

Courses

ACC (1) AFCAT (1) AIRMEN (2) CAPF (1) CDS EXAM (2) INET OFFICER (1) MNS (1) MOCK TEST (3) NDA EXAM (1) PC(SL) (1) SCO (1) SSB INTERVIEW (1) TERRITORIAL ARMY (1)

<p>HIGHEST RATED</p> <p>617 PEOPLE ONLINE NOW</p> <p>CDS Exam Online Course 2021 – 2022</p> <p>★★★★★ 5 (80)</p> <p>₹ 4,999.00</p>	<p>BEST SELLER</p> <p>997 PEOPLE ONLINE NOW</p> <p>CDS OTA Exam Online Course 2021 – 2022</p> <p>★★★★★ 5 (77)</p> <p>₹ 4,499.00</p>	<p>BEST SELLER</p> <p>206 PEOPLE ONLINE NOW</p> <p>AFCAT Exam Online Course 2022</p> <p>★★★★★ 5 (64)</p> <p>₹ 4,999.00</p>	<p>HIGHEST RATED</p> <p>561 PEOPLE ONLINE NOW</p> <p>NDA Exam Online Course 2021 – 2022</p> <p>★★★★★ 5 (72)</p> <p>₹ 4,999.00</p>	<p>HOT & NEW</p> <p>740 PEOPLE ONLINE NOW</p> <p>Territorial Army Exam Online Course 2021 – 2022</p> <p>★★★★★ 5 (53)</p> <p>₹ 4,999.00</p>	<p>HOT & NEW</p> <p>995 PEOPLE ONLINE NOW</p> <p>ACC Exam Online Course Army Cadet College 2021 – 2022</p> <p>★★★★★ 5 (53)</p> <p>₹ 6,999.00</p>
<p>HOT & NEW</p> <p>90 PEOPLE ONLINE NOW</p> <p>OIR Test and PPDT Online Course – Officers Intelligence Rating Test</p> <p>★★★★★ 5 (50)</p> <p>₹ 2,999.00</p>	<p>BEST SELLER</p> <p>98 PEOPLE ONLINE NOW</p> <p>MNS Military Nursing Service Exam Online Course 2022</p> <p>★★★★★ 5 (44)</p> <p>₹ 4,999.00</p>	<p>HOT & NEW</p> <p>37 PEOPLE ONLINE NOW</p> <p>AFCAT Exam Online Mock Test Series</p> <p>★★★★★ 5 (65)</p> <p>₹ 299.00</p>	<p>BEST SELLER</p> <p>36 PEOPLE ONLINE NOW</p> <p>CDS Exam Online Mock Test Series</p> <p>★★★★★ 5 (79)</p> <p>₹ 299.00</p>	<p>BEST SELLER</p> <p>18 PEOPLE ONLINE NOW</p> <p>NDA Exam Online Mock Test Series</p> <p>★★★★★ 5 (72)</p> <p>₹ 299.00</p>	<p>HOT & NEW</p> <p>37 PEOPLE ONLINE NOW</p> <p>UPSC CAPF Assistant Commandant Online Course 2022</p> <p>★★★★★ 5 (46)</p> <p>₹ 4,999.00</p>



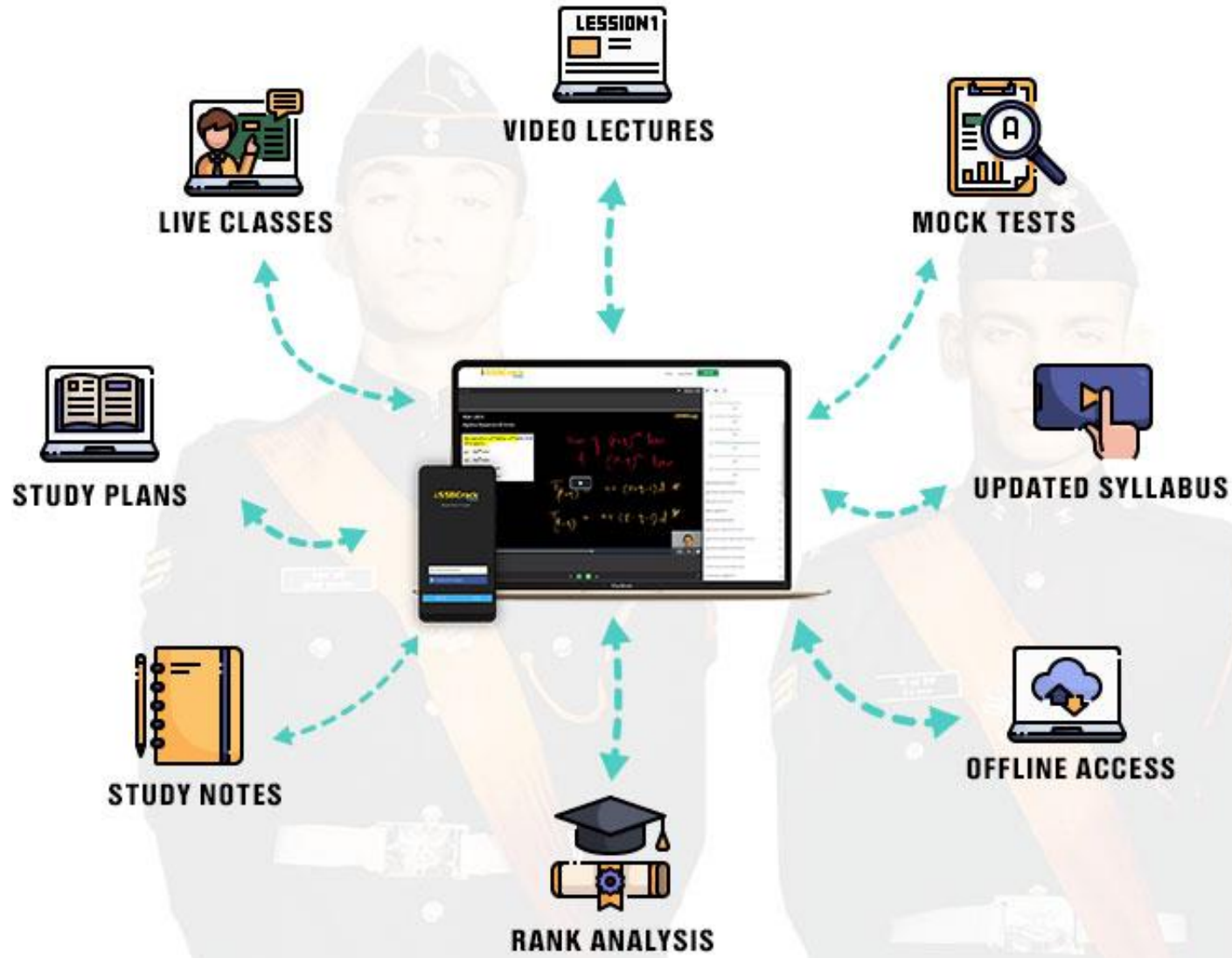


NDA 2 2022

COMPLETE

POLITY

LIVE  **CLASS**



Choose from our Courses

SSB INTERVIEW ONLINE COURSE

USE CODE: "WARRIOR10"
FOR 10% OFF ON SSB COURSE

SSB Interview Online Course

17 courses ₹4999 **₹3999**



USE CODE: "WARRIOR10"
FOR 10% OFF ON NDA COURSE

NDA Exam Online Course
2022

23 courses ₹4999 **₹3999**



USE CODE: "WARRIOR10"
FOR 10% OFF ON CDS COURSE

CDS Exam Online Course
2022

39 courses ₹4999 **₹3999**



USE CODE: "WARRIOR10"
FOR 10% OFF ON AFCAT COURSE

AFCAT Exam Online Course
2022

23 courses ₹4999 **₹3999**



USE CODE: "WARRIOR10"
FOR 10% OFF ON OTA COURSE

CDS OTA Exam Online Course
2022

33 courses ₹4499 **₹3499**



USE CODE: "WARRIOR10"
FOR 10% OFF ON TA COURSE

Territorial Army Exam
Online Course 2022

45 courses ₹4999 **₹3999**



USE CODE: "WARRIOR10"
FOR 10% OFF ON MNS COURSE

MNS Exam Online Course
2022

21 courses ₹4999 **₹3999**



USE CODE: "WARRIOR10"
FOR 10% OFF ON ACC COURSE

ACC Exam Online Course
2022

24 courses ₹5999 **₹4999**

[View All](#)

Bundles 16[View All](#)

SSB Interview Online Course

17 Courses

₹3,999 ₹4,999 20% OFF



NDA Exam Online Course 2022

23 Courses

₹3,999 ₹4,999 20% OFF



CDS Exam Online Course 2022

39 Courses

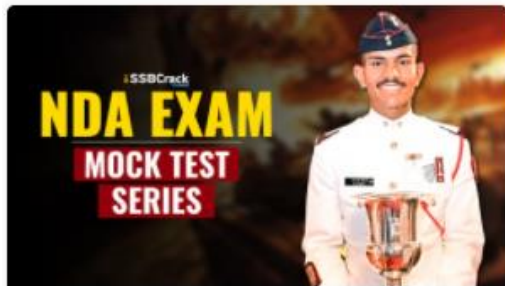
₹3,999 ₹4,999 20% OFF



AFCAT Exam Online Course 2022

23 Courses

₹3,999 ₹4,999 20% OFF

Test Series 07[View All](#)

NDA 2022 Mock Test Series

40 Tests

₹499 ₹999 50% OFF



CDS Exam 2022 Mock Test Series

30 Tests

₹499 ₹999 50% OFF



AFCAT 2022 Mock Test Series

20 Tests

₹499 ₹999 50% OFF

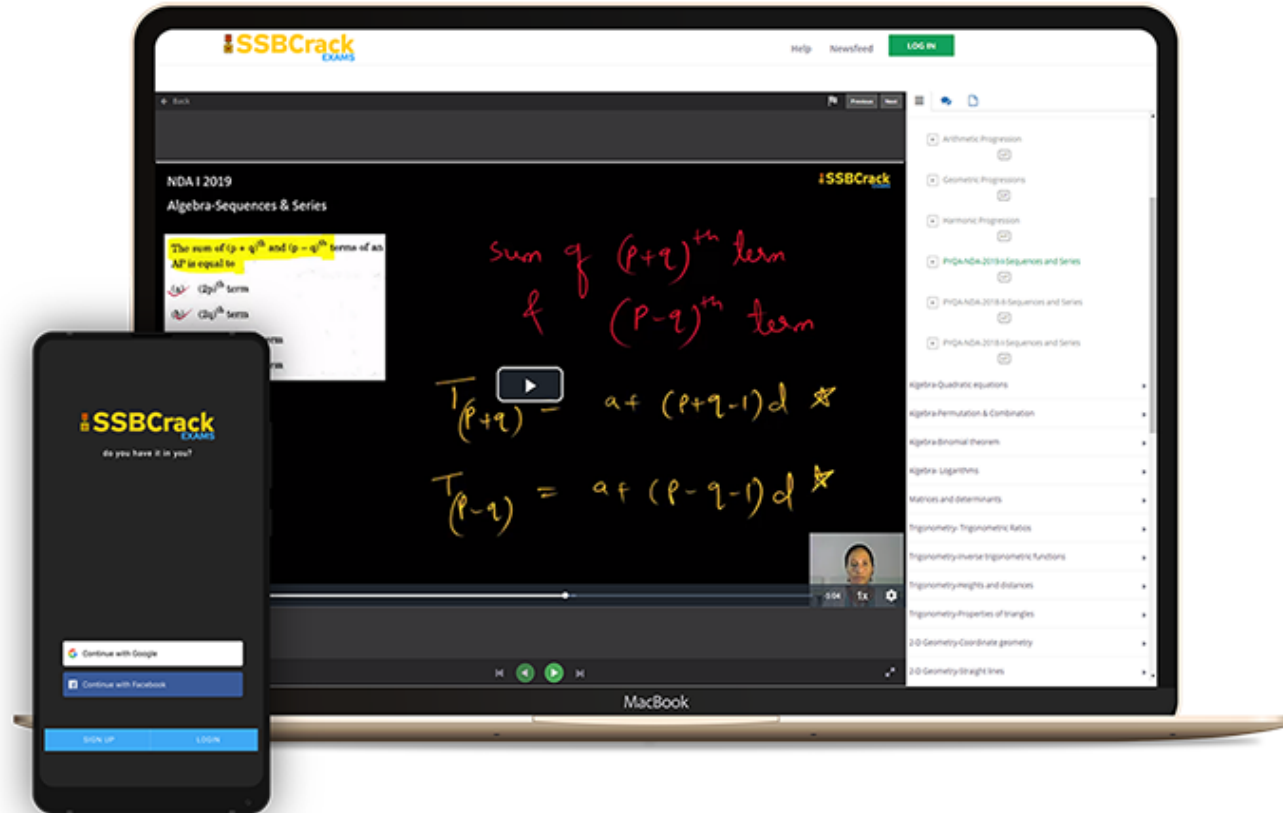


CDS Exam OTA 2022 Mock Test Series

20 Tests

₹499 ₹999 50% OFF

India's Most Popular Portal for Defence Exam Preparation

www.ssbcrackexams.com**CODE: WARRIOR10**get an extra **10%** off on all courses

1. The “Panchsheel Agreement” for peaceful coexistence was signed between:

- A. India and Bhutan
- B. India and Nepal
- C. India and China
- D. India and Pakistan

1. The “Panchsheel Agreement” for peaceful coexistence was signed between:

- A. India and Bhutan
- B. India and Nepal
- C. India and China**
- D. India and Pakistan

First formal codification for non-interference in others internal affairs and respect for each other's territorial unity, integrity, and sovereignty; in treaty form was in an agreement between China and India in 1954. **This was signed at Peking on 28 April 1954.**

The Five Principles, as stated in this treaty, are listed as:

1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty,
2. Mutual non-aggression,
3. Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs,
4. Equality and mutual benefit, and
5. Peaceful co-existence.

2. The protection against arrest and detention under Article 22 of the Constitution of India is not available to:

- 1. An enemy alien**
- 2. A person detained under a preventive detention law**
- 3. A foreigner**
- 4. An overseas citizen of India**

Choose the correct option:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1, 3 and 4
- C. 1, 2 and 3
- D. 3 and 4 only

2. The protection against arrest and detention under Article 22 of the Constitution of India is not available to:

- 1. An enemy alien**
- 2. A person detained under a preventive detention law**
- 3. A foreigner**
- 4. An overseas citizen of India**

Choose the correct option:

- A. 1 and 2 only**
- B. 1, 3 and 4
- C. 1, 2 and 3
- D. 3 and 4 only

Article 22 deals with Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases. **Nothing of this Article shall apply:**
(a) to any person who for the time being is an enemy alien; or
(b) to any person who is arrested or detained under any law providing for preventive detention

3. Which one of the following statements regarding the formation of the Constituent Assembly are correct?

- 1. The members of the constituent assembly were chosen on the basis of the provincial elections in 1946.**
- 2. The constituent assembly did not include representatives of the princely states**
- 3. The discussion within the constituent assembly were not influenced by the opinions of the people**
- 4. In order to create a sense of collective participation, submissions were solicited from the public.**

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3
- C. 3 and 4
- D. 1 and 4

3. Which one of the following statements regarding the formation of the Constituent Assembly are correct?

- 1. The members of the constituent assembly were chosen on the basis of the provincial elections in 1946.**
- 2. The constituent assembly did not include representatives of the princely states**
- 3. The discussion within the constituent assembly were not influenced by the opinions of the people**
- 4. In order to create a sense of collective participation, submissions were solicited from the public.**

A. 1 only

B. 2 and 3

C. 3 and 4

D. 1 and 4

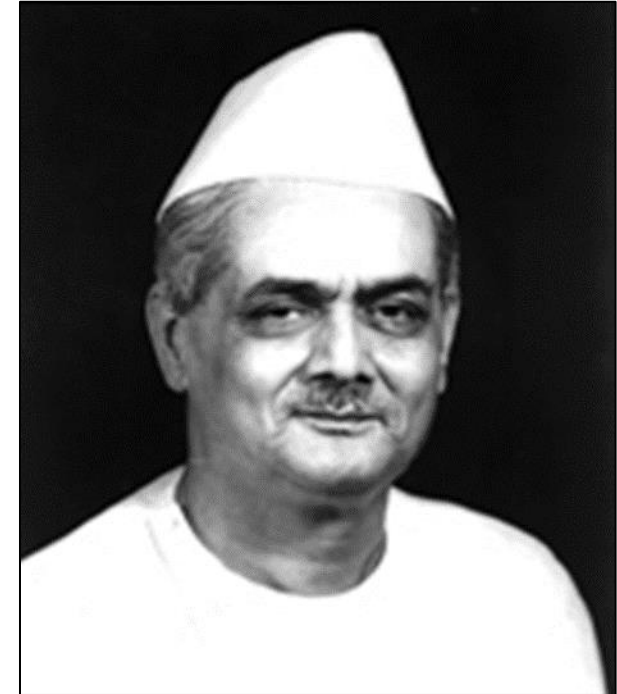
4. Who was the first Speaker of Lok Sabha?

- A. P Upendra
- B. Hukum Singh
- C. GV Mavalankar
- D. None of the Above

4. Who was the first Speaker of Lok Sabha?

- A. P Upendra
- B. Hukum Singh
- C. GV Mavalankar**
- D. None of the Above

Sri Ganesh Vasudev
Mavalankar



Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar (27 November 1888 – 27 February 1956) popularly known as ***Dadasaheb*** was an independence activist, the President (from 1946 to 1947) of the Central Legislative Assembly, then Speaker of the Constituent Assembly of India, and later the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Parliament of India.

5. Who is the highest Law officer of the state?

- A. Attorney General
- B. Solicitor General
- C. Advocate General
- D. Secretary General of Law Department

5. Who is the highest Law officer of the state?

- A. **Attorney General**
- B. Solicitor General
- C. Advocate General
- D. Secretary General of Law Department

He must be a person **qualified to be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court** (He must have been a judge of some high court for five years OR an advocate of some high court for ten years OR an eminent jurist, in the opinion of the President and must be a citizen of India.)

The **Attorney General for India** is the Indian government's chief legal advisor and is primary lawyer in the Supreme Court of India.

He can be said to be **the advocate from government's side**. He is appointed by the President of India on advice of Union Cabinet under **Article 76(1)** of the Constitution and holds office during the pleasure of the President.

6. Match the List I with List II:

LIST I	LIST II
1. Habeas Corpus	A. Issued by a court to enquire into legality of claim of a person to a public offence.
2. Certiorari	B. Order issued by the court to a person who has detained another person, to produce the body latter of it.
3. Quo Warranto	C. Issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal to prevent latter from exceeding/usurping its jurisdiction.
4. Prohibition	D. Issued by a higher court to a lower court either to transfer a case pending with the latter to itself or to squash the order of the latter.
5. Mandamus	E. Command issued by a court to a public official asking him to perform his duties that he/she has failed/refused to perform.

1 2 3 4 5

A. B D A C E

B. A B C D E

1 2 3 4 5

C. B C D A E

D. A D C B E

6. Match the List I with List II:

LIST I	LIST II
1. Habeas Corpus	A. Issued by a court to enquire into legality of claim of a person to a public offence.
2. Certiorari	B. Order issued by the court to a person who has detained another person, to produce the body latter of it.
3. Quo Warranto	C. Issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal to prevent latter from exceeding/usurping its jurisdiction.
4. Prohibition	D. Issued by a higher court to a lower court either to transfer a case pending with the latter to itself or to squash the order of the latter.
5. Mandamus	E. Command issued by a court to a public official asking him to perform his duties that he/she has failed/refused to perform.

1 2 3 4 5

A. B D A C E

B. A B C D E

1 2 3 4 5

C. B C D A E

D. A D C B E

All the writs are issued by Supreme Court or High Courts.

Name of the Writ	Meaning of the Writ	Writ is issued to
Habeas Corpus	You may have the body	Person who has been detained unlawfully whether in prison or in custody
Mandamus	We Command	Lower court / tribunal or Public Authority
Prohibition	To prohibit / prevent	Lower court / tribunal or Public Authority
Certiorari	To be Certified	Lower court / tribunal or Public Authority
Quo Warranto	By what warrant / authority	Public Authority

7. Which one of the following subjects is under the Union List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India?

- A. Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oilfields
- B. Agriculture
- C. Fisheries
- D. Public Health

7. Which one of the following subjects is under the Union List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India?

A. Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oilfields

B. Agriculture

C. Fisheries

D. Public Health

8. Political Right does not include which one of the following?

A. Right to Vote

B. Right to Life

C. Right to Contest in Election

D. Right to Lodge Complaint with Executive Bodies of the Government

8. Political Right does not include which one of the following?

A. Right to Vote

B. Right to Life

C. Right to Contest in Election

D. Right to Lodge Complaint with Executive Bodies of the Government

9. Suppose a Legislation was passed by the Parliament imposing certain restrictions on the newspapers. These included page, ceiling, price and advertisements. The legislation is included in the 9th Schedule to the Constitution of India. In this context, which one among the following statements is correct?

- A. The Legislation is invalid as it violates the freedom of Press
- B. The Legislation is valid by virtue of Article 31B
- C. The Legislation is invalid as it imposes unreasonable restrictions under Article 19(2) of the Constitution
- D. The Legislation is valid as the Press is not a citizen under Article 19 of the Constitution.

9. Suppose a Legislation was passed by the Parliament imposing certain restrictions on the newspapers. These included page, ceiling, price and advertisements. The legislation is included in the 9th Schedule to the Constitution of India. In this context, which one among the following statements is correct?

A. The Legislation is invalid as it violates the freedom of Press

B. The Legislation is valid by virtue of Article 31B

C. The Legislation is invalid as it imposes unreasonable restrictions under Article 19(2) of the Constitution

D. The Legislation is valid as the Press is not a citizen under Article 19 of the Constitution.

10. For violation of which one of the following rights, an aggrieved person can directly approach Supreme Court and High Courts for their enforcement?

- 1. For denial of information under Right to Information**
- 2. For denial of education under Right to Education**
- 3. For denial of employment under MNREGA**

Choose the correct choice:

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. 2 and 3
- D. 1, 2 and 3

10. For violation of which one of the following rights, an aggrieved person can directly approach Supreme Court and High Courts for their enforcement?

- 1. For denial of information under Right to Information**
- 2. For denial of education under Right to Education**
- 3. For denial of employment under MNREGA**

Choose the correct choice:

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2**
- C. 2 and 3
- D. 1, 2 and 3

11. Which of the following Directive Principles of State Policy come into category of “liberal principles”?

- 1. The state shall endeavour to secure a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India.**
- 2. The state shall protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest.**
- 3. The state shall endeavour to secure to all workers a living wage and conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life.**
- 4. The state shall take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive.**

A. 1, 2 and 3

C. 2, 3 and 4

B. 1, 3 and 4

D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

11. Which of the following Directive Principles of State Policy come into category of “liberal principles”?

- 1. The state shall endeavour to secure a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India.**
- 2. The state shall protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest.**
- 3. The state shall endeavour to secure to all workers a living wage and conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life.**
- 4. The state shall take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive.**

A. 1, 2 and 3

C. 2, 3 and 4

B. 1, 3 and 4

D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

12. Which among the following can be termed as “Gandhian Principles” among the Directive Principles?

- 1. Prevention of cow slaughter.**
- 2. Promotion of cottage industries.**
- 3. Establishment of village panchayats.**
- 4. Uniform Civil Code for the country.**

- A. 1, 2, 3 and 4
- B. 1, 2 and 3
- C. 1 and 3
- D. 2 and 4

12. Which among the following can be termed as “Gandhian Principles” among the Directive Principles?

- 1. Prevention of cow slaughter.**
- 2. Promotion of cottage industries.**
- 3. Establishment of village panchayats.**
- 4. Uniform Civil Code for the country.**

A. 1, 2, 3 and 4

B. 1, 2 and 3

C. 1 and 3

D. 2 and 4

13. Which one among the following committees recommended the legal provisions for the implementation of some of the Fundamental Duties?

- A. Swarn Singh Committee
- B. Thakkar Committee
- C. Verma Committee
- D. Iyyengar Committee

13. Which one among the following committees recommended the legal provisions for the implementation of some of the Fundamental Duties?

A. Swarn Singh Committee

B. Thakkar Committee

C. Verma Committee

D. Iyyengar Committee

13. Which one among the following committees recommended the legal provisions for the implementation of some of the Fundamental Duties?

- A. Swarn Singh Committee - Fundamental Duties (1976)
- B. Thakkar Committee - To Probe Indira Gandhi's Assassination (1985)
- C. Verma Committee**
- D. Iyyengar Committee - Review the Patent Law (1959)

Verma Committee

Appointed in 1999, this committee identifies the existence of legal provisions for the implementation of fundamental duties which are enshrined under various laws such as:

1. Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act (1971)
2. Various criminal laws and punishments for encouraging communal divisions in people on grounds of gender, race, language, place of birth, religion, so on.
3. Protection of Civil Rights Act (1955)
4. Indian Penal Code (IPC)
5. Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (1976)

14. The President of India is elected by proportional representative system by single transferable vote. This implies that:

- A. Elected MPs and MLAs of states have different number of votes.
- B. All MPs and MLAs of states have one vote each.
- C. All MPs and MLAs of states have equal number of votes.
- D. MPs of Lok Sabha have equal number of votes.

14. The President of India is elected by proportional representative system by single transferable vote. This implies that:

- A. Elected MPs and MLAs of states have different number of votes.
- B. All MPs and MLAs of states have one vote each.
- C. All MPs and MLAs of states have equal number of votes.**
- D. MPs of Lok Sabha have equal number of votes.

15. A Presidential Ordinance can remain in force:

- A. For three months
- B. For six months
- C. For nine months
- D. Indefinitely

15. A Presidential Ordinance can remain in force:

A. For three months

B. For six months

C. For nine months

D. Indefinitely

1. President can issue ordinance when one of the houses of the Parliament is **not** in session. **Article 123** deals this.
2. The maximum validity of an ordinance is **6 months and 6 weeks**. An ordinance will expire after 6 weeks once both houses of the Parliament are in session.
3. A constitutional amendment cannot be made through ordinance route. **Ordinance route** is envisaged for immediate action i.e. if President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require.
4. **Article 213** deals with the Ordinance making power of the Governor of a state.

16. Consider the following statements:

- 1. When a vacancy occurs in the office of the President due to resignation, removal, death or otherwise, the Chief Justice of India acts as the President until a new President is elected.**
- 2. If the office of the President falls vacant by resignation, removal, death or otherwise, then election to fill the vacancy should be held within six months from the date of the occurrence of vacancy.**

Which among the above are correct?

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

16. Consider the following statements:

- 1. When a vacancy occurs in the office of the President due to resignation, removal, death or otherwise, the Chief Justice of India acts as the President until a new President is elected.**
- 2. If the office of the President falls vacant by resignation, removal, death or otherwise, then election to fill the vacancy should be held within six months from the date of the occurrence of vacancy.**

Which among the above are correct?

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2**
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

17. Which among the following Prime Ministers never faced the Parliament during his tenure?

- A. Chandra Shekhar
- B. VP Singh
- C. Chaudhary Charan Singh
- D. Atal Bihari Vajpayee

17. Which among the following Prime Ministers never faced the Parliament during his tenure?

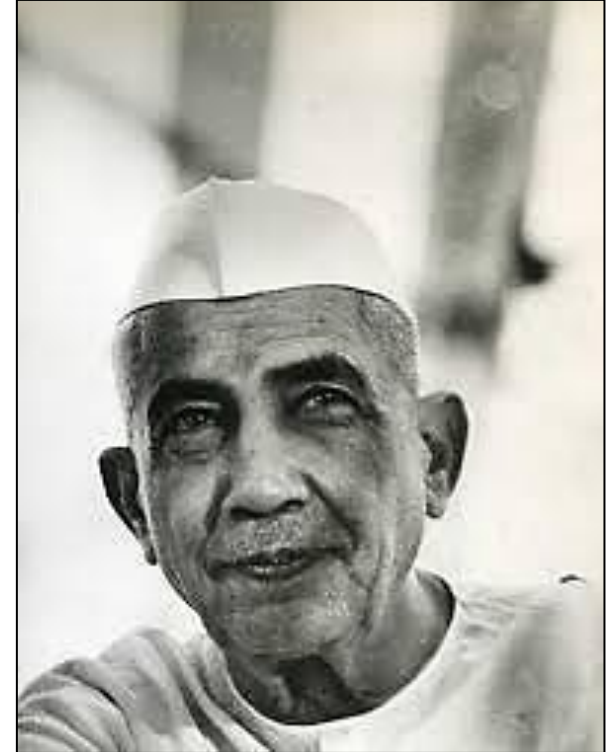
A. Chandra Shekhar

B. VP Singh

C. Chaudhary Charan Singh

D. Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Chaudhary Charan Singh (23 December 1902 – 29 May 1987) served as the 5th Prime Minister of India between 28 July 1979 and 14 January 1980. Historians and people alike frequently refer to him as the '*Champion of India's Peasants.*'



18. Which one of the following Constitutional Amendment Acts seeks that the size of the Council of Ministers at the Centre and in a State must not exceed 15% of the total number of members in the Lok Sabha and the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of that state respectively?

A. 91st

B. 93rd

C. 95th

D. 97th

18. Which one of the following Constitutional Amendment Acts seeks that the size of the Council of Ministers at the Centre and in a State must not exceed 15% of the total number of members in the Lok Sabha and the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of that state respectively?

A. 91st CAA 2003

B. 93rd

C. 95th

D. 97th

19. Where was the first Parliamentary form of government formed?

A. Britain

B. France

C. Belgium

D. Switzerland

19. Where was the first Parliamentary form of government formed?

- A. Britain
- B. France
- C. Belgium
- D. Switzerland

The modern concept of parliamentary government emerged in the **Kingdom of Great Britain** between 1707–1800 and its contemporary, the Parliamentary System in **Sweden** between 1721–1772. In **England**, **Simon de Montfort** is remembered as *one of the fathers of representative government* for convening two famous parliaments.

20. The Constitution of India provides that a Bill passed by the Union Parliament cannot become a Law until the President accords his approval to it. Normally, the President accords his approval, but he can withhold his assent and can ask the House to reconsider it. This power is applicable only to:

1. Money Bills

2. Ordinary Bills

3. Financial Bills

A. 1 and 2

B. Only 2

C. 2 and 3

D. 1, 2 and 3

20. The Constitution of India provides that a Bill passed by the Union Parliament cannot become a Law until the President accords his approval to it. Normally, the President accords his approval, but he can withhold his assent and can ask the House to reconsider it. This power is applicable only to:

1. Money Bills

2. Ordinary Bills

3. Financial Bills

A. 1 and 2

B. Only 2

C. 2 and 3

D. 1, 2 and 3

21. Under the Interim Government formed in 1946 in our country before Independence, who among the following held the portfolio (ministry) of Food and Agriculture?

- A. C. Rajagopalachari
- B. C. H. Bhabha
- C. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- D. Liaquat Ali Khan

21. Under the Interim Government formed in 1946 in our country before Independence, who among the following held the portfolio (ministry) of Food and Agriculture?

- A. C. Rajagopalachari
- B. C. H. Bhabha
- C. Dr. Rajendra Prasad**
- D. Liaquat Ali Khan



22. Who was the first Health minister of our country?

- A. Dr. John Mathai
- B. Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur
- C. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- D. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

22. Who was the first Health minister of our country?

- A. Dr. John Mathai
- B. Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur**
- C. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- D. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

Rajkumari Bibiji Amrit Kaur (2 February 1889 – 6 February 1964) was an Indian activist and politician. Following her long-lasting association with the Indian independence movement, she was appointed the first Health Minister of India in 1947 and remained in office until 1957.



23. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Salary and the allowances of the Speaker of Lok Sabha are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.**
- 2. In the Warrant of Precedence, the Speaker of Lok Sabha ranks higher than all the Union Cabinet Ministers other than the Prime Minister.**

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- Only 1
- Only 2
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

23. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Salary and the allowances of the Speaker of Lok Sabha are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.**
- 2. In the Warrant of Precedence, the Speaker of Lok Sabha ranks higher than all the Union Cabinet Ministers other than the Prime Minister.**

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2**
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

1. President
2. Vice-President
3. Prime Minister
4. Governors of States within their respective States
5. Former Presidents
- 5A. Deputy Prime Minister
6. Chief Justice of India
Speaker of Lok Sabha
7. Cabinet Ministers of the Union.
Chief Ministers of States within their respective States
Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission
Former Prime Ministers
Leaders of Opposition in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha
- 7A. Holders of Bharat Ratna decoration
8. Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and High Commissioners of Commonwealth countries accredited to India
Chief Ministers of States outside their respective States
Governors of States outside their respective States)
9. Judges of Supreme Court
- 9A. Chairperson, Union Public Service Commission
Chief Election Commissioner
Comptroller & Auditor General of India
10. Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha
Deputy Chief Ministers of States
Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha

NDA Exam Online Course 2022 – 2023

Start your UPSC NDA Exam preparation today with SSBCrackExams.

★★★★★ 5.0 (59)

Content 24

Search in bundle



FILTER BY TYPE



NDA 2 2022 Exam Overview

Course • 38 Lessons



Success Stories

Course • 39 Lessons



NDA 2 2022 Exam Study Plan and Analysis

Course • 24 Lessons



Notifications & Exam Dates

Course • 182 Lessons



90 Days validity

[Change Validity](#)

₹3,999 ~~₹4,999~~ 20% OFF

BUY BUNDLE

START A FREE TRIAL

What's included

24 Courses

24. A joint sitting of both the houses of Parliament can be called:

- 1. Only in case of national emergency**
- 2. To enable a constitutional amendment to be passed in a hurry**
- 3. When the taxes approved by one house are rejected by the other.**

Which of the above are correct?

- A. 1 and 3
- B. 2 and 3
- C. 1, 2 and 3
- D. None of these

24. A joint sitting of both the houses of Parliament can be called:

- 1. Only in case of national emergency**
- 2. To enable a constitutional amendment to be passed in a hurry**
- 3. When the taxes approved by one house are rejected by the other.**

Which of the above are correct?

- A. 1 and 3
- B. 2 and 3
- C. 1, 2 and 3
- D. None of these**

25. Consider the following statements regarding High Courts in India:

- 1. There are eighteen High Courts in the Country**
- 2. Three of them have jurisdiction over more than one state**
- 3. No Union Territory has a High Court of its own**
- 4. Judges of the High Court hold their office till the age of 62.**

Which of the above are correct?

- A. 1, 2 and 4
- B. 2 and 4
- C. 1 and 4
- D. 4 only

25. Consider the following statements regarding High Courts in India:

- 1. There are eighteen High Courts in the Country**
- 2. Three of them have jurisdiction over more than one state**
- 3. No Union Territory has a High Court of its own**
- 4. Judges of the High Court hold their office till the age of 62.**

Which of the above are correct?

- A. 1, 2 and 4
- B. 2 and 4
- C. 1 and 4
- D. 4 only**

25. Consider the following statements regarding High Courts in India:

- 1. There are eighteen High Courts in the Country**
- 2. Three of them have jurisdiction over more than one state**
- 3. No Union Territory has a High Court of its own**
- 4. Judges of the High Court hold their office till the age of 62.**

Which of the above are correct?

A. 1, 2 and 4

B. 2 and 4

C. 1 and 4

D. 4 only

There are **24 High Courts** in our Country with **2 of them having more than one state Jurisdiction**. The jurisdiction of Union Territories are usually shared with those of the neighbouring states.

Courts that have more than one state jurisdiction:

- 1. Guwahati High Court** has jurisdiction over Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.
- 2. Bombay High Court** has jurisdiction over Maharashtra, Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.

26. To whom does the President of India submit his resignation?

- A. Vice President
- B. Chief Justice
- C. Speaker of Lok Sabha
- D. Prime Minister

26. To whom does the President of India submit his resignation?

A. Vice President

B. Chief Justice

C. Speaker of Lok Sabha

D. Prime Minister

27. Which of the following statements regarding the Vice President of India officiating as President is correct?

- A. He shall continue to be the Chairman of the Council of States
- B. He shall cease to be the Chairman of the Council of States
- C. He shall nominate the next senior-most member of the House to be the Chairman of the Council of States
- D. None of the Above.

27. Which of the following statements regarding the Vice President of India officiating as President is correct?

- A. He shall continue to be the Chairman of the Council of States
- B. He shall cease to be the Chairman of the Council of States**
- C. He shall nominate the next senior-most member of the House to be the Chairman of the Council of States
- D. None of the Above.

The 'Council of States' which is also known as Rajya Sabha, a nomenclature that was announced by the chair in the House on the 23rd August 1954 has its own distinctive features. The Vice President is the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha and if in case he assumes the charge as officiating President of India (due to removal or death or any other cases), then he shall cease to be the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

28. Which of the following has the power to initiate the motion of the impeachment of the President of India?

- A. Lok Sabha
- B. Rajya Sabha
- C. Both A and B
- D. Speaker of Lok Sabha

28. Which of the following has the power to initiate the motion of the impeachment of the President of India?

A. Lok Sabha

B. Rajya Sabha

C. Both A and B

D. Speaker of Lok Sabha

28. Which of the following has the power to initiate the motion of the impeachment of the President of India?

A. Lok Sabha

B. Rajya Sabha

C. Both A and B

D. Speaker of Lok Sabha

The impeachment process of the President may start in either of the two houses of the Parliament. The house initiates the process by levelling the charges against the President. The charges are contained in a notice that must be signed by at least one-quarter of the total members of that house. The notice is sent up to the President and 14 days later, it is taken up for consideration.

29. Consider the following statements regarding the President of India:

- i. The President can direct that any matter on which decision has been taken by a minister should be placed before the Council of Ministers.**
- ii. The President can call all information relating to proposals for Legislation.**
- iii. The President has the right to address and send messages to either House of the Parliament**
- iv. All decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the Union must be communicated to the President**

Which of the above are correct?

- A. i, ii and iii**
- B. ii and iv**
- C. i, ii and iv**
- D. i, ii, iii and iv**

29. Consider the following statements regarding the President of India:

- i. The President can direct that any matter on which decision has been taken by a minister should be placed before the Council of Ministers.**
- ii. The President can call all information relating to proposals for Legislation.**
- iii. The President has the right to address and send messages to either House of the Parliament**
- iv. All decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the Union must be communicated to the President**

Which of the above are correct?

- A. i, ii and iii
- B. ii and iv
- C. i, ii and iv
- D. i, ii, iii and iv**

30. The Prime Minister of India, at the time of his/her appointment:

- A. Need not necessarily be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament but must become a member of one of the Houses within six months
- B. Need not necessarily be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament but must become a member of the Lok Sabha within six months
- C. Must be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament
- D. Must be a member of Lok Sabha

30. The Prime Minister of India, at the time of his/her appointment:

- A. Need not necessarily be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament but must become a member of one of the Houses within six months**
- B. Need not necessarily be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament but must become a member of the Lok Sabha within six months
- C. Must be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament
- D. Must be a member of Lok Sabha

A Prime Minister must be a citizen of India, should be a member of the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha. **If a person elected prime minister is neither a member of the Lok Sabha nor Rajya Sabha, then he must become a member of the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha within six months.**

31. What is the tenure of the Prime Minister of India?

- A. Conterminous with the tenure of Lok Sabha
- B. Conterminous with the tenure of the President
- C. As long as he enjoys the support of a majority in the Lok Sabha
- D. Five years

31. What is the tenure of the Prime Minister of India?

- A. Conterminous with the tenure of Lok Sabha
- B. Conterminous with the tenure of the President
- C. As long as he enjoys the support of a majority in the Lok Sabha**
- D. Five years

32. If any question arises as to whether a member of either House of the Parliament has become subject to disqualification as mentioned in the Constitution, the President's decision in that matter is:

- A. Final
- B. Final but would be in accordance with the Election Commission
- C. Final but would be in accordance with the Supreme Court
- D. None of the above

32. If any question arises as to whether a member of either House of the Parliament has become subject to disqualification as mentioned in the Constitution, the President's decision in that matter is:

- A. Final
- B. Final but would be in accordance with the Election Commission**
- C. Final but would be in accordance with the Supreme Court
- D. None of the above

The question whether a member is subject to disqualification in *all other matters except under 10th schedule (disqualification)* is decided by President. However, **President should obtain the opinion of the election commission before taking such decision. The question of disqualification under Anti-defection / Tenth Schedule is decided by the Chairman in the case of Rajya Sabha {i.e. Vice-President} and Speaker in the case of Lok Sabha. The decision of Chairman / Speaker in this condition is subject to judicial review.**

33. In which of the following conditions, the entire Council of Ministers is not dissolved:

- i. If the Prime Minister dies**
- ii. If the Prime Minister resigns**
- iii. If a Cabinet Minister resigns**

- A. i and ii
- B. ii and iii
- C. Only iii
- D. Only ii

33. In which of the following conditions, the entire Council of Ministers is not dissolved:

- i. If the Prime Minister dies**
- ii. If the Prime Minister resigns**
- iii. If a Cabinet Minister resigns**

- A. i and ii
- B. ii and iii
- C. Only iii**
- D. Only ii

33. Which of the following are the circumstances under which an elected member of the Parliament may be disqualified on the ground of defection?

- i. If he/she voluntarily gives up his/her membership of a political party**
- ii. If he/she votes or abstains from voting contrary to any direction issued by his/her political party without prior permission of the political party.**
- iii. If he/she is expelled by the party for anti-party activities**
- iv. If he joins a political party other than the party on whose ticket he got contested and got elected**

- A. i, ii, iii and iv**
- B. i, ii and iv**
- C. i, iii and iv**
- D. ii, iii and iv**

33. Which of the following are the circumstances under which an elected member of the Parliament may be disqualified on the ground of defection?

- i. If he/she voluntarily gives up his/her membership of a political party**
- ii. If he/she votes or abstains from voting contrary to any direction issued by his/her political party without prior permission of the political party.**
- iii. If he/she is expelled by the party for anti-party activities**
- iv. If he joins a political party other than the party on whose ticket he got contested and got elected**

A. i, ii, iii and iv

B. i, ii and iv

C. i, iii and iv

D. ii, iii and iv

34. Who was the first female Speaker of Lok Sabha?

- A. Vijay Laxmi Pandit
- B. Sucheta Kripalani
- C. Tarkeshwari Sinha
- D. Meira Kumar

34. Who was the first female Speaker of Lok Sabha?

- A. Vijay Laxmi Pandit
- B. Sucheta Kripalani
- C. Tarkeshwari Sinha
- D. Meira Kumar**



35. A Privilege motion can be raised against a Minister when he:

- A. Loses confidence in the government
- B. Absents himself for a long time
- C. Withholds facts of a case or gives distorted versions of facts
- D. Avoids collective responsibility of the cabinet

35. A Privilege motion can be raised against a Minister when he:

- A. Loses confidence in the government
- B. Absents himself for a long time
- C. Withholds facts of a case or gives distorted versions of facts**
- D. Avoids collective responsibility of the cabinet

Parliamentary privileges are certain **rights and immunities enjoyed by members of Parliament, individually and collectively**, so that they can “effectively discharge their functions”. When any of these rights and immunities are disregarded, the offence is called ***a breach of privilege*** and is punishable under law of Parliament.

36. Article 1 of the Indian Constitution declares India as:

- A. Federal State
- B. Quasi Federal State
- C. Unitary State
- D. Union of States

36. Article 1 of the Indian Constitution declares India as:

- A. Federal State
- B. Quasi Federal State
- C. Unitary State
- D. Union of States**

Article 1 in the Constitution states that **India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States**. The territory of India shall consist of: The territories of the states, The Union territories and Any territory that may be acquired. The names of the States and the Unions have been described in the First Schedule.

37. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides that it shall be the endeavour of every State to provide adequate facility for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education?

- A. Article 349
- B. Article 350
- C. Article 350A
- D. Article 351

38. Which Article of the Indian Constitution says that “No child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mines or engaged in any hazardous employment”?

- A. Article 24
- B. Article 45
- C. Article 330
- D. Article 368

38. Which Article of the Indian Constitution says that “No child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mines or engaged in any hazardous employment”?

- A. Article 24**
- B. Article 45
- C. Article 330
- D. Article 368

Article 24 of the **Indian constitution** prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in any factory, mine or other hazardous activities like construction work or railway but *it does not prohibit any harmless work*. This provides for the rules for prohibition and regulation of child labour in the country.

39. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for the institution of Panchayat Raj?

- A. Article 36
- B. Article 39
- C. Article 40
- D. Article 48

39. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for the institution of Panchayat Raj?

- A. Article 36
- B. Article 39
- C. Article 40**
- D. Article 48

Article 40 of the Constitution (**The Constitution (Seventy-Third Amendment) Act – 1992**) which enshrines one of the Directive Principles of State Policy lays down that the State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.

40. Article 249 of the Indian Constitution deals with?

- A. Emergency Power of the President
- B. Dissolution of the Lok Sabha
- C. Administrative Power of the Parliament
- D. Legislative Power of the Parliament with respect to a matter in State List.

40. Article 249 of the Indian Constitution deals with?

- A. Emergency Power of the President
- B. Dissolution of the Lok Sabha
- C. Administrative Power of the Parliament
- D. Legislative Power of the Parliament with respect to a matter in State List.**

Article 249 empowers the parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List in the national interest. Under **Article 250**, the parliament becomes empowered to make laws on the matters related to state list when national emergency (under Article 352) is in operation.

41. The method of the constitutional amendment is in which Article?

A. Article 348

B. Article 358

C. Article 368

D. Article 378

41. The method of the constitutional amendment is in which Article?

- A. Article 348
- B. Article 358
- C. Article 368**
- D. Article 378

Article 368 of the Constitution of India grants constituent power to make formal amendments and empowers Parliament to amend the Constitution by way of addition, variation or repeal of any provision according to the procedure laid down therein, which is different from the procedure for ordinary legislation.

42. Which among the following Articles of the Constitution gives the Parliament to regulate the Right of Citizenship by Law?

- A. Article 8
- B. Article 9
- C. Article 10
- D. Article 11

42. Which among the following Articles of the Constitution gives the Parliament to regulate the Right of Citizenship by Law?

A. Article 8

B. Article 9

C. Article 10

D. Article 11

42. Which among the following Articles of the Constitution gives the Parliament to regulate the Right of Citizenship by Law?

- A. Article 8
- B. Article 9
- C. Article 10
- D. Article 11**

Article 11 gave powers to the Parliament of India to regulate the right of citizenship by law. This provision resulted in the enactment of Citizenship Act 1955 by the Indian Parliament. **Part II of the Constitution of India (Articles 5-11) deals with the Citizenship of India.**

43. Which among the following Articles of the Constitution describes about the Fundamental Duties?

- A. Article 50
- B. Article 51
- C. Article 51A
- D. Article 52

43. Which among the following Articles of the Constitution describes about the Fundamental Duties?

A. Article 50 → Separation of judiciary from the executive

B. Article 51 → Promotion of international peace and security

C. Article 51A

D. Article 52 → The President of India

44. Which among the following Articles of the Constitution describes about the Constitution of the Parliament?

- A. Article 79
- B. Article 80
- C. Article 81
- D. Article 82

44. Which among the following Articles of the Constitution describes about the Constitution of the Parliament?

A. Article 79

B. Article 80

C. Article 81

D. Article 82

Article 79 : Constitution of Parliament

There shall be a Parliament for the Union which shall consists of the President and two Houses to be known respectively as the Council of States and the House of the People.

Composition of Council of States (Rajya Sabha)

Composition of House of the People (Lok Sabha)

Readjustment after each census

45. Which among the following Articles of the Constitution describes about the National Judicial Appointments Commission?

- A. Article 124
- B. Article 124A
- C. Article 126
- D. Article 127

45. Which among the following Articles of the Constitution describes about the National Judicial Appointments Commission?

A. Article 124

Establishment and the Constitution of the Supreme Court

B. Article 124A

C. Article 126

Appointment of Acting Chief Justice

D. Article 127

Appointment of ad-hoc judges

1-YEAR FULL ACCESS SSB ONLINE COURSE 2022

START YOUR SSB INTERVIEW PREPARATION TODAY WITH SSBCRACKEXAMS

HOT & NEW



5 (132 ratings) 17,552 students enrolled

Includes:

 OIR Test

 PPDT

 Psychological Tests

 Personal Interview

 Group Tasks

 Conference

 Medical

 Live Class

 Success Stories

 Personal Guidance

 SSB Trends



46. Which among the following Articles of the Constitution describes about the definition of the Money Bills?

- A. Article 113
- B. Article 112
- C. Article 111
- D. Article 110

46. Which among the following Articles of the Constitution describes about the definition of the Money Bills?

A. Article 113 → Procedure in Parliament with respect to estimates

B. Article 112 → Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

C. Article 111 → Assent to Bills

D. Article 110

47. Which among the following Articles of the Constitution describes about the Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President?

- A. Article 74
- B. Article 75
- C. Article 76
- D. Article 77

47. Which among the following Articles of the Constitution describes about the Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President?

A. Article 74

B. Article 75

C. Article 76

D. Article 77

Article 74	Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President
Article 75	Other provisions as to ministers
Article 76	Attorney-General for India
Article 77	Conduct of business of the Government of India
Article 78	Duties of Prime Minister as respects the furnishing of information to the President, etc.

48. Which among the following Articles of the Constitution describes about the Separation of Judiciary from the Executive in the public services of the State?

- A. Article 49
- B. Article 50
- C. Article 51
- D. Article 51A

48. Which among the following Articles of the Constitution describes about the Separation of Judiciary from the Executive in the public services of the State?

- A. Article 49 → Protection of Monuments, Places & Objects of National Importance
- B. Article 50** → Articles related to Directive Principles of State Policy
- C. Article 51 → Promotion of international peace and security
- D. Article 51A → Fundamental Duties

49. Which among the following Articles of the Constitution describes about the Promotion of Cooperative Societies?

- A. Article 43
- B. Article 43A
- C. Article 43B
- D. None of the Above

49. Which among the following Articles of the Constitution describes about the Promotion of Cooperative Societies?

- A. Article 43
- B. Article 43A
- C. Article 43B**
- D. None of the Above

7 Cooperative Principles

- ✓ Voluntary and Open Membership
- ✓ Democratic Member Control
- ✓ Members' Economic Participation
- ✓ Autonomy and Independence
- ✓ Education, Training, and Information
- ✓ Cooperation Among Cooperatives
- ✓ Concern for Community

50. Which among the following Articles of the Constitution describes about the Administrative Tribunals?

A. Article 323A

B. Article 329A

C. Article 350A

D. None of the Above

50. Which among the following Articles of the Constitution describes about the Administrative Tribunals?

A. Article 323A

B. Article 329A

C. Article 350A

D. None of the Above

Special Provision as to elections to Parliament in the case of Prime Minister and Speaker (repealed)

Facilities for instruction in mother tongue at primary stage

51. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha was elected as the Provisional President of the Constituent Assembly.**
- 2. H.C. Mukherjee was elected as the Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly.**

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

51. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha was elected as the Provisional President of the Constituent Assembly.**
- 2. H.C. Mukherjee was elected as the Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly.**

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

52. Who among the following was a non-congress member of the Constituent Assembly?

(a) J.B. Kripalani

(b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

(c) K.M. Munshi

(d) T. T. Krishnamachari

52. Who among the following was a non-congress member of the Constituent Assembly?

(a) J.B. Kripalani

(b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

(c) K.M. Munshi

(d) T. T. Krishnamachari

53. What was the duration in the making of Indian Constitution?

- (a) 1 Year 10 Months and 12 Days
- (b) 2 Years 10 Months and 5 Days
- (c) 2 Years 11 Months and 18 Days
- (d) 3 Years 6 Months and 7 Days

53. What was the duration in the making of Indian Constitution?

(a) 1 Year 10 Months and 12 Days

(b) 2 Years 10 Months and 5 Days

(c) 2 Years 11 Months and 18 Days

(d) 3 Years 6 Months and 7 Days

54. When did the Indian Constituent Assembly meet for the first time?

- (a) 26 January 1950
- (b) 15 August 1947
- (c) 9 December 1946
- (d) 19 November 1949

54. When did the Indian Constituent Assembly meet for the first time?

(a) 26 January 1950

(b) 15 August 1947

(c) 9 December 1946

(d) 19 November 1949

55. Consider the following statements about the Preamble of the Constitution and state which of them are correct with the help of given codes :

- 1. The Objectives Resolution proposed by Pt. Nehru ultimately became the Preamble.**
- 2. It is not justiciable in nature.**
- 3. It cannot be amended.**
- 4. It cannot override the specific provisions of the Constitution.**

Codes:

- (a) Only 1 and 2
- (b) Only 1, 2 and 4
- (c) Only 1, 2 and 3
- (d) Only 2, 3 and 4

55. Consider the following statements about the Preamble of the Constitution and state which of them are correct with the help of given codes :

- 1. The Objectives Resolution proposed by Pt. Nehru ultimately became the Preamble.**
- 2. It is not justiciable in nature.**
- 3. It cannot be amended.**
- 4. It cannot override the specific provisions of the Constitution.**

Codes:

- (a) Only 1 and 2
- (b) Only 1, 2 and 4**
- (c) Only 1, 2 and 3
- (d) Only 2, 3 and 4

In Kesavananda Bharti V. State of Kerala case, it was laid down by the Supreme Court that the Preamble of the Indian Constitution can be amended but only those parts of the preamble which contain basic features could not be amended.

56. Who of the following moved the 'Objectives Resolution' in the Constituent Assembly?

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Dr. C.D. Deshmukh

56. Who of the following moved the 'Objectives Resolution' in the Constituent Assembly?

(a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

(b) Jawaharlal Nehru

(c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

(d) Dr. C.D. Deshmukh

13 December 1946: An 'Objective Resolution' was presented by Jawaharlal Nehru, laying down the underlying principles of the constitution. which later became the Preamble of the constitution.

22 January 1947: Objective resolution unanimously adopted.

57. Which of the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Written constitution
- (b) Federalism
- (c) Sovereignty of Parliament
- (d) Judicial Review

57. Which of the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution?

(a) Written constitution

(b) Federalism

(c) Sovereignty of Parliament

(d) Judicial Review

58. Which of the following statements about the Constitution of India is/are correct?

- 1. Popular sovereignty and adult franchise are the basic features of the Constitution.**
- 2. The Constitution, in so far as the division of powers between the Centre and the States is concerned, is rigid.**
- 3. The Constitution recognises the interdependence of civil and economic rights.**
- 4. The Constitution mentions direct control by the people such as referendum, initiative and recall.**

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) 1, 2 and 4
- (c) 2, 3 and 4
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

58. Which of the following statements about the Constitution of India is/are correct?

- 1. Popular sovereignty and adult franchise are the basic features of the Constitution.**
- 2. The Constitution, in so far as the division of powers between the Centre and the States is concerned, is rigid.**
- 3. The Constitution recognises the interdependence of civil and economic rights.**
- 4. The Constitution mentions direct control by the people such as referendum, initiative and recall.**

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) 1, 2 and 4
- (c) 2, 3 and 4
- (d) 1, 2 and 3**

59. Which of following federal principles are not found in Indian federation?

- 1. Bifurcation of the judiciary between the Federal and State Governments**
- 2. Equality of representation of the states in the upper house of the Federal Legislature**
- 3. The Union cannot be destroyed by any state seceding from the Union at its will**
- 4. Federal Government can redraw the map of the Indian Union by forming new States**

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (a) 1, 2 and 3**
- (b) 2, 3 and 4**
- (c) 1 and 2**
- (d) 3 and 4**

59. Which of following federal principles are not found in Indian federation?

- 1. Bifurcation of the judiciary between the Federal and State Governments**
- 2. Equality of representation of the states in the upper house of the Federal Legislature**
- 3. The Union cannot be destroyed by any state seceding from the Union at its will**
- 4. Federal Government can redraw the map of the Indian Union by forming new States**

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 1 and 2**
- (d) 3 and 4

60. Which among the following features of a federal system is not found in the Indian Political System?

- (a) Dual citizenship
- (b) Distribution of powers between the Federal and the State Governments
- (c) Supremacy of the Constitution
- (d) Authority of the Courts to interpret the Constitution

60. Which among the following features of a federal system is not found in the Indian Political System?

(a) Dual citizenship

(b) Distribution of powers between the Federal and the State Governments

(c) Supremacy of the Constitution

(d) Authority of the Courts to interpret the Constitution

61. Which part of the Indian Constitution has been described as the 'Soul' of the constitution?

- (a) Fundamental rights
- (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c) The Preamble
- (d) Right to Constitutional Remedies

61. Which part of the Indian Constitution has been described as the 'Soul' of the constitution?

- (a) Fundamental rights
- (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c) The Preamble
- (d) Right to Constitutional Remedies**

Article 32 of the Indian constitution is called as the pillar of constitution. About this part of the constitution Dr. Ambedkar has said that it was the soul of Indian Constitution.

62. Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India makes special administrative provisions regarding the tribal areas in :

- (a) Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram
- (b) Meghalaya, Assam, Nagaland and Manipur
- (c) Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram and Meghalaya
- (d) Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Assam and Tripura

62. Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India makes special administrative provisions regarding the tribal areas in :

- (a) Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram**
- (b) Meghalaya, Assam, Nagaland and Manipur
- (c) Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram and Meghalaya
- (d) Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Assam and Tripura

The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution makes separate arrangements for the tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Tripura. It empowers Parliament to establish an autonomous State comprising certain tribal areas of Assam and for local Legislature or Council of Ministers or both can create

63. Which one of the following Schedules of the Constitution of India includes the disqualification of a Legislator on grounds of defection?

- (a) 8th Schedule
- (b) 7th Schedule
- (c) 6th Schedule
- (d) 10th Schedule

63. Which one of the following Schedules of the Constitution of India includes the disqualification of a Legislator on grounds of defection?

(a) 8th Schedule

(b) 7th Schedule

(c) 6th Schedule

(d) 10th Schedule

The 10th Schedule to the Indian Constitution is known as **Anti-Defection Law**. It was inserted by the 52nd Amendment Act 1985 to the Constitution. It sets the provisions for disqualification of elected members on the grounds of defection to another political party.

64. According to Article 164(1) of the Constitution of India, in three States there shall be a Minister in charge of tribal welfare who may in addition be in charge of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. Which one of the following States is not covered by the Article?

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Odisha

64. According to Article 164(1) of the Constitution of India, in three States there shall be a Minister in charge of tribal welfare who may in addition be in charge of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. Which one of the following States is not covered by the Article?

(a) Bihar

(b) Punjab

(c) Madhya Pradesh

(d) Odisha

According to Article 164(1) in the State of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, there shall be a Minister in charge of tribal welfare who may in addition be in charge of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and backward classes or any other work. Punjab is not covered by the Article.

65. Which of the following statement(s) is/are not correct for the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India?

- 1. It was inserted by the first amendment in 1951.**
- 2. It includes those laws which are beyond the purview of judicial review.**
- 3. It was inserted by the 42nd Amendment.**
- 4. The laws in the Ninth Schedule are primarily those which pertain to the matters of national security.**

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- (a) 1 and 2**
- (b) 2 and 3**
- (c) 3 and 4**
- (d) 3 only**

65. Which of the following statement(s) is/are not correct for the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India?

- 1. It was inserted by the first amendment in 1951.**
- 2. It includes those laws which are beyond the purview of judicial review.**
- 3. It was inserted by the 42nd Amendment.**
- 4. The laws in the Ninth Schedule are primarily those which pertain to the matters of national security.**

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- (a) **1 and 2** The Ninth Schedule was added by the 1st Amendment 1951 to protect the laws included in it from judicial scrutiny on the ground of violation of fundamental rights. However in 2007 Supreme Court ruled that the laws included in it after 24 April 1973 are now open to judicial review.
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 3 and 4
- (d) 3 only

66. Which of the following Article of Indian Constitution mentions the 'Doctrine of Pleasure'?

- (a) Article 200
- (b) Article 301
- (c) Article 310
- (d) Article 311

66. Which of the following Article of Indian Constitution mentions the 'Doctrine of Pleasure'?

- (a) Article 200
- (b) Article 301
- (c) Article 310**
- (d) Article 311

CLAUSE - 1

Except as expressly provided by this Constitution, every person who is a member of a defence service or of a civil service of the Union or of an all India service or holds any post connected with defence or any civil post under the Union, holds office during the pleasure of the President, and every person who is a member of a civil service of a State or holds any civil post under a State holds office during the pleasure of the Governor of the State

67. The following are enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution of India:

- 1. Equality of status and opportunity.**
- 2. Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.**
- 3. Justice – social, economic and political.**
- 4. Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual.**
- 5. Unity and integrity of the Nation.**

Which one of the following is the correct order in which they appear in the Preamble?

- (a) 5, 1, 2, 4, 3**
- (b) 3, 2, 1, 4, 5**
- (c) 3, 1, 2, 5, 4**
- (d) 1, 2, 4, 3, 5**

67. The following are enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution of India:

- 1. Equality of status and opportunity.**
- 2. Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.**
- 3. Justice – social, economic and political.**
- 4. Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual.**
- 5. Unity and integrity of the Nation.**

Which one of the following is the correct order in which they appear in the Preamble?

- (a) 5, 1, 2, 4, 3
- (b) 3, 2, 1, 4, 5**
- (c) 3, 1, 2, 5, 4
- (d) 1, 2, 4, 3, 5

Formation of Nation

**SOVEREIGN
SOCIALIST
SECULAR
DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC**

**Formation of the Law
of the Nation**

**JUSTICE
LIBERTY
EQUALITY
FRATERNITY**

**THE CONSTITUTION OF
INDIA**

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a '**[SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC]** and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the ²[unity and integrity of the Nation];

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty –sixth day of November, 1949 do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**

1. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec.2, for "Sovereign Democratic Republic" (w.e.f.3.1.1977)

2. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec.2, for "Unity of the Nation" (w.e.f.3.1.1977)

68. Consider the following statements with reference to the linguistic reorganisation of states in independent India:

- 1. The separate state of Andhra for the Telugu people came into existence in 1953.**
- 2. Jawaharlal Nehru was particularly in favour of the movement for linguistic reorganisation of states that came in the wake of the success of the Andhra movement.**

Which one of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

68. Consider the following statements with reference to the linguistic reorganisation of states in independent India:

- 1. The separate state of Andhra for the Telugu people came into existence in 1953.**
- 2. Jawaharlal Nehru was particularly in favour of the movement for linguistic reorganisation of states that came in the wake of the success of the Andhra movement.**

Which one of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) Only 1

(b) Only 2

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Linguistic Provinces committee consisted of Jawahar Lal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramayya, submitted its report in April 1949 and formally rejected language as the basis for reorganization of states.

69. According to the Constitution of India, the right to equality does not include

- (a) equality before law
- (b) absolute equality
- (c) equality of opportunity
- (d) abolition of untouchability

69. According to the Constitution of India, the right to equality does not include

- (a) equality before law
- (b) absolute equality**
- (c) equality of opportunity
- (d) abolition of untouchability

According to the Constitution of India, the right to equality does not include absolute equality. 'Right to Equality' is under the 'Fundamental Rights' mentioned in Article 14 to Article 18. The following rights are:

- Equality before law
- Prohibition of discrimination on basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- Equal opportunity in employment.
- Abolition of untouchability and abolition of titles.

NDA Exam Online Course 2022 – 2023

Start your UPSC NDA Exam preparation today with SSBCrackExams.

★★★★★ 5.0 (59)

Content 24

Search in bundle



FILTER BY TYPE



NDA 2 2022 Exam Overview

Course • 38 Lessons



Success Stories

Course • 39 Lessons



NDA 2 2022 Exam Study Plan and Analysis

Course • 24 Lessons



Notifications & Exam Dates

Course • 182 Lessons



USE CODE: **WARRIOR10**
FOR 10% OFF ON NDA COURSE

90 Days validity

[Change Validity](#)

₹3,999 ~~₹4,999~~ 20% OFF

BUY BUNDLE

START A FREE TRIAL

What's included

24 Courses

70. What is the main difference between Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of state policy?

- (a) Constitutional Protection
- (b) Political Protection
- (c) Judicial Protection
- (d) Moral Protection

70. What is the main difference between Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of state policy?

- (a) Constitutional Protection
- (b) Political Protection
- (c) Judicial Protection**
- (d) Moral Protection

Fundamental rights are enforceable rights which means on violation of these rights you can move to court of law, but directive principles are not enforceable which means on violation of these you can't move to court law.

71. Which of the following is not guaranteed by the Constitution?

- (a) Freedom of assembly
- (b) Freedom of residence
- (c) Freedom of strike
- (d) Freedom of association

71. Which of the following is not guaranteed by the Constitution?

- (a) Freedom of assembly
- (b) Freedom of residence
- (c) Freedom of strike**
- (d) Freedom of association

72. For which of the following can special provisions be made under Article 15 of the Constitution of India?

- 1. Women and children**
- 2. Scheduled Tribes**
- 3. Economically backward classes**
- 4. Socially backward classes**

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 4
- (b) 1 and 3
- (c) 2, 3 and 4
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

72. For which of the following can special provisions be made under Article 15 of the Constitution of India?

- 1. Women and children**
- 2. Scheduled Tribes**
- 3. Economically backward classes**
- 4. Socially backward classes**

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1, 2 and 4

(b) 1 and 3

(c) 2, 3 and 4

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Article 15; a fundamental right prohibits discrimination by the state against any citizen on grounds 'only' of religion, caste, race, sex, and place of birth. The use of the word only means that discrimination on other grounds is not prohibited

73. Which of the following statements regarding preventive detention in India is / are correct?

- 1. The detenue has no rights other than those mentioned in clauses (4) and (5) of Article 22 of Constitution of India**
- 2. The detenue has a right to challenge the detention order on the ground that he was already in jail when the detention order was passed**
- 3. The detenue can claim bail on the ground that he has been in prison beyond twenty- four hours without an order of the magistrate**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only**
- (b) 2 only**
- (c) 3 only**
- (d) 1, 2 and 3**

73. Which of the following statements regarding preventive detention in India is / are correct?

- 1. The detenue has no rights other than those mentioned in clauses (4) and (5) of Article 22 of Constitution of India**
- 2. The detenue has a right to challenge the detention order on the ground that he was already in jail when the detention order was passed**
- 3. The detenue can claim bail on the ground that he has been in prison beyond twenty- four hours without an order of the magistrate**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Article 22 of constitution of India

No law will authorize the detention of a person for a period more three months until:

- An advisory board suggest it.
- When a person is detained under order of a court

74. Freedom of conscience under the Constitution of India is subject to:

- 1. Public order, morality and health**
- 2. A law providing for social welfare and reform**
- 3. Opening Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all Hindus**
- 4. Defamation or incitement to an offence**

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1,2, 3 and 4
- (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1 and 2 only

74. Freedom of conscience under the Constitution of India is subject to:

- 1. Public order, morality and health**
- 2. A law providing for social welfare and reform**
- 3. Opening Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all Hindus**
- 4. Defamation or incitement to an offence**

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1,2, 3 and 4
- (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1 and 2 only**

The Constitution of India provides the freedom of conscience in the following fields:

- a) Morality, health, public order, laws for social welfare and reform, any religious institutions for propagation of their views and philosophy.
- b) To defame an offence.

75. Which one of the following rights conferred by the Constitution of India is also available to non-citizens?

- (a) Freedom of speech, assembly and form association
- (b) Freedom to move, reside and settle in any part of the territory of India
- (c) Freedom to acquire property or to carry on any occupation, trade or business
- (d) Right to constitutional remedies

75. Which one of the following rights conferred by the Constitution of India is also available to non-citizens?

- (a) Freedom of speech, assembly and form association
- (b) Freedom to move, reside and settle in any part of the territory of India
- (c) Freedom to acquire property or to carry on any occupation, trade or business**
- (d) Right to constitutional remedies

Freedom to acquire property or to carry on any occupation trade or business is also available to non-citizens. Others not.

76. Which of the following freedoms is not specifically mentioned in the Constitution of India as a Fundamental Right but has been subsequently upheld by the Supreme Court as such?

- (a) Freedom of trade, occupation and business
- (b) Freedom to reside and settle in any part of the country
- (c) Freedom of association and union
- (d) Freedom of the press

76. Which of the following freedoms is not specifically mentioned in the Constitution of India as a Fundamental Right but has been subsequently upheld by the Supreme Court as such?

- (a) Freedom of trade, occupation and business
- (b) Freedom to reside and settle in any part of the country
- (c) Freedom of association and union
- (d) Freedom of the press**

The constitution of India does not specifically mention the freedom of press. Freedom of press is implied from the Article 19(a) of the Constitution.

77. Which one of the following categories of persons is not treated at par so far as the availability of Fundamental Rights is concerned?

- (a) Members of the armed forces
- (b) Members of the forces charged with the responsibility of maintenance of public order
- (c) Members of the forces employed in connection with the communication systems set up in the country
- (d) Members of the forces employed in connection with the communication systems set up for maintenance of public order

77. Which one of the following categories of persons is not treated at par so far as the availability of Fundamental Rights is concerned?

(a) Members of the armed forces

(b) Members of the forces charged with the responsibility of maintenance of public order

(c) Members of the forces employed in connection with the communication systems set up in the country

(d) Members of the forces employed in connection with the communication systems set up for maintenance of public order

Members of Armed Forces are not treated at par so far as the availability of Fundamental Rights is concerned.

78. The purpose of the inclusion of directive principles of state policy in the Indian constitution is to establish?

- (a) Political Democracy
- (b) Social Democracy
- (c) Canadian Democracy
- (d) Social and Economic Democracy

78. The purpose of the inclusion of directive principles of state policy in the Indian constitution is to establish?

(a) Political Democracy

(b) Social Democracy

(c) Canadian Democracy

(d) Social and Economic Democracy

Social and economic democracy is the foundation on which political democracy would be a way of life in the Indian polity.

79. Which principle among the following was added to the Directive Principles of State Policy by the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution?

- (a) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women
- (b) Participation of workers in the management of industries
- (c) Right to work, education and public assistance
- (d) Securing living wage and human conditions of work to workers

79. Which principle among the following was added to the Directive Principles of State Policy by the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution?

- (a) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women
- (b) Participation of workers in the management of industries**
- (c) Right to work, education and public assistance
- (d) Securing living wage and human conditions of work to workers

The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added **four** new Directive Principles to the original list. They require the State:

- To secure opportunities for healthy development of children (Article 39).
- To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A).
- To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43 A).
- To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife (Article 48 A).

80. With reference to the Constitution of India, the Directive Principles of State Policy constitute limitations upon:

- 1. Legislative function.**
- 2. Executive function.**

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

80. With reference to the Constitution of India, the Directive Principles of State Policy constitute limitations upon:

- 1. Legislative function.**
- 2. Executive function.**

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

The phrase 'Directive Principles of State Policy' denotes the ideals that the State should keep in mind while formulating policies and enacting laws. These are the constitutional instructions or recommendations to the State in legislative, executive and administrative matters. Noted constitutional author Granville Austin considers DPSP as "positive obligations" of the state.

81. The concept of 'Right of service' originated in:

- (a) The United States of America
- (b) Switzerland
- (c) Great Britain
- (d) China

81. The concept of 'Right of service' originated in:

- (a) The United States of America
- (b) Switzerland
- (c) Great Britain**
- (d) China

The concept was first articulated and implemented in the United Kingdom by John Major in 1991, with the aim to improve the quality of public services for people of the country. **The programme was re-launched in 1998 by the labour government of Tony Blaire as 'Service First'.**

82. Which one of the following cannot be the ground for proclamation of Emergency under the Constitution of India?

(a) War

(b) External aggression

(c) Armed rebellion

(d) Internal disturbance

82. Which one of the following cannot be the ground for proclamation of Emergency under the Constitution of India?

(a) War

(b) External aggression

(c) Armed rebellion

(d) Internal disturbance

National emergency under article 352, emergency can be declared based on external aggression or armed rebellion in the whole of India or a part of its territory. Such an emergency was declared in India in 1962 (Indo-China war), 1971 (Indo-Pakistan war), and 1975 (declared by Indira Gandhi).

83. Which of the following can be done under conditions of financial emergency?

- 1. State Legislative Assemblies can be abolished.**
- 2. Central Government can acquire control over the budget and expenditure of States.**
- 3. Salaries of the Judges of the High Courts and the supreme court can be reduced.**
- 4. Right to Constitutional Remedies can be suspended.**

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) 2 and 3

83. Which of the following can be done under conditions of financial emergency?

- 1. State Legislative Assemblies can be abolished.**
- 2. Central Government can acquire control over the budget and expenditure of States.**
- 3. Salaries of the Judges of the High Courts and the supreme court can be reduced.**
- 4. Right to Constitutional Remedies can be suspended.**

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (a) 1, 2 and 3**
- (b) 2, 3 and 4**
- (c) 1 and 2**
- (d) 2 and 3**

Under the condition of Financial Emergency, Central Government can acquire control over the budget and expenditure of states and salaries of the Judges of the High Courts and Supreme Court can be reduced.

84. An emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution of India can be declared only during:

- (a) War, external aggression or internal disturbance.
- (b) War, external aggression or armed rebellion.
- (c) Failure of Constitutional Machinery in the State.
- (d) Financial instability in the country.

84. An emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution of India can be declared only during:

(a) War, external aggression or internal disturbance.

(b) War, external aggression or armed rebellion.

(c) Failure of Constitutional Machinery in the State.

(d) Financial instability in the country.

If the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists (or going to exist) whereby the security of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, whether by **war or external aggression or armed rebellion**, he may, by Proclamation, make a declaration to that effect in respect of the whole of India or of such part of the territory thereof as may be specified in the Proclamation.

85. Who was the first Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha?

- (a) G V Mavlankar
- (b) M A Ayyangar
- (c) C Rajagopalachari
- (d) Smt. Sumitra Mahajan

85. Who was the first Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha?

- (a) G V Mavlankar
- (b) M A Ayyangar**
- (c) C Rajagopalachari
- (d) Smt. Sumitra Mahajan

Madabhushi Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (4 February 1891 – 19 March 1978) was the first Deputy Speaker and then Speaker of Lok Sabha in the Indian Parliament. He was Governor of Bihar also. Inspired by Mahatma Gandhi he participated actively in Indian Freedom Struggle and was jailed twice. He was elected as member of Central Legislative Assembly in 1934. He was elected in 1948 as Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha with Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar as the Speaker. After the death of Mavalankar in 1956, he was elected as Speaker of Lok Sabha. **Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 was passed by joint session of Parliament with M A Ayyangar as speaker.** He worked as Governor of Bihar between 1962 and 1967. A life size bronze statue of this celebrated statesman was erected at his hometown Tirupathi in 2007.



86. Who was the first woman judge of Supreme Court?

- (a) R Bhanumati
- (b) Gyan Sudha Mishra
- (c) Fatima Beevi
- (d) Indira Banerjee

86. Who was the first woman judge of Supreme Court?

- (a) R Bhanumati
- (b) Gyan Sudha Mishra
- (c) Fatima Beevi**
- (d) Indira Banerjee

Fathima Beevi (born 30 April 1927) is a former judge of the Supreme Court of India. Appointed to the apex Court in 1989, she became the first female judge to be a part of the Supreme court of India, and the first Muslim woman to be appointed to any of the higher judiciaries in country.



87. Sarkaria Commission was set up to review:

- (a) the relation between the President and the Prime Minister
- (b) the relation between the legislative and the executive
- (c) the relations between the executive and the judiciary
- (d) the relations between the Union and the State

87. Sarkaria Commission was set up to review:

- (a) the relation between the President and the Prime Minister
- (b) the relation between the legislative and the executive
- (c) the relations between the executive and the judiciary
- (d) the relations between the Union and the State**

Sarkaria Commission was set up to review the relations between the Union and the States. Sarkaria Commission was set up in June 1983 by the central Government of India.

88. Which of the following statements regarding the residuary powers in the Constitution of India are correct ?

- 1. Residuary powers have been given to the Union Parliament**
- 2. In the matter of residuary powers, the Constitution of India follows the Constitution of Australia**
- 3. The final authority to decide whether a particular matter falls under the residuary power or not is the Parliament**
- 4. The Government of India Act, 1935 placed residuary powers in the hands of the Governor-General**

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (a) 1, 2 and 3**
- (b) 2 and 3**
- (c) 1 and 4**
- (d) 3 and 4**

88. Which of the following statements regarding the residuary powers in the Constitution of India are correct ?

- 1. Residuary powers have been given to the Union Parliament**
- 2. In the matter of residuary powers, the Constitution of India follows the Constitution of Australia** ← **It's Canada.**
- 3. The final authority to decide whether a particular matter falls under the residuary power or not is the Parliament**
- 4. The Government of India Act, 1935 placed residuary powers in the hands of the Governor-General**

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 4
(d) 3 and 4

The Constitution of India has vested the 'residuary powers' with the Centre. But, the final authority to decide whether a matter falls under the list of residuary powers or not, rests with the **Supreme Court** because it is the judiciary which decides whether any matter falls under residuary list or not.

89. With respect to Article 371 A of the Constitution of India, the Governor of which one of the following States has special responsibility with respect to law and order of the State?

(a) Asom

(b) Manipur

(c) Nagaland

(d) Andhra Pradesh

89. With respect to Article 371 A of the Constitution of India, the Governor of which one of the following States has special responsibility with respect to law and order of the State?

(a) Asom

(b) Manipur

(c) Nagaland

(d) Andhra Pradesh

Article 371A gives information regarding the Special Protection to the State of Nagaland and certain special responsibilities to the Governor.

90. Centre - state relations in India are dependent upon:

- 1. Constitutional provisions**
- 2. Conventions and practices**
- 3. Judicial interpretations**
- 4. Mechanisms for dialogue**

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1, 2 and 3
- (c) 2, 3 and 4
- (d) All the four

90. Centre - state relations in India are dependent upon:

- 1. Constitutional provisions**
- 2. Conventions and practices**
- 3. Judicial interpretations**
- 4. Mechanisms for dialogue**

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1, 2 and 3
- (c) 2, 3 and 4
- (d) All the four**

91. Which of the following are matters on which a constitutional amendment is possible only with the ratification of the legislature of not less than one half of the states?

- 1. Election of the president**
- 2. Representation of the states in Parliament**
- 3. Any of the lists in the 7th schedule**
- 4. Abolition of the Legislative Council of a State.**

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 2, 3 and 4 only

91. Which of the following are matters on which a constitutional amendment is possible only with the ratification of the legislature of not less than one half of the states?

- 1. Election of the president**
- 2. Representation of the states in Parliament**
- 3. Any of the lists in the 7th schedule**
- 4. Abolition of the Legislative Council of a State.**

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only

(b) 1, 2 and 4 only

(c) 1, 3 and 4 only

(d) 2, 3 and 4 only

Election of the President, representation of the states in Parliament and any of the Lists in the 7th schedule require rectification of the Legislature of not less than one half of the states for a constitution amendment.

92. Consider the following statements regarding Constitutional Amendments.

- 1. In Article 368, two methods of Constitutional Amendment are mentioned.**
- 2. Constitutional Amendment Bill can be initiated only in Lok Sabha.**
- 3. In case of any dispute between two Houses of Parliament on Constitutional Amendment Bill, Joint sitting of both houses can be summoned.**
- 4. The President cannot veto a Constitutional Amendment Bill.**

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 only**
- (b) 1 and 4 only**
- (c) 2 and 4 only**
- (d) 2, 3 and 4 only**

92. Consider the following statements regarding Constitutional Amendments.

- 1. In Article 368, two methods of Constitutional Amendment are mentioned.**
- 2. Constitutional Amendment Bill can be initiated only in Lok Sabha.**
- 3. In case of any dispute between two Houses of Parliament on Constitutional Amendment Bill, Joint sitting of both houses can be summoned.**
- 4. The President cannot veto a Constitutional Amendment Bill.**

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 1 and 4 only**
- (c) 2 and 4 only
- (d) 2, 3 and 4 only

93. In which of the following houses the chairperson is not the member of that house?

(a) Lok Sabha

(b) Rajya Sabha

(c) Legislative Assembly

(d) Legislative council

93. In which of the following houses the chairperson is not the member of that house?

(a) Lok Sabha

(b) Rajya Sabha

(c) Legislative Assembly

(d) Legislative Council

The chairperson of Rajya Sabha is not the member of house. Presently vice president of India Venkaiah Naidu is the chairman of upper house. Leader of Lok Sabha is the Prime Minister. Chairman of Legislative Assembly is the Chief Minister of the State. Chairman of Legislative Council is also a member of that Council.

94. Who amongst the following is not entitled to take part in the activities of Lok Sabha?

- (a) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- (b) The Attorney General of India
- (c) The Solicitor General
- (d) The Secretary to President of India

94. Who amongst the following is not entitled to take part in the activities of Lok Sabha?

(a) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India

(b) The Attorney General of India

(c) The Solicitor General

(d) The Secretary to President of India

1-YEAR FULL ACCESS SSB ONLINE COURSE 2022

START YOUR SSB INTERVIEW PREPARATION TODAY WITH SSBCRACKEXAMS

HOT & NEW



5 (132 ratings) 17,552 students enrolled

Includes:

 OIR Test

 PPDT

 Psychological Tests

 Personal Interview

 Group Tasks

 Conference

 Medical

 Live Class

 Success Stories

 Personal Guidance

 SSB Trends



95. The first speaker against whom a motion of non-confidence was moved in the Lok Sabha was

- (a) Balram Jakhar
- (b) G.V. Mavalankar
- (c) Hukum Singh
- (d) K.S. Hegde

95. The first speaker against whom a motion of non-confidence was moved in the Lok Sabha was

(a) Balram Jakhar

(b) G.V. Mavalankar

(c) Hukum Singh

(d) K.S. Hegde

The first speaker against whom a motion of non-confidence was moved in the Lok Sabha was G.V. Mavalankar. Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar (27 November 1888 – 27 February 1956) popularly known as Dadasaheb term – (1952 – 1956). Others upon which a no-confidence motion was moved:

1. Balram Jakhar - 8th Speaker of Lok Sabha.
2. Hukum Singh - 3rd Speaker of Lok Sabha.
3. K. S. Hegde - 7th Speaker of Lok Sabha.

96. What is the maximum time interval permissible between two successive sessions of the Parliament?

(a) 4 months

(b) 5 months

(c) 6 months

(d) 3 months

96. What is the maximum time interval permissible between two successive sessions of the Parliament?

(a) 4 months

(b) 5 months

(c) 6 months

(d) 3 months

97. In terms of Parliamentary terminology, What do we call a rule of legislative procedure under which a further debate on a motion can be stopped?

- (a) Closure
- (b) Gullitone
- (c) Expunction
- (d) Recess

97. In terms of Parliamentary terminology, What do we call a rule of legislative procedure under which a further debate on a motion can be stopped?

(a) Closure

(b) Gullitone

(c) Expunction

(d) Recess

98. Though the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha are constituent part of Parliament, on some subject they have unequal powers which of the following matters depict the difference of powers between these two houses?

- 1. No confidence motion**
- 2. Power to vote on Demand for Grants**
- 3. Impeachment of judges of the High Court**
- 4. Passing of laws in the national interest on the subject enumerated in state list**
- 5. Creation of all India services.**

Select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 5 only
- (c) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 5 only

98. Though the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha are constituent part of Parliament, on some subject they have unequal powers which of the following matters depict the difference of powers between these two houses?

- 1. No confidence motion**
- 2. Power to vote on Demand for Grants**
- 3. Impeachment of judges of the High Court**
- 4. Passing of laws in the national interest on the subject enumerated in state list**
- 5. Creation of all India services.**

Select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

(a) 1, 3 and 4 only

(b) 2, 3 and 5 only

(c) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only

(d) 1, 2 and 5 only

Both the Houses have been enshrined with equal powers on the matter of impeachment of judges of the High Courts. Soumitra Sen is a retired judge of the Calcutta High Court. He was the first judge in independent India to be impeached in India's Rajya Sabha for misappropriation of funds.

99. The speaker can ask a member of the House to stop speaking and let another member speak. This phenomenon is known as?

- (a) Decorum
- (b) Crossing the floor
- (c) Interpolation
- (d) Yielding the floor

99. The speaker can ask a member of the House to stop speaking and let another member speak. This phenomenon is known as?

(a) Decorum

(b) Crossing the floor

(c) Interpolation

(d) Yielding the floor

Decorum

= Parliamentary etiquette

Crossing the floor

= Changing the party

Interpolation

= Seeking clarification through ruling

Yielding the floor

= Respecting speaker's order

100. When the House of people clearly and conclusively determines that the government does not command its support, the government must resign. By which of the ways Parliamentary confidence in the government may be expressed by the House of People?

- 1. Defeating the government on a major issue of policy.**
- 2. Passing an adjournment motion**
- 3. Defeating the government on finance issues**
- 4. Passing a motion of no confidence in the council of ministers.**

Which of the above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 only**
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only**
- (c) 2 and 3 only**
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4**

100. When the House of people clearly and conclusively determines that the government does not command its support, the government must resign. By which of the ways Parliamentary confidence in the government may be expressed by the House of People?

- 1. Defeating the government on a major issue of policy.**
- 2. Passing an adjournment motion**
- 3. Defeating the government on finance issues**
- 4. Passing a motion of no confidence in the council of ministers.**

Which of the above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4**

The government may be expressed by the House of People by all the statements given. So the all statements are correct.

101. The subject matter of an adjournment motion in the Parliament:

- 1. Must be directly related to the conduct of the Union Government.**
- 2. May involve failure of the Government of India to perform its duties in accordance with the Constitution.**

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

101. The subject matter of an adjournment motion in the Parliament:

- 1. Must be directly related to the conduct of the Union Government.**
- 2. May involve failure of the Government of India to perform its duties in accordance with the Constitution.**

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2**
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

The subject matter of the motion must have a direct or indirect relation to the conduct or default on the part of the Union Government and must precisely pinpoint the failure of the Government of India in the performance of its duties in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and Law.

102. Which one of the following provides for the complete equality of men and women in India ?

- (a) Articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution of India
- (b) Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India
- (c) The Indian Independence Act
- (d) Article 20 of the Constitution of India

102. Which one of the following provides for the complete equality of men and women in India ?

- (a) Articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution of India
- (b) Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India
- (c) The Indian Independence Act
- (d) Article 20 of the Constitution of India

ANSWER: A

Article 14 requires that all the rights and freedoms set out in the Act must be protected and applied without discrimination.

Article 15 secures the citizens from every sort of discrimination by the State, on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth or any of them.

103. Which of the following statements about the non-permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations is/are correct ?

1. Their total number is now 10, but was originally only 6.
2. They are elected for a term of two years only.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

102. Which of the following statements about the non-permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations is/are correct ?

1. Their total number is now 10, but was originally only 6.
2. They are elected for a term of two years only.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

ANSWER: C

Prior to 1966, there were six elected members, while the permanent members have in essence not changed since the creation of the United Nations in 1945, apart from the representation of China.

104. With regard to the Constitution of India, which one of the following statements is *not* correct ?

- (a) The words — Socialist and Secular, were not originally part of the Constitution.
- (b) The Preamble states the objects of the Constitution of India.
- (c) The Preamble is enforceable in a Court of Law.
- (d) A Republic refers to the people as the source of all authority under the Constitution.

104. With regard to the Constitution of India, which one of the following statements is *not* correct ?

- (a) The words — Socialist and Secular, were not originally part of the Constitution.
- (b) The Preamble states the objects of the Constitution of India.
- (c) The Preamble is enforceable in a Court of Law.
- (d) A Republic refers to the people as the source of all authority under the Constitution.

ANSWER: C

105. Which one of the following is *not* a power of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha ?

- (a) Speaker shall preside over the House of the People.
- (b) Speaker will cast vote in the first instance in the House.
- (c) Speaker will have power to maintain order within the House of the People.
- (d) Speaker can adjourn the House or suspend the meeting till there is a quorum.

105. Which one of the following is *not* a power of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha ?

- (a) Speaker shall preside over the House of the People.
- (b) Speaker will cast vote in the first instance in the House.
- (c) Speaker will have power to maintain order within the House of the People.
- (d) Speaker can adjourn the House or suspend the meeting till there is a quorum.

ANSWER: B

106. Which one of the following is included in Article 51A (Part IV A) of the Constitution of India ?

- (a) Fundamental Duties
- (b) Suspension of Fundamental Rights
- (c) Special Powers of Governors
- (d) Writs

106. Which one of the following is included in Article 51A (Part IV A) of the Constitution of India ?

- (a) Fundamental Duties
- (b) Suspension of Fundamental Rights
- (c) Special Powers of Governors
- (d) Writs

ANSWER: A

107. Which one of the following is **not** a Constitutional Commission of India?

- (a) The National Commission for Scheduled Castes
- (b) The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
- (c) The National Commission for Backward Classes
- (d) The National Commission for Women

107. Which one of the following is **not** a Constitutional Commission of India?

- (a) The National Commission for Scheduled Castes
- (b) The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
- (c) The National Commission for Backward Classes
- (d) The National Commission for Women

ANSWER: D

The National Commission For Women Was Set Up As A Statutory Body In January 1992 Under The National Commission For Women Act, 1990.



108. The elections to the Lower House of the Parliament of India, held in 2019, constituted the

(a) 14th Lok Sabha

(b) 15th Lok Sabha

(c) 16th Lok Sabha

(d) 17th Lok Sabha

108. The elections to the Lower House of the Parliament of India, held in 2019, constituted the

- (a) 14th Lok Sabha
- (b) 15th Lok Sabha
- (c) 16th Lok Sabha
- (d) 17th Lok Sabha

ANSWER: D



109. Panchayati Raj Institutions are primarily the institutions of

(a) Popular Government

(b) Self-Government

(c) Federal Government

(d) Quasi-Government

109. Panchayati Raj Institutions are primarily the institutions of

- (a) Popular Government
- (b) Self-Government
- (c) Federal Government
- (d) Quasi-Government



ANSWER: B

110. Which of the following is/are the right/ rights mentioned in the 'American Declaration of Independence' ?

1. Life
2. Liberty
3. Pursuit of Happiness
4. Fraternity

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 2 only

(c) 1, 2 and 3

(d) 2, 3 and 4

110. Which of the following is/are the right/ rights mentioned in the 'American Declaration of Independence' ?

1. Life
2. Liberty
3. Pursuit of Happiness
4. Fraternity

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) 2, 3 and 4

ANSWER: C



111. Who among the following American Presidents described democracy as “Government of the People, for the People and by the People”?

(a) Abraham Lincoln

(b) Thomas Jefferson

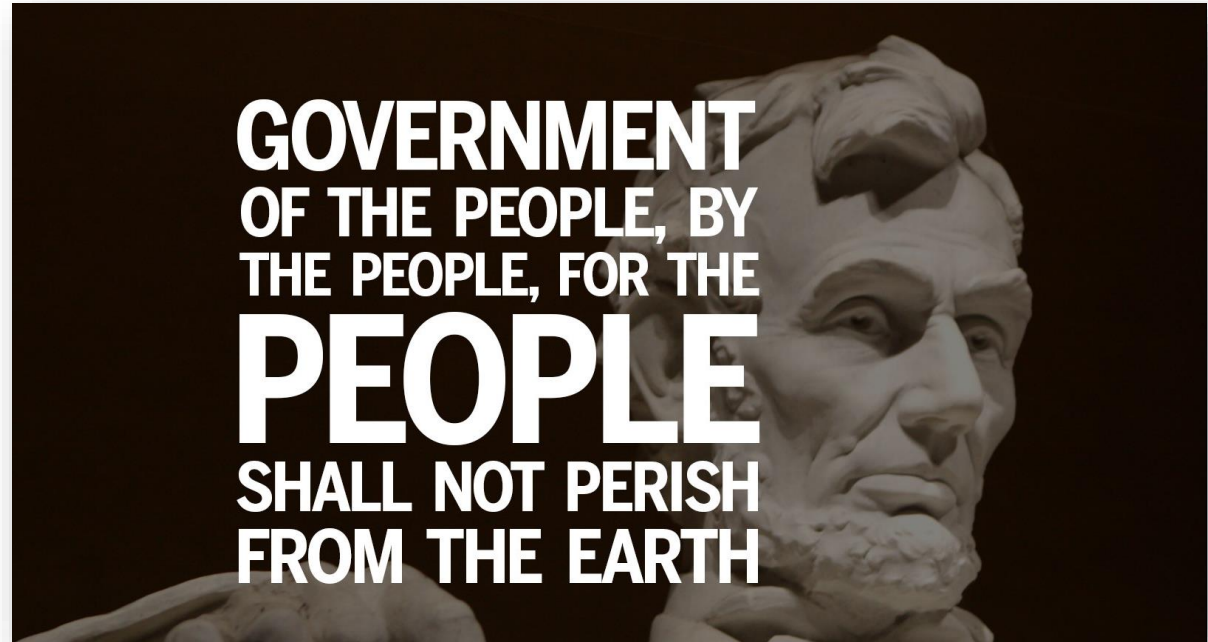
(c) George Washington

(d) John F. Kennedy

111. Who among the following American Presidents described democracy as “Government of the People, for the People and by the People”?

- (a) Abraham Lincoln
- (b) Thomas Jefferson
- (c) George Washington
- (d) John F. Kennedy

ANSWER: A



112. The Parliament of India is primarily based on the model of

- (a) German Parliament
- (b) British Parliament
- (c) American Congress
- (d) French Parliament

112. The Parliament of India is primarily based on the model of

- (a) German Parliament
- (b) British Parliament
- (c) American Congress
- (d) French Parliament

ANSWER: B



113. Who among the following had the shortest span in office as the Prime Minister of India?

- (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (b) Chaudhary Charan Singh
- (c) Chandra Shekhar
- (d) H. D. Deve Gowda

113. Who among the following had the shortest span in office as the Prime Minister of India?

- (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (b) Chaudhary Charan Singh
- (c) Chandra Shekhar
- (d) H. D. Deve Gowda

ANSWER: B

Served As The 5th Prime Minister Of India

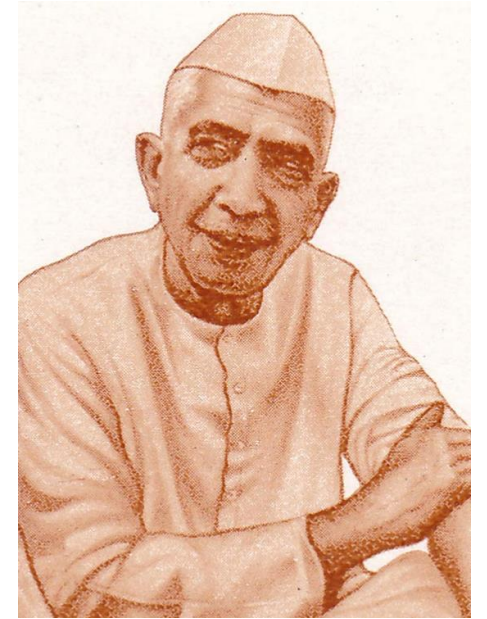
Between 28 July 1979 And 14 January 1980.

1. Atal Bihari Vajpayee - 16 Days

2. Charan Singh - 170 Days

3. Chandra Shekhar - 223 Days

4. H. D. Deve Gowda - 324 Days



114. Which one of the following does *not* fall under the jurisdiction of the apex court of India?

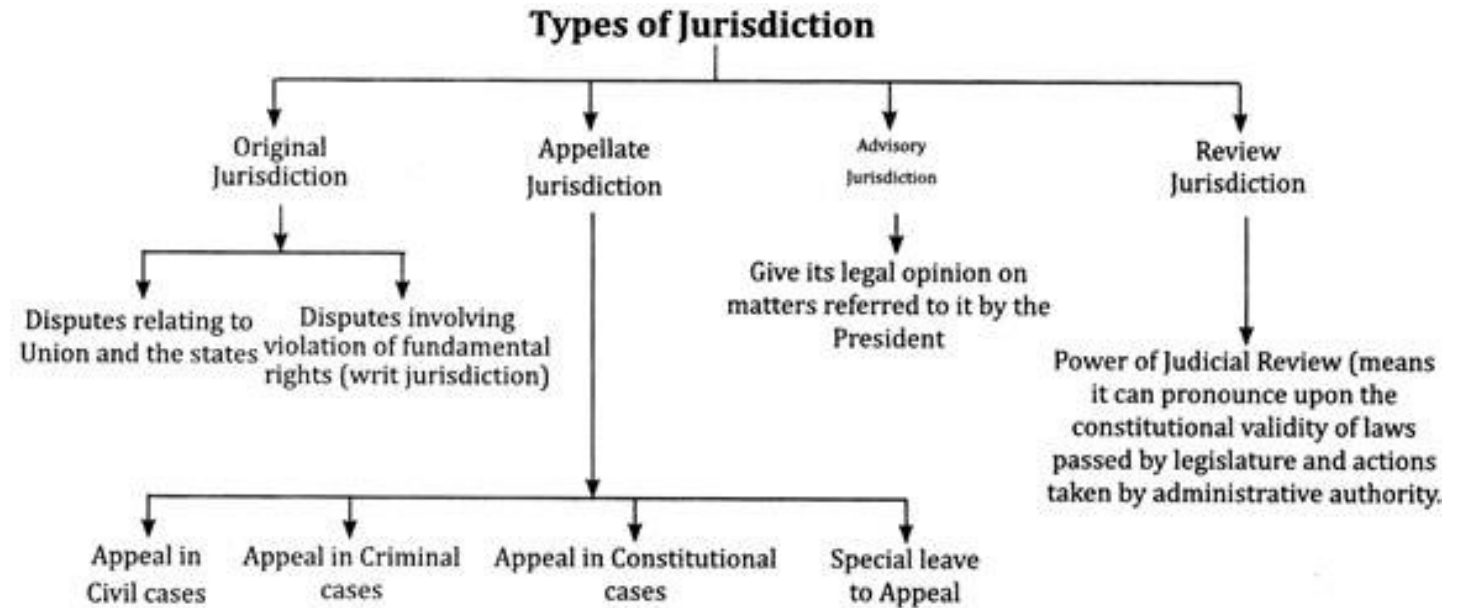
- (a) Original Jurisdiction
- (b) Appellate Jurisdiction
- (c) Collegiate Jurisdiction
- (d) Advisory Jurisdiction



114. Which one of the following does *not* fall under the jurisdiction of the apex court of India?

- (a) Original Jurisdiction
- (b) Appellate Jurisdiction
- (c) Collegiate Jurisdiction
- (d) Advisory Jurisdiction

ANSWER: C



115. The Constitution (35th Amendment) Act of 1974 is related to which one of the following States ?

- (a) Mizoram
- (b) Sikkim
- (c) Nagaland
- (d) Arunachal Pradesh

115. The Constitution (35th Amendment) Act of 1974 is related to which one of the following States ?

- (a) Mizoram
- (b) Sikkim
- (c) Nagaland
- (d) Arunachal Pradesh

ANSWER: B

116. Which one of the following best describes the electoral system of India ?

- (a) First-Past-the-Post System
- (b) Proportional Representation
- (c) Mixed System
- (d) General Ticket

116. Which one of the following best describes the electoral system of India ?

- (a) First-Past-the-Post System
- (b) Proportional Representation
- (c) Mixed System
- (d) General Ticket

ANSWER: A

The first-past-the-post (FPTP) system is also known as the simple majority system. In this voting method, the candidate with the highest number of votes in a constituency is declared the winner. This system is used in India in direct elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies.

117. Which one of the following is a non-justiciable right ?

- (a) Right to adequate livelihood
- (b) Right against exploitation
- (c) Right of accused
- (d) Right to life and personal liberty

117. Which one of the following is a non-justiciable right ?

- (a) Right to adequate livelihood
- (b) Right against exploitation
- (c) Right of accused
- (d) Right to life and personal liberty

ANSWER: A

118. Which one of the following is *not* a writ ?

- (a) Mandamus
- (b) Habeas Corpus
- (c) Certiorari
- (d) Severability

118. Which one of the following is *not* a writ ?

- (a) Mandamus
- (b) Habeas Corpus
- (c) Certiorari
- (d) Severability

ANSWER: D

119. Which one of the following is *not* a part of Fundamental Rights ?

- (a) Right to education
- (b) Right to establish educational institutions by minorities
- (c) Right to be conferred with titles
- (d) Right against untouchability

119. Which one of the following is *not* a part of Fundamental Rights ?

- (a) Right to education
- (b) Right to establish educational institutions by minorities
- (c) Right to be conferred with titles
- (d) Right against untouchability

ANSWER: C

Article 18(1) abolishes all titles. It prohibits the State to confer titles on anybody whether a citizen or a non-citizen. Military and academic distinctions are, however, exempted from the prohibition.

120. Which one of the following is *not* a function of the Constitution of India ?

- (a) To ensure participation of good people in politics
- (b) To guarantee a set of rights to citizens
- (c) To define the power of the different organs of government
- (d) To create conditions for a just society

120. Which one of the following is *not* a function of the Constitution of India ?

- (a) To ensure participation of good people in politics
- (b) To guarantee a set of rights to citizens
- (c) To define the power of the different organs of government
- (d) To create conditions for a just society

ANSWER: A

NDA Exam Online Course 2022 – 2023

Start your UPSC NDA Exam preparation today with SSBCrackExams.

★★★★★ 5.0 (59)

Content 24

Search in bundle



FILTER BY TYPE



NDA 2 2022 Exam Overview

Course • 38 Lessons



Success Stories

Course • 39 Lessons



NDA 2 2022 Exam Study Plan and Analysis

Course • 24 Lessons



Notifications & Exam Dates

Course • 182 Lessons



90 Days validity

[Change Validity](#)

₹3,999 ~~₹4,999~~ 20% OFF

BUY BUNDLE

START A FREE TRIAL

What's included

24 Courses

Bundles 16[View All](#)

SSB Interview Online Course

17 Courses

₹3,999 ₹4,999 20% OFF



NDA Exam Online Course 2022

23 Courses

₹3,999 ₹4,999 20% OFF



CDS Exam Online Course 2022

39 Courses

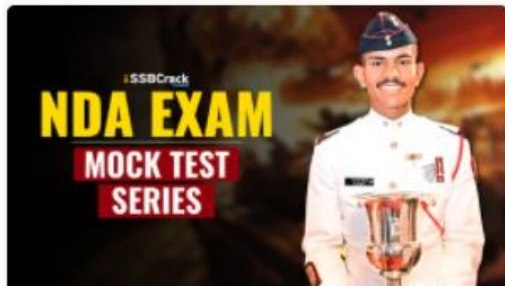
₹3,999 ₹4,999 20% OFF



AFCAT Exam Online Course 2022

23 Courses

₹3,999 ₹4,999 20% OFF

Test Series 07[View All](#)

NDA 2022 Mock Test Series

40 Tests

₹499 ₹999 50% OFF



CDS Exam 2022 Mock Test Series

30 Tests

₹499 ₹999 50% OFF



AFCAT 2022 Mock Test Series

20 Tests

₹499 ₹999 50% OFF

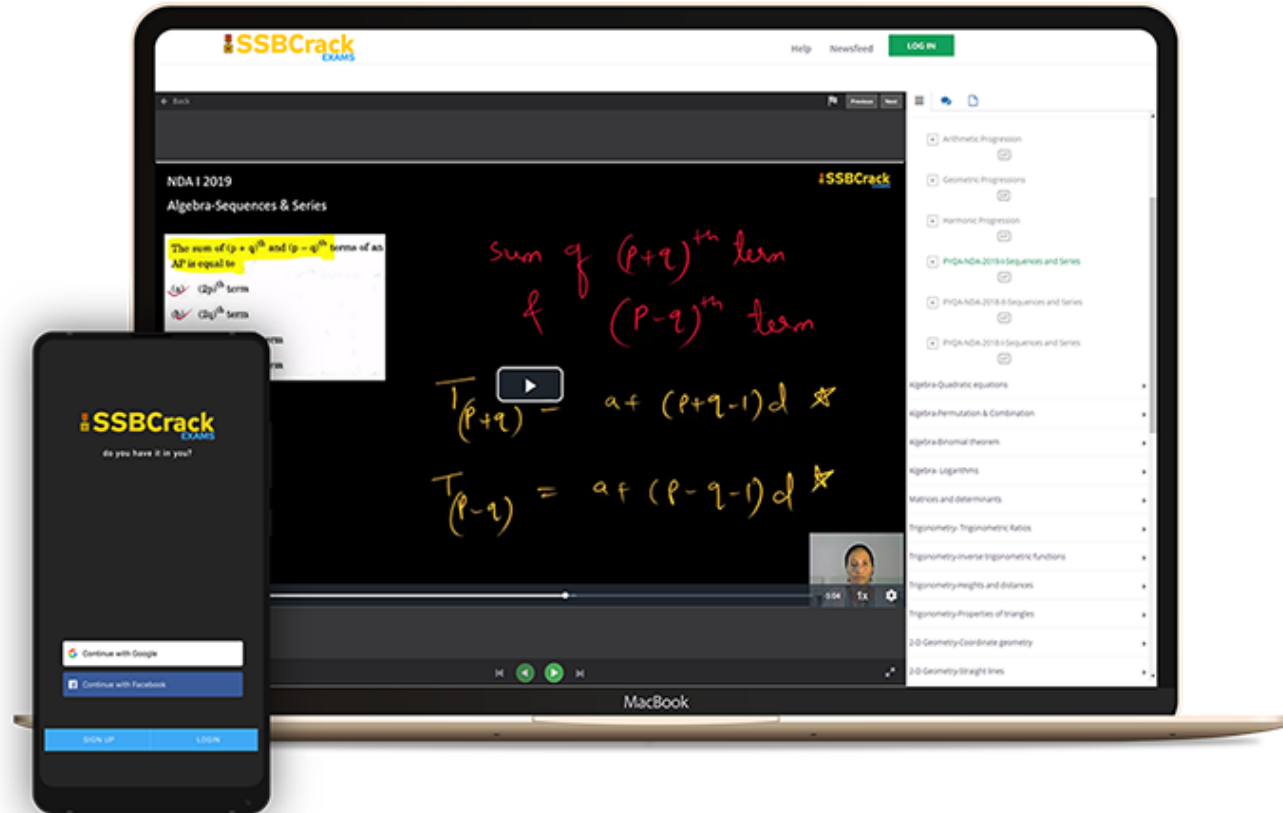


CDS Exam OTA 2022 Mock Test Series

20 Tests

₹499 ₹999 50% OFF

India's Most Popular Portal for Defence Exam Preparation

www.ssbcrackexams.com**CODE: WARRIOR10**get an extra **10%** off on all courses

Courses

ACC (1) AFCAT (1) AIRMEN (2) CAPF (1) CDS EXAM (2) INET OFFICER (1) MNS (1) MOCK TEST (3) NDA EXAM (1) PC(SL) (1) SCO (1) SSB INTERVIEW (1) TERRITORIAL ARMY (1)

<p>HIGHEST RATED</p> <p>617 PEOPLE ONLINE NOW</p> <p>CDS Exam Online Course 2021 – 2022</p> <p>★★★★★ 5 (80)</p> <p>₹ 4,999.00</p>	<p>BEST SELLER</p> <p>997 PEOPLE ONLINE NOW</p> <p>CDS OTA Exam Online Course 2021 – 2022</p> <p>★★★★★ 5 (77)</p> <p>₹ 4,499.00</p>	<p>BEST SELLER</p> <p>206 PEOPLE ONLINE NOW</p> <p>AFCAT Exam Online Course 2022</p> <p>★★★★★ 5 (64)</p> <p>₹ 4,999.00</p>	<p>HIGHEST RATED</p> <p>561 PEOPLE ONLINE NOW</p> <p>NDA Exam Online Course 2021 – 2022</p> <p>★★★★★ 5 (72)</p> <p>₹ 4,999.00</p>	<p>HOT & NEW</p> <p>740 PEOPLE ONLINE NOW</p> <p>Territorial Army Exam Online Course 2021 – 2022</p> <p>★★★★★ 5 (53)</p> <p>₹ 4,999.00</p>	<p>HOT & NEW</p> <p>995 PEOPLE ONLINE NOW</p> <p>ACC Exam Online Course Army Cadet College 2021 – 2022</p> <p>★★★★★ 5 (53)</p> <p>₹ 6,999.00</p>
<p>HOT & NEW</p> <p>90 PEOPLE ONLINE NOW</p> <p>OIR Test and PPDT Online Course – Officers Intelligence Rating Test</p> <p>★★★★★ 5 (50)</p> <p>₹ 2,999.00</p>	<p>BEST SELLER</p> <p>98 PEOPLE ONLINE NOW</p> <p>MNS Military Nursing Service Exam Online Course 2022</p> <p>★★★★★ 5 (44)</p> <p>₹ 4,999.00</p>	<p>HOT & NEW</p> <p>37 PEOPLE ONLINE NOW</p> <p>AFCAT Exam Online Mock Test Series</p> <p>★★★★★ 5 (65)</p> <p>₹ 299.00</p>	<p>BEST SELLER</p> <p>36 PEOPLE ONLINE NOW</p> <p>CDS Exam Online Mock Test Series</p> <p>★★★★★ 5 (79)</p> <p>₹ 299.00</p>	<p>BEST SELLER</p> <p>18 PEOPLE ONLINE NOW</p> <p>NDA Exam Online Mock Test Series</p> <p>★★★★★ 5 (72)</p> <p>₹ 299.00</p>	<p>HOT & NEW</p> <p>37 PEOPLE ONLINE NOW</p> <p>UPSC CAPF Assistant Commandant Online Course 2022</p> <p>★★★★★ 5 (46)</p> <p>₹ 4,999.00</p>

