

1. The Representation of the People Act, 1951 was commenced on

- a) 17 July 1951
- b) 16 July 1951
- c) 15 July 1951
- d) 14 July 1951

2. The Representation of the People Act was introduced in Parliament by law minister

- a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- b) JLNehru
- c) Lala Lapatrai
- d) Gandhiji

3. The Representation of the People Act was enacted by the provisional parliament under

- a) Article 327 of Indian Constitution
- b) Article 326 of Indian Constitution
- c) Article 325 of Indian Constitution
- d) Article 324 of Indian Constitution

4. In Lok Sabha, The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2016 was introduced by

- a) Varun Gandhi
- b) Sonia Gandhi
- c) Rahul Gandhi
- d) Narendra Modi

5. Meaning of constituency is contained in

- a) Section 3 of The Registration of Electors Rules, 1960
- b) Section 4 of The Registration of Electors Rules, 1960
- c) Section 5 of The Registration of Electors Rules, 1960
- d) Section 6 of The Registration of Electors Rules, 1960

6. Form and languages of roll.— is contained in

- a) Section 4 of The Registration of Electors Rules, 1960

- b) Section 5 of The Registration of Electors Rules, 1960
- c) Section 6 of The Registration of Electors Rules, 1960
- d) Section 7 of The Registration of Electors Rules, 1960

7. Public notice of intended election.— is contained in

- ~~a) Section 3 of the conduct of election rules 1961~~
- b) Section 1 of the conduct of election rules 1961
- c) Section 2 of the conduct of election rules 1961
- d) Section 34 of the conduct of election rules 1961

8. Nomination paper.— is contained in

- ~~a) Section 4 of the conduct of election rules 1961~~
- b) Section 3 of the conduct of election rules 1961
- c) Section 1 of the conduct of election rules 1961
- d) Section 2 of the conduct of election rules 1961

9. The first general elections in India were held in:

- (a) 1949
- (b) 1950
- ~~(c) 1951~~
- (d) 1947

10. The Congress lost its monopoly of power in the States for the first time after the elections of:

- ~~(a) 1967~~
- (b) 1971
- (c) 1977
- (d) 1955

11. The State Election Commission can be removed from office:

- (a) only by the Governor
- ~~(b) in the same manner and on the same grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court~~
- (c) only by the President on the advice of the Chief Justice of the concerned State
- (d) in the same manner as the Vice-President of India

12. Electioneering has to stop in a constituency:

- (a) one day before the election
- (b) 48 hours before election starts
- (c) 36 hours before a poll commences
- (d) 48 hours before the closing hour of polling

13. Who is responsible for the registration of voters?

- (a) Government
- (b) Voters
- (c) Political parties
- (d) Election Commission

14. Who can cast their votes by postal ballot?

1. Members of the Armed Forces.
 2. Officials on election duty.
 3. Foreign Service personal when posted abroad.
- (a) I and III
 - (b) II and III
 - (c) III only
 - (d) I, II and III

15. In the election of the President, the value of the vote of the Lok Sabha members:

- (a) is same
- (b) differs according to the geographical size of the respective State
- (c) differs according to the number of votes a member represents
- (d) None of the above

16. The President can be removed by the way of impeachment which can be made only:

- (a) by the Supreme Court
- (b) by the Rajya Sabha
- (c) by the Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha through impeachment
- (d) cannot be impeached

17. In the election of the President, each Member of the electoral college has:

- (a) one vote
- (b) as many votes as there are candidates
- (c) one vote with value attached to it
- (d) one vote with value attached to it and he can give as many preferences as there are candidates

18. The value of a vote of a Member of Parliament for the election of the President is determined by dividing the:

- (a) nation's population as per the latest census by the number of Lok Sabha members
- (b) nation's population as per the latest census by the total strength of the two Houses of Parliament
- (c) the total value of votes of members of all the State Legislative Assemblies by the Members of the two Houses of Parliament
- (d) particular State's population as per the latest census by the number of Members of Parliament elected from that State

19. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The President may continue to be a member of Parliament even after assuming charge of the Presidential office
- (b) The President is not barred from holding any other office of profit even after assuming charge of Presidential office
- (c) The President is entitled to use his official residence only on payment of rent fixed
- (d) The emolument and allowances of the President shall not be diminished during his term of office

20. The first Federal Court in India was constituted under the

- a) Regulating Act of 1773
- b) Councils Act of 1891
- c) Morley Minto Act, 1909
- d) Government of India Act, 1935

Practice

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London from the Federal Court of India. The Federal Court had exclusive original jurisdiction in any dispute between the Central Government and the Provinces. Initially, it was empowered to hear appeals from the High Courts of the provinces in the cases which involved the interpretation of any Section of the Government of India Act, 1935. From January 1948 it was also empowered to hear appeals in those cases, which did not involve any interpretation of the Government of India Act, 1935

21. The Indian Penal Code (IPC), which was adopted by India post-independence, owes its origin to which of the following timelines?

- ~~a) Near the passing of the Charter Act, 1861~~
- b) With the passing of the Regulating Act of 1773
- c) It was passed as a part of the Government of India Act, 1935
- d) Enacted with the Rowlatt Act near the Non-cooperation movement, 1919

22. India ceased to be a British dominion on

- a) The formation of a constituent assembly in 1946
- b) Passage of the Indian Independence Act, 1947
- c) 15th August, 1947
- d) 26th January, 1950

23. Which of the following acts abolished the office of the Viceroy?

- a) Government of India Act, 1935

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- b) Indian Independence Act, 1947
- c) Government of India Act, 1858
- d) Indian Councils Act, 1892

24. It created a new office, Secretary of State for India, vested with complete authority and control over Indian administration and provided that India henceforth was to be governed by, and in the name of, Her Majesty:

- a) Pitt's India Act, 1784
- b) Morley Minto Act, 1909
- c) Government of India Act, 1858
- d) None of the above

25. During the rule of the East India Company, the council of the Governor-General of India had

- a) Only Executive responsibilities
- b) Only Legislative responsibilities
- c) Both Executive and Legislative responsibilities
- d) Neither Executive nor Legislative responsibilities and was only an advisory body

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