

Unit - C Indian Polity & Governance

Chapter

1

Constitution

1. Which of the following is/are extra-constitutional and extralegal device(s) for securing cooperation and coordination between the States in India? [1995]
 1. The National Development Council
 2. The Governor's Conference
 3. Zonal Councils
 4. Inter-State Council**Codes:**
 - (a) 1 and 2
 - (b) 1, 2 and 3
 - (c) 3 and 4
 - (d) 4 only
2. Which of the following are matters on which a constitutional amendment is possible only with the ratification of the legislature of not less than one-half of the states? [1995]
 1. Election of the President
 2. Representation of states in the Parliament
 3. Lists in the 7th Schedule
 4. Abolition of the Legislature Council in a State**Codes:**
 - (a) 1, 2 and 3
 - (b) 1, 2 and 4
 - (c) 1, 3 and 4
 - (d) 2, 3 and 4
3.

Council of states	House of the People
Not more than 250	Not more than 552
Not more than 238 representatives of States and Union Territories	Not more than 530 representative of states plus not more than 2 nominated Anglo-Indians plus X

Which one of the following will fit in the place marked 'X'? [1995]

 - (a) Ministers who are not members of Parliament but who have to get themselves elected to either House of Parliament within six months after assuming office
 - (b) Not more than 20 nominated members
 - (c) Not more than 20 representative of Union Territories
 - (d) The Attorney General who has the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of either House of the Parliament
4. Who among the following have the right to vote in the elections to both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha? [1995]
 - (a) Elected members of the Lower House of the Parliament
 - (b) Elected members of the Upper House of the Parliament
 - (c) Elected members of the Upper House of the State Legislature
 - (d) Elected members of the Lower House of the State Legislature
5. Which one of the following States of India does not have a Legislative Council even though the Constitution? (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956 provides for it? [1995]
 - (a) Maharashtra
 - (b) Bihar
 - (c) Karnataka
 - (d) Madhya Pradesh
6. Article 156 of the Constitution of India provides that a Governor shall hold office for a term of five year from the date on which he enters upon his office. Which of the following can be deduced from this? [1995]
 1. No Governor can be removed from office till completion of his term
 2. No Governor can continue in office beyond five years**Codes:**
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
7. What is not explicitly stated in the Constitution of India but followed as a convention? [1995]
 - (a) The Finance Minister is to be a Member of the Lower House
 - (b) The Prime Minister has to resign if he loses the majority in the Lower House
 - (c) All sections of India are to be represented in the Councils of Ministers
 - (d) If both the President and the Vice-President demit office simultaneously before the end of the tenure, Speaker of the Lower House of the Parliament will officiate as the President

8. Which one of the following is a part of the electoral college for the President but, not the forum for his impeachment? [1996]
 (a) Lok Sabha
 (b) Rajya Sabha
 (c) State Legislative Councils
 (d) State Legislative Assemblies
9. Which one of the following statements about the duties of Prime Minister is correct? [1996]
 (a) Is free to choose his minister only from among members of either House of the Parliament
 (b) Can choose his cabinet after consulting the President of India.
 (c) Has full discretion in the choice of persons who are to serve as ministers in his cabinet
 (d) Has only limited power in the choice of his cabinet colleagues because of the discretionary powers vested the President of India
10. Which one of the following was not proposed by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment in the area of Panchayati Raj? [1997]
 (a) Thirty percent seats in all elected rural local bodies will be reserved for women candidates at all level
 (b) The States will constitute their Finance Commissions to allocate resources to Panchayati Raj institutions
 (c) The Panchayati Raj functionaries will be disqualified to hold their offices if they have more than two children
 (d) The elections will be held in six months time if Panchayati Raj bodies are superceded or dissolved by the State government
11. If the Prime Minister of India belonged to the Upper House of Parliament: [1997]
 (a) he will not be able to vote in his favour in the event of a no-confidence motion
 (b) he will not be able to speak on the budget in the Lower House
 (c) he can make statements only in the Upper House
 (d) he was to become a member of the Lower House within six months after being sworn in
12. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Reservation of thirty-three percent of seats for women in Parliament and State Legislature does not require any Constitutional amendment:
Reason (R) : Political parties contesting elections can allocate thirty-three percent of seats they contest to women candidates without any Constitutional amendment.
 In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct? [1997]
 (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 (c) A is true but R is false
 (d) A is false but R is true
13. In the Presidential election in India, every elected member of the Legislative Assembly of a State shall have as many votes as there are multiples of one thousands in the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the State by the total number of the elected members of the Assembly. As at present (1997) the expression "population" here means the population as ascertained by the: [1997]
 (a) 1991 Census (b) 1981 Census
 (c) 1971 Census (d) 1961 Census
14. Which of the following are/is stated in the Constitution of India? [1997]
 1. The President shall not be a member of either House of Parliament
 2. The Parliament shall consist of the President and two Houses
 Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
 (a) Neither 1 nor 2 (b) Both 1 and 2
 (c) Only 1 (d) Only 2
15. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer: [1997]
- | List-I
(Functionaries) | List-II
(Oaths or affirmations) |
|----------------------------|--|
| A. President of India | 1. Secrecy of information |
| B. Judges of Supreme Court | 2. Faithful Discharge of duties |
| C. Members of Parliament | 3. Faith and Allegiance to the Constitution of India |
| D. Minister for the Union | 4. Upholding the Constitution and the law |
- Codes:**
 (a) A-3, B-4, C-1 D-2 (b) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
 (c) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1 (d) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2
16. In the following quotation,
 "WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens:
 JUSTICE, social, economic and political; LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief faith and worship;
 EQUALITY of status and of opportunity: and to promote among them all; FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and the integrity of the Nation.
 In our Constituent Assembly this 'X' do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution.",
 'X' stands for: [1997]
 (a) twenty-sixth day of January, 1950
 (b) twenty-sixth day of November, 1949
 (c) twenty-sixth day of January, 1949
 (d) None of the above

17. Which one of the following schedules of the Constitution of India contains provisions regarding anti-defection Act? [1998]
 (a) Second Schedule (b) Fifth Schedule
 (c) Eighth Schedule (d) Tenth Schedule
18. The Constitution of India recognises: [1999]
 (a) only religious minorities
 (b) only linguistic minorities
 (c) religious and linguistic minorities
 (d) religious, linguistic and ethnic minorities
19. Consider the following statements:
 An amendment to the Constitution of India can be initiated by the: [1999]
 1. Lok Sabha 2. Rajya Sabha
 3. State Legislature 4. President
 Which of the above statements is/are correct? [1999]
 (a) Only 1 (b) 1, 2 and 3
 (c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1 and 2
20. Consider the following statements about the recent amendments to the elections law by the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act 1996: [1999]
 1. Any conviction for the offence of insulting the Indian National flag or the Constitution of India shall entail disqualification for contesting elections to Parliament and State Legislatures for six year from the date of conviction
 2. There is an increase in the security deposit which a candidate has to make to contest the election to the Lok Sabha
 3. A candidate cannot now stand for election from more than one Parliament Constituency
 4. No election will now be countermanded on the death of a contesting candidate
 Which of the above statements are correct?
 (a) 2 and 3 (b) 1, 2 and 4
 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
21. Which one of the following statements about a Money Bill is not correct? [2000]
 (a) A Money Bill can be tabled in either House of Parliament
 (b) The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the final authority to decide whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not
 (c) The Rajya Sabha must return a Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha and send it for consideration within 14 days
 (d) The President cannot return a Money Bill to the Lok Sabha for reconsideration
22. The 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, 1992 refers to the: [2000]
 (a) generation of gainful employment for the unemployed and the under employed men and women in rural areas
 (b) generation of employment for the able bodied adults who are in need and desirous of work during the lean agricultural season
 (c) laying the foundation for strong and vibrant Panchayati Raj institutions in the country
 (d) guarantee of right to life, liberty and security of person, equality before law and equal protection without discrimination
23. The Speaker can ask a member of the House to stop speaking and let another member speak. This phenomenon is known as: [2000]
 (a) decorum (b) crossing the floor
 (c) interpellation (d) yielding the floor
24. Consider the following statements about the Attorney General of India: [2000]
 1. He is appointed by the President of India
 2. He must have the same qualifications as are required for a judge of the Supreme Court
 3. He must be a member of either House of Parliament
 4. He can be removed by impeachment by Parliament
 Which of these statements are correct?
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3
 (c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 3 and 4
25. The primary function of the Finance Commission in India is to: [2000]
 (a) distribution of revenue between the Centre and the States
 (b) prepare the Annual Budget
 (c) advise the President on financial matters
 (d) allocate funds to various ministries of the Union and State Governments
26. Which Article of the Constitution provides that it shall be the endeavour of every state to provide adequate facility for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education? [2001]
 (a) Article 349 (b) Article 350
 (c) Article 350-A (d) Article 351
27. Which one of the following duties is not performed by Comptroller and Auditor general of India? [2001]
 (a) To audit and report on all expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India
 (b) To audit and report on all expenditure from the Contingency Funds and Public Accounts
 (c) To audit and report on all trading, manufacturing, profit and loss accounts
 (d) To control the receipt and issue of public money, and to ensure that the public revenue is lodged in the exchequer
28. Which one of the following statements correctly describes the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of India? [2001]
 (a) It lists the distribution of powers between the Union and the states
 (b) It contains the languages listed in the Constitution
 (c) It contains the languages listed in the Constitution
 (d) It allocates seats in the Council of States

29. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists: [2001]

List-I
(Amendments to the Constitution)

List-II

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. The Constitution (Sixty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1991 | 1. Establishment of state level Rent Tribunals |
| B. The Constitution (Seventy-fifth Amendment) Act, 1994 | 2. No reservations for Scheduled Castes in Panchayats in Arunachal Pradesh |
| C. The Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Act, 2000 | 3. Constitution of Panchayats in Villages or at other local level |
| D. The Constitution (Eighty-third Amendment) Act, 2000 | 4. Accepting the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission |
| | 5. According the status of National Capital Territory to Delhi |

Codes:

- (a) A-5, B-1, C-4, D-2 (b) A-1, B-5, C-3, D-4
(c) A-5, B-1, C-3, D-4 (d) A-1, B-5, C-4, D-2
30. If a new state of the Indian Union is to be created, which one of the following schedules of the Constitution must be amended? [2001]
(a) First (b) Second
(c) Third (d) Fifth
31. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists: [2001]

List-I
(Article of the Constitution)

List-II
(Content)

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| A. Article 54 | 1. Election of the President of India |
| B. Article 75 | 2. Appointment of the Prime Minister |
| C. Article 155 | 3. Appointment of the Governor of a State |
| D. Article 164 | 4. Appointment of the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers of a State |
| | 5. Composition of Legislative Assemblies |

Codes:

- (a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 (b) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-5
(c) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-5 (d) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
32. With reference to Indian polity, which one of the following statements is correct? [2002]
(a) Planning Commission is accountable to the Parliament

- (b) President can make ordinance only when either of the two Houses of Parliament is not in session
(c) The minimum age prescribed for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court is 40 years
(d) National Development Council is constituted of Union Finance Minister and the Chief Ministers of all the States

33. Which one of the following amendments to the Indian Constitution empowers the President to send back any matter for reconsideration by the Council of Ministers? [2002]

- (a) 39th (b) 40th
(c) 42nd (d) 44th

34. The term of the Lok Sabha: [2002]

- (a) cannot be extended under any circumstances
(b) can be extended by six months at a time
(c) can be extended by one year at a time during the proclamation of emergency
(d) can be extended for two years at a time during the proclamation of emergency

35. The 93rd Constitution Amendment deals with the: [2002]

- (a) continuation of reservation for backward classes in government employment
(b) free and compulsory education for all children between the age of 6 and 14 years
(c) reservation of 30 percent posts for women in government recruitments
(d) allocation of more number of parliamentary seats for recently created States

36. Match List-I (Article of Indian Constitution) with List-II (Provisions) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists: [2002]

List-I
(Article of Indian Constitution)

List-II
(Provisions)

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| A. Article 16 (2) | 1. No person shall be deprived of his property save by the authority of law |
| B. Article 29 (2) | 2. No person can be discriminated against in the matter of public appointment on the ground of race, religious or caste |
| C. Article 30 (I) | 3. All minorities whether based on religion or language shall have to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice |
| D. Article 31 (I) | 4. No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State, or receiving State aid, on grounds of religion, race, caste, language or any of them |

Codes :

- (a) A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1 (b) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4
(c) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4 (d) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1

37. The Ninth Schedule to the Indian Constitution was added by: [2003]

- (a) First Amendment
- (b) Eighth Amendment
- (c) Ninth Amendment
- (d) Forty Second Amendment

38. Consider the following statements: [2003]

1. The joint sitting of the two houses of the Parliament in India is sanctioned under Article 108 of the Constitution
2. The first joint sitting of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha was held in the year 1961
3. The second joint sitting of the two Houses of Indian Parliament was held to pass the Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill

Which of these statements is correct?

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

39. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution did the President give his asset to the ordinance on electoral reforms when it was sent back to him by the Union Cabinet without making any changes (in the year 2002)? [2003]

- (a) Article 121 (b) Article 122
- (c) Article 123 (d) Article 124

40. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution did the President make a reference to the Supreme Court to seek the Court's opinion on the Constitutional validity of the Election Commission's decision on deferring the Gujarat Assembly Elections (in the year 2002)? [2003]

- (a) Article 142 (b) Article 143
- (c) Article 144 (d) Article 145

41. Which one of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provides that 'It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance'? [2003]

- (a) Article 215 (b) Article 275
- (c) Article 325 (d) Article 355

42. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer: [2003]

List-I (Item in the Indian Constitution)	List-II (Country from which it was derived)
A. Directive Principles of State Policy	1. Australia
B. Fundamental Rights	2. Canada
C. Concurrent List in Union-State Relations	3. Ireland
D. India as a Union of States with greater powers to the Union	4. United Kingdom
	5. United States of America

Codes:

- (a) A-5, B-4, C-1, D-2
- (b) A-3, B-5, C-2, D-1
- (c) A-5, B-4, C-2, D-1
- (d) A-3, B-5, C-1, D-2

43. Which one of the following Bills must be passed by each House of the Indian Parliamentary separately by special majority? [2003]

- (a) Ordinary Bill
- (b) Money Bill
- (c) Finance Bill
- (d) Constitution Amendment Bill

44. Which of the following Constitutional Amendments are related to raising the number of Members of Lok Sabha to be elected from the States? [2003]

- (a) 6th and 22nd (b) 13th and 38th
- (c) 7th and 31st (d) 11th and 42nd

45. Which one of the following schedules of the Indian Constitution lists the names of states and specifies their territories? [2003]

- (a) First (b) Second
- (c) Third (d) Fourth

46. Which one of the following statements correctly describes the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of India? [2004]

- (a) It contains the scheme of the distribution of powers between the Union and the States
- (b) It contains the languages listed in the Constitution
- (c) It contains the provisions regarding the administration of tribal areas
- (d) It allocates seats in the Council of States

47. With reference to Indian Parliament, which one of the following is not correct? [2004]

- (a) The Appropriation Bill must be passed by both the Houses of Parliament before it can be enacted into law
- (b) No money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under the appropriation made by the Appropriation Act
- (c) Finance Bill is required for proposing new taxes but no additional Bill/Act is required for making changes in the rates of taxes which are already under operation.
- (d) No Money Bill can be introduced except on the recommendation of the President

48. Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India says that the executive power of every State shall be so exercised as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union? [2004]

- (a) Article 257
- (b) Article 258
- (c) Article 355
- (d) Article 358

49. Match List I (Articles of the Constitution of India) with List II (Provision) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists: [2004]

List-I**List II**

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| A. Article 14 | 1. The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex place of birth or any of term |
| B. Article 15 | 2. The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of laws within the territory of India |
| C. Article 16 | 3. 'Untouchability' is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden |
| D. Article 17 | 4. There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State |

Codes:

- (a) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3 (b) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2
(c) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3 (d) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
50. Which Article of the Constitution of India says, 'No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment'? [2004]
(a) Article 24 (b) Article 45
(c) Article 330 (d) Article 368
51. Consider the following statements: [2005]
- Part IX of the Constitution of India provisions for Panchayats and was inserted by the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1992.
 - Part IX A of the Constitution of India contains provisions for Municipalities and the Article 243 Q envisages two types of Municipalities a Municipal Council and a Municipal Corporation for every State.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
52. Consider the following statements: [2005]
- Article 371 A to 371 I were inserted in the Constitution of India to meet regional demands of Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa.
 - Constitution of India and the United States of America envisage a dual policy (The Union and the States) but a single citizenship.
 - A naturalized citizen of India can never be deprived of his citizenship.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 3 only (d) 1 only

53. The Constitution (98th Amendment) Act is related to: [2005]

- empowering the centre to levy and appropriate service tax
- the Constitution of the National Judicial Commission
- readjustment of electoral constituencies on the basis of the population census 2001
- the demarcation of new boundaries between States.

54. Consider the following statements: [2005]

- The Constitution of India has 40 parts.
- There are 390 Articles in the Constitution of India in all.
- Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules were added to the Constitution of India by the Constitution (Amendment) Acts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 and 2
- 2 only
- 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

55. What does the 104th Constitution Amendment Bill related to? [2006]

- Abolition of Legislative Councils in certain states.
- Introduction of dual citizenship for persons of Indian origin living outside India.
- Providing quota to socially and educationally backward classes in private educational institutions.
- Providing quota for religious minorities in the services under the central Government.

56. Which one among the following commission was set up in pursuance of a definite provision under an Article of the Constitution of India? [2006]

- University Grants Commission
- National Human Rights Commission
- Election Commission
- Central Vigilance Commission

57. Which of the following Constitution Amendment Acts seeks that the size of the Councils of Ministers at the Centre and in a State must not exceed 15 per cent of the total number of members in the Lok Sabha and the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly of that State, respectively? [2007]

- 91st
- 93rd
- 95th
- 97th

58. Which of the following is/are included in the Directive Principles of the State Policy? [2008]

- Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
- Prohibition of consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of other drugs which are injurious to health

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

Code:

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

59. Which Schedule of the Constitution of India contains : Special provisions for the administration and control of Scheduled Areas in several States? [2008]
 (a) Third (b) Fifth
 (c) Seventh (d) Ninth
60. Under which one of the following Constitution Amendment Acts, four languages were added to the list of languages under the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India, thereby raising their number to 22? [2008]
 (a) Constitution (Ninetieth Amendment) Act
 (b) Constitution (Ninety-first Amendment) Act
 (c) Constitution (Ninety-second Amendment) Act
 (d) Constitution (Ninety-third Amendment) Act
61. With reference to the Union Government, consider the following statements: [2009]
 1. The Constitution of India provides that all Cabinet Ministers shall be compulsorily be a sitting members of Lok Sabha only.
 2. The Union Cabinet Secretariat operates under the direction of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
62. Which one of the following Constitutional Amendments states that the total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Minister shall not exceed fifteen percent of the total number of members of the House of the People? [2009]
 (a) 90th (b) 91st
 (c) 92nd (d) 93rd
63. With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following : [2010]
 1. Fundamental Rights
 2. Fundamental Duties
 3. Directive Principles of the State Policy
 Which of the above provisions of the Constitution of India is/are fulfilled by the National Social Assistance Programme launched by the government of India?
 (a) 1 only (b) 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
64. Under the Constitution of India, which one of the following is not a fundamental duty? [2011 - I]
 (a) To vote in public elections
 (b) To develop the scientific temper
 (c) To safeguard public property
 (d) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals
65. Consider the following provisions under the Directive Principles of State Policy as enshrined in the Constitution of India : [2012 - I]
 1. Securing for citizens of India a uniform civil code
 2. Organizing village Panchayats
 3. Promoting cottage industries in rural areas
 4. Securing for all the workers reasonable leisure and cultural opportunities
- Which of the above are the Gandhian Principles that are reflected in the Directive Principles of State Policy?
 (a) 1, 2 and 4 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
66. Which of the following special powers have been conferred on the Rajya Sabha by the Constitution of India? [2012 - I]
 (a) To change the existing territory of a State and to change the name of a State
 (b) To pass a resolution empowering the Parliament to make laws in the State List and to create one or more All India Services
 (c) To amend the election procedure of the President and to determine the pension of the President after his/her retirement
 (d) To determine the functions of the Election Commission and to determine the number of Election Commissioners
67. Which of the following provisions of the Constitution of India have a bearing on Education? [2012 - I]
 1. Directive Principles of State Policy
 2. Rural and Urban Local Bodies
 3. Fifth Schedule
 4. Sixth Schedule
 5. Seventh Schedule
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below :
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3, 4 and 5 only
 (c) 1, 2 and 5 only (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
68. According to the Constitution of India, it is the duty of the President of India to cause to be laid before the Parliament which of the following? [2012 - I]
 1. The Recommendations of the Union Finance Commission
 2. The Report of the Public Accounts Committee
 3. The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General
 4. The Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below :
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 4 only
 (c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
69. Which of the following is/are among the Fundamental Duties of citizens laid down in the Indian Constitution? [2012 - I]
 1. To preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
 2. To protect the weaker sections from social injustice
 3. To develop the scientific temper and spirit of inquiry
 4. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below :
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only
 (c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

70. The distribution of powers between the Centre and the States in the Indian Constitution is based on the scheme provided in the [2012 - I]
 (a) Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909
 (b) Montagu-Chelmsford Act, 1919
 (c) Government of India Act, 1935
 (d) Indian Independence Act, 1947
71. According to the Constitution of India, which of the following are fundamental for the governance of the country? [2013 - I]
 (a) Fundamental Rights
 (b) Fundamental Duties
 (c) Directive Principles of State Policy
 (d) Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties
72. Consider the following statements: [2013 - I]
 1. An amendment to the Constitution of India can be initiated by an introduction of a bill in the Lok Sabha only.
 2. If such an amendment seeks to make changes in the federal character of the Constitution, the amendment also requires to be ratified by the legislature of all the States of India.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
73. Which of the following bodies *does not/do not* find mention in the Constitution? [2013 - I]
 1. National Development Council
 2. Planning Commission
 3. Zonal Councils
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
74. Consider the following statements: [2013 - I]
 1. National Development Council is an organ of the Planning Commission.
 2. The Economic and Social Planning is kept in the Concurrent List in the Constitution of India.
 3. The Constitution of India prescribes that Panchayats should be assigned the task of preparation of plans for economic development and social justice.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
75. Which one of the following Schedules of the Constitution of India contains provisions regarding anti-defection? [2014 - I]
 (a) Second Schedule (b) Fifth Schedule
 (c) Eighth Schedule (d) Tenth Schedule
76. In the Constitution of India, promotion of international peace and security is included in the [2014 - I]
 (a) Preamble to the Constitution
 (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
 (c) Fundamental Duties
 (d) Ninth Schedule
77. The provisions in Fifth Schedule and Sixth Schedule in the Constitution of India are made in order to [2015 - I]
 (a) protect the interests of Scheduled Tribes
 (b) determine the boundaries between States
 (c) determine the powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats
 (d) protect the interests of all the border States
78. Who/Which of the following is the custodian of the Constitution of India? [2015 - I]
 (a) The President of India
 (b) The Prime Minister of India
 (c) The Lok Sabha Secretariat
 (d) The Supreme court of India
79. Consider the following statements : [2015 - I]
 1. The Legislative Council of a State in India can be larger in size than half of the Legislative Assembly of that particular State
 2. The Governor of a State nominates the Chairman of Legislative Council of that particular State.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
80. "To uphold and protect the Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India" is a provision made in the [2015 - I]
 (a) Preamble of the Constitution
 (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
 (c) Fundamental Rights
 (d) Fundamental Duties
81. The ideal of 'Welfare State' in the Indian Constitution is enshrined in its [2015 - I]
 (a) Preamble
 (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
 (c) Fundamental Rights
 (d) Seventh Schedule
82. Consider the following statements regarding the Directive Principles of State Policy: [2015 - I]
 1. The Principles spell out the socio-economic democracy in the country.
 2. The provisions contained in these Principles are not enforceable by any court.
 Which of the statements given above is / are correct?
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (a) Best answer is 1, 2 and 3. Because only Inter State Council is a constitutional body under article 263. So option 4 should not be included.
2. (c) Representation of states in the Parliament does require a constitutional amendment only with the ratification of the legislature of not less than one-half of the states. Other given options require the same.
3. (c) The maximum strength of the House envisaged by the Constitution of India is 552, which is made up by election of up to 530 members to represent the states; up to 20 members to represent the Union Territories and not more than two members of the Anglo-Indian Community to be nominated by the President of India, if, in his/her opinion, that community is not adequately represented in the House.
4. (d) As India follows Universal Adult Suffrage elected members of the Lower House of the State Legislature i. e., have the right to vote in the elections to both the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The State Legislature besides making laws also has one electoral power in electing the President of India. Elected members of the Legislative Assembly along with the elected members of Parliament are involved in this process.
5. (d) There are only five states with bicameral legislature (Legislative assembly as well as Legislative Council) - UP, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Jammu & Kashmir
6. (d) According to Article 156, the Governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the President, the Governor may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this article, a Governor shall hold for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office. Provided that a Governor shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.
7. (b) PM resigns, if he loses the majority in the house is a convention and not mentioned in the constitution. Conventions are unwritten practices which are binding on the three organs of the State. Unlike the President, the Prime Minister does not have a fixed tenure. The full term of the Prime Minister is five years, which coincides with the normal life of the Lok Sabha. However, the term can end sooner if he loses the vote of confidence in the Lower House. So, it can be said that he remains in power as long as he enjoys the confidence of the Lok Sabha. The Prime Minister can also resign by writing to the President. There are no term limits on the office of the Prime Minister. There is also no official retirement age.
8. (d) According to article 54, electoral college of President includes elected members of LS, RS and State legislative assemblies. Under article 61, members of state legislative assemblies do not take part in the process of impeachment of the president.
9. (c) PM has complete discretion to choose his ministers in the Cabinet not necessarily from the two Houses of Parliament but can also choose any other person. That person should become member of either house within 6 months from the date he enters the office.
10. (c) Statement given under option (c) is not mentioned in 73rd amendment act. But this norm is applied in Haryana, Rajasthan, MP, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.
11. (a) Because no-confidence motion can be moved only in Lok Sabha (not in RS) by the opposition.
12. (d) Assertion is wrong as reservation for women in Parliament and state legislature would require a constitutional amendment.
13. (b) The expression at present population in 1997 here means the previous census, i.e., 1981.
14. (b) Statement 1 is correct as per provisions under Article 59. Statement 2 is correct as according to Article 79, Parliament shall consist of the President and two Houses.
15. (c) Oath or affirmation by the President under article 60; Oath or affirmation by Judge of SC, Members of Parliament, Ministers for the Union comes under Third Schedule of the Constitution.
16. (b) The Constitution of India was enacted on Nov. 26, 1949 but it was commenced on Jan. 26, 1950.
17. (d) Tenth schedule was added by the 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1985. It provides for anti-defection law.
18. (c) The Constitution of India recognizes religious and linguistic minorities under article 29 and 30 (Cultural and Educational rights). However it does not define the term Minority.
19. (d) An amendment to the Constitution of India can be initiated by either House of Parliament under article 368. It does not require the President's recommendation.
20. (b) Statement 3 is incorrect as a candidate shall not be allowed to contest from more than two constituencies, it also adds options 1 and 2.
21. (a) A Money bill can be introduced only in LS (not in RS) that too on the recommendation of the President.
22. (c) 73rd Amendment Act added Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution and Part IX, which provides for the Panchayati Raj System.
23. (d) Decorum means maintaining proper behaviour. Interpellation means formal right of a Parliament to submit formal question to the government. Crossing

- the floor means to vote against the party lines. Yielding the floor means the speaker giving part of his or her speaking time to another speaker. While this practice is allowed in some legislative bodies, it is not allowed in deliberative assemblies, unless specifically authorized in the rules.
24. (a) Under Article 76, impeachment procedure of the Attorney-General is not provided. He shall hold office during the pleasure of the President. He must not be a member of either House of Parliament.
 25. (a) According to Article 280 it shall be the duty of the Commission to make recommendations to the President as to (1) the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes which are to be, or may be, divided between them under this Chapter and the allocation between the States of the respective shares of such proceeds; (2) the principles which should govern the grants in aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India; (3) any other matter referred to the Commission by the President in the interests of sound finance; (4) The Commission shall determine their procedure and shall have such powers in the performance of their functions as Parliament may by law confer on them.
 26. (c) Article 350A was inserted by 7th Constitutional Amendment act 1956. It says, it shall be the endeavour of every State and of every local authority within the State to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups; and the President may issue such directions to any State as he considers necessary or proper for securing the provision of such facilities. Article 349 – Special Procedure for enactment of certain laws relating to language; Article 350 – Language to be used in representations for redress of grievances; Article 351 – Directive for development of the Hindi language.
 27. (d) As per provisions under Article 149, the Comptroller and Auditor General shall perform such duties and exercise such powers in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the States and of any other authority or body as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament and, until provision in that behalf is so made, shall perform such duties and exercise such powers in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the States as were conferred on or exercisable by the Auditor General of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution in relation to the accounts of the Dominion of India and of the Provinces respectively.
 28. (d) Fourth schedule allocates seats in the Council of States *i.e.* Rajya Sabha.
 29. (a)
 30. (a) First schedule contains names of the States and UTs, that's why it should be amended, if a new state is created.
 31. (a)
 32. (b) President can issue an ordinance only when both houses of parliament are not in session (Art 123). No minimum age is prescribed for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court in the Constitution. The age of a Judge of the SC shall be determined by such authority and in such manner as parliament may by law provide. NDC is composed of the PM as its head, all Union Cabinet ministers, the CMs of all states, CMs/ Administrators of all UTs and the members of the Planning Commission. There is no constitutional provision regarding the accountability of the planning commission the parliament.
 33. (d) 44th Before the 42nd amendment, Article 74(1) stated that, "there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions". However, there was a slight ambiguity whether the advice of the Council of Ministers is binding on the President. Forty-second Amendment of the 42nd Constitutional Amendment (1976) made it explicit that the President shall, "act in accordance with such advice". The amendment went into effect from 3 January, 1977. The 44th Amendment (1978) however added that the President can send the advice back for reconsideration once. But if the Council of Ministers sends the same advice again to the President then the President must accept it. The amendment went into effect from 20 June, 1979.
 34. (c) The term of the LS can be extended by not more than one year at a time during the proclamation of national emergency under Article 352.
 35. (b) According to 93rd Amendment every Child of the age group of 6-14 years shall have right to free and compulsory Education. No child is liable to pay any kind of fee/ capitation fee/ charges. A collection of capitation fee invites a fine up to 10 times the amount collected.
 36. (a) These are Fundamental Rights under Part III of the Constitution, runs from Art 14 – 32.
 37. (a) Ninth Schedule was added by First Amendment Act of 1951, which relates to Land Reforms.
 38. (d) So far three joint sittings have been held, First was held on Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1961, Second was held on Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill, 1978 and Third was held on Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002. The presiding officer of joint sitting is Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
 39. (c) President can issue Ordinance under Article 123.
 40. (b) Article 143 provides power to the President to consult the Supreme Court.
 41. (d) According Article 355, it shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.
 42. (d) Borrowed features from different countries are correct.

43. (d) According to Article 368 an amendment of this Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament, and when the Bill is passed in each House by a majority of the total membership of that House present and voting, it shall be presented to the President who shall give his assent to the Bill and thereupon the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill.
44. (c) 7th Amendment Act 1956 provides for composition of the House of the People and re-adjustment after every census. 31st amendment act 1973 provides for raising the upper limit for the representation of states in the Lok Sabha from 500 to 525 and reducing the upper limit for the representation of UTs from 25 to 20.
45. (a) The 'First Schedule' of the constitution deals with list of States and Union Territories.
46. (d) Fourth schedule allocates seats in the Council of States i.e. Rajya Sabha (Upper House of Parliament).
47. (a) Appropriation Bill is a money bill. In case of money bill, RS has only recommendatory power and need not to be passed by RS.
48. (a) Article 257 in the Constitution states that the executive power of every State shall be so exercised as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union, and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such directions to a State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose. Article 258: Power of the Union to confer powers on the States in certain cases; Article 355: Duty of the Union to protect States against external aggression and internal disturbance; Article 358: Suspension of provisions of Article 19 during emergencies.
49. (c) These are Fundamental rights under Part III of the Constitution.
50. (a) Article 24 of the constitution states that, no child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.
51. (a) Part IX and Eleventh Schedule were added by 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 which contain provisions for Panchayats, Part IX A. Twelfth Schedule were added by 74th Constitutional amendment act, 1992 which contain provisions for Municipalities but Article 243 Q envisages three types of municipalities: Nagar Panchayats for a transitional area, Municipal Council for smaller urban areas and Municipal Corporation for larger urban areas.
52. (d) Article 371 A to I deals with special provisions to -Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa. The Constitution of India envisages a single policy for both Union and the States. A naturalized citizen is one who acquires citizenship either by Naturalization or by Registration. They can be deprived of citizenship if they acquired citizenship by using fraudulent means.
53. (b) The Constitution 98th Amendment Bill, 2003, seeks to constitute a National Judicial Commission (NJC) by including Chapter IV-A in Part V of the Constitution which will be in charge of appointing judges to the higher judiciary and for transferring High Court Judges.
54. (c) The Constitution of India has 24 parts, 12 schedules and more than 444 articles at present. In the original constitution, there were 22 parts, 8 schedules and 395 articles. Ninth Schedule was added by 1st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1951. Tenth Schedule was added by 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1985. Eleventh Schedule was added by 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992. Twelfth Schedule was added by 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992.
55. (c) The Indian Parliament has passed the 104th Constitution Amendment Bill, providing reservations for the socially and educationally backward classes, besides the Scheduled Classes and Scheduled Tribes, in all private aided and unaided educational institutions.
56. (c) Superintendence, direction and control of elections to be vested in an Election Commission under Article 324.
57. (a) The above provision has been added by 91st constitutional Amendment Act, 2003.
58. (b) Statement 1 is incorrect as it is a Fundamental Right under article 23 of Part III of the constitution. Statement 2 corresponds to Directive Principles of State Policy under Article 47 under Part IV of the Constitution.
59. (b) Fifth schedule relates to the control and administration of scheduled areas in states other than Tripura, Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram. While Sixth Schedule deals with administration and control of tribal areas in the state of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura.
60. (c) 92nd Amendment Act 2003 added Bodo, Santhali, Maithali and Dogri languages in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. Originally there were 14 languages in the 8th schedule. 21st amendment act added Sindhi language. 71st amendment act added Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali languages.
61. (d) Statement 1 is incorrect as members of RS can become cabinet ministers. Statement 2 is incorrect as Cabinet secretariat is under the direct charge of the PM.
62. (b) The above provision has been added by 91st Constitutional Amendment Act 2003.
63. (b) The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) which came into effect from 15th August, 1995 represents a significant step towards the fulfillment of the Directive Principles in Article 41 (Right to Work, to Education and to Public Assistance in certain cases) of the Constitution.

64. (a) To vote in public elections is not a fundamental duty.
65. (b) Organizing village Panchayats and promoting cottage industries in rural areas are the Gandhian principles that are reflected in the Directive Principles of State Policy.
66. (b) The Constitution of India empowering the Parliament to make laws in the State List and to create one or more All India Services.
67. (c) 1, 2 and 5 are correct.
68. (c) It is not the duty of the President of India to cause to be laid report of public Accounts Committee before the Parliament.
69. (c) All the statements except 2 regarding the Fundamental Duties of citizens are correct.
70. (c) Distribution of power between the Centre and the States in the Indian Constitution is based on the Government of India Act, 1935.
71. (c) Directive Principles of State Policy are guidelines to the central and State government of India to be kept in mind while framing laws and policies. DPSPs aim to create social and economic conditions under which the citizens can lead a good life. They also aim to establish social and economic democracy through a welfare state. They act as a check on the government. It is a yardstick in the hands of the people to measure the performance of the government. It shall be the duty of the state to apply these principles in making laws.
72. (d) An amendment to the constitution of India is introduced as a bill in the Parliament. It then must be approved by both the houses of Parliament. The amendments must then be ratified by the legislatures of at least one half of the states (not all the states). Once all these stages are complete the amendment is bound to receive the assent of the President of India.
73. (d) National Development council is not a constitutional body. It is an extra-constitutional body. Planning Commission is a non-constitutional and non-statutory body. It was created by the Govt. of India in 1950 by a resolution. Zonal councils have been recognized in the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992.
74. (b) Out of 52 items on the concurrent list, Economic and Social Planning is placed under Article 40 of the Constitution. Directive Principles of State Policy lays down that the State shall take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self government. Planning for economic development and social justice is one such power given to village panchayats.
75. (d) The 52nd Amendment act of 1985, added 10th schedule to the Constitution. This is often referred to as anti-defection law.
76. (b) Promotion of international peace and security is included in the Directive Principles of State as Article 51 of constitution that mentions to promote international peace and security and maintain just an honourable relations between nations between nations; to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations, and to encourage settlements of international disputes by arbitration.
77. (a) The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India deals with administration and control of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes in these areas. The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India contains provisions concerning the administration of tribal areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.
78. (d) The Supreme Court of India is the apex court in India. As stated by the Indian Constitution, the function of the Supreme Court of India is that of a custodian of the Constitution, a court established by the authority of a federal government, and the uppermost court of appeal.
79. (d) The maximum strength of the legislative council is fixed at one third of the total strength of the legislative assembly and the minimum strength is fixed at 40. The chairman of the legislative council is elected by the council itself from amongst its members.
80. (d) The idea behind incorporation of fundamental duties was to remind the citizens of the country that they have certain obligations towards the country and society. The fundamental duties were added to the constitution on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee. There were ten fundamental duties at the time of incorporation but the eleventh was inserted by the 86th Amendment in 2002. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India is one of them.
81. (b) Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) aim to create social and economic conditions under which the citizens can lead a good life. They also aim to establish social and economic democracy through a welfare state. The Directive Principles of State Policy is guidelines/principles given to the central and state governments of India, to be kept in mind while framing laws and policies.
82. (c) The directive principles ensure that the State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by promoting a social order in which social, economic and political justice is informed in all institutions of life. The provisions of The Directive Principles of State Policy are not enforceable by any court, but the principles laid down therein are considered fundamental in the governance of the country, making it the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws to establish a just society in the count.

