# UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

## II SEMESTER

#### **COMPLEMENTARY COURSE**

## INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS

## **QUESTION BANK**

(1) The Union List consists of	
(a) 97 subjects	(b) 61 subjects
(c) 47 subjects	(d) 73 subjects
(2) An interpretation of the Constitution of India is based	on the spirit of
(a) Fundamental Duties	(b) Fundamental Rights
(c) Preamble	(d) Federal System
(3) The Constituent Assembly was set according to the pr	oposals of
(a) The Cripps Mission	(b) the Cabinet Mission
(c) Mountbatten Plan	(d) Rajagopalachari Plan
(4)The Fundamental Duties in the Constitution of India w	vere adopted from
(a)Canadian Constitution	(b) Russian Constitution
(c) American Constitution	(d) French Constitution
(5) Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with t	he Fundamental Duties
(a) Article 32	(b) Article 50
(c) Article51	(d) Article 51 A
(6) In India Right to Property is a	
(a) Moral Right	(b) Legal Right
(c) Fundamental Right	(d) Personal Right
(7) Which article is referred to as 'the jewel of the Consti	tution'
(a) Article 352	(b) Article 123
(c) Article 32	(d) Article 31
(8) Which writ give the meaning 'we command' in letters	3
(a) Habeas Corpus	(b) Prohibition
(c) Quo Warranto	(d) Mandamus

(9) Which of the	e following is not included in the Fundame	ntal Rights in the Constitution of India?
	(a) Right to adequate means of livelihood	(b) Right to Freedom
	(c) Right against Exploitation	(d) Right to Equality
(10)The Directi	ve Principles of State Policy have been add	opted from
	(a) US Constitution	(b) Irish Constitution
	(c) French Constitution	(d) Canadian Constitution
(11)Keshavanar	nda Bharati case was associated with	
	(a) Fundamental Rights	(b) Directive Principles of State Policy
	(c) State right	(d) Armed rebellion
(12)The word 's	socialist' was added to the Preamble of the	Constitution of India by which amendment
	(a) 44 <sup>th</sup>	(b) 27 <sup>th</sup>
	(c) 21 <sup>st</sup>	(d) 42 <sup>nd</sup>
(13) The Consti	tution of India is	
	(a) Rigid	(b) flexible
	(c) Combination of rigidity and flexibility	(d) Neither rigid nor flexible
(14) Right to Fr	eedom is guaranteed in which article	
	(a) 17	(b) 19
	(c) 18	(d) 20
(15) Directive P	Principles of State Policy is	
	(a) Justifiable	(b) non-justifiable
	(c) mandatory	(d) None of these
(16) The word 's	secularism' was added to the Preamble of the	Constitution of India by which amendment
	(a) 40 <sup>th</sup>	(b) 42 <sup>nd</sup>
	(c) 44 <sup>th</sup>	(d) 46 <sup>th</sup>
(17)Right to Pro	operty is included in Article	
	(a) 32	(b) 19
	(c) 31	(d) 14
(18)Right to Pro	operty was removed from Fundamental Rig	thts by which amendment
	(a) 29 <sup>th</sup>	(b) 25 <sup>th</sup>
	(c) 44 <sup>th</sup>	(d) 42 <sup>nd</sup>
(19) Part IV A	of the Indian Constitution deal with	
	(a) Fundamental Duties	(b) Fundamental Rights
	(c) Directive Principles of state Policy	(d) Citizenship
(20) The proceed	lure for amending the Constitution of India	is
	(a) Rigid	(b) flexible
	(c) partly rigid and flexible	(d) None of these

(21)Elections to the local government bodies are made	mandatory by which amendment
(a) 72 <sup>nd</sup>	(b) 73 <sup>rd</sup>
(c) 64 <sup>th</sup>	(d) 63 <sup>rd</sup>
(22) Panchayath Raj is included in the	
(a) Union list	(b) Concurrent list
(c) State list	(d) Residuary power
(23)Village Panchayath is organized under which article	e of the Constitution of India
(a) Article 37	(b) Article 38
(c) Article 39	(d) Article 40
(24) Among the following which agency conducts elect	cion to the local bodies
(a) National Election Commission	(b) State Election Commission
(c) Local bodies themselves	(d) the Government
(25) The chairman of the National Development Counc	il is the
(a) Prime Minister	(b) President
(c) Vice President	(d) Governor
(26) Who appoints the chairman of the Finance Commi	ssion
(a) The President	(b) Prime Minister
(c) Council of Ministers	(d) Vice President
(27) The members of the Council of states in India is ele	ected for a period of
(a) 4 years	(b) 5 years
(c) 6 years	(d) life term
(28) The President can't Lok Sabha	
(a) Dissolve	(b) adjourn
(c) prorogue	(d) summon
(29) The duration of an ordinance issued by the Preside	nt of India is
(a) 6weeks	(b) 1 year
(c) 6 months	(d) 6 weeks from the date of assembly of the Parliament
(30) All speeches made in the House of People are addr	ressed to
(a) The Prime Minister	(b) The Speaker
(c) Minister for Parliamentary Affairs	(d) Respective Ministers
(31) Who promulgates ordinance in states	
(a) Governor	(b) Chief Minister
(c) President	(d) Chief Justice
(32)Who presides over the joint sitting of the Parliamen	nt .
(a) President	(b) Vice President
(c) Speaker	(d) Chief Justice
(33) The amending power of the Constitution of India is	s described in Article

(34) The ex-off	ficio chairman of	the Council of states is		
	(a) Speaker		(b) Vice President	
(c) Deputy Speaker		(d) Deputy Chairman		
(35)In India the	e Council of state	e is responsible to		
	(a) The people		(b) the state	
	(c) local govern	nment	(d) None of these	
(36) The numb	er of the Anglo I	Indians nominated to the H	ouse of People is	
	(a) 4	(b) 3	(c) 2	(d) 1
(37) The numb	er of nominated	members to the council of	states is	
	(a) 18	(b) 12	(c) 20	(d) 16
(38)The number	er of elected men	nbers to the House of the P	People	
	(a) 540	(b) 542	(c) 543	(d) 545
(39) Who is the in India	e person authoriz	zed to conduct the election	of the speaker in a nev	wly elected House of the People
	(a) Prime Mini	ster	(b) Speaker	
	(c) Proterm spe	eaker	(d) Deputy Speaker	
(40)Who was the	he chairman of the	he Constitution Drafting C	ommittee	
(a) Jawahar Lal Nehru		l Nehru	(b) Dr B.R. Ambedka	ar
	(c) Dr Rajendra Prasad		(d) Sardar Vallabhai	Patel
(41) How many	y methods are the	ere to amend the Constituti	ion of India	
	(a) 5	(b) 4	(c) 3	(d) 2
(42) Quo warra	anto is			
	(a) Writ		(b) statute	
	(c) Treaty		(d) Act	
(43) Article 352	2 of the Indian C	Constitution deal with		
	(a) centre-state	relations	(b) Supreme Court	
	(c) state emergency		(d) national emergency	
(44) Which Rig	ght was remarked	l by Dr B.R. Ambedkar as	the "heart and soul of tl	he Constitution"
	(a) Right to Eq	uality	(b) Right to Freedom	
(c) Right to Education		(d) Right to Constitutional remedies		
(45) The Indian	n constitution gu	arantees how many categor	ries of Fundamental Ri	ghts
	(a) 5	(b) 6	(c) 7	(d) 8
(46)Which Cor	nstitutional amen	dment incorporated the Fu	ndamental Duties in th	e Constitution of India?
	(a) 40 <sup>th</sup>	(b) 44 <sup>th</sup>	(c) 42 <sup>nd</sup>	(d) 50 <sup>th</sup>
(47)Right to pr	operty was delet	ed by which amendment		
	(a) 71 <sup>st</sup>	(b) 44 <sup>th</sup>	(c) 42 <sup>nd</sup>	(d) 68 <sup>th</sup>

(48) Who said "the Preamble is the key to the	Constitution"
(a) Dr B.R. Ambedkar	(b) Dr Rajendra Prasad
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru	(d)C. Rajagopalachari
(49) Article 19 of the Constitution of India co	ntains
(a) 9 Fundamental Freedoms	(b) 8 Fundamental Freedoms
(c) 7 Fundamental Freedoms	(d) 6 Fundamental Freedoms
(50)The Chairman of the National Human Ri	hts Commission is appointed by
(a) Prime Minister	(b) President
(c) Vice President	(d) Council of Ministers
(51)Which among the following is not a Fund	amental Right?
(a) Right to Equality	(b) Right to Property
(c) Right to Freedom	(d) Right against exploitation
(52)Rights given in the Constitution are calle	Fundamental Right because
(a) They are natural rights	(b) They can't be suspended
(c) They are a part of the Con	stitution (d) They can be enforced and safeguarded by the courts
(53) Article 32 stands suspended during an en	ergency under Article
(a) 352 (b) 356	(c) 360 (d) 362
(54) Right to privacy is contained in	
(a) Article 22	(b) Article 19
(c) Article 21	(d) Article 22
(55) Freedom of expression is included in the	article
(a) 15 (b) 19	(c) 21 (d) 22
(56)The emergency provisions of the Constit	tion of India have been borrowed from
(a) German Constitution	(b) American Constitution
(c) French Constitution	(d) Irish Constitution
(57) Concurrent list was adopted from	
(a) Russian Constitution	(b) American Constitution
(c) Swiss constitution	(d) French Constitution
(58)Equality before law and Equal protection	of law have been modelled on the Constitution of
(a) Britain	(b) America
(c) Russian	(d) Switzerland
(59) Which article of the constitution of India the basis of failure of constitutional machiner	empower the President to take over the administration of a state on
(a) 365 (b) 352	(c) 356 (d) 360
(60) In India the power of 'amnesty' has been	given to the
(a) President	(b) Prime Minister
(c) Chief of the army	(d) Parliament

(61)The Pre	sident's rule in a state can be continued at	a stretch for a maximum period of
	(a) 4years	(b) 2years
	(c) 3 years	(d) one year
(62) The Co	ouncil of state in India has how many electe	ed members
	(a) 250	(b) 238
	(c) 245	(d) 230
(63) The ex	ecutive power in India is actually exercised	l by
	(a)Speaker	(b) President
	(c) Council of Ministers	(d) Parliament
(64) 42 <sup>nd</sup> an	nendment Act was adopted by the Parliamer	nt in
	(a) 1967	(b) 1968
	(c) 1976	(d) 1977
(65) The suj	preme commander of the armed forces in In	ndia is
	(a) President	(b) Prime Minister
	(c) Defence Minister	(d) None of these
(66) Public	Undertaking Committee is a	
	(a)Cabinet Committee	(b) Parliamentary Committee
	(c) Committee of a political party	(d) None of these
(67)What is	the maximum gap permissible between tw	o sessions of the Parliament?
	(a)3 months	(b) 4 months
	(c) 6 months	(d) 12 months
(68) The Go	overnor of a state is a	
	(a) Constitutional head	(b) real head
	(c) Hereditary head	(d) nominated head
(69)Who ele	ects the Vice President of India	
	(a) House of the People	(b) Both Houses of Parliament
	(c) Council of States	(d) Both Houses of Parliament and state legislature
(70) In cons	equence of the death or incapacity of the P	resident, vice President can become the President for
	(a) 6 months	(b) 12months
	(c) 1 month	(d) 5 months
(71) Grass r	root democracy is related to	
	(a) Panchayath system	(b) Interstate council
	(c) Lok Pal	(d) Regionalism
(72) The Pa	rliament of India consists of	
	(a)President, House of the People and	Council of state
	(b)House of the People and Council of	f states
	(c) Vice President, House of People an	d Council of states

(d) President, Vice President, House of the People and Council of States

(73) The President of India is elected by	
(a) Elected members of both Houses of P	arliament
(b) Members of both Houses of Parliame	nt
(c) Elected members of both Houses of F	arliament and state legislative assemblies
(d) Elected members of both Houses of Pa	rliament and both Houses of the state legislatures
(74)A vote taken unexpectedly without voters having bee	n briefed in advance
(a) Snap poll	(b) by-election
(c) opinion poll	(d) exit poll
(75) The President of India can the Ho	use
(a) Sine die	(b) prorogue
(c) adjourn	(d) None of these
(76) Recess means	
(a) The interval between the prorogation	of Parliament and its reassembly
(b) The Parliament in session	
(c) Adjournment of the House	
(d) Dissolution of the House	
(77) The Speaker use the 'casting vote'	
(a) to maintain status quo	(b) to challenge the opposition
(c) to defeat the government	(d) in the absence of the Prime Minister
(78) Council of states in India can delay a money bill for	
(a) indefinite period	(b) 6 months
(c) 1 month	(d) 14 days
(79) Starred questions requires	
(a) Oral answer	(b) unwritten answer
(c) supplementary question	(d) None of these
(80) Consolidated Fund is	
(a)votable	(b) non votable
(c)non plan	(d) None of these
(81) Council of States in India can create an All India Ser	vice by
(a) Simple majority	(b) ¾ majority
(c) 2/3 majority	(d) unanimously
(82)Public Accounts Committee has members from	
(a) House of the People	(b) Council of states only
(c) state legislatures	(d) Both Houses of Parliament
(83)Adjournment of the House is the power of the	

(b) Speaker

(a) President

(84)Committee in Public Undertakings has members fro	om
(a) Both Houses of Parliament	(b) Lok Sabha only
(c) Rajya Sabha only	(d) State Legislative Council
(85) Unstarred questions requires	
(a) Oral answer	(b) Zero Hour
(c) supplementary question	(d) written answer
(86) Sine Die is associated with the power of the	
(a) President	(b) Speaker
(c) Chief Justice	(d) Prime Minister
(87) 'Who holds the purse holds the power' who said the	nis
(a) Jawahar Lal Nehru	(b) Harold Laski
(c) Clement Attle	(d) James Madison
(88)Which article of the Constitution of India says "the Minister at the head to aid and advice the President"	re shall be a council of Ministers with the Prime
(a) Article 74	(b) Article 75
(c) Article 79	(d) Article 80
(89)The President of the Indian Republic has	
(a) Only suspensive veto	(b) Absolute veto
(c) Pocket veto	(d) None of these
(90)The members of the Council of Ministers are collected	ctively responsible to
(a) Judiciary	(b) House of the People
(c) Council of States	(d) The President
(91) Under which Article of the Constitution of India, the consideration of the President	he Governor of a state can resume a Bill for the
(a) Article 196	(b) Article 200
(c) Article 202	(d) Article 204
(92)The term federal is derived from the Latin word 'fo	edus' which means
(a) Separation	(b) Distribution
(c) Covenant	(d) None of these
(93)Which commission has examined the centre- state in	relations
(a) Sarkaria Commission	(b) Sri Krishna Commission
(c) Rajamannar Commission	(d) Kher Commission
(94) In the Indian federal system, residuary powers rest	with the
(a) Local government	(b) State
(c) Judiciary	(d) Centre
(95) Unequal representation of states in the Council of S	States in India indicates

(b) the unitary features

(a) The Federal nature

(96) The chairman of the National Development Counci	11 18	
(a) Finance Minister	(b) Defence Minister	
(c) Prime Minister	(d) Home Minister	
(97)The Indian federal system is largely based on the p	attern of	
(a) US Federal system	(b) Australian Federal system	
(c) Swiss Federal system	(d) Canadian Federal system	
(98)The Constitution of India adopted the federal syste	m from the Act of	
(a) 1919 (b) 1935	(c) 1947 (d) 1909	
(99) National Integration Council reflects the	nature of the Indian Federal system	
(a) Federal nature	(b) Unitary nature	
(c) competitive nature	(d) con-federal nature	
(100)Madan Mohan Punchi commission was appointed	l to study	
(a) Centre-state relations	(b) State reorganization	
(c) Panchayat Raj	(d) delimitation of constituencies	
(101)Which article of the Constitution of India provide	s for co-operation between states	
(a) Article 32	(b) Article 360	
(c) Article 14	(d) Article 263	
(102) The members of the Planning Commission have	the status equal to that of	
(a) Central cabinet ministers	(b) state ministers	
(c) Deputy Ministers	(d) Members of Parliament	
(103) which among the following is not created by the	Constitution	
(a) Planning Commission	(b) Finance Commission	
(c) Election Commission	(d) UPSC	
(104)Chairman of the Planning Commission is the		
(a) President	(b) Vice President	
(c) Prime Minister	(d) Speaker	
(105) The Constitution of India is parliamentary because	se	
(a) There is an elected President	(b) there is a bicameral legislature	
(c) There is a Supreme Court	(d) the executive is responsible to the Legislature	
(106)India is a Republic in the sense that		
(a) it has an elected Head of the state	(b) it has an elected Head of the Government	
(c) it has a bi-cameral legislature	(d) it has sovereign power	
(107)Chairman of the Finance Commission is appointed	d by the	
(a) Prime Minister	(b) Council of Ministers	
(c) President	(d) Vice President	
(108)Planning Commission was formed by Governmen	nt of India by a resolution in	
(a) 1950	(b) 1947	

(d) 1946

(c) 1944

(109)Which of	the following is	not a feature of the Cons	titution of India?	
(a) It is democratic		(b) it is republic		
(c) it is federal		(d) it is Presidential		
(110)The word	"procedure esta	ablished by law" in the co	nstitution of India have been b	orrowed from
	(a) UK	(b) USA	(c) French	(d) Germany
(111) The Pres	ident of the Con	stituent Assembly was		
	(a) Maulana A	bdul Kalam Azad	(b) Dr Rajendra Prasad	
	(c) Sardar Vall	labhai Patel	(d) Dr BR Ambedkar	
(112)"India tha	nt is Bharat shall	be a union of states". Fro	om which Constitution was add	pted the words "union of
	(a) US	(b) France	(c) Swiss	(d) Canada
(113)The list d	ividing powers l	between union and states	are given in the sch	edule
	(a) IV	(b) V	(c) VI	(d) VII
(114)The India	n Constitution is	s an		
	(a) Enacted on	e	(b) evolved one	
	(c) unwritten o	one	(d) None of these	
(115)Dyarchy	was introduced a	at the Provincial level by	the Act of	
	(a) 1892	(b) 1919	(c) 1935	(d) 1909
(116) Dyarchy	was introduced	at the Centre by the Act of	of	
	(a) 1909	(b) 1919	(c) 1935	(d) 1947
(117) The Obje	ective Resolution	n in the Constituent Asser	mbly was moved by	
	(a) Dr Rajendr	a Prasad	(b) B.R.Ambedkar	
(c) Jawaharalal Nehru		(d) Alladi Krishna swamy I	yer	
(118) The elect	tion to the Const	tituent Assembly was held	l in	
(a) June 1946		(b) July 1946		
(c) August 1946		(d) September 1946		
(119)The Mont	tague Chelmsfor	rd Reforms is known as		
(a) Government of India Act 1919		(b) Government of India Act 1935		
(c) Government of India Act 1909		(d) Government of India Ac	et 1892	
(120) Governm	nent of India Act	t 1909 is known as		
(a) Montague Chelmsford Reforms		(b) Minto Morley Reforms		
	(c) Cabinet Mi	ission Plan	(d) Cripps Mission Plan	
(121)The Obje	ctive Resolution	was adopted by the Cons	stituent Assembly in	
	(a) January 19		(b) July 1947	
	(c) August 194	1-/	(d) May 1947	
(122)The Cons	titution Drafting	Committee constituted b	y the Constituent Assembly co	nsisted of

(a) 5 member (b) 6members (c) 7 members (d) 8 members (123) The Constitution of

	(a) 390 articles		(b) 396 articles	
	(c) 395 articles		(d) 394 articles	
(124) The Con	stitution of India	was adopted on		
	(a) 26 <sup>th</sup> January	y 1950	(b) 26 <sup>th</sup> January 1947	
	(c) 26 <sup>th</sup> Novem	lber 1949	(d) 26 <sup>th</sup> June 1948	
(125)Which an	nong the following	ng Acts introduced the pri	nciple of election for the first ti	me?
	(a) Indian Inde	pendence Act of 1947	(b) Indian Council Act 1909	
	(c) Governmen	t of India Act 1935	(d) Government of India Act	1919
(126)Directive	Principles of sta	te Policy are included in t	he Articles	
	(a) 15-24	(b) 25-32	(c) 36-51	(d) 52-60
(127)The proce	edure for amendi	ng the Constitution is in		
	(a) Article 368		(b) Article 360	
	(c) Article 367		(d) Article 371	
(128)The Cond	current list in the	Constitution of India was	adopted from	
	(a) Switzerland	I	(b) Australia	
	(c) Canada		(d) Irish	
(129) The Dire	ective Principles	of State Policy in the Con	stitution of India was adopted fa	rom
	(a) Irish	(b) Canada	(c) Germany	(d) Australia
(130) The mak	ers of the Consti	tution of India adopted the	e concept of Judicial Review fro	om
	(a)Russia	(b) Germany	(c) US	(d) Australia
(131)The India	ın federal system	can be transformed into a	unitary system under	
	(a) Article 368	(b) Article 356	(c) Article 360	(d) Article 352
(132)Fundame	ntal Rights are ir	ncluded in articles		
	(a) 15-24	(b) 12-36	(c) 36-51	(d) 52-62
(133) Untouch	ability Offence A	Act 1955 was renamed as '	"The Protection of Civil Rights	Act 1955" in
	(a) 1972	(b) 1977	(c) 1976	(d) 1955
(134)Right to I	Property was om	itted from Part III of the C	Constitution by the	
	(a) $42^{nd}$ amend	ment	(b) 44 <sup>th</sup> amendment	
	(c) 86 <sup>th</sup> amenda	ment	(d) $62^{nd}$ amendment	
(135)The watc	hword of a Parlia	amentary government is		
	(a) Stability		(b) checks and balances	
	(c) Political ho	mogeneity	(d) responsibility	
(136)Who pres	sides over the join	nt session of the Parliame	nt?	
	(a) Speaker		(b) Deputy Chairman	
	(c) President		(d) Vice President	

(a) France	(b) USA
(c) Canada	(d) Russia
(138) who prepares the agenda in meeting of	the Council of Ministers
(a) President	(b) Prime Minister
(c) Deputy Prime Minister	(d) Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
(139)The Chairman of Council of States is el	lected by
<ul><li>(a) Elected members of Cour</li><li>(c) Members of both Houses</li></ul>	ncil of States (b) All members of the Council of States of Parliament (d) elected members of the Parliament
(140) which of the following is not an object	ive of the Directive Principles of State Policy
(a) To ensure a welfare state	(b) to ensure socio-economic justice
(c) To establish a religious s	tate (d) to ensure the creation of village Panchayath
(141)The Head of the government under a Pa	arliamentary government enjoys
(a) Real power	(b) nominal power
(c) limited power	(d) no power
(142) The classification of government as un	itary and federal is on the basis of
(a) Centralization of power	(b) division of power
(c) delegation of powers	(d) separation of powers
(143)Majority provisions of the Constitution	of India can be amended by
(a) the Parliament	(b) The President
(c) the State Legislature	(d) the Parliament of the consent of states
(144)Community Development Program was	s launched on
(a) 2 <sup>nd</sup> October 1951	(b) 2 <sup>nd</sup> October 1952
(c) 2 <sup>nd</sup> October 1953	(d) 2 <sup>nd</sup> October 1954
(145)National Extension Service was launche	ed on
(a) 2 <sup>nd</sup> October 1953	(b) 2 <sup>nd</sup> October 1952
(c) 2 <sup>nd</sup> October 1951	(d) 2 <sup>nd</sup> October 1950
(146)Political homogeneity is a feature of	
(a) Presidential system	(b) Parliamentary system
(c) Democratic system	(d) Collegiate executive
(147)To organize village Panchayath as units	s of self government is an example of
(a) Liberal principle	(b) Economic principle
(c) Gandhian principle	(d) None of these
(148)The age to exercise franchise was reduced	eed from 21 years to 18 years by
(a) $42^{nd}$ amendment	(b) 44 <sup>th</sup> amendment
(c) 61 <sup>st</sup> amendment	(d) $72^{nd}$ amendment
(149)The President of India can dissolve the	House of People on the recommendation of the
(a) Vice President	(b) Chief Justice

(d) Council of Ministers

(c) Cabinet

	(a) Adjournment motion		(b) Cut motion	
	(c) Privilege motion		(d) Call of attention motion	
(151)A member of the Parliament formally loss his membership if he consecutively abstain himself from sitting of the House				
	(a) 15	(b) 30	(c) 60	(d) 90
(152) In India a a maximum per	-	member of the Council of	Ministers without being a Men	mber of Parliament for
	(a) 1 month	(b) 6 month	(c) 1 year	(d) 2 years
(153)Who is th	e Head of the Go	overnment in India?		
	(a) The Preside	nt	(b) the Prime Minister	
	(c) the speaker		(d) the Deputy Chairman of Rajya sabha	
(154)The Gove	ernor of a state ca	an nominate how many me	mbers to the Legislative Assen	nbly?
,	(a) 2	(b) 3	(c) 1	(d) 5
(155)Which an	nong the following	ng type of authority is give	n to the President of India?	
( ,	(a) Political	(b) Defacto	(c) Dejure	(d) Popular
(156)The Publi	c Accounts Com	mittee submits its report to	•	•
(150)The Tuon	(a) President	minute submits its report to	(b) Prime Minister	
	(c) Council of S	States	(d) House of the People	
(157)The rever			•	
(157)The revenue estimate of a budget are prepared by			(b) Central Ministry of Finance	20
	<ul><li>(a) Estimates Committee</li><li>(c) Union Council of Ministers</li></ul>		(d) Respective Ministers	
			•	
(158) The com		mine the 'extravagance' o		
	(a) Public Accounts Committee		(b) Estimates Committee	
	(c) Public Unde	ertaking Committee	(d) Ad hoc Committee	
(159)The budg	et is an instrume	nt of control by		
	(a) the Government		(b) the Executive	
	(c) the Legislat	ure	(d) the Judiciary	
(160)Separate of	electorate for Mu	uslims were introduced by	the Act of	
	(a) 1919	(b) 1935	(c) 1909	(d) 1947
(161)The Cabi	net Mission was	annointed		
(161)The Cabinet Mission was appointed  (a) To work out the modalities for the transfer of power.				
	(a) To work out the modalities for the transfer of power  (b) to finalise the date for the transfer of power			
	<ul><li>(b) to finalise the date for the transfer of power</li><li>(c) To discuss the Plan of partition</li></ul>			
	(d) to partition	-		
	(a) to purtition	~_ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~		
(162) Provincia	al autonomy was	introduced by the Act of		

(a) 1935 (b) 1919 (c) 1909 (d) 1947 (163)The interim government proposed

under the Cabinet Mission Plan was formed on

	(a) 15 <sup>th</sup> August 1946		(b) 2 <sup>nd</sup> September 1946			
	(c) 26 <sup>th</sup> July 19	47	(d) 26 <sup>th</sup> January 1950			
(164)The Britis	h Parliament pas	ssed the Indian Independe	nce Act in			
	(a) July 1947		(b) January 1947			
	(c) June 1947		(d) August 1947	(d) August 1947		
(165)Periodic e	lections to the lo	ocal bodies are made mand	latory by			
	(a) $72^{nd}$ amenda	ment	(b) 73 <sup>rd</sup> amendment			
	(c) 86 <sup>th</sup> amendr	ment	(d) 87 <sup>th</sup> amendment			
(166)Balvant R	ai Mehta Comm	ittee was appointed to rev	iew			
	(a) National Ex	tension Service	(b) Panchayati Raj			
	(c) Electoral sy	stem	(d) Community Development	Programme		
(167)The Common chairmanship o		in 1977 to study the work	king of Panchayati Raj institutio	ons was under the		
	(a) Balvant Rai	Mehta	(b) Ashok Mehta			
	(c) GVK Rao		(d) LM Singhvi			
(168)Mandal C	ommission recor	mmendations were appoin	ated by			
	(a) Rajiv Gandl	ni	(b) A B Vajpayee			
	(c) P V Narasin	nha Rao	(d) V P Singh			
(169)Minto Mo	orley Reforms is	also known as				
	(a) Government of India Act 1919		(b) Government of India Act 1892			
	(c) Government of India Act 1935		(d) Government of India Act 1909			
(170)How man	y duties are inclu	aded in the Constitution as	s Fundamental Duties?			
	(a) 10	(b) 11	(c) 9	(d) 6		
(171)From amo		g which amendment of the	e Constitution of India made "ed	ducation to Children" as		
	(a) 86 <sup>th</sup>	(b) 85 <sup>th</sup>	(c) 42 <sup>nd</sup>	(d) 72 <sup>nd</sup>		
(172)National I	Development Co	uncil was constituted in				
	(a) 1950	(b) 1951	(c) 1952	(d) 1947		
(173)The qualit	fication for the C	Chairman and the members	s of the Finance Commission ar	re specified in		
	(a) Finance Act of 1951		(b) Finance Act of 1952			
	(c) Finance Act of 1950		(d) Finance Act of 1953			
(174)Finance C	commission is co	onstituted every 5 years by	the			
	(a) President		(b) Parliament			
	(c) Union Coun	icil of Ministers	(d) Speaker			
(175)The states	enjoy exclusive	jurisdiction over subjects	of			
	(a) Union list		(b) State list			
	(c) Residuary List		(d) Concurrent list			

	(a) Union list		(b) State list	
	(c) Residuary	list	(d) Concurrent list	
(177)The auth	ority to alter the	boundaries of state in Indi	a rests with	
	(a) State gover	rnment	(b) Parliament	
	(c) Prime Min	ister	(d) President	
(178)The Unio	on Government g	gives grants-in-aid to the st	ates on the recommendations	of the
	(a) Planning C	Commission	(b) National Integration Cou	ıncil
	(c) Finance Co	ommission	(d) National Development Council	
(179)Which ar	mong the following	ing is empowered to consti	itute Inter State Council?	
	(a) The Parlian	ment	(b) The President	
	(c) The Nation	nal Development Council	(d) The Planning Commission	on
(180)The salar	ry of judges duri	ng their offices can be redu	aced by the	
	(a) Article 352	2 (b) Article 356	(c) Article 360	(d) Article 359
(181) The unla	awful detention of	of a person is questioned by	y the writ of	
	(a) Habeas Co	rpus	(b) Certiorari	
	(c) Quo Warra	into	(d) Mandamus	
(182)The High	h Court in India o	do not possess		
	(a) Original jurisdiction		(b) Appellate jurisdiction	
	(c) Advisory j	jurisdiction	(d) Revisory jurisdiction	
(183)Provision	ns under 9th sche	dule		
	(a) Can be cha	llenged in a court of law	(b) Can't challenge in a cou	rt of law
	(c) Can seek o	pinion in a court of law	(d)None of these	
(184)Under w	hich article of the	e Constitution the Supremo	e Court of India has been estab	lished
	(a) 24	(b) 124	(c) 224	(d) 231
(185) The Hig	th Court has the p	power to issue writ under a	article	
	(a) 32	(b) 220	(c) 226	(d) 344
(186)The pow	er of the Suprem	e Court can be enlarged by	y	
	(a) Cabinet		(b) Parliament	
	(c) President		(d) Chief Justice	
(187)Judge of	the Supreme Co	urt can be removed from o	offices by	
	(a) Executive order		(b) Impeachment	
	(c) Judicial order		(d) Bureaucracy	
(188)Which ar	ticle of the Consti	itution of India deals with th	ne Advisory jurisdiction of the S	upreme Court
	(a) Article 74	(b) Article 142	(c) Article 143	(d) Article 147
(189) Subjects	s in the	schedule is beyond the	scope of Judicial Review	
	(a) 8 <sup>th</sup>	(b) 9 <sup>th</sup>	(c) 12 <sup>th</sup>	(d) 3 <sup>rd</sup>

	(a) Germany	(b) US	(c) Australia	(d) Canada	
(191)The Union	n Legislature in 1	India is empowered			
	(a) Not to amend the basic structure of the Constitution				
	(b) to amend the basic structure of the Constitution				
	(c) To abrogate the basic structure				
	(d) None of the	ese			
(192)Preventive	Detention is a 1	reasonable restriction on			
	(a)Article 14		(b) Article 19		
	(c)Article 21		(d) Article 32		
(193)Which of	the following is	the inevitable outcome of l	liberalization?		
	(a) Retrace of the	he state	(b) reentry of the state		
	(c) Neutrality o	of the state	(d) None of these		
(194) which of the following is inherent in communalism					
	(a) Peace for all	l religious sects	(b) racial overtone		
	(c) Ethnic rival	ry	(d) Antagonistic assertion in a	ll spheres of life	
(195)Communa	lism is opposed	to			
	(a)Secular cred	ential	(b) ethnic conflict		
	(c) friendship b	between class	(d) All of the above		
(196) Globalisa	tion gives prima	cy to unbriddled			
	(a) Welfare means		(b) Trade		
	(c) Socialism		(d) Consumerism		
(197)Original ju	arisdiction of the	e Supreme Court is contain	ed in		
	(a) Article 131		(b) Article 129		
	(c) Article 132		(d) Article 136		
(198) The power	er of the Presider	nt to consult the Supreme C	Court is under Article		
	(a) 132	(b) 143	(C) 136	(d) 131	
(199)The seque	ence of procedur	re for passing a Bill in the I	House is		
	(a) First reading, Committee stage, report stage, second reading, third reading				
	(b) First reading, second reading, committee stage, report stage, third reading				
	(c) First reading, second reading, third reading, Committee stage, report stage				
	(d) First reading	g, Committee stage, second	d reading, third reading		
(200)In a federal system the guardian of the Constitution is					
	(a) the Parliament (b) the Judiciary				
	(c) the council	of Ministers	(d) the National Security Advis	or	

#### ANSWER KEY

- (1) (a) 97 subjects
- (2) (c) Preamble
- (3) (b) the Cabinet Mission
- (4) (b) Russian Constitution
- (5) (d) Article 51 A
- (6) (b) Legal Right
- (7) (c) Article 32
- (8) (d) Mandamus
- (9) (a) Right to adequate means of livelihood
- (10) (b) Irish Constitution
- (11) (a) Fundamental Rights
- (12) (d)  $42^{nd}$
- (13) (c) Combination of rigidity and flexibility
- (14) (b) 19
- (15) (b) non-justiciable
- (16) (b)  $42^{nd}$
- (17) (c) 31
- (18)  $(d) 42^{nd}$
- (19) (a) Fundamental Duties
- (20) (c) partly rigid and flexible
- (21) (b) 73<sup>rd</sup>
- (22) (c) State list
- (23) (d) Article 40
- (24) (b) State Election Commission
- (25) (a) Prime Minister
- (26) (a) The President
- (27) (c) 6 years
- (28) (b) adjourn
- (29) (d) 6 weeks from the date of assembly of the Parliament
- (30) (b) The Speaker
- (31) (a) Governor
- (32) (c) Speaker
- (33) (b) 368
- (34) (b) Vice President
- (35) (b) the state
- (36) (c) 2
- (37) (b) 12
- (38) (c) 543
- (39) (c) Proterm speaker
- (40) (b) Dr B.R. Ambedkar
- (41) (c) 3
- (42) (a) Writ
- (43) (d) national emergency
- (44) (d) Right to Constitutional remedies
- (45) (b) 6
- (46) (c)  $42^{nd}$
- (47) (a)  $71^{st}$
- (48) (a) Dr B.R. Ambedkar
- (49) (d) 6 Fundamental Freedoms
- (50) (b) President
- (51) (b) Right to Property

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- (52) (d) They can be enforced and safeguarded by the courts
- (53) (a) 352
- (54) (c) Article 21
- (55) (b) 19
- (56) (a) German Constitution
- (57) (c) Swiss Constitution
- (58) (a) Britain
- (59) (c) 356
- (60) (a) President
- (61) (d) one year
- (62) (b) 238
- (63) (c) Council of Ministers
- (64) (c) 1976
- (65) (a) President
- (66) (b) Parliamentary Committee
- (67) (c) 6 months
- (68) (a) Constitutional head
- (69) (b) Both Houses of Parliament
- (70) (d) 5 months
- (71) (a) Panchayath system
- (72) (c) Vice President, House of People and Council of states
- (73) (d) Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and both Houses of the state legislatures
- (74) (a) Snap poll
- (75) (b) prorogue
- (76) (a) The interval between the prorogation of Parliament and its reassembly
- (77) (a) to maintain status quo
- (78) (d) 14 days
- (79) (a) Oral answer
- (80) (b) non votable
- (81) (c) 2/3 majority
- (82) (d) Both Houses of Parliament
- (83) (b) Speaker
- (84) (a) Both Houses of Parliament
- (85) (d) written answer
- (86) (b) Speaker
- (87) (d) James Madison
- (88) (a) Article 74
- (89) (a) Only suspensive veto
- (90) (b) House of the People
- (91) (b) Article 200
- (92) (c) Covenant
- (93) (a) Sarkaria Commission
- (94) (d) Centre
- (95) (b) the unitary features
- (96) (c) Prime Minister
- (97) (d) Canadian Federal system
- (98) (b) 1935
- (99) (b) Unitary nature
- (100) (a) Centre-state relations
- (101) (d) Article 263
- (102) (a) Central cabinet ministers
- (103) (a) Planning Commission

- (104) (c) Prime Minister
- (105) (d) the executive is responsible to the Legislature

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- (106) (a) it has an elected Head of the state
- (107) (c) President
- (108) (a) 1950
- (109) (d) it is Presidential
- (110) (b) USA
- (111) (b) Dr Rajendra Prasad
- (112) (d) Canada
- (113) (d) VII
- (114) (a) Enacted one
- (115) (b) 1919
- (116) (c) 1935
- (117) (c) Jawaharalal Nehru
- (118) (b) July 1946
- (119) (a) Government of India Act 1919
- (120) (b) Minto Morley Reforms
- (121) (a) January 1947
- (122) (c) 7 members
- (123) (c) 395 articles
- (124) (a) 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950
- (125) (b) Indian Council Act 1909
- (126) (c) 36-51
- (127) (a) Article 368
- (128) (b) Australia
- (129) (a) Irish
- (130) (c) US
- (131) (d) Article 352
- (132) (b) 12-36
- (133) (c) 1976
- (134) (b) 44<sup>th</sup> amendment
- (135) (d) responsibility
- (136) (c) President
- (137) (b) USA
- (138) (b) Prime Minister
- (139) (c) Members of both Houses of Parliament
- (140) (c) To establish a religious state
- (141) (a) Real power
- (142) (b) division of power
- (143) (a) the Parliament
- (144) (b) 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1952
- (145) (a) 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1953
- (146) (b) Parliamentary system
- (147) (c) Gandhian principle
- (148) (c)  $61^{st}$  amendment
- (149) (d) Council of Ministers
- (150) (b) Cut motion
- (151) (c) 60
- (152) (b) 6 month
- (153) (b) the Prime Minister
- (154) (c) 1
- (155) (c) Dejure
- (156) (d) House of the People
- (157) (b) Central Ministry of Finance
- (158) (b) Estimates Committee
- (159) (c) the Legislature

- (160) (a) 1919
- (161) (a) To work out the modalities for the transfer of power
- (162) (a) 1935
- (163) (b) 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1946
- (164) (c) June 1947
- (165) (b) 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment
- (166) (d) Community Development Programme
- (167) (b) Ashok Mehta
- (168) (d) V P Singh
- (169) (a) Government of India Act 1909
- (170) (b) 11
- (171) (a)  $86^{th}$
- (172) (c) 1952
- (173) (a) Finance Act of 1951
- (174) (a) President
- (175) (b) State list
- (176) (d) Concurrent list
- (177) (b) Parliament
- (178) (c) Finance Commission
- (179) (b) The President
- (180) (c) Article 360
- (181) (a) Habeas Corpus
- (182) (c) Advisory jurisdiction
- (183) (b) Can't challenge in a court of law
- (184) (b) 124
- (185) (c) 226
- (186) (b) Parliament
- (187) (b) Impeachment
- (188) (c) Article 143
- (189) (b)  $9^{th}$
- (190) (d) Canada
- (191) (a) Not to amend the basic structure of the Constitution
- (192) (c)Article 21
- (193) (a) Retrace of the state
- (194) (d) antagonistic assertion in all spheres of life
- (195) (a) secular credential
- (196) (d) Consumerism
- (197) (a) Article 131
- (198) (b) 143
- (199) (b) First reading, second reading, committee stage, report stage, third reading
- (200) (b) the judiciary