

# LEVEL 2

1. Which one of the following is a fundamental right?  
(a) Right to freedom of religion  
(b) Right to property  
(c) Right to work  
(d) All of these
2. The right provided by constitution are called  
(a) Governmental Rights  
(b) Optional Rights  
(c) Economic Rights  
(d) Fundamental Rights
3. How much time it took for the Constituent Assembly to finalize the constitution? (2015)  
(a) 2 Years 11 Months 18 Days  
(b) 2 Years 9 Months 8 Days  
(c) 2 Years 7 Months 18 Days  
(d) 2 Years 5 Months 20 Days
4. Which of the following is included in Right to Freedom of Religion?  
(a) Right to freedom of conscience  
(b) Freedom against forced religious instructions  
(c) Practice and propagation of religion  
(d) All of these
5. Is India a secularist country? (2017)  
(a) Yes (b) No  
(c) Can't say (d) May be
6. Democracy means:  
(a) Rule of people (b) Rule of minister  
(c) Rule of speaker (d) All of these
7. Our unity lies in our  
(a) diversity (b) castism  
(c) religions (d) none of these
8. Which of the following are fundamental duties? (2016)  
(a) Safeguarding public property  
(b) Protecting the sovereignty, integrity and unity of India  
(c) Developing scientific temper and humanism  
(d) All of the above
9. If fundamental rights are violated then where we can go? (2015)  
(a) Supreme Court  
(b) Parliament  
(c) Council of Ministers  
(d) Election Commission
10. Which among the following is not among the six fundamental rights provided by Constitution? (2015)  
(a) Right to Equality  
(b) Right to Protest  
(c) Right against Exploitation  
(d) Right to freedom of Religion
11. When did Right to Information Act come into force in India?  
(a) 10<sup>th</sup> October, 2005  
(b) 11<sup>th</sup> October, 2005  
(c) 12<sup>th</sup> October, 2005  
(d) 13<sup>th</sup> October, 2005
12. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India? (2017)  
(a) Sukumar Sen  
(b) K.V.K. Sundaram  
(c) S.P. Sen Verma  
(d) T.N. Seshan
13. The members of Rajya Sabha are elected  
(a) directly (b) indirectly  
(c) both (a) & (b) (d) none of these
14. Which of the following is the federal features of the Indian constitution?  
(1) Rigid constitution  
(2) Appointment of Governor  
(3) Integrated judiciary  
(4) Bicameral legislature  
(a) 1, 2, 3 (b) 1, 4  
(c) 2, 3 (d) All of the above
15. Which of the following sentences are true? (2016)  
(1) In federal government, the constitution is supreme.  
(2) In federal government, the constitution may be written or unwritten.

- (3) In unitary government, there is no division of powers between Centre and States.
- (4) Legislature may be bicameral or unicameral in unitary government.
- (a) Only 3  
 (b) 1, 3, 4  
 (c) 1, 2, 3  
 (d) All of the above

16. Who is the first citizen of the country? (2017)

- (a) The Prime Minister  
 (b) The wife of the President  
 (c) The father of the President  
 (d) The President himself/herself

17. Under which constitutional amendment, 30% seats in village panchayats have been reserved for women in India?

- (a) 70 (b) 71  
 (c) 73 (d) 74

18. Which among the following is/are NOT a requirement to be a judge of the High Court? (2015)

- (a) He should be a citizen of India.  
 (b) He should have held a judicial office in India for minimum 10 years.  
 (c) He should have been an advocate of a high court for atleast 10 years.  
 (d) He should be over 40 years of age.

19. Find out which the following statements are true and select the correct alternative accordingly.

- (1) The RTI Act guarantees people right to hold meetings and public gatherings.  
 (2) Those who approach a controversial law may approach the parliament.  
 (3) NREGA is a scheme for mass scale employment of the rural people.  
 (4) Civil cases begin with the lodging of the FIR with the police.

- (a) Statements 1 and 2 are true.  
 (b) Statements 3 and 4 are true.  
 (c) Statements 1, 2 and 4 are true.  
 (d) All of the above are true.

20. Match column I with Column II and select the correct answer from the codes given below. (2016)

Column-I		Column- II	
A	Collector	(p)	Supervises work of Patwaris and hear disputes
B	Police	(q)	Heads the administration
C	Patwari	(r)	Maintains law and order
D	Tehsildar	(s)	Organises collection of land revenue and maintains land records

(a) (A-p), (B-q), (C-r), (D-s)

(b) (A-s), (B-r), (C-p), (D-q)

(c) (A-q), (B-s), (C-p), (D-r)

(d) (A-q), (B-r), (C-s), (D-p)

21. What kind of feeling does the ballot box provide at the time of voting? (2016)

- (a) Feeling of equality  
 (b) Feeling of freedom  
 (c) Feeling of choice  
 (d) Feeling of self- importance

22. Choose the correct statements.

- (1) Government can make new laws for welfare of state.  
 (2) Legislative Assembly approves and passes the law.

- (a) Only 1 is correct  
 (b) Only 2 is correct  
 (c) Both are correct  
 (d) Both are incorrect

23. The number of members in the Lok Sabha should not exceed

- (a) 550 (b) 545  
 (c) 560 (d) 510

24. Village Panchayat is the lowest level of the three-tier Panchayat System in India. Which of the following statements is true for Village Panchayat?
- (a) The President of the Village Panchayat is the Pradhan.
  - (b) The Gram Panchayats can levy certain taxes and duties to meet their expenses.
  - (c) The Gram Panchayat must present its budget and annual administrative report before the Gram Sabha.
  - (d) Both b and c
25. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
- (i) India has a single unified and integrated judicial system.
  - (ii) High courts have jurisdiction over states and union territories.
  - (iii) Supreme court is the guardian of the constitution.
  - (iv) Police can keep a person in custody as long as they wish.
- (a) (i) only
  - (b) (i), (ii) and (iii)
  - (c) (iii) only
  - (d) (i) and (iv)

## LEVEL 2

1. (a)
2. (d)
3. (a)
4. (d)
5. (a)
6. (a)
7. (a)
8. (d)
9. (a) If fundamental rights are violated then we we can go to Supreme Court.
10. (b) Six fundamental rights provided by Constitution are :
  1. Right to equality
  2. Right to liberty
  3. Right against exploitation
  4. Right to freedom of religion
  5. Cultural and Educational rights
  6. Right to constitutional remedy
11. (c)
12. (a) Sukumar Sen was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India from 21<sup>st</sup> March, 1950 - 19<sup>th</sup> December, 1958.
13. (b)
14. (b)
15. (b)
16. (d)
17. (c)
18. (d)
19. (b)
20. (d)
21. (a)
22. (c)
23. (a)
24. (d)
25. (b)