

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

PAPER II: INDIA GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION - 200 MARKS, FILL IN THE BLANK -100 MARKS)

Methodology: Since syllabus comprised 5 units, there can be 40 MCQ from each unit, 20 Fill in the blank question from each unit. In total – 200 MCQ and 100 Fill in the blank questions.

UNIT 1: INDIAN CONSTITUTION – The Making of India’s Constitution, Preamble: Ideals and Philosophy, Salient Features of the Constitution, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy.

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. The idea of Constituent Assembly to frame a constitution for India was first mooted by
 - a. MN Roy in 1927 ()
 - b. Indian National Congress in 1936 ()
 - c. Muslim League in 1942 ()
2. The first session of the Constituent Assembly was held in
 - a. New Delhi ()
 - b. Bombay ()
 - c. Kolkata ()
3. The Objective Resolution, which outlined the philosophy of India constitution was moved in the Constituent Assembly by
 - a. Dr. Rajendra Prasad ()
 - b. Dr. BR Ambedkar ()
 - c. Jawaharlal Nehru ()
4. The Objective Resolution reflected the perception of the Constituent Assembly as
 - a. India to be a sovereign independent republic ()
 - b. India to be a mix economy state ()
 - c. India to be a democratic nation ()
5. The Government of India Act 1919 was known as
 - a. Morley Minto Reforms ()
 - b. Mont Ford Reform ()
 - c. Wavell reform ()
6. Which Act had introduced the dyarchical system in the Indian province
 - a. The Indian Council Act,1892 ()
 - b. The Indian Council Act, 1909 ()
 - c. The Indian Council Act, 1919 ()
7. *Poorna Swaraj Diwas* was celebrated on the following day
 - a. 26th January,1930 ()
 - b. 26th January,1939 ()
 - c. 26th January,1935 ()
8. To complete making of India Constitution, the Constituent Assembly took
 - a. 2 years,10 month and 18 days ()
 - b. 2 years,11 month and 16 days ()
 - c. 2 years,11 month and 18 days ()

9. Who was the first elected President of the Constituent Assembly?
 - a. H C Mukherjee
 - b. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - c. Sir BN Rau
10. Which of the following Act provided for a Federal Form of Government for India?
 - a. Government of India Act, 1935
 - b. Indian Independence Act, 1947
 - c. Government of India Act, 1919
11. The design of the *National Flag* was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on
 - a. July 22, 1948
 - b. July 22, 1947
 - c. July 22, 1946
12. The *National Anthem* was adopted by the Constituent assembly
 - a. January 24, 1950
 - b. January 24, 1947
 - c. January 24, 1951
13. The song *Jana Gana Mana* was adopted by the Constituent Assembly as the National Anthem
 - a. January 24, 1950
 - b. January 24, 1949
 - c. January 24, 1951
14. Two independent states of India and Pakistan were created by
 - a. The Shimla conference
 - b. The Cripps Mission
 - c. The Indian Independent Act
15. Originally, the constitution of India contains
 - a. Preamble, 395 Articles, 24 parts and 8 Schedules
 - b. Preamble, 395 Articles, 22 parts and 12 Schedules
 - c. Preamble, 395 Articles, 22 parts and 8 Schedules
16. The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on
 - a. 26th November, 1948
 - b. 28th November, 1949
 - c. 26th November, 1949
17. The Constitution of India came into force on
 - a. 26th January, 1950
 - b. 24th January, 1950
 - c. 28th January, 1950
18. The '*Heart and Soul Of India Constitution*' is
 - a. Right to Constitutional Remedies (Art.32)
 - b. Right to Education (Art.21 A)
 - c. Right to freedom of Religion (Art. 25)
19. Who is commonly known as the Father of India Constitution
 - a. Dr. BR Ambedkar
 - b. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - c. Sardar Valabhai Patel
20. Arrange the terms in proper sequence as they appear in the Preamble of the Constitution of India
 - a. Sovereign, Secular, Democratic, Republic, Socialist
 - b. Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
 - c. Sovereign, Democratic Socialist, Secular, Republic

21. The main source of India Constitution was
- Constitution of UK
 - Government of India Act, 1935
 - Constitution of USA
22. Which of the following two words were added in the 42nd Amendment, 1976
- Sovereign and Democratic
 - Socialist and Secular
 - Sovereign and Socialist
23. The Constitution of India has borrowed, Fundamental Duties from which of these countries Constitution
- USA
 - USSR
 - Canada
24. Fundamental Duties are contained in
- Part IV A, Article 51 A
 - Part IV A, Article 50 A
 - Part IV A, Article 52 A
25. *Magna Carta* of India refer to
- Part III of India Constitution
 - Part IV of India Constitution
 - Part I of India Constitution
26. Fundamental Rights are contained in
- Part III, Article 14-35
 - Part IV, Article 14-35
 - Part II, Article 14-35
27. Part III of Indian Constitution guarantees
- Six fundamental rights
 - Seven fundamental rights
 - Five fundamental rights
28. Parliamentary form of Government was borrowed from which country
- Constitution of USSR
 - Constitution of UK
 - Constitution of Japan
29. Parliamentary form of Government is also known as
- Westminster Model of Government
 - Unitary Model of Government
 - Communist Model of government
30. The concept of Rule of Law was borrowed from
- British Constitution
 - USA Constitution
 - China Constitution
31. Provision of Directive Principles of State Policy was borrowed from
- Irish Constitution
 - Australia Constitution
 - South Africa Constitution
32. Directive Principle of State policy are
- Enforceable to the law courts
 - Not enforceable to the law courts
 - Court are not interfere in case of violation
33. Article 1 of the Indian Constitution states

- a. India shall be a union of states
- b. India shall be democratic state
- c. India shall be federal states
- 34. *Habeas Corpus* meant
 - a. To have the body
 - b. To bring justice
 - c. To enquire the case
- 35. Article 21A deal with
 - a. Right to Education
 - b. Right to Property
 - c. Right to Life
- 36. Right to Education was passed by
 - a. 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002
 - b. 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2004
 - c. 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2006
- 37. Article 22 grants two kind of protection to persons who are arrested or detained, such as
 - a. Punitive Detention and Preventive detention
 - b. Normal and Abnormal Detention
 - c. Absolute and partial detention
- 38. Preventive detention mean
 - a. Detention of person without trial and conviction by a court
 - b. Detention of person in advance
 - c. Detention of suspected person without inform
- 39. The Constitution of India provide
 - a. Dual Citizenship
 - b. Single Citizenship
 - c. Federal Citizenship
- 40. Voting age was reduced to 18 years from 21 years in 1989 by
 - a. 61st Constitutional Amendment, 1998
 - b. 61st Constitutional Amendment, 1988
 - c. 61st Constitutional Amendment, 1978

B. FILL IN THE BLANK QUESTIONS:

1. Procedure for amendment of the Constitution of India was borrowed from _____
2. Bicameralism of Indian Parliamentary form of government is borrowed from _____
3. Federation with strong Centre, vesting of residuary powers with the Centre is borrowed from _____
4. The concept of Independence of Judiciary and Judicial review are borrowed from _____
5. Republic and the ideals of Liberty, equality and fraternity in the preamble are borrowed from _____
6. Suspension of Fundamental rights during Emergency was borrowed from _____
7. Cabinet System of the government is borrowed from _____

8. Joint sittings of the two Houses of the Parliament are borrowed from _____
9. Procedure of appointment of Governor by the Centre was borrowed from _____
10. Method of the election of the President of India was borrowed from _____
11. Provision relating to administration of tribal areas in the state of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram are listed in _____
12. Language recognized by the Constitution of India are listed in _____
13. Division of Power between the union and state in terms of List (Union List, State List and Concurrent List) are listed in _____
14. Provision relating to disqualification of the members of parliament and state legislatures on the ground of defections are listed in _____
15. What is the name of the British Prime Minister, who declared the British rule in India would end in June 30, 1948 _____
16. The draft Constitution of India was considered and deliberated by the Constituent Assembly for _____ days.
17. The Constitution makers gone through the Constitution of about _____ countries constitution.
18. Right to freedom of religion enjoyed by the citizens of India are listed in _____
19. Right to equality enjoyed by the citizens of India are listed in _____
20. To provide opportunities for education to his child between the age of six and fourteen years was added in fundamental duties by _____ Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002.

UNIT I : ANSWER KEY

A. ANSWER KEY: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1.a 2. a 3.a 4.a 5.b 6.c 7.a 8.c 9.b 10.a 11.b 12.a
13.a 14.c 15. c 16. c 17.a 18.a 19. a 20. b 21. b 22. b 23.b 24.a
25. a 26.a 27. a 28. b 29.a 30.a 31. a 32.b 33. a 34.a 35.a 36.a
37.a 38.a 39.b 40.b

B. ANSWER KEY: FILL IN THE BLANK QUESTION:

1. South African Constitution
2. British Constitution
3. Canada Constitution
4. USA Constitution
5. French Constitution
6. Germany Constitution
7. British Constitution
8. Australian constitution
9. Canada Constitution
10. Irish Constitution
11. Sixth Schedule
12. Eight Schedule
13. Seven Schedule
14. Ninth Schedule
15. Clement Atlee
16. 114 days
17. 60 Countries Constitution
18. Article 25-28
19. Article 14-18
20. 86th Constitutional Amendment Act

UNIT II: INDIAN FEDERALISM –Nature of Indian Federalism; Tension Areas of Centre-State relations, Amendment Procedures and Emergency Provisions.

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. The 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India contains provision regarding
 - a. Administration of Tribal Areas
 - b. Oath and Affirmation
 - c. The Union, State, Concurrent list
2. The Indian Constitution is unitary in spirit because
 - a. Single Citizenship for all state
 - b. Division of power
 - c. Written Constitution
3. The Union Parliament has exclusive power to make Laws with respect to subjects in
 - a. The Union List
 - b. The State List
 - c. The Concurrent list
4. The State Legislature has exclusive power to make Laws with respect to subjects in
 - a. The Union List
 - b. The State List
 - c. The Concurrent list
5. The Union Parliament and the State legislature have exclusive power to make Laws with respect to subjects in
 - a. The Union List
 - b. The State List
 - c. The Concurrent list
6. The Union List contains
 - a. 97 items
 - b. 87 items
 - c. 47 items
7. The state list contains
 - a. 87 items
 - b. 66 items
 - c. 47 items
8. The Concurrent list contains
 - a. 37 items
 - b. 86 items
 - c. 47 items
9. The Centre-State relations have been dealt by
 - a. Sarkaria commission
 - b. Ashok Mehta Commission
 - c. Balwant Rai Mehta Commission
10. Emergency Provision are given in
 - a. Article 352-360
 - b. Article 350-364
 - c. Article 342-368
11. Sarkaria Commission was established to study
 - a. Centre – State relations
 - b. President – Governor relations
 - c. President – Prime Minister relations

12. The Union territories are administered by
- a. The Prime Minister
 - b. The Union Cabinet
 - c. The President through administrators appointed by him
13. Railway is under the subject of
- a. Union List
 - b. State List
 - c. Concurrent List
14. In case of a conflict between the Centre and the state in respect of subject included in the Concurrent List
- a. The Union Law prevails
 - b. The State Law prevails
 - c. The Supreme Court will decide
15. Which Article of the Indian Constitution discuss the financial relations between the Centre and the State
- a. Article 268-281
 - b. Article 268-278
 - c. Article 268-282
16. Education comes under the
- a. Union List
 - b. State List
 - c. Concurrent List
17. Emergency Provision are contained in
- a. Part XVIII of the Constitution
 - b. Part XIV of the Constitution
 - c. Part XII of the Constitution
18. Financial Emergency due to a threat to the financial stability or credit of India are contained in
- a. Article 352
 - b. Article 360
 - c. Article 356
19. An Emergency due to the failure of the Constitutional machinery in the states are contained in
- a. Article 360
 - b. Article 352
 - c. Article 356
20. An Emergency due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion popularly known as '*National Emergency*' is contained in
- a. Article 352
 - b. Article 360
 - c. Article 356
21. The President can declare Emergency only after written recommendation from
- a. Lok Sabha Resolution
 - b. Union Cabinet Resolution
 - c. Rajya Sabha resolution
22. Proclamation of emergency must be approved by both House of parliament within
- a. Within 1 month
 - b. Within 2 month
 - c. Within 3 month
23. During National emergency fundamental right are suspended except

- a. Article 20 and 21
- b. Article 24
- c. Article 14
- 24. The first proclamation of National Emergency, 1962 was issued on account of
 - a. Chinese Aggression in NEFA
 - b. Internal Disturbance
 - c. India- Pakistan War
- 25. During National Emergency the Parliament becomes empowered to make Laws on
 - a. Any subject mentioned in the state list
 - b. Only the subject mentioned in the Union List
 - c. None of the above
- 26. The Union List includes
 - a. Defence, foreign affairs, currency
 - b. Education, trade union, commerce
 - c. Police, health, local administration
- 27. The state list includes
 - a. Police, health, Local administration
 - b. Atomic energy, treaty
 - c. Trade and commerce
- 28. Federal features of India constitution are
 - a. Written and supremacy of the Constitution
 - b. Single citizenship
 - c. Strong Centre
- 29. KC Wheare describe the Constitution of India as
 - a. "Quasi-Federal"
 - b. "Cooperative - Federal"
 - c. "Competitive Federal"
- 30. Granville Austin called the Indian federalism as
 - a. "Compleitive Federalism"
 - b. "Cooperative Federalism"
 - c. " Bargaining Federalism"
- 31. Tensions between states and Centre are often created by
 - a. Imposition of President Rules in the state
 - b. Activity of opposition party
 - c. Media instigated activity in the state
- 32. The central government appointed a six members Administrative reforms commission in 1966 to study
 - a. To study various issues in Centre- State relations
 - b. Working of the Constitution
 - c. Pay revision Committee for Parliamentarians
- 33. The Sarkaria commission was appointed by the central Government in the year
 - a. 1983
 - b. 1974
 - c. 1992
- 34. The Punchhi Commission was established in April,2007 to study
 - a. To study Centre State relations
 - b. To study working of Emergency Provision
 - c. To study working of Fundamental Right
- 35. Fundamental right under article 19 can be suspended only on
 - a. External Aggression under National Emergency

- b. State Emergency
 - c. Financial Emergency
36. A proclamation of national Emergency automatically suspends
- a. All fundamental right
 - b. Right to freedom
 - c. No fundamental right suspended
37. The proclamation of President's Rule should be approved by the parliament within
- a. Within 2 month
 - b. Within 3 month
 - c. Within 1 month
38. Tension and conflict area in Centre-State relations are created by
- a. Mode of appointment and dismissal of Governor
 - b. Role of NGO in the state
 - c. Prevailing situation in the state
39. During National Emergency ,Parliament can extend the life of the Lok Sabha beyond the five year term for a period
- a. Not exceeding 1 year
 - b. Not exceeding 6 month
 - c. Not exceeding 3 month
40. The provision of amending the Constitution is given in
- a. Part XX Article 368
 - b. Part XXI Article 248
 - c. Part XXIV Article 248

B. FILL IN THE BLANK QUESTIONS:

1. A National Emergency remains in operation with the approval of the Parliament for a maximum period of _____ month
2. The Amendment procedure of India constitution is borrowed from _____
3. The President rule is imposed normally for the period of _____ month.
4. The procedure for the Amendment of the constitution is laid down in Article _____ of the constitution of India
5. An amendment of the constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of the bill in either house of the _____ and not in the state legislatures.
6. Division of Power is one of the _____ features of India Constitution.
7. For amendment the bill must be passed in each house by _____ majority of the member of the House present and voting.
8. Bicameral legislature consisting Upper House (Rajya Sabha) and Lower House (Lok Sabha) is one of the _____ features of India Constitution.
9. _____
10. Article 368 provides two types of amendment of constitution. Amendment by special majority (rigid) and _____
11. Citizenship – acquisition and termination come under _____ procedure of amendment of the constitution.
12. Admission or establishment of new state comes under _____ procedure of amendment of the constitution.

13. The Indian Constitution borrowed the concept of conferring residuary power to the Centre from _____
14. Amendment of fundamental Rights come under _____ procedure of amendment of the constitution.
15. Amendment by Special majority needs special majority of the parliament and consent of _____ with simple majority.
16. The proclamation of Financial Emergency should be approved by the parliament within _____
17. The Indian federation is not the result of agreement among states like the _____ federation
18. Supremacy of the constitution is one of the _____ features of India Constitution.
19. Independent Judiciary is one of the _____ features of India Constitution.
20. Legislative relations between Centre and States are enumerated in _____

UNIT II : ANSWER KEY

C. ANSWER KEY: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|------|
| 1.c | 2. a | 3.a | 4.b | 5.c | 6.a | 7.b | 8.c | 9.a | 10.a | 11.a | 12.c |
| 13.a | 14.a | 15. a | 16. c | 17.a | 18.b | 19.c | 20. a | 21.b | 22.a | 23. a | 24.a |
| 25. a | 26.a | 27. a | 28.a | 29.a | 30.b | 31.a | 32. a | 33.a | 34.a | 35.a | 36.b |
| 37. a | 38.a | 39.a | 40.a | | | | | | | | |

D. ANSWER KEY: FILL IN THE BLANK QUESTIONS

1. 6 month
2. Constitution of South Africa
3. 6 month
4. 368
5. Parliament
6. Federal
7. Two-third majority
8. Federal
9. Simple majority
10. Simple majority
11. Simple majority
12. Canada Constitution
13. Special majority
14. Half of the state
15. 2 month
16. American
17. Federal
18. Federal
19. Federal
20. Article 245 to 255

**UNIT III - Union Government: President, Parliament & Prime Minister.
State Government: Governor, State Legislatures & Chief Minister.**

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. The President of India is an integral part of
 - a. The parliament
 - b. The Constitution
 - c. The Judiciary
2. The Prime Minister is the head of
 - a. The Government
 - b. The Constitution
 - c. The State
3. The President of India is elected by
 - a. Members of the Union Parliament
 - b. Members of Parliament and State Legislative Assembly
 - c. Directly elected by the people
4. The President of India is elected for a term of
 - a. 5 years
 - b. 6 years
 - c. 4 years
5. The Prime Minister is appointed by
 - a. The President
 - b. Chief Justice of India
 - c. High Court Judge
6. Minimum age of the President should be
 - a. 40 years
 - b. 35 years
 - c. 25 years
7. Lok Sabha consisted of
 - a. 500 members
 - b. 550 members
 - c. 547 members
8. Money Bill can be introduced only in the
 - a. Lok Sabha
 - b. Rajya Sabha
 - c. Both Houses of the parliament
9. The prime Minister holds office for
 - a. 3 years
 - b. 4 years
 - c. 5 years
10. The Lok Sabha is summoned at least
 - a. Once a year
 - b. Twice a year
 - c. Thrice a year
11. The presiding officer of the Lok Sabha is called
 - a. Speaker
 - b. Chairman
 - c. Minister
12. The Union Council of Minister shall be collectively responsible
 - a. The Prime Minister
 - b. The House of the People (Lok Sabha)
 - c. The president
13. The Prime Minister is

- a. Minority Party leader ()
 b. Majority party leader ()
 c. Leader of Rajya Sabha ()
14. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected by
 a. The President of India ()
 b. The prime Minister ()
 c. The members of the Lok Sabha ()
15. The ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha is the
 a. The President of India ()
 b. The Prime Minister of India ()
 c. The Vice- President of India ()
16. State Governor enjoy the office during the pleasure of
 a. Both House of parliament ()
 b. The president ()
 c. The prime Minister ()
17. The Vice President of India is elected y
 a. The people ()
 b. The Lok Sabha ()
 c. The members of both Houses of the Parliament ()
18. The meetings of the Council of Ministers, Union Government is presided over by
 a. The President ()
 b. The Prime Minister ()
 c. The Speaker ()
19. The Prime Minister is the leader of the majority party in
 a. Rajya Sabha ()
 b. Lok Sabha ()
 c. Both Houses of parliament ()
20. The Council of Minister hold office as long as it enjoy
 a. The confidence of the Parliament ()
 b. The Confidence of the Lok Sabha ()
 c. The confidence of the President ()
21. At present, the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is
 a. 500 members ()
 b. 545 members ()
 c. 547 members ()
22. A joint sitting of the Parliament is presided over by
 a. Chairman of Rajya Sabha ()
 b. Speaker of Lok Sabha ()
 c. President of India ()
23. The Chief Minister ask the Governor to dissolve the State Legislative Assembly when
 a. Governor disagree with the Chief Minister ()
 b. He has no confidence in the cabinet ()
 c. The ministry has no absolute majority in the State Assembly ()
24. Members of Rajya Sabha are elected for the period of
 a. 4 years ()
 b. 5 years ()
 c. 6 years ()
25. Members of Lok Sabha are elected for the period of
 a. 4 years ()
 b. 5 years ()
 c. 7 years ()
26. The disputes concerning the election of President and Vice President of India is decided by
 a. Election Commission of India ()

- b. Supreme Court of India
- c. Attorney General
27. Quorum is said to have been formed in Lok Sabha when at least
- a. Two-third members present
- b. One-tenth members present
- c. One-fourth members present
28. The Governor does not appoint
- a. Judge of the High Court
- b. Chief Minister
- c. Advocate General of the state
29. Who act as the Chancellor of the State Universities
- a. Governor
- b. Chief Minister
- c. Chief Justice of High Court
30. The President appoint *Pro tem Speaker* for Lok Sabha from its member
- a. In consultation with Prime Minister
- b. Usually senior most member of Lok Sabha
- c. In consultation with Vice President
31. Last session of existing Lok Sabha, after a new Lok Sabha has been elected is called
- a. Lame – duck session
- b. Dysfunctional Session
- c. Non Functional Session
32. Rajya Sabha can
- a. Only discuss the budget
- b. Vote the budget
- c. Discuss and vote the budget
33. The final power to decide whether a particular bill is a Money Bill or not is decide y
- a. Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- b. Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- c. The President of India
34. The budget is the statement of estimated receipt and expenditure of Government of India in a Financial year which
- a. Begins on 1st April and ends on 31st march of following year
- b. Begins on 1st February and ends on 31st march of following year
- c. Begins on 1st March and ends on 31st march of following year
35. The session starts immediately after the Question hour and last until the agenda for the day is called
- a. Zero hour
- b. Adjournment Motion
- c. Vote on account
36. Unstarred question require
- a. Written answer
- b. Document proof
- c. Immediate answer
37. Adjournment *Sine die* refers to
- a. Terminating a sitting of Parliament for an indefinite period
- b. Short break during session
- c. Question hour
38. The maximum gap between two session of Parliament cannot be more than
- a. 6 month
- b. 3 month
- c. 2 month
39. The Budget Session is usually held during
- a. June - July

- b. February - May ()
- c. September - October ()
- 40. The Monsoon Session of the Parliament is usually held during
 - a. July to September ()
 - b. September - October ()
 - c. January - March ()

B. FILL IN THE BLANK QUESTIONS:

1. Minimum age for the member of State legislative Assembly is _____
2. Governor of the State is appointed and removed by _____
3. Governor should be a citizen of _____
4. Governor should not be less than _____ years of age at the time of appointment.
5. Duration of the State Legislative Assembly is _____
6. Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly submit his resignation to _____
7. Constitutional head of the state is _____
8. Governor hold office for a term of _____
9. Governor has the power to declare State Emergency under Article _____
10. The allowances and salary of the Governor is determined by _____
11. The First citizen of India is _____
12. Head of the government in the state is _____
13. Chief Minister is appointed by _____
14. *De Jure* (Nominal) executive head of the state is _____
15. *De facto* (Real) executive head of the state is _____
16. Chief Minister allocates and reshuffles the portfolios among _____
17. Chief Minister presides over the meeting of _____
18. The bill passes through three stages in the House such as, First reading, Second reading and _____
19. The State Legislative Assembly should meet at least _____ a year.
20. The maximum gap between the two sessions of the state legislative assembly cannot be more than _____ month.

UNIT III : ANSWER KEY

E. ANSWER KEY: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1.a 2.a 3.b 4.a 5.a 6.b 7.c 8.a 9.c 10.b 11.a 12.b
13.b 14.c 15.c 16.b 17. c 18.b 19.b 20.b 21. b 22. b 23.c 24.c
25. b 26.b 27.b 28. a 29.a 30.b 31.a 32. a 33. a 34.a 35.a 36.a
37.a 38.a 39. b 40.a

F. ANSWER KEY: FILL IN THE BLANK QUESTIONS

1. 25 years
2. President
3. India
4. 35 years
5. 5 years
6. Deputy Speaker
7. Governor
8. 5 years
9. 356
10. Parliament
11. President
12. Chief Minister
13. Governor
14. Governor
15. Chief Minister
16. Ministers
17. Council of Minister
18. Third reading
19. Twice
20. 2 month

**UNIT IV - The Judiciary: Supreme Court, High Court and Judicial Review.
Election Commission of India: Composition, Powers and Functions.**

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. In India, the supreme court was set up under
 - a. Regulating Act,1773
 - b. Pitts India Act,1784
 - c. Indian Council Act,1861
2. The supreme Court of India replaced Federal court which was set up under
 - a. Government of India Act,1909
 - b. Government of India Act,1935
 - c. Government of India Act,1919
3. The Supreme Court consist of
 - a. Chief Justice of India and other 15 judges
 - b. Chief Justice of India and other 17 judges
 - c. Chief Justice of India and other 31 judges
4. The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on
 - a. On January 28,1950
 - b. On January 26, 1950
 - c. On January 24, 1950
5. Unlike US Supreme Court, India Judiciary adopted
 - a. Federal Court System
 - b. Single and Integrated Court System
 - c. British Court System
6. The Judge of the Supreme Court of India are appointed by
 - a. The Prime Minister
 - b. The President
 - c. The Vice President
7. The chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme court hold office
 - a. Till the age of 60 years
 - b. Till the age of 62 years
 - c. Till the age of 65 years
8. Judges of the Supreme court submit his resignation to
 - a. The Prime Minister
 - b. The President
 - c. The Law Minister
9. Salaries, allowances and pension of the judges of the Supreme Court are charged from
 - a. Ministry of Finance, Gov't of India
 - b. Parliament
 - c. Consolidated Fund of India
10. A judge of the Supreme court should have
 - a. Judge of High Court for Five years
 - b. Advocate for 15 years
 - c. Judge of High Court for 10 years
11. The framer of the Constitution of India borrowed the idea of Judicial review from the constitution of
 - a. France Constitution
 - b. British constitution
 - c. USA
12. Which of the following Court stand at the apex of our Judicial system
 - a. District Court
 - b. Supreme Court
 - c. High Court
13. The power and function of Election Commission of India are written on
 - a. Article 324

- b. Article 128
- c. Article 228
14. The appointment of the chief election commissioner and other election commissioner are made by
- a. Prime Minister of India
- b. Chief Judge of India
- c. President
15. The chief election commissioner and other election commissioner occupied office till
- a. 62 years
- b. 65 years
- c. 60 years
16. The voting age was reduced from 21 to 18 years in
- a. 1989, by 61st Constitutional Amendment Act
- b. 1989, by 61st Constitutional Amendment Act
- c. 1989, by 61st Constitutional Amendment Act
17. The President appointed two more election commissioner on
- a. 2 October, 1988
- b. 16 October, 1988
- c. 16 October, 1989
18. The minimum age to be a voter in India is
- a. 21 years
- b. 18 years
- c. 16 years
19. The constitution consist provision related to the union judiciary in Article 124 to 147 in
- a. Part V of the Constitution
- b. Part IV of the Constitution
- c. Part IV A of the Constitution
20. The power to increase or decrease the number of judges in the supreme court rest with
- a. The power of the President
- b. The power of the Parliament
- c. The power of council of Minister
21. By convention, chief justice of India is selected based on
- a. Nominated by the council of Minister
- b. Nominated by opposition party
- c. The senior most judge of the Supreme Court
22. The oldest High Court in India is
- a. Bombay High Court
- b. Kolkata High Court
- c. Delhi High Court
23. Judges of the High Court are appointed by
- a. The President
- b. Governor of the state
- c. Chief Minister
24. The Oath to the Judges of the High Court is administered by
- a. Chief Minister
- b. Chief Secretary
- c. Governor
25. To be judge of High Court, a person must have been advocate of a High Court two or more such court in succession for at least
- a. 5 years
- b. 10 years
- c. 15 years
26. The tenure of judges of the high court is
- a. 65 years
- b. 62 years

- c. 60 years
27. The President can transfer judges of the high Court in consultation with
- a. Governor of the state
- b. Chief Minister of the state
- c. Chief Justice of India
28. The salaries and allowances of the judges of the high court are charged to the
- a. Consolidated fund of the state
- b. Consolidated fund of India
- c. Contingency Fund of India
29. The power of the Supreme court of India to decide disputes between the centre and the state falls under its
- a. Constitutional jurisdiction
- b. Advisory jurisdiction
- c. Original jurisdiction
30. Who/Which of the following is the custodian of the Constitution of India
- a. The Supreme Court of India
- b. The President
- c. The Prime Minister
31. The chief Justice of High Court can be removed by the
- a. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- b. Same procedure as for the Judge of the Supreme Court
- c. Governor of the state
32. The chief Justice of India can e removed in accordance with the procedure laid down in the constitution, by the
- a. President on a resolution by the Parliament
- b. Parliament
- c. President
33. The total number of High court in India at present is
- a. Fifteen
- b. Twenty four
- c. Sixteen
34. Which of the following amendment curtailed the power of judicial review of the Supreme Court and High Court?
- a. 44th amendment
- b. 42nd amendment
- c. 26th amendment
35. When can the salaries of the judges of the Supreme court be reduced during their term of office?
- a. During Financial Emergency
- b. As and when President desire
- c. If a Parliament pass a bill to this effect
36. Besides its permanent seat at Delhi, the Supreme Court can also meet at
- a. Any major city
- b. Any other union territory
- c. Any state capital
37. Which of the following is true about the Supreme Court?
- a. It has only appellate jurisdiction
- b. It is the highest Court in India
- c. It can amend constitution anytime
38. Which one of the following is not the function of Election Commission of India
- a. To select candidate for election
- b. To recognize and derecognized political parties
- c. To prepare electoral rolls
39. The nomenclature '*ultra vires*' refer to
- a. Against the law

- b. Equivalent to law ()
 - c. Found to be violative of the Constitution ()
40. Recognition of Political parties is accorded by
- a. The Election Commission ()
 - b. State Legislative Assembly ()
 - c. Parliament ()

B. FILL IN THE BLANK QUESTIONS:

1. The number of Supreme Court in India can be increased by _____
2. The power to enlarge the jurisdiction of the supreme court of India with respect to any matter included in the Union List of Legislative Powers rest with _____
3. The acting chief Justice of India is appointed by _____
4. The power to restrict or extend the jurisdiction of the High court rest with _____
5. The doctrine of judicial review originated and developed in _____
6. The power of the Supreme Court of India to call for judicial review is written in _____ of the Constitution of India.
7. The Election Commission does not conduct election to the _____
8. Article 32 guarantees citizens the right to move to _____ for the enforcement of fundamental right and empowers Supreme Court to issue writs for the said purpose.
9. Article 226 empowers the High Courts to issue writs for the enforce of _____
10. Judicial review of American constitution provides for _____
11. Judicial review of India Constitution provides for _____
12. Inter-state water dispute falls under the _____ of the Supreme Court.
13. The disputes between the Centre and one or more state come under the _____ of the Supreme Court.
14. Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court means _____ power of the Supreme Court.
15. The Supreme Court is empowered to issue _____ type of writ.
16. Null and void means _____
17. Keshavananda Bharti case (1973) is famous for _____
18. Appeals in Constitutional matters come under the _____ of the Supreme Court.
19. PIL refers to _____
20. The Acting Chief justice of high Court is appointed by the _____

UNIT IV ANSWER KEY

G. ANSWER KEY: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. a	2. b	3.c	4.a	5.b	6.b	7.c	8.b	9.c	10.a	11.c	12.b
13.a	14.c	15.b	16.a	17. c	18.b	19.a	20.b	21.c	22.b	23.a	24.c
25.b	26.b	27.c	28.a	29.c	30.a	31.b	32.a	33.b	34.b	35.a	36.c
37.b	38.a	39.c	40.a								

H. ANSWER KEY: FILL IN THE BLANK

1. By a Parliamentary Act
2. Parliament
3. President
4. Parliament
5. USA
6. Article 13
7. Local bodies
8. Supreme Court
9. Fundamental rights
10. Due process of law
11. Procedure established by law
12. Original jurisdiction
13. Original jurisdiction
14. Exclusive power
15. 5 type of writ
16. Invalid and unconstitutional
17. Judicial review of the Supreme Court
18. Appellate jurisdiction
19. Public Interest Litigation
20. President

**UNIT V - Major Issues and Challenges to Indian Polity: Casteism, Communalism, Regionalism
Local Self Governments: Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipalities**

C. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. Panchayati Raj institutions and Municipalities in India signifies
 - a. Direct democracy
 - b. Indirect Democracy
 - c. Dictatorship
2. The statement "*The state shall take steps to organised village panchayats and endow them to function as unit of self-government*" is written in
 - a. Article 40, Directive Principle of State Policy
 - b. Fundamental Rights
 - c. Fundamental Duties
3. Mahatma Gandhi had advocated the concept of
 - a. Industrialization
 - b. Village Republic
 - c. Urbanization
4. The question of grassroot level democracy became important with the formation of
 - a. Third Five Year Plan in 1960
 - b. Second Five Year Plan in 1955
 - c. First Five Year Plan in 1951
5. The introduction of Community development programme was on
 - a. 1950
 - b. 1952
 - c. 1947
6. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was set up in
 - a. 1955
 - b. 1956
 - c. 1959
7. Local self-government is impossible without
 - a. Decentralization
 - b. Centralization
 - c. Dictatorship
8. Part IX of the Indian Constitution envisage
 - a. Four tier system of Panchayat
 - b. Two tier system of Panchayat
 - c. Three tier system of Panchayat
9. 73rd Amendment Act was passed in
 - a. 1994
 - b. 1992
 - c. 1995
10. Local self-government are the subject of
 - a. Union List
 - b. Concurrent List
 - c. State List
11. Panchayati raj Institution is under the
 - a. 7th Schedule of India Constitution
 - b. 5th Schedule of India Constitution
 - c. 8th Schedule of India Constitution
12. All member of Panchayat are
 - a. Indirectly elected by the people
 - b. Directly elected by the people
 - c. Elected by officials only

13. The reservation under Panchayat system shall be in proportion to
- Their religion
 - Their income
 - Their population
14. One third of the seats at all level shall be reserved for
- Women
 - Scheduled Tribe
 - Schedule caste
15. The normal term of Panchayat is
- 3 years
 - 5 years
 - 6 years
16. Every Panchayat shall continue for 5 years from the date of its
- Second meeting
 - Third meeting
 - First Meeting
17. The Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act,1992, relating to Panchayat are contain in
- 243 – 243-O
 - 343-343-O
 - 543-543-O
18. The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act,1992 relating to Municipalities are contain in
- 342-434
 - 243P-243ZG
 - 543-544
19. Article 243D provides that seats are to be reserved for
- Schedule Caste & Schedule Tribe
 - Retired Army
 - War veteran
20. 73rd Amendment Act,1992 exempted the following whole state of NE India
- Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram
 - Tripura only
 - Assam only
21. What is the intermediate tier of the Panchayati raj system called?
- Gram Sabha
 - Zila Parishad
 - Panchayat Samiti
22. The three tier system of Panchayats
- Uniformly applicable to all state
 - Need not be strictly followed in states with population below 20 lakh
 - Has been replaced with four tier system
23. Who is to conduct the election to the Panchayat and Municipalities?
- State Election Commission
 - Central Government
 - State Government
24. The main source of income to Panchayati raj institution is
- Regional Fund
 - Service tax
 - Government grant
25. A person to be qualified for contesting in a Panchayat election must have been attained
- 18 years
 - 21 years
 - 35 years
26. The election to Panchayat are to be held

- a. Every five years
- b. Every three years
- c. Every four years
27. Functions to be assigned to Panchayats by 73rd amendment of the constitution are mentioned in
- a. 10th Schedule
- b. 11th Schedule
- c. 12th Schedule
28. Functions to be assigned to Municipalities by 74th amendment of the constitution are mentioned in
- a. 11th Schedule
- b. 10th Schedule
- c. 12th Schedule
29. Which of the following committee recommended for according constitutional provision of Panchayati raj?
- a. LM Shingvi Committee
- b. Rao Committee
- c. Asok Mehta Committee
30. In 1977, under whose chairmanship, the Panchayati raj committee was formed
- a. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
- b. Ashok Mehta Committee
- c. Madhu Committee
31. Who is the Father of Modern India Local Self Government
- a. Sir Stafford Cripps
- b. Lord Mounbatten
- c. Lord Rippon
32. Who was the first state to establish the institution of Panchayati raj Institution?
- a. Rajasthan
- b. Maharastra
- c. Karnataka
33. 73rd Amendment Act of 1992 gives Panchayati Raj Institution to
- a. Subject to state ratification
- b. Constitutional status
- c. Ordinary law
34. LM Shingvi Committee was appointed in
- a. 1996
- b. 1976
- c. 1986
35. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was appointed in
- a. 1957
- b. 1979
- c. 1986
36. The system of urban local government was constitutionalized through
- a. 73rd Amendment
- b. 74th Amendment
- c. 72nd Amendment
37. 74th Amendment Act,1992 has added a new
- a. Part X
- b. Part XII
- c. Part IX-A
38. The provision of Part IX of the Constitution relating to Panchayat are not applicable to
- a. Fifth Schedule Areas
- b. Sixth Schedule Ares
- c. Seventh Schedule Ares

39. *Panchayat Extension to the Scheduled Areas (PESA)* Act was passed in
- a. 1998 ()
 - b. 1996 ()
 - c. 1995 ()
40. Municipal Corporation is for
- a. Town area ()
 - b. Small urban area ()
 - c. A larger urban area ()

D. FILL IN THE BLANK QUESTIONS:

1. The policy of 'Divide and Rule' was practiced by _____
2. India is a _____, where the state has no official religion.
3. Communal electorate was introduced by _____
4. Universal adult franchise by which all the citizens of India above _____ years were granted right to vote.
5. Love for one's own caste group in preference to general national interest is called _____
6. Love for one's own religious community in preference to national interest is called _____
7. Love for one's own area of living or a particular region to which one belong is called _____
8. Operation Blue Star in Punjab was conducted in _____
9. MNF declared war against India in _____
10. Union territory status is given to Mizoram in _____
11. Shiv Sena is operated in _____
12. Akali Dal is operated in _____
13. Caste conflict between higher caste and lower caste is dominant in _____
14. Theory which advocates preference of local people in government job, private job and other welfare scheme is called _____
15. Caste based Political Parties DMK and AIDMK are operated in _____
16. To prohibit the practice of discrimination, abolition of untouchability is inserted in article _____ of India Constitution.
17. ULFA is operated in the state of _____
18. Hindu Mahasabha was founded in _____
19. Muslim League was founded in _____
20. Communal electorates in India was introduced in _____

UNIT V: ANSWER KEY

I. ANSWER KEY: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. a 2. a 3.b 4.c 5.b 6.b 7.a 8.c 9.b 10.c 11.a 12.b
13.c 14.a 15.b 16.c 17.a 18.b 19.a 20. a 21.c 22.b 23.a 24.c
25.b 26.a 27.b 28.c 29.a 30.b 31.c 32. a 33.b 34.c 35.a 36.b
37.c 38.a 39.b 40. c

J. ANSWER KEY: FILL IN THE BLANK QUESTIONS

1. British
2. Secular state
3. British
4. 18 years
5. Casteism
6. Communalism
7. Regionalism
8. 1984
9. 1966
10. 1972
11. Maharastra
12. Punjab
13. Bihar, UP, Madhya Pradesh
14. Sons of the Soil theory
15. Kerala
16. Article 17
17. Assam
18. 1907
19. 1906
20. 1909