

COI - ESE Question Bank Answer Key

S. No.	Question	Answer
1	Which Part of the Indian Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights?	Part III (Articles 12 to 35)
2	How many Fundamental Rights are currently guaranteed by the Constitution?	Six
3	Which Article defines the term "State" for the purpose of Fundamental Rights?	Article 12
4	The Right to Equality is enshrined in which Articles?	Articles 14 to 18
5	Which Article prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth?	Article 15
6	"Equality before law" is taken from which country's Constitution?	British (United Kingdom) Constitution
7	Which Article guarantees the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression?	Article 19 (specifically Article 19(1)(a))
8	The Right to Life and Personal Liberty is protected under which Article?	Article 21
9	Who is called the "Protector of Fundamental Rights"?	The Judiciary (Supreme Court and High Courts)
10	Which writ is issued to release a person unlawfully detained?	Habeas Corpus
11	DPSPs are borrowed from the Constitution of—	Ireland (Irish Constitution)
12	What is the standard composition of Election Commission of India?	One Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and two Election Commissioners (ECs)
13	The Directive Principles of State Policy are contained in which Part of the Constitution?	Part IV (Articles 36 to 51)
14	The Right to Education was made a Fundamental Right by which Amendment?	86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002 (inserted Article 21A)
15	The additional 11th duty added by the 86th	Duty of a parent or

	Amendment relates to—	guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years.
16	Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable, meaning?	They are not legally enforceable by a court of law; a person cannot be punished by a court for their violation.
17	Fundamental Duties were added by which Amendment?	42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976
18	The Speaker of Lok Sabha is elected by?	The members of the Lok Sabha from among themselves.
19	The Parliament of India consists of?	The President, the Lok Sabha (House of the People), and the Rajya Sabha (Council of States).
20	The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha as provided in the Constitution is	550 (530 from States + 20 from UTs).
21	In case of a disagreement between the two Houses on an Ordinary Bill, the President may?	Summon a joint sitting of both Houses (Article 108).
22	When a bill became a law?	After being passed by both Houses of Parliament and receiving the assent of the President (Article 111).
23	The residuary powers of legislation under the Indian Constitution belong to	The Union Parliament (Article 248).
24	The head of district administration in India is	The District Collector/District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner.
25	The District Collector performs which roles?	Revenue collection, law and order maintenance (as DM), and development administration (as District Development Officer).

26	The District Collector acts as a link between?	The State Government and the District Administration/People.
27	The right to property was removed from the list of Fundamental rights by which amendment?	44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978.
28	The rule of law is guaranteed by which Article of the Indian Constitution?	Article 14 (Equality before the law and equal protection of laws).
29	The primary function of the legislature is to	Make laws (legislation).
30	What is the nature of DPSP?	They are non-justiciable (cannot be enforced by court) but are fundamental to the governance of the country.
31	The revenue functions of the Collector include?	Collection of land revenue and other government dues, and maintenance of land records.
32	Which Fundamental Right cannot be suspended even during a national emergency except on the grounds of internal disturbance or armed rebellion?	Article 20 (Protection in respect of conviction for offences) and Article 21 (Protection of life and personal liberty).
33	Which Article of the Indian constitution is referred to as the 'Heart and Soul' of the Constitution by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar?	Article 32 (Right to Constitutional Remedies).
34	Fundamental duties were incorporated into the Indian constitution on the recommendation of which committee?	Swaran Singh Committee (1976).
35	The three main organs of an Indian government are?	The Legislature, the Executive, and the Judiciary.
36	What is the governing body of a large city called?	Municipal Corporation (Nagar Nigam).
37	In a parliamentary form of government, the Executive is generally drawn from and is responsible to the	Legislature (Parliament).
38	The legislative control over the executive through	Oversight/Control

	question hour, zero hour, and various motions is a key part of its which function?	function.
39	Which of the following is not a fundamental Duty?	<i>Examples include:</i> Paying taxes, voting in elections, or Family planning (These are general duties, not listed under Article 51A).
40	Which writ is issued by a court to an authority to know by what authority it holds a public office?	Quo Warranto
41	What constitutional mechanism allows each organ to limit the powers of the others?	Checks and Balances.
42	The power of legislature to remove the President, Vice-President, or Judges of the High courts is an example of its?	Judicial function (or Impeachment/Removal power).
43	A draft of the proposed law presented to the legislature for discussion is called a	Bill.
44	A vote of No confidence can only be introduced in the legislature against	The Council of Ministers (or the entire Executive).
45	Which country is a classic example of a large country with a Unicameral legislature, often cited for its efficiency and streamlined law making process?	China (National People's Congress) is often cited as a large country with a Unicameral system, though others like New Zealand also exist.
46	The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act (1992) relates to?	Urban Local Bodies (Municipalities).
47	The highest body of democratic decentralization at the district level is the	Zila Parishad (District Council).
48	The Mayor of a Municipal Corporation is which kind of head?	Ceremonial/Nominal head (The Municipal Commissioner is the real executive head).
49	Which state was the first in India to establish the Panchayati Raj system?	Rajasthan (in Nagaur district, 1959).
50	Where Municipal Corporation is established in?	Large urban areas/cities.
51	The Election Commission of India is responsible for which function?	Superintendence, direction, and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the

		conduct of, all elections to Parliament and to the Legislature of every State and of elections to the offices of President and Vice-President (Article 324).
52	The Election Commission of India became a multi-member body in which year?	1989 (briefly) and permanently in 1993 .
53	Which Article empowers Parliament to modify Fundamental Rights for armed forces?	Article 33.
54	The DPSPs aim to establish?	A Welfare State and a Social and Economic Democracy .
55	Which Directive Principle has been fully implemented through the MGNREGA Act?	Article 41 (Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases).
56	Article 45 originally provided for?	Provision for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years (Before it was amended by the 86th Amendment).
57	Originally, how many Fundamental Duties were there?	Ten (The 11th duty was added in 2002).
58	What is the main function of Election commission of India?	Conducting free, fair, and impartial elections in India.
59	Under which Article constitution of the state election commission is established?	Article 243K (for Panchayats) and Article 243ZA (for Municipalities).
60	Which house of parliament is called the permanent house and why?	The Rajya Sabha (Council of States), because it cannot be dissolved ; one-third of its members retire every second year.
61	What term describes a legislature consisting of two houses or chambers?	Bicameral Legislature.
62	Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable; explain	It means that the courts

	meaning of this.	cannot legally enforce them , nor can a person be punished by a court for not performing a Fundamental Duty. They are morally binding.
63	Which Article makes laws inconsistent with Fundamental Rights void?	Article 13.
64	Which Article guarantees freedom of speech?	Article 19(1)(a).
65	Is the election commission is independent body? if yes why; if no then why?	Yes, it is an independent body. Its independence is ensured by the security of tenure for the CEC, the fact that conditions of service cannot be varied to his disadvantage after appointment, and the process of removal (similar to a Supreme Court Judge).
66	Which crucial mechanism does the ECI enforce to regulate the conduct of political parties and candidates during elections?	The Model Code of Conduct (MCC).
67	Right to Constitutional Remedies are provided under which Article?	Article 32.
68	Right to Property is now which kind of right?	A Legal Right (or Constitutional Right) under Article 300A.
69	Parliament can restrict Fundamental Rights of armed forces under which Article?	Article 33.
70	Fundamental Rights are enforceable by whom?	The Supreme Court (under Article 32) and the High Courts (under Article 226).
71	Source of DPSPs are?	The Irish Constitution.
72	Protection of environment and wildlife is enshrined in which part of constitution and under which Article?	Part IV (DPSP) , under Article 48A ; and in Part IVA (FD) , under Article 51A(g).
73	Gandhian principles reflects which form of administration in governance?	Decentralized and Panchayati Raj (Rural

		development, cottage industries, prohibition of liquor, etc.).
74	The idea of Fundamental Duties is borrowed from?	USSR (erstwhile Soviet Constitution).
75	Which Committee suggested the inclusion of Fundamental Duties?	Swaran Singh Committee.
76	The Indian Constitution provides for which three organs of governance?	The Legislature, the Executive, and the Judiciary.
77	The real executive authority in India rests with?	The Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.
78	The Rajya Sabha represents?	The States and Union Territories of the Indian Union.
79	Which bill cannot be introduced in Rajya Sabha?	Money Bill (It must originate in the Lok Sabha).
80	The presiding officer of Rajya Sabha is—	The Vice-President of India (who is the <i>ex-officio</i> Chairman).
81	Who decides whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not?	The Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
82	The power to summon or prorogue either House of Parliament rests with?	The President of India.
83	Joint sittings of both Houses of Parliament are presided over by—	The Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
84	How many Articles, parts and schedules did the original constitution?	395 Articles, 22 Parts, and 8 Schedules.
85	Municipalities in India function under which constitutional amendment?	74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992.
86	What is the compulsory function of municipalities?	Maintaining public health, sanitation, public works (e.g., roads, street lighting), and registering births and deaths.
87	A Bill passed by Parliament becomes a law only after—	The President gives his assent (Article 111).

88	The District Magistrate is responsible for maintaining?	Law and Order (in the district).
89	The revenue functions of the Collector include—	Assessment and collection of land revenue and other government taxes/dues.
90	The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act (1992) relates to?	Urban Local Bodies (Municipalities).
91	The real executive authority of a Municipal Corporation lies with?	The Municipal Commissioner (Chief Executive Officer).
92	Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India?	The President of India.
93	How The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from office?	In the same manner and on the same grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court (by the President, based on an address passed by Parliament).
94	The other Election Commissioners can be removed—	By The President on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner.
95	For what purpose The Model Code of Conduct issued by the Election Commission?	To govern the conduct of political parties and candidates during elections, ensuring a level playing field and fair elections.
96	The Election Commission functions as?	A Quasi-Judicial, Quasi-Legislative, and Administrative body ; primarily as a Constitutional authority responsible for conducting elections.
97	The independence of the Election Commission is ensured by—	Security of tenure for the CEC, and the fact that the CEC's conditions of service cannot be varied to his disadvantage.

98	The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) or Municipal Commissioner is usually?	An Officer of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) appointed by the State Government.
99	What is the main function of the Legislature?	To make, amend, and repeal laws .
100	What is the main function of the Executive?	To implement and enforce the laws made by the Legislature, and to administer the country.
101	What is the primary role of the Judiciary?	To interpret the Constitution and the laws , settle disputes, and administer justice.
102	What ensures the independence of the Judiciary in India?	Security of tenure for judges, fixed service conditions , charging of judges' salaries to the Consolidated Fund of India, and prohibition on discussion of judges' conduct in the legislature (except during removal proceedings).
103	Which organ of governance controls the administration through parliamentary questions and committees?	The Legislature (Parliament).
104	What is the power of the Legislature regarding the budget?	It sanctions/approves the budget (Annual Financial Statement) and controls all public finance.
105	Who is the head of the Gram Panchayat?	Sarpanch or Pradhan .
106	What is the tenure of the Chief Election Commissioner?	Six years or until he attains the age of 65 years , whichever is earlier.
107	Who determines the conditions of service of the Chief Election Commissioner?	The President (subject to the provisions made by Parliament).
108	Under which Article of the Constitution is the State Election Commission established?	Article 243K (for Panchayats) and Article 243ZA (for Municipalities).

109	Which Part of the Indian Constitution is described as the 'Magna Carta' of India and deals with Fundamental Rights?	Part III (Fundamental Rights).
110	The Fundamental Duty 'to safeguard public property and to abjure violence' is aimed at promoting which type of national behaviour?	Responsible/Civil/Peaceful civic conduct.
111	Which of the following Fundamental Rights is available exclusively to Indian citizens and NOT to foreigners?	Article 15 (Prohibition of discrimination), Article 16 (Equality of opportunity in public employment), Article 19 (Six freedoms), Article 29 (Protection of language, script, and culture), Article 30 (Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions).
112	Which writ is issued by a court to a public authority commanding it to perform a public legal duty that it has failed or refused to perform?	Mandamus (We Command).
113	Which DPSP category does the objective of 'Securing for all workers a living wage and a decent standard of life' primarily belong to?	Socialistic Principles (specifically Article 43).
114	What was the significance of the first reading of the Draft Constitution?	It was the day the Drafting Committee formally introduced the Draft Constitution in the Assembly for general discussion (on Nov 4, 1948).
115	What body was established to draft the Constitution of India?	The Constituent Assembly.
116	What is the ultimate source of authority for the Indian Constitution?	The People of India (as stated in the Preamble: "We, the People of India... do Hereby Adopt, Enact And Give To Ourselves This Constitution").
117	What three types of Justice does the Preamble guarantee?	Social, Economic, and Political Justice.
118	What is the main objective of Fraternity as mentioned in the Preamble?	To assure the dignity of the individual and the

		unity and integrity of the Nation.
119	Why is the Indian Constitution said to be a blend of rigidity and flexibility?	Because the procedure for its amendment is partly simple (flexible) and partly difficult (rigid).
120	What is the total number of members in the drafting committee (including the chairman)?	Seven (1 Chairman + 6 other members).
121	How is the security of tenure for the chief election commissioner is ensured?	He can be removed only in the same manner and on the same grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court.
122	The National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) was formed under which Article of the Constitution?	Article 338.
123	Which ministry primary handles schemes for SC (schedule caste) development?	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
124	The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) was created by which Constitutional Amendment?	89th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003 (inserted Article 338A).
125	Article 340 deals with?	Appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of Backward Classes.
126	What is meant by grass root democracy?	It refers to the democratic decision-making at the lowest or village level , primarily through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Municipalities.
127	Why grass root democracy is important in India?	It ensures political participation of the masses , facilitates decentralization of power , and makes governance responsive and accountable at the local level.
128	National Commission for women was established	1992 (as a statutory body

	in which year?	under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990).
129	Consultation for appointment of Supreme Court judges is done primarily with whom?	The Chief Justice of India (CJI) and senior-most judges of the Supreme Court (collectively known as the Collegium).
130	Which body currently plays a major role in the appointment and transfer of judges?	The Collegium System (headed by the CJI).
131	Supreme Court Judges hold the office until the age of?	65 years.