

THE ACADEMY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE PRESIDENT OF
REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

Faculty of International Relations
Department of Law and Comparative Lawyer

Subject: Law
Lector: Dostizoda Behruz Khol тел 989-00-01-01

Course: 1 A
Speciality: 1-230101 International Relations

Ҷавоби дуруст А

@1.What is law?

\$A) Is a system that regulates and ensures that individuals or a community adhere to the will of the state;

\$B) The rules of behavior established by the state, being precepts of law are always expressed in the form;

\$C) the rules of behavior established by the constitution;

\$D) the rules of behavior established by the president and protect human rights;

\$E) the rules of behavior established by the general prucuracy;

@2.Which of the following signs is the characteristics of law?

\$A) The law consists of norms of the law;

\$B) The law consists of systems;

\$C) The law consists of secrets;

\$D) The law is consists of freedom rights;

\$E) The law consists of behavior;

@3.What is source of law?

\$A) the rules of behavior established by the state;

\$B) the rules of behavior establishes by a person;

\$C) The systems which are established by minister;

\$D) The rules of state which are established by president;

\$E) the rules of behavior established by courts;

@4.Which of the following is the most source of system of civil law?

\$A) The normative legal acts;

\$B) judicial decisions;

\$C) law and under law;

\$D) legal customs;

\$E) legal punishment;

@5.Which of the following is the most source of system of common law?

\$A) Judicial decisions;

- \$B) legal punishment;
- \$C) local behavior;
- \$D) under law;
- \$E) fundamental law;

@6. Which of the following is the most common source?

- \$A) Legal customs;
- \$B) criminal law;
- \$C) legal punishment;
- \$D) criminal code;
- \$E) constitutional law;

@7. How many groups of law system are in the countries of the world?

- \$A) 2 civil law and common law;
- \$B) 12 public law private law;
- \$C) 5-criminal code;
- \$D) 4-criminal punishment;
- \$E) 3-Constitutional law;

@8. How many countries of the world roughly have common law?

- \$A) 150;
- \$B) 120;
- \$C) 100;
- \$D) 90;
- \$E) 80;

@9. How many major fields can be distinguished among branches of law?

- \$A) Private law and public law;

- \$B) Civil law and common law;
- \$C) Public law and common law;
- \$D) Common law and private law;
- \$E) Administrative law and labor law;

@10. Normative legal acts are divided into:

- \$A) Law and Under law;
- \$B) criminal law;
- \$C) fundamental law;
- \$D) current law;
- \$E) codified law;

@11. How many countries of the world roughly have common law?

- \$A) 150;
- \$B) 120;
- \$C) 100;
- \$D) 90;
- \$E) 80;

@12. How many major fields can be distinguished among branches of law?

- \$A) Private law and public law;
- \$B) Civil law and common law;
- \$C) Public law and common law;
- \$D) Common law and private law;
- \$E) Administrative law and labor law;

@13. What are the norms of Criminal law?

- \$A) Allowing norms, Prescriptive norms, Prohibiting norms;

- \$B) General norms, Special norms and Criminal norms;
- \$C) Individual norms, Innocent norms, Civil norms;
- \$D) Subjective norms, Objective norms, Personally norms;
- \$E) Equality norms, Intentional norms, Freedom norms;

@14. Criminal code divided into:

- \$A) two parts: General and Special;
- \$B) three parts: Performing and Protecting;
- \$C) one parts: Individual;
- \$D) there isn't part of Criminal law;
- \$E) two parts: Public and Economic;

@15. What are the principles of Criminal law?

- \$A) The principle of legality, guilt, equality of citizens before the law, justice, humanism;
- \$B) Criminal, general, special, civil, constitutional, labor principles;
- \$C) Social, economic, functional, specific, individual principles of criminal law;
- \$D) Correctional, obligatory, deprivation, confiscation, service principles;
- \$E) Committing, punishment, subjective, objective, basic principles of criminal law;

@16. Criminal law protects legal provisions enshrined in the and other branches of law?

- \$A) Constitutional, Civil, Administrative, Environmental, Financial, Family, Labor;
- \$B) Subjective, Objective and method;
- \$C) Criminal, Civil, Economic, Social, Public;
- \$D) Legal, Illegal, Special, General;
- \$E) Capacity, Activity, Liability;

@17. What is a Crime?

- \$A) A crime is any act or omission that violates a law which results in a punishment;

\$B) A crime is a means of state protection of the rights and interests of citizens, society and the state;

\$C) A crime is determine the content and structure of the criminal law and express the content of the law enforcement function of criminal law;

\$D) A crime presumes that a person is subject to criminal liability only for those actions (inaction), the action and socially dangerous consequences that have occurred;

\$E) A crime establishes that the criminal legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan ensures human security;

@18.What kind of punishments we know?

\$A) Basic and additional punishment;

\$B) Special and general punishment;

\$C) Public and economic punishment;

\$D) Individual and functional punishment;

\$E) Legal and illegal punishment;

@19.«Death penalty” what kind of punishment is this?

\$A) Basic punishment;

\$B) Additional punishment;

\$C) General punishment;

\$D) Special punishment;

\$E) It isn't punishment;

@20.Which of them entered in to the colleague of the crime?

\$A) Performer;

\$B) Employer;

\$C) Guilty;

\$D) Police-officer;

\$E) None of them;

@21. When has the Criminal Code been adopted?

- \$A) in 1998;
- \$B) in 1999;
- \$C) in 2000;
- \$D) in 1997;
- \$E) in 2001;

@22. How many sections in Criminal Code?

- \$A) Fifteen 15;
- \$B) Sixteen 16;
- \$C) Fourteen 14;
- \$D) Twelve 12;
- \$E) Eighteen 18;

@23. Define the types of law:

- \$A) Constitution, constitutional law, current laws, general laws, special laws, sectoral laws, intersectoral laws;
- \$B) Constation, constitutional law, current laws, general laws, special laws, sectoral lass, intersectoral laws;
- \$C) Constitution, constitutional law, current laws, general laws, special lagals, sectorrral laws, intersectoral lawsss;
- \$D) Constitution, consommel law, current laws, general laws, special laws, sectoral laws, intersectoral laws;
- \$E) Consrtracts law, curabts t laws, general lawsss, special laws, sectoral laws, intersectoral laws;

@24. What is Constitutional law

- \$A) A law written in the constitution;
- \$B) A law written in the constructs;
- \$C) A law written in the articles;
- \$D) A law written in the concussion;

\$E) A law written in the consission;

@25. Legal function

\$A) economic, social and political;

\$B) economic, murder and political;

\$C) economic, social and polic officer;

\$D) economic, social and publicl;

\$E) economic, ssocial and political;

@26. Types of accomplices(partnership) in crime:

\$A) performer, organizer, instigator, accomplice;

\$B) performer, organizer, instigator, courts;

\$C) performer, members, instigator, accomplice;

\$D) performer, organizer, instigator, accomplice;

\$E) performer, citizen, instigator, accomplice;

@27. Definition of the crime:

\$A) A Crime is a committed guilty socially dangerous act(action or inaction) prohibited by criminal code under threat of punishment;

\$B) A Crime is a committed behavior abn social(action or inaction) prohibited bcivil code under threat of punishment;

\$C) A Crime is a committed guilty socially dangerous act(action or inaction) prohibited by civil code under threat of punishment;

\$D) A Crime is a committed guilty socially dangerous act(action or inaction) prohibited by Family code under threat of punishment;

\$E) A Crime is a committed guilty socially dangerous act(action or inaction) prohibited by code under threat of punishment;

@28. Which chapter of constitution is about procuracy ?

\$A) Chapter 9;

\$B) Chapter 4;

\$C) Chapter 8;

\$D) chapter 3;

\$E)Chapter6;

@29.What is the functions of the government of Republic of Tajikistan

\$A) Humanism Activity;

\$B) Business Activity;

\$C) Criminal Activity;

\$D) Civil Activity;

\$E) Legal Activity;

@30.The structure of the Government of Republic of Tajikistan

\$A) Ministries and State committees;

\$B) City and country courts;

\$C) Economic courts;

\$D) Super Economic courts;

\$E) Ministries and Foreign companies;

@31.Which branches of government do you know?

\$A) Judicial branch Executive branch Legislative branch;

\$B) Criminal branch private branch judicial branch;

\$C) Judicial branch, legislative branch ,special branch;

\$D) Private law general branch common branch;

\$E) Individual law, Additional branch common branch;

@32.What are branches of the government

\$A) Legislature, executive, judiciary;

- \$B) Executive, legislature , constitution;
- \$C) Legislature ,executive judiciary court;
- \$D) None of the above;
- \$E) all of hem;

@33. Wich one is the third sign of legal punishment?

- \$A) Legal punishment always represents delinquent behavior;
- \$B) Ltgal punishmen is behavior harming for person and state;
- \$C) Legal punishment admits only perfect act guilty;
- \$D) Legal punishment always is behavior act;
- \$E) Legal punishment is socially harmfull act breakaring the prescription of receipts of law and involving legal responsibility is guilty;

@34. What term does the world “Constitution” derive from?

- \$A) Latin;
- \$B) Greek;
- \$C) Dutch;
- \$D) French;
- \$E) Russian;

@35. What does the world “Constitution” mean?

- \$A) Formation;
- \$B) Collapse;
- \$C) Law;
- \$D) Cooperation;
- \$E) Document;

@36. When and where was the Constitution first adopted?

- \$A) In USA,1787;
- \$B) In France,1791;
- \$C) In Rome, 1673;
- \$D) In Italy, 1878;
- \$E) In Russia, 1991;

@37.What the legal power does Constitution have?

- \$A) Supreme;
- \$B) Low;
- \$C) Middle;
- \$D) Median;
- \$E) Hasn't power;

@38.What class of state does Constitution have?

- \$A) Democratic;
- \$B) Bourgeoisie;
- \$C) Capital;
- \$D) Social;
- \$E) Feudal;

@39.When was the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan adopted?

- \$A) On 6th November,1994;
- \$B) On 9th September,1991;
- \$C) On 27th June,1997;
- \$D) On 24th November,1994;
- \$E) On 1st January,1994;

@40.Which years Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan amended?

\$A) 1999 2003 2016;

\$B) 1994 2003 2016;

\$C) 1997 2000 2012;

\$D) 1992 1999 2003;

\$E) 1999 2003 2019;

@41.How many chapters consists Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan?

\$A) 10;

\$B) 100;

\$C) 25;

\$D) 50;

\$E) 101;

@42.Which chapter of Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan belongs “The rights freedoms and basic obligation of the person and the citizen” to?

\$A) 2;

\$B) 5;

\$C) 6;

\$D) 3;

\$E) 9;

@43.Which article of Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan belongs “The Republic of Tajikistan shall be a sovereign, democratic, law-based, secular, and unitary state...”to?

\$A) 1;

\$B) 2;

\$C) 3;

\$D) 4;

\$E) 5;

@44. What relations govern civil law?

- \$A) Property and non-property relationships;
- \$B) Criminal relations and legal liability;
- \$C) Citizen relationships and business organizations;
- \$D) Business and non-commercial relationships;
- \$E) Usiness and non-comisional relationships;

@45. Who are the subjects of civil law?

- \$A) Citizens and legal entities;
- \$B) Individuals;
- \$C) Foreign persons, stateless persons;
- \$D) Natural persons, stateless persons;
- \$E) Customer and Clients;

@46. What is the date of acquisition or termination of citizenship of the Republic of Tajikistan?

- \$A) On the date of birth of child- in accordance with Article 13;
- \$B) As a result of admission to Tajikistan citizenship arcs13;
- \$C) As a result of the restoration of Tajikistan citizenship;
- \$D) Not being under criminal prosecution;
- \$E) None of the them above;

@47. When the legal activity gives right to act in civil law?

- \$A) 18 years of age;
- \$B) 19 years of age;
- \$C) 20 years of age;
- \$D) 17 years of age;
- \$E) 25 years of age;

@48.Unity of organization, collateral property, independent property responsibility?

- \$A) Sing of a legal entity;
- \$B) Characters of an individual;
- \$C) Sing of a physical person;
- \$D) Sing of a foreign person;
- \$E) Sure of constitutional law;

@49.What are the three instances when the law gives ownership?

- \$A) L.possess, l. use, l. dispose of property;
- \$B) L.buy, l. sell;
- \$C) The right to gift;
- \$D) L.right to play;
- \$E) L buy, l. sfhll;

@50.What are the actions of citizens and organizations directed to create, change or terminate civil rights and responsibilities?

- \$A) The covenant;
- \$B) Agreement;
- \$C) Power of attorney;
- \$D) Contract;
- \$E) Citizen Institute in Republic of Tajikistan;

@51.What is the agreement of two or more persons, resulting in the establishment, alteration of civil rights and obligations?

- \$A) Contract;
- \$B) The covenant;
- \$C) Mind;
- \$D) Power of attorney;

\$E) Mund;

@52. What are the types of contracts?

\$A) One-sided, unpaid, public, mass;

\$B) Speaking;

\$C) Listen, hear;

\$D) Watch, track;

\$E) Lasting, hear;

@53. Who are the participants of civil liability?

\$A) The debtor and the creditor;

\$B) Governmental and non- governmental organizations;

\$C) Enterprises and institutions;

\$D) Legal entities and individuals;

\$E) Lagle entities and individuals;

@54. Which chapter of constitutional of Republic of Tajikistan the President?

\$A) chapter 4;

\$B) chapter 5;

\$C) chapter 6;

\$D) chapter 7;

\$E) chapter 6;

@55. Who award the high military diplomatic ranks and titles?

\$A) President;

\$B) National Assembly;

\$C) Representative Assembly;

\$D) Government;

\$E) Courts;

@56.By whom the presidents solary determined ?

\$A) Nation Assembly;

\$B) Representative Assembly;

\$C) Government;

\$D) National and Representative Assembly;

\$E) Supreme Economic Courts;

@57.According to article 69 of constitution of Republic of Tajikistan how many power does the President of Republic of Tajikistan have?

\$A) 29;

\$B) 40;

\$C) 57;

\$D) 76;

\$E) 65;

@58.Which authorities determine the President salary?

\$A) Representative Assembly;

\$B) National Assembly;

\$C) Government;

\$D) prosecutor;

\$E) Majlisi Milli;

@59.What kind of court can bring the president to justice in Tajikistan?

\$A) constitutional court;

\$B) regional court;

\$C) court of Dushanbe;

\$D) court of BAMR;

\$E) Court of towns and districts;

@60. When the power of president terminated?

\$A) After swearing the new President;

\$B) After death of President;

\$C) After the resignation of President;

\$D) Never terminates;

\$E) After the 7 years;

@61. What language should a President of Republic of Tajikistan know and then can he put his name in the Presidential nomination?

\$A) State language;

\$B) Russian language;

\$C) Uzbek language;

\$D) English language;

\$E) Tajik language;

@62. Who sign the law?

\$A) President;

\$B) Government;

\$C) National Assembly;

\$D) Majilisi Namoyandagon;

\$E)Majlisi Oli;

@63. Which of the following articles belong to the chapter President?

\$A) article 64-72;

\$B) article 64-75;

\$C) article 66-79;

\$D) article 88-100;

\$E)-article 93-97;

@64. Who is the chairman of the government of Republic of Tajikistan?

\$A) President;

\$B) National Assembly chairman;

\$C) Prosecutor general chairman;

\$D) Government;

\$E) Majlisi Oli;

@65. According to the which article does the President oath before taking his work?

\$A) Article 67;

\$B) article 68;

\$C) article 69;

\$D) article 70;

\$E) Article 45;

@66. Who can nominate to the post of the President?

\$A) Every citizen of republic of Tajikistan not young than 30 years old speaking the state language, permanently live in the territory of Republic at list for the last 10 years can did nominated to the post of the president;

\$B) Every citizen of republic of Tajikistan not young than 40 years old speaking the state language, permanently live in the territory of Republic at list for the last 10 years can did nominated to the post of the president;

\$C) Every citizen of republic of Tajikistan not young than 25 years old speaking the state language, permanently live in the territory of Republic at list for the last 10 years can did nominated to the post of the president;

\$D) Every citizen of republic of Tajikistan not young than 33 years old speaking the state language, permanently live in the territory of Republic at list for the last 10 years can did nominated to the post of the president;

\$E) The most permanently live in the territory of Republic at list for the last 10 years can did nominated to the post of the president;

@67. The citizen of Tajikistan on the bases of universal direct and equal suffrage shall elect the President by secret ballot for a term by... years Put the correct answer instead of dots?

\$A) 7;

\$B) 8;

\$C) 9;

\$D) 6;

\$E) 4;

@68. One person is not be elected consecutively to the position of President for more than... term of except Founder of Peace and Leader National Put the correct answer instead of points

\$A) 2;

\$B) 3;

\$C) 4;

\$D) 5;

\$E) 1;

@69. Which of the following statements best describe the function of legal system?

\$A) Protection of individual rights and liberties;

\$B) Maintenance of public order;

\$C) conferral of obligations;

\$D) none of options given are correction;

\$E) National Put the correct answer;

@70. Which of following statement best describes a “legal personality”?

\$A) both natural and artificial persons;

\$B) natural persons only;

\$C) artificial persons only;

\$D) none of the options given are correct;

\$E) every to the options given are correct;

@71.What is the difference between private law and public law?

\$A) Private law refers to the relationship between individual citizens. Public law refers to the relationship between individual citizens and state;

\$B) Public law refers to the relationship between individual citizens. Private law refers to the relationship between individual citizens and state;

\$C) private law relates to crimes committed instead the home. Public law relates to crimes committed in public places;

\$D) Private law relates to court hearings conducted in private. Public law relates to court hearing conducted in public;

\$E) prats of three to crimes committed instead the home. Public law relates to crimes committed in public places;

@72.Types of law

\$A) fundamental law, current law, codified law;

\$B) normative legal acts;

\$C) legal customs;

\$D) judicial decision;

\$E) legal court;

@73.The law consist of

\$A) norms of law;

\$B) rules of law;

\$C) provide;

\$D) protect;

\$E) Specific way;

@74.Law consist of norms from rules of behavior which

\$A) are obligated;

\$B) normatively;

\$C) judicial;

\$D) civil law;

\$E) control the university;

@75.Types of normative legal acts

\$A) Law, Under law;

\$B) normative legal acts;

\$C) judicial decision;

\$D) codified law;

\$E) fine and correctional tasks;

@76How long is the authority of judges?

\$A) 10 years;

\$B) 5 years;

\$C) 4 years;

\$D) 15 years;

\$E) 20 years;

@77.How many judges has constitution court?

\$A) 7 judges;

\$B) 6 judges;

\$C) 5 judges;

\$D) 10 judges;

\$E) 9 judges;

@78.Who can be elected constitution court?

\$A) not younger than 30 with 10 years of experiences;

- \$B) not younger than 35 with 10 years of experiences;
- \$C) not younger than 65 with 5 years of experiences;
- \$D) not younger than 65 with 10 years of experiences;
- \$E) none of the above;

@79. Information about article 84 of constitution Republic of Tajikistan?

- \$A) supreme economic court;
- \$B) constitutional court;
- \$C) criminal court;
- \$D) none of the above;
- \$E) All;

@80. Information about article 85 of constitution Republic of Tajikistan?

- \$A) who are not younger 30 years and is not old 65 years and have least 3 years experience;
- \$B) who are not younger 35 years and is not old 65 years and have least 3 years experience;
- \$C) who are not younger 25 years and is not old 60 years and have least 5 years experience;
- \$D) who are not younger 30 years and is not old 65 years and have least 5 years experience;
- \$E) who are not younger 25 years and is not old 65 years and have least 4 years experience;

@81. What chapter about the court in constitution?

- \$A) chapter 8;
- \$B) chapter 7;
- \$C) chapter 6;
- \$D) chapter 5;
- \$E) chapter 4;

@82. Which articles about the court in constitution?

- \$A) article 84-92;

\$B) article 84-91;

\$C) article 82-90;

\$D) article 84-94;

\$E) article 84-93;

@83.How many Majilis of the Parliament of the Republic of Tajikistan?

\$A) 2;

\$B) 3;

\$C) 4;

\$D) 5;

\$E) 12;

@84.How long is the term for the deputy of the Majlisi Namoyandagon and Majlisi milly?

\$A) 5;

\$B) 10;

\$C) 7;

\$D) 3;

\$E) 2;

@85.Which law regulate the activities of the Majlisi Milli and the Majlisi Namoyandagon?

\$A) Constitutional law;

\$B) Civil law;

\$C) Criminal law;

\$D) Parliament;

\$E) Court;

@86.Determine the upper chamber of the Parliament of the Republic of Tajikistan?

\$A) Majlisi milly;

- \$B) Majlisi Namoyandagon;
- \$C) Parliament;
- \$D) Civil law;
- \$E) Supreme Economic Court;

@87. Determine the lower chamber of the parliament of Republic of Tajikistan?

- \$A) Majlisi Namoyandagon;
- \$B) majlisi milli;
- \$C) constitution of Tajikistan;
- \$D) finance law;
- \$E) Supreme Economic court;

@88. When was the first parliament established?

- \$A) In 1787 in the United States;
- \$B) B. 1265 in England;
- \$C) 1791 in France;
- \$D) 1778 in USA;
- \$E) 1776;

@89. Who can be a member of the Majlisi Namoyandagon?

- \$A) every citizen of Tajikistan no younger than 30 years and having higher education;
- \$B) every citizen of Tajikistan no younger than 23 years old and having a secondary professional education;
- \$C). every citizen of the Republic of Tajikistan no younger 30 years old and having a secondary special education;
- \$D). every citizen of Tajikistan no younger than 25 years and having higher education;
- \$E) every citizen of Tajikistan no younger than 20 years and having higher education;

@90. What is the meaning of Parliament?

- \$A).From the English word, it means "to speak.";
- \$B).Taken from the Greek word it means “muttering”;
- \$C).Taken from the Latin word meaning "Adult Council”;
- \$D) From the English it doesn’t means "to speak.”;
- \$E) Taken from the Tajik word, it means «The Majlisi Oli»;

@91.What chapter of the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan is about Parliament?

- \$A) third;
- \$B) second;
- \$C) first;
- \$D) fourth;
- \$E) fifth;

@92.Who is the chairman of Majlisi Namoyandagon?

- \$A) Shukurjon Zuhurov;
- \$B) Mahmadsaid Ubaydulloev;
- \$C) Sirojiddin.Aslov;
- \$D) Sanat Asoev;
- \$E) I am;

@93.What is the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan?

- \$A) Executive;
- \$B) Legislature;
- \$C) The Court;
- \$D) Law enforcement agencies;
- \$E) Courtss;

@94. Who are members of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan?

- \$A) Prime Ministers and Ministers;
- \$B) Chairmen of the Municipal Courts;
- \$C) Chairman of the Majlisi Milli and Chairman of the Majlisi Namoyandagon;
- \$D) Chairman of the National Bank of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- \$E) Prime Ministers Committees and State Offices;

@95. Who has the authority to dismiss the Prime Minister and members of the Government?

- \$A) The President;
- \$B) Chairman of the Majlisi Milli;
- \$C) Chairman of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- \$D) The Attorney General;
- \$E) Government of the Republic;

@96. Which authority is the authority to approve a social debt service program?

- \$A) The President;
- \$B) The National Assembly;
- \$C) Majlisi Namoyandagon;
- \$D) Government;
- \$E) Parliament;

@97. What articles of the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan on government speak about?

- \$A) Article 45-46;
- \$B) Article 19-92;
- \$C) Article 73-75;
- \$D) Article 64-69;

\$E) Article 98-100;

@98. What are not the functions of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan?

\$A) Business activity;

\$B) Scientific activities;

\$C) Customs operation;

\$D) Law Enforcement Activities;

\$E) Social activities;

@99. Government bodies of the Republic of Tajikistan supervise:

\$A) Ministries and State Committees;

\$B) City and County Courts;

\$C) Law enforcement agencies including the Prosecutor General's Office;

\$D) Courts;

\$E) Judges;

@100. Government bodies of the Republic of Tajikistan supervise:

\$A) Ministries and State Committees;

\$B) City and County Courts;

\$C) Law enforcement agencies including the Prosecutor General's office;

\$D) Deputy of Majlisi Namoyandagon;

\$E) Deputy of Majlisi Namoyandagon;

@101. What are the government's documents?

\$A) Decision Order;

\$B) Order and Order;

\$C) Decision-making;

\$D) Judgment Decision Determination;

\$E) Courts;

@102. Who is in charge of the Government?

\$A). Chairman of the Government;

\$B) President;

\$C) Chairman of the Majlisi Milli;

\$D) Chairman of the Majlisi Namoyandagon;

\$E) Presiden and parlament;

@103 What is the government structure?

\$A) Ministries and State Committees;

\$B) Executive Chairman, Deputy Chairperson and his Subordinates;

\$C) First Deputy, First and Second Deputy Chairman;

\$D) Ministries and State Committees;

\$E) Government agencies and their structures;

@104 What is the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan on presidential immunity?

\$A) Article 72;

\$B) Article 73;

\$C) Article 74;

\$D) Article 75-77;

\$E) Article 77;

@105. What is the main form of government activity?

- \$A) Constant;
- \$B) Crietivs;
- \$C) Invitation;
- \$D) Creativity;
- \$E)Its meetings;

@106 What is the main form of government activity?

- \$A) Constant;
- \$B) Crietivs;
- \$C) Invitation;
- \$D) Creativity;
- \$E) Its meetings;

@107 What are the areas of human life that the Government is competent?

- \$A) Politics;
- \$B) Economics and Social;
- \$C) Culture;
- \$D) The team;
- \$E) some times;

@108.Can a member of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan take part in the sessions of the Majlisi Milli and Majlisi Namoyandagon and express his views?

- \$A) Can not;
- \$B) In some cases it can;
- \$C) Can;
- \$D) May authorize the President;

\$E) Education;

@109.Can a member of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan take part in the sessions of the Majlisi Milli and Majlisi Namoyandagon and express his views?

\$A) Can not;

\$B) In some cases it can;

\$C) Can;

\$D) May authorize the President;

\$E) Yes its;

@110.On what basis is the relationship of the Government of Tajikistan with the judicial authorities?

\$A) Under the Constitution;

\$B) By law;

\$C) Based on a Presidential decree;

\$D) Based on a Government decision;

\$E) based on the Assambly;

@111.How long is the term of office for the member of Government?

\$A) 5 years;

\$B) 4 years;

\$C) depends on the term of the President;

\$D) 2 years;

\$E) 3 years;

@112.How often are the meetings of the Government held each month?

- \$A) At least once a month;
- \$B) At least 2 times a month;
- \$C) once a month;
- \$D) 1 month [2 times];
- \$E) any time;

@113.Can the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan hold a closed session?

- \$A) Can not;
- \$B) Can;
- \$C) With the participation of the President;
- \$D) In some cases;
- \$E) Shoure;

@114 In which case are Government meetings considered valid?

- \$A) When two thirds of the members of the Government participate in it;
- \$B) In case one third of the members of the Government participate in it;
- \$C) At least two-thirds of the Government's members are present;
- \$D) Be fully involved;
- \$E) When in the cass;

@115.What kind of citizens' rights include the right to freedom of conscience?

- \$A) individual rights and freedoms;
- \$B) Property rights;
- \$C) Personal and property rights;
- \$D) Personal rights;
- \$E) Political rights and freedoms;

@116.What are the ways of ensuring labor discipline?

- \$A) reassurance, thank you, gift, notice;

- \$B) gratitude, assurance, reward;
- \$C) Confirmation, coercion;
- \$D) encouragement, reassurance;
- \$E) Strong warning, strong awareness, powerful gift;

@117. Which body has the right to pass the law?

- \$A) Majlisi Oli;
- \$B) Government;
- \$C) Chairman of the Province;
- \$D) President;
- \$E) Majlis deputies of region;

@118. Define the powers of the owner:

- \$A) the right to own, the right to use, the right to dispose;
- \$B) the right to buy, to sell, to give, to give;
- \$C) right of use, the right of disposal, the right of purchase and sale;
- \$D) the right to own, the right to dispose, the right to transfer, etc ;
- \$E) The right of ownership and right of transfer thereof;

@119. What is overtime?

- \$A) Work performed by an order or duty of the administration, exceeding normal working hours;
- \$B) overtime work;
- \$C) work performed on the instructions of the administration and with the consent of the employee;
- \$D) work carried out with the consent of a trade union;
- \$E) work, carried out by order of administration in case of emergency situations;

@120. Who appoints government members?

- \$A) President;
- \$B) Prime Minister;
- \$C) Chairman of the Majlisi Oli;
- \$D) the Majlisi Oli;

\$E) Minister;

@121.What does the rule of law mean?

\$A) Equality before the law;

\$B) equality of all before the supreme legislative body;

\$C) equality of all before the state;

\$D) equality of all before the society;

\$E) equality of all before political life;

@122.How is the federation different from the confederation?

\$A) the citizen of the administrative-territorial unit;

\$B) with single armed forces;

\$C) supreme and governing bodies of the state;

\$D) With the number of members and higher authorities;

\$E) with a unified border and a single policy;

@123.How many months before the referendum the proposals and amendments to the Constitution should be published in the press?

\$A) 3 months ago;

\$B) 5 months ago;

\$C) 1 month ago;

\$D) 6 months ago;

\$E) 2 months ago;

@124.According to the Constitution of Tajikistan, how long can a state of emergency be declared?

\$A) up to 3 months;

\$B) Up to 6 months;

\$C) up to 1 year;

\$D) from 3 to 5 months;

\$E) 4 months;

@125.What administrative-territorial units is Tajikistan?

- \$A) Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region, regions, cities, districts, towns and villages;
- \$B) oblasts, districts, cities;
- \$C) Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast, oblasts, cities;
- \$D) districts, villages, cities, regions;
- \$E) districts, oblasts, towns;

@126. Where is the local executive power exercised?

- \$A) Chair of Jamoat;
- \$B) the chairman of the land committee;
- \$C) The chairman of Committee of department of agriculture of the city and district;
- \$D) Chairman of region, city and district;
- \$E) the head of the collective farm;

@127. What is the state of the confederation?

- \$A) Union State;
- \$B) Military and political alliance of individual states;
- \$C) Border administrative units of different states;
- \$D) Commonwealth;
- \$E) Military and political unity of all states;

@128. The representative and executive bodies in the administrative and central units headed by the head?

- \$A) chairman;
- \$B) Chairman of the Majlisi Oli;
- \$C) President;
- \$D) Prime Minister;
- \$E) Jamoat;

@129. What are the characteristics of a republic from a monarchy?

- \$A) State power is exercised through a body elected for a specified period;
- \$B) the state power shall be exercised through the bodies which are appointed for a fixed period;
- \$C) state power is exercised through bodies that have no relations with the people;

\$D) state power is exercised through bodies elected for an indefinite period;

\$E) state power is exercised by the bodies appointed by the head of state;

@130. Clarify the concept of legal entities:

\$A) organizations, which have separate property, can acquire property and personal non-property rights on their own behalf, fulfill obligations and can sue and be sued in a court or arbitration court;

\$B) organizations having separate property and the higher authorities have the right to appeal;

\$C) Organizations having rights to conclude transactions and contracts;

\$D) Organizations having separate property apply to court or arbitration courts on their behalf;

\$E) Enterprises having property and property rights;

@131. The law is explicitly included in what kinds of human and citizen rights will happen:

\$A) for personal rights;

\$B) Political rights;

\$C) cultural rights and freedoms;

\$D) social rights and freedoms;

\$E) economic and social rights and freedoms;

@132. What relationships regulate civil law?

\$A) regulate property and personal non-property relations;

\$B) personal non-property and public relations;

\$C) personal and non-personal relationships;

\$D) Public and non-public relations;

\$E) Professional and property relations;

@133. The state is a political organization with the help of:

\$A) the ruling class manages the society;

\$B) Provides security for public order;

\$C) people protect and increase their wealth;

\$D) People fulfill their domestic and cultural needs;

\$E) satisfies common interests;

@134. List the signs of the rule of law?

- \$A) Accountability of the person before the state, freedom of conscience, freedom of speech, freedom of the press;
- \$B) Rule of law, guarantees of human and civil rights and freedoms, separation of powers to legislative, executive and judicial authorities proportional responsibility of the citizen and the state;
- \$C) Rule of Law, Selection and Change of State Bodies;
- \$D) Guarantee of human and civil rights and freedoms legislative, executive and judicial powers, prosecutor's office;
- \$E) legislative, executive and judicial powers, prosecutor's office;

@135. How to adopt children?

- \$A) children whose parents are in court;
- \$B) Inmates, disabled and disabled;
- \$C) Children whose parents are not financially unable to afford it;
- \$D) homeless, disabled people;
- \$E) orphans, children who have been rejected by their parents or deprived of parental rights;

@136. Which chapter of constitution is about procuracy?

- \$A) Chapter 9;
- \$B) Chapter 4;
- \$C) Chapter 8;
- \$D) chapter 3;
- \$E) Chapter6;

@137. Who is the Law of Tajikistan for signing up to?

- \$A) to the President;
- \$B) to Majlisi Oli;
- \$C) to the Presidium of the Majlisi Oli;
- \$D) to the Chairman of the Majlisi Oli;
- \$E) to the Prosecutor;

@138. How can a national referendum be held to support the amendment of the Constitution with a majority vote of its members?

- \$A) Two-thirds;
- \$B) One-fourth;
- \$C) Five-thirds;
- \$D) One-third;
- \$E) 51 percent;

@139 In Tajikistan, who represents the sovereignty and the single source of state power?

- \$A) President;
- \$B) The People and the President;
- \$C) the Majlisi Oli;
- \$D) Majlisi Oli, Government;
- \$E) People;

@140. Record the normal length of time:

- \$A) 40 hours per week;
- \$B) 42 hours a week and 6 hours a day;
- \$C) 41 hours a week and 9 hours a day;
- \$D) 36 hours a week and 7 hours a day;
- \$E) 41 hours in 6 working week, 42 hours in 5 working week;

@141. In what body are public associations registered?

- \$A) Ministry of Justice;
- \$B) Local authorities;
- \$C) Federation of Trade Unions;
- \$D) Executive government;
- \$E) the notary bodies;

@142. What are the main sources of civil (civil) rights?

- \$A) Labor Code, Civil Code, Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- \$B) Civil Code, Vehicle Charter, Housing Code, Family and Marriage Code;

\$C) Civil Code, Civil Legislation, Presidential Decrees, Government Decisions, Mayor's Decisions;

\$D) Civil Code, RT Housing Code, Family Code, Land Code;

\$E) Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan, Civil Code, Law on Property, Privatization, Privatization and Privatization, etc;

@143. Define the forms of government:

\$A) republic and monarchy;

\$B) A democratic, secular and law-governed state;

\$C) the Presidential and Parliamentary Republics;

\$D) The state of national reconciliation;

\$E) Parliamentary and monarchy;

@144 Prosecutors subordinate to ?

\$A) Attorney General;

\$B) Prime Minister;

\$C) Presidium of Majlisi Oli;

\$D) President;

\$E) the Majlisi Oli;

@145. Name the basics of commitment?

\$A) Deals, contracts, damage, creation of literary, scientific, artistic, inventive, inventive works, etc .;

\$B) Transactions, contracts, damage, lending;

\$C) contract, loan, physical or material damage;

\$D) agreement, contract, causing damage, loan;

\$E) to create scientific works, fiction, inventions and discoveries;

@146. Define the types of legal norms:

\$A) authorized, obliging, prohibiting;

\$B) hypothesis, sanctions;

\$C) disposition, authorization, prohibition;

\$D) Dissociation, hypothesis;

\$E) hypothesis, delegate, binding;

@147.What are the countries depending on the form of government they are managing?

\$A) monarchy, republic;

\$B) unitary, monarchical, confederate;

\$C) Monarchy, Confederation, Parliamentary and Presidential Republic;

\$D) Monarchy, republic, absolute monarchy;

\$E) unitary, federal;

@148.How old are you able to do business?

\$A) from 16 years;

\$B) from the age of 18 years;

\$C) under 25 years old;

\$D) from age 20;

\$E) from the time of banning;

@149.How many hours per week is the normal working time?

\$A) 40 hours;

\$B) 46 hours;

\$C) 24 hours;

\$D) 44 hours;

\$E) 36 hours;

@150.When the legal activity given right to act in civil law?

\$A) 18;

\$B) 17;

\$C) 19;

\$D) 16;

\$E) 17;

@151.List the conditions that hinder the marriage contract:

\$A) In the case of the marriage of one of the parties, the marriage of a close relative, except the inability of one of the parties;

\$B) close relatives, unfairness;

\$C) Have no certain property, become a foreign citizen;

\$D) Being a foreigner, close relatives, dishonest;

\$E) in other marriages, lack of parental consent, dishonesty;

@152. Citizens have the right to unite. A citizen has the right to participate in the creation of political parties, trade unions and other public associations, to voluntarily enter and leave them - indicated in article ____ Constitution of RT:

\$A) Article 28;

\$B) Article 26;

\$C) Article 25;

\$D) Article 27;

\$E) Article 11;

@153. What is a contract mean?

\$A) Conclusion of two or more persons, resulting in the emergence, change and termination of rights and obligations;

\$B) The relationship between individuals and legal entities;

\$C) Intermediate relations between the state and citizens;

\$D) an agreement between two or more persons stipulated by the law;

\$E) agreement of two or more persons, which entailed the emergence of rights and obligations;

@154. When was the constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan adopted?

\$A) November 6 1994;

\$B) November 5 1995;

\$C) November 6 1993;

\$D) November 4 1993;

\$E) November 5 1995;

@155. Powers of President:

\$A) Both C-B;

\$B) Represents Tajikistan in the country and in the international relations;

- \$C) Solve the citizenship related issues;
- \$D) Appointing the presidential election;
- \$E) Both C-D;

@156. Define the notion of citizenship:

- \$A) Indicates that a person belongs to a state;
- \$B) Relationship between State and Person;
- \$C) Birth in the territory of the state;
- \$D) equality of the person and the state;
- \$E) the person's responsibility to the state;

@157. When does the legal capacity diminish?

- \$A) from the moment of death;
- \$B) after reaching the age of 60;
- \$C) From the moment of pre-trial detention;
- \$D) At the conclusion of the marriage contract;
- \$E) in case of pension;

@158. Which workers are not allowed to overtime?

- \$A) Minors under 18, pregnant women, disabled persons, those who are not separated from work in general or technical vocational schools during their lessons;
- \$B) minors under 14 years, pregnant women, invalids, pensioners;
- \$C) Minors under 16, pregnant women, pensioners;
- \$D) pensioners, disabled people, employees studying in universities;
- \$E) Pregnant women have breastfeeding babies;

@159. Which bodies have the right to speak on behalf of Tajikistan?

- \$A) President and Majlisi Oli;
- \$B) President;
- \$C) the Majlisi Oli;
- \$D) Government and President;
- \$E) Majlisi Oli, Government and President;

@160. How many times were amendments made to the constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan?

\$A) 3 Times 1999, 2003, 2016;

\$B) 4 Times 1998, 1995, 2015;

\$C) 2 Times 2002, 2015;

\$D) 5 Times 1997, 1996, 2004;

\$E) None of the above;

@161. What are the types of leisure time?

\$A) Working hours, breaks between work hours, weekends, holidays, annual vacations, educational and social leave;

\$B) annual leave, holiday, holiday;

\$C) days off, public holidays, annual holidays;

\$D) time off, holidays, additional leaves;

\$E) time off, between work shifts, basic and additional holidays;

@162. What is a contract?

\$A) Conclusion of two or more persons, resulting in the emergence, change and termination of rights and obligations;

\$B) The relationship between individuals and legal entities;

\$C) Intermediate relations between the state and citizens;

\$D) an agreement between two or more persons stipulated by the law;

\$E) agreement of two or more persons, which entailed the emergence of rights and obligations;

@163. Who is the real person?

\$A) Citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan, foreigners and stateless persons;

\$B) persons residing on the territory of a separate state;

\$C) all persons who have certain property;

\$D) Citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan;

\$E) Citizens reaching 18 years of age;

@164. Define the forms of Republic statehood:

- \$A) parliamentary and presidential;
- \$B) unitary republic;
- \$C) union republic;
- \$D) federated republic;
- \$E) all answers are correct;

@165. In Tajikistan, public life is developing on the basis of political and ideological pluralism. The ideology of no party, public or religious association, movement or group can be recognized as a state one. Public associations and political parties are created and operate within the framework of the Constitution and laws - indicated in article ____ Constitution of RT:

- \$A) Article 8;
- \$B) Article 6;
- \$C) Article 7;
- \$D) Article 17;
- \$E) Article 10;

@166. Religious associations are separated from the state and cannot interfere in state affairs - indicated in article ____ Constitution of RT:

- \$A) Article 8;
- \$B) Article 13;
- \$C) Article 22;
- \$D) Article 33;
- \$E) Article 21;

@167. The creation and activities of public associations and political parties promoting racial, national, social and religious hatred or calling for the violent overthrow of the constitutional order and organization of armed groups are prohibited - indicated in article ____ Constitution of RT:

- \$A) Article 8;
- \$B) Article 9;
- \$C) Article 7;
- \$D) Article 14;
- \$E) Article 15;

@168. Tajikistan, pursuing a peaceful policy, respects the sovereignty and independence of other states, determines its foreign policy on the basis of international norms - indicated in article ____ Constitution of RT:

- \$A) Article 11;
- \$B) Article 9;
- \$C) Article 8;
- \$D) Article 13;
- \$E) Article 7;

@169. Propaganda of war is prohibited - indicated in article ____ Constitution of RT:

- \$A) Article 11;
- \$B) Article 10;
- \$C) Article 12;
- \$D) Article 13;
- \$E) Article 14;

@170. Restrictions on the rights and freedoms of man and citizen are allowed only with the aim of ensuring the rights and freedoms of others, public order, protection of the foundations of the constitutional system, state security, national defense, public morality, public health and the territorial integrity of the republic - indicated in article ____

Constituion of RT:

- \$A) Article 14;
- \$B) Article 13;
- \$C) Article 8;
- \$D) Article 11;
- \$E) Article 24;

@171.The inviolability of the person is guaranteed by the state. No one shall be subjected to torture, inhuman treatment or punishment. Forced medical and scientific experiments on humans are prohibited - indicated in article ____

Constituion of RT:

- \$A) Article 18;
- \$B) Article 19;
- \$C) Article 8;
- \$D) Article 12;
- \$E) Article 20;

@172.A citizen has the right to participate in political life and state administration directly or through representatives - indicated in article ____

Constituion of RT:

- \$A) Article 27;
- \$B) Article 26;
- \$C) Article 25;
- \$D) Article 8;
- \$E) Article 11;

@173 Citizens have the right to unite. A citizen has the right to participate in the creation of political parties, trade unions and other public associations, to voluntarily enter and leave them - indicated in article ____

Constituion of RT:

- \$A) Article 28;
- \$B) Article 26;
- \$C) Article 25;
- \$D) Article 27;
- \$E) Article 11;

@174.Political parties contribute to the formation and expression of the will of the people on the basis of political pluralism and participate in political life. Their structure and

activities must comply with democratic standards - indicated in article ____ Constituion of RT:

- \$A) Article 28;
- \$B) Article 8;
- \$C) Article 23;
- \$D) Article 24;
- \$E) Article 11;

@175.A citizen has the right to participate in meetings established by law, rallies, demonstrations and peaceful processions. No one can be forced to participate in them - indicated in acticle ____ Constituion of RT:

- \$A) Article 29;
- \$B) Article 28;
- \$C) Article 23;
- \$D) Article 24;
- \$E) Article 25;

@176 Everyone is guaranteed freedom of speech, press, and the right to use the media. Propaganda and agitation inciting social, racial, national, religious and linguistic hostility and hostility are prohibited - indicated in acticle ____ Constituion of RT:

- \$A) Article 30;
- \$B) Article 8;
- \$C) Article 11;
- \$D) Article 34;
- \$E) Article 28;

@177 A citizen has the right to appeal personally or jointly with others to state bodies - indicated in acticle ____ Constituion of RT:

- \$A) Article 31;
- \$B) Article 20;
- \$C) Article 30;
- \$D) Article 21;
- \$E) Article 26;

@178.The republican form of government, territorial integrity, democratic, legal, secular and social essence of the state are permanent - indicated in acticle ____ Constituion of RT:

- \$A) Article 100;
- \$B) Article 99;
- \$C) Article 10;
- \$D) Article 1;
- \$E) Article 88;

@179.Which of these scholars compared politics as power, scare and coercion?

- \$A) Nizom-ul-mulk, Huseyn Voizi Koshifi;
- \$B) Pluton, Plutarh;
- \$C) Jon Lock, I. Kant;

- \$D) Arparson, Ccero;
- \$E) A. Smitt, Ricardo;

@180 When the first constitution of Soviet Tajikistan was accepted?

- \$A) in 1929;
- \$B) in 1932;
- \$C) in 1937;
- \$D) in 1978;
- \$E) in 1924;

@181 When constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan was accepted?

- \$A) in 1994;
- \$B) in 1990;
- \$C) in 1992;
- \$D) in 1989;
- \$E) in 2000;

@182. When Republic of Tajikistan was declared independent?

- \$A) in 1991;
- \$B) in 1994;
- \$C) in 1989;
- \$D) in 1900;
- \$E) in 1990;

@183 Determine types of ruling states:

- \$A) monarchy, republic;
- \$B) monarchy, democratic;
- \$C) government;
- \$D) consulate;
- \$E) republic;

@184 What kind of government is the Monarchy?

- \$A) one person's authority and being hereditary;
- \$B) nation authority;
- \$C) people's authority;
- \$D) farmer authority;
- \$E) all answers are incorrect;

@185 What kind of government is Republic?

- \$A) choosing of government officials by election;
- \$B) full and partially authority;
- \$C) mixed authority;
- \$D) official authority;
- \$E) all answers are correct;

@186 Structure of state consist of types, such as:

- \$A) unitary, federated, confederate;
- \$B) federation;
- \$C) unitary, Presidential;
- \$D) confederate;
- \$E) all answers are incorrect;

@187 Define types of political regimes:

- \$A) democratic and not democratic;
- \$B) authoritarian;
- \$C) totalitarian;
- \$D) presidential;
- \$E) parliamentary;

@188. When the state appeared?

- \$A) in the IV-III century bc;
- \$B) in the II century;
- \$C) in the V century;
- \$D) in the XX century;
- \$E) in the IV-I century bc;

@189 Where the first states have appeared?

- \$A) in the mountains of Peru;
- \$B) in the mountain of Tajikistan;
- \$C) in the Europe;
- \$D) in the mountain of China;
- \$E) in the France colony;

@190 In what political regime has Political culture of the Republic of Tajikistan developed?

- \$A) democracy;
- \$B) totalitarian;
- \$C) authoritarian;
- \$D) custom system;
- \$E) historical;

@191 What does the rule of law mean?

- \$A) equality before the law;
- \$B) equality before the nation;
- \$C) equality before the state;
- \$D) equality before the political life;
- \$E) all answers are incorrect;

@192 Define the forms of Republic statehood:

- \$A) parliamentary and presidential;
- \$B) unitary republic;
- \$C) union republic;

- \$D) federated republic;
- \$E) all answers are correct;

@193 What type of state is confederation?

- \$A) commonwealth of states;
- \$B) association of army and politic of the individually states;
- \$C) association of army and politic of the all states;
- \$D) union states;
- \$E) all answers are correct;

@194 Who was the first ambassador of Central Asia in Russia?

- \$A) Donish;
- \$B) Ayni;
- \$C) Shohin;
- \$D) Vozeh;
- \$E) Asiri;

@195 Which of these states is mixed republic?

- \$A) France;
- \$B) Spain;
- \$C) Japan;
- \$D) Russia;
- \$E) Italy;

@196 Define the federative state:

- \$A) United Kingdom;
- \$B) France;
- \$C) Japan;
- \$D) Tajikistan;
- \$E) Uzbekistan;

@197 What does “citizenship” mean?

- \$A) to belong to a state or states;
- \$B) to belong to any nationality;
- \$C) to belong to any party;
- \$D) to belong to any;
- \$E) all answers are incorrect;

@198 Define the types of a state according to its structure:

- \$A) unitary, federated and confederated;
- \$B) democracy and union;
- \$C) federation and individually;
- \$D) republic and federation;
- \$E) monarchy and unity;

@199 In what forms do political activities occur?

\$A) individual and group;

\$B) collective;

\$C) private;

\$D) forced;

\$E) all answers are correct;

@200 Define one of the forms of political activity:

\$A) political struggle;

\$B) adventure;

\$C) formation of the state;

\$D) political decision;

\$E) states;