OMR fill should be properly

GS TEST

1. What is the composition of the Parliament of India?
(a) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha (b) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and the President
(c) Lok Sabha and the President (d) Rajya Sabha and the President
2. What is the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha?
(a) 543 (b) 552 (c) 545 (d) 550
3. Who is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha?
(a) Speaker (b) Deputy Speaker
(c) Leader of the House (d) Leader of the Opposition
4. What is the tenure of the Rajya Sabha members?
(a) 5 years (b) 6 years (c) 6 years (d) 2 years
5. Who can introduce a Money Bill in the Parliament?
(a) Any member of Parliament (b) Only a minister
(c) Only the Speaker of the Lok Sabha (d) Only the President
6. What is the purpose of the Zero Hour in Parliament?
(a) To discuss important issues of public interest (b) To introduce new bills
(c) To discuss the budget (d) To conduct Question Hour
7. Who has the power to summon and prorogue the Parliament?
(a) Speaker of the Lok Sabha (b) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
(c) President of India (d) Prime Minister of India
8. What is the minimum number of members required to introduce a bill in Parliament?
(a) 10 (b) 50 (c) 100 (d) No minimum number
9. What is the role of the Parliament in the amendment of the Constitution?
(a) To initiate and approve amendments (b) To only approve amendments
(c) To only initiate amendments (d) No role
10. Who has the power to nominate members to the Rajya Sabha?
(a) President of India (b) Vice President of India
(c) Prime Minister of India (d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
11. What is the composition of the State Legislature in most Indian states?
(a) Unicameral (b) Bicameral (c) Tricameral (d) None of the above

12. Which of the following states has a Bicameral Legislature?
(a) Maharashtra and Gujarat (b) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
(c) Andhra Pradesh and Telangana (d) All of the above
13. Who is the presiding officer of the State Legislative Assembly?
(a) Speaker (b) Deputy Speaker (c) Chief Minister (d) Chief Minister
14. What is the tenure of the members of the State Legislative Assembly?
(a) 4 years (b) 5 years (c) 6 years (d) Determined by the Governor
15. Who has the power to summon and prorogue the State Legislature?
(a) Governor (b) Chief Minister (c) Speaker (d) Leader of the Opposition
16. What is the minimum number of members required to form a Legislative Council in a state?
(a) 20 (b) 30 (c) 40 (d) One-third of the total membership of the Legislative Assembly
17. Who nominates members to the State Legislative Council?
(a) Governor (b) Chief Minister (c) Speaker (d) Members of the Legislative Assembly
18. What is the role of the State Legislature in the impeachment of the State's constitutional functionaries?
(a) To initiate and approve impeachment (b) To only approve impeachment
(c) To only initiate impeachment (d) No role
19. Which of the following is NOT a function of the State Legislature?
(a) Law-making (b) Budget approval (c) Executive oversight (d) Appointment of Judges
20. How can a Money Bill be introduced in the State Legislature?
(a) In either House (b) Only in the Legislative Assembly
(c) Only in the Legislative Council (d) By the Governor
21. What is the highest court in India?
(a) High Court (b) Supreme Court (c) District Court (d) Sessions Court
22. Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court?
(a) President of India (b) Prime Minister of India
(c) Chief Justice of India (d) Law Minister
23. What is the tenure of the judges of the Supreme Court?
(a) 5 years (b) 10 years (c) Until the age of 65 (d) Until the age of 62
24. Which court has the power to interpret the Constitution?
(a) High Court (b) Supreme Court (c) Both a and b (d) Neither a nor b
25. What is the jurisdiction of the High Court?
(a) Original (b) Appellate (c) Both a and b (d) Neither a nor b
26. Who is the head of the High Court?
(a) Chief Justice (b) Judge (c) Registrar (d) Advocate General

27. Can the Supreme Court review its own decisions?

- (a) Yes (b) No (c) Only in rare cases (d) Only with the permission of the President

28. What is the purpose of the writ jurisdiction of the High Court?

- (a) To enforce fundamental rights (b) To try and decide cases
(c) To advise the government (d) To oversee the functioning of lower courts

29. Can the High Court issue writs against the government?

- (a) Yes (b) No (c) Only in certain cases (d) Only with the permission of the President

30. What is the relationship between the Supreme Court and the High Court?

- (a) The Supreme Court is subordinate to the High Court (b) The High Court is subordinate to the Supreme Court
(c) Both courts are equal (d) Neither court is subordinate to the other