

दि. ०५/१०/२०२३

श्रीमती मथुबाई गरवारे कन्या महाविद्यालय, सांगली.

बी.ए., बी.कॉम, बी.बी.ए. आणि बी.सी.ए. भाग ३ (सेमिस्टर ५) (रेग्यूलर व दूरशिक्षण विभाग) व मागील वर्षाच्या फक्त या विषयाच्या (सेमिस्टर ५) परिक्षेस गैरहजर असलेल्या (Only CBCS Pattern) या वर्गात शिकत असलेल्या विद्यार्थिनींसाठी

Compulsory Civic Course (CCC) Introduction to Indian

Constitution(IIC) या विषयाच्या नवीन अभ्यासक्रम आणि

परीक्षेसंदर्भात महत्त्वाची सूचना

शिवाजी विद्यापीठ कोल्हापूर यांच्या पत्रान्वये (संदर्भ पत्र क्रमांक एस.यु./अं.म./१४०९ दि.२९ जून २०२०) नुसार महाविद्यालयातील तृतीय वर्षात प्रवेश घेतलेल्या व परीक्षा फॉर्म फी सहीत भरलेल्या बी.ए., बी.कॉम, बी.बी.ए. आणि बी.सी.ए. भाग ३ (सेमिस्टर ५) या वर्गात शिकत असणा-या व मागील वर्षी फक्त याच वर्गातील सदर विषयाच्या (सेमिस्टर ५) परिक्षेस गैरहजर असलेल्या विद्यार्थिनींसाठी नवीन अभ्यासक्रम Compulsory Civic Course (CCC) Introduction to Indian Constitution (IIC) या विषयाचा अभ्यासक्रम शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०२०-२०२१ पासून लागू करण्यात येत आहे. सदर अभ्यासक्रम हा आवश्यक (Compulsory) असून या विषयाचा अभ्यास विद्यार्थिनींनी स्वतः करावयाचा असून याची ऑफलाईन पद्धतीने परीक्षा ऑक्टो. २०२३ शिवाजी विद्यापीठ परीक्षेदरम्यान होणार आहे याची नोंद घ्यावी. सदर परीक्षेसाठी Question Bank (माध्यम मराठी व इंग्रजी) या नोटीसी सोबत देत आहोत. सदर परीक्षेचे वेळापत्रक महाविद्यालयाच्या www.mgkanyasangli.edu.in या वेबसाईट वरती Notice मध्ये व महाविद्यालयाच्या काचफलकात देण्यात येईल. सदर वेबसाईट अथवा नोटीस विद्यार्थिनींनी रोजच्या रोज पाहणे जेणे करून नोटीस प्रसारित केल्यावर व पेपर झाल्यानंतर पेपर चुकला म्हणून विद्यार्थिनींकडून विचारणा होते. परंतु सदर पेपर एकदाच घ्यावयाचा असल्याने पुन्हा पेपर देता येत नाही. याची विद्यार्थिनींनी गांभिर्याने नोंद घ्यावी. या विषयाची संदर्भीय पुस्तके महाविद्यालयाच्या ग्रंथालयामध्ये उपलब्ध आहेत. विद्यार्थिनींनी स्वयंअध्ययन पद्धतीने त्याचा अभ्यास करावयाचा आहे. सदर पेपर देणे विद्यार्थिनींना आवश्यक असून पेपर न दिल्यास विद्यापीठाकडून मिळणारे अंतिम परिक्षेनंतरचे पदवी प्रमाणपत्र (Convocation Certificate) मिळणार नाही याची नोंद घ्यावी. अधिक माहितीसाठी (रेग्यूलर विभाग) प्रा. डॉ. उर्मिला क्षीरसागर (संपर्क क्रमांक ९९७०५१६६७९) व (दूर शिक्षण विभाग) प्रा. एम. आर. चादरे (संपर्क क्रमांक ८४८५०३२०६०) यांचेशी संपर्क साधावा. परीक्षेसाठी २५ प्रश्न (गुण ५०) विचारले जातील. पास होण्यासाठी किमान २० गुण आवश्यक आहेत.

पुस्तके पुढील प्रमाणे-

१. भारतीय शासन आणि राजकारण- लोटे राज
२. भारतीय राज्यघटना- पाटील बी. बी, चव्हाण उर्मिल
३. भारतीय राज्यघटना आणि राजकारण- महाजन सु. द., कुलकर्णी ना. श.

डॉ. उर्मिला क्षीरसागर
समन्वयक

डॉ. आर. जी. कुलकर्णी
प्राचार्य

Question Bank

B. A. III

राज्यघटना

१. घटना समितीचे सल्लागार बी. एन. राव होते.
२. घटना समितीची स्थापना जुलै १९४६
३. घटना समितीचे अध्यक्ष डॉ. राजेंद्रप्रसाद
४. घटनेच्या मसुदा समितीचे अध्यक्ष डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर
५. २६ जाने. १९५० पासून राज्यघटना अंमलात आली.
६. १९७६ च्या ४२ व्या घटनादुरुस्तीने सरनाम्यात समाजवादी व धर्मनिरपेक्ष शब्दांचा समावेश झाला.
७. १९७३ च्या ४२ व्या रेग्युलेशन ऑक्ट हा भारतीय घटनात्मक विकासाची सुरुवात होय.
८. मार्गदर्शक तत्वाची संकल्पना आयर्लंडच्या राज्यघटनेवरून
९. आणीबाणी संकल्पना जर्मनीतील वायमार प्रजासत्ताक घटनेवर आधारित आहे.
१०. तिसऱ्या भागात मुलभूत अधिकारांच्या समावेश आहे.
११. घटनेच्या ४(अ) भागात मुलभूत कर्तव्ये समाविष्ट
१२. घटनेच्या दुसऱ्या भागात नागरिकत्त्व समाविष्ट
१३. घटनेतील मुलभूत अधिकारांची संख्या ६ तर मुलभूत कर्तव्यांची संख्या ११
१४. १७ व्या कलमाने अस्पृश्यता पाळणे गुन्हा आहे
१५. ५२ व्या कलमानुसार राष्ट्रपतीची तरतूद आहे.
१६. राष्ट्रीय आणीबाणी कलम ३५२
१७. आर्थिक आणीबाणी कलम ३६०
१८. ३२४ कलमानुसार निवडणूक आयोगाची तरतूद
१८. ३७० वे कलम जम्मू काश्मीरसाठी होते.
१९. ४० व्या कलमानुसार ग्रामपंचायतीची स्थापना होते.
२०. घटनाकारांनी सरनामा हि घटनेची गुरुकिल्ली मानली.

२१. उद्देशपत्रिका(सरनामा) म्हणजे घटनेचा प्राण/आत्मा
२२. घटनेचे उगमस्थान भारतीय जनता आहे.
२३. २६ नोव्हें. १९४९ रोजी घटना परिषदेने सरनामा मंजूर केला.
२४. घटनेनुसार भारताने संसदीय शासनप्रणालीचा स्वीकार केला.
२५. भारत हे सर्वभौम, प्रजासत्ताक, समजवादी, धर्मनिरपेक्ष गणराज्य आहे.
२६. राज्यघटनेने भारतीयांना एकेरी नागरिकत्त्व दिले आहे.
२७. घटनेचा अर्थ लावणे, केंद्र राज्य संघर्ष सोडविण्याचे काम सर्वोच्च न्यायालय करते.
२८. संपूर्ण भारतासाठी एकच राष्ट्रध्वज एकच राष्ट्रगीत आहे.
२९. घटकराज्यांच्या राज्यपालांची नियुक्ती राष्ट्रपती करतात.
३०. कलम १४ नुसार कायद्यापुढे समानता स्वीकारली आहे.
३१. कलम २८ नुसार शिक्षणसंस्थातून धार्मिक शिक्षण देण्यास बंदी आहे.
३२. आणीबाणी काळात मुलभूत कर्तव्य स्थगित होऊ शकतात.
३३. ६ ते १४ वयोगटातील बालकांना शिक्षण देणे पालकांचे आदय कर्तव्य होय.
३४. कलम ४५ नुसार १४ वर्षापर्यंतच्या मुलामुलींना मोफत व सवलतीचे शिक्षण देण्याची व्यवस्था सरकारने करावी.
३५. लोकसभा हे संसदेचे प्रथम व कनिष्ठ सभागृह होय.
३६. राज्यसभा हे संसदेचे दिव्तीय व वरिष्ठ सभागृह होय.
३७. महाराष्ट्रातून लोकसभेवर ४८ सभासद निवडले जातात.
३८. कलम ८० नुसार राज्यसभेची आहे.
३९. राज्यसभा हे स्थायी सभागृह असून ते कधीही विसर्जित होत नाही.
४०. राज्यसभेचे सदस्य हे ६ वर्षाकरिता निवडून येतात.
४१. भारताचा उपराष्ट्रपती राज्यसभेचा पदसिद्ध अध्यक्ष असतो.
४२. पंतप्रधान हा मंत्री मंडळाचा अध्यक्ष असतो.
४३. राष्ट्रपती हे देशाचे घटनात्मक प्रमुख तर पंतप्रधान हा देशाचा वास्तव कार्यकारी प्रमुख असतो.
४४. कलम ६३ नुसार उपराष्ट्रपतीपदाची तरतूद केली आहे.

- ४५. कलम १२४ नुसार सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाची तरतूद केली आहे.
- ४६. महाराष्ट्राच्या विधानसभेत २८८ सदस्य आहेत.
- ४७. कलम १७० नुसार प्रत्येक घटकराज्यात विधानसभेची तरतूद आहे.
- ४८. मुख्यमंत्री व त्याचे मंत्रीमंडळ विधानसभेस जबाबदार असतो.
- ४९. महाराष्ट्राचे उच्च न्यायालय मुंबई येथे आहे.
- ५०. कलम १४८ नुसार राष्ट्रपती नियंत्रक व महालेखापरीक्षक नियुक्त करतात.
- ५१. कलम ३१५ नुसार राज्य लोकसेवा आयोगाची स्थापना केली आहे.
- ५२. नेहरू रिपोर्ट १९२८ साली करण्यात आला.
- ५३. संस्थानिकांचे तनखे रद्द करण्याचे विधेयक १९७१ साली मांडले.
- ५४. संसदेची २ सभागृहे असतात.
- ५५. लोकसभेचा कार्यकाल साधारणतः ५ वर्ष असतो.

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 proposals of
(a) The Cripps Mission (b) the Cabinet Mission
(c) Mountbatten Plan (d) Rajagopalachari Plan
- (4) The Fundamental Duties in the Constitution of India were adopted from
(a) Canadian Constitution (b) Russian Constitution
(c) American Constitution (d) French Constitution
- (5) Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with the Fundamental Duties
(a) Article 32 (b) Article 50
(c) Article 51 (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 Constitution'
(a) Article 352 (b) Article 123
(c) Article 32 (d) Article 31
- (8) Which writ gives the meaning 'we command' in letters
(a) Habeas Corpus (b) Prohibition
(c) Quo Warranto (d) Mandamus
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- (9) Which of the following is not included in the Fundamental 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 Directive Principles of State Policy have been adopted from
- (a) US Constitution (b) Irish Constitution
(c) French Constitution (d) Canadian Constitution
- (11) Keshavananda Bharati case was associated with
- (a) Fundamental Rights (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
(c) State right (d) Armed rebellion
- (12) The word 'socialist' was added to the Preamble of the Constitution of India by which amendment
- (a) 44th (b) 27th
(c) 21st (d) 42nd
- (13) The Constitution of India is
- (a) Rigid (b) flexible
(c) Combination of rigidity and flexibility (d) Neither rigid nor flexible
- (14) Right to Freedom is guaranteed in which article
- (a) 17 (b) 19
(c) 18 (d) 20
- (15) Directive Principles of State Policy is
- (a) Justifiable (b) non-justifiable
(c) mandatory (d) None of these
- (16) The word 'secularism' was added to the Preamble of the Constitution of India by which amendment
- (a) 40th (b) 42nd
(c) 44th (d) 46th
- (17) Right to Property is included in Article
- (a) 32 (b) 19
(c) 31 (d) 14
- (18) Right to Property was removed from Fundamental Rights by which amendment
- (a) 29th (b) 25th
(c) 44th (d) 42nd
- (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 procedure for amending the Constitution of India is
- (a) Rigid (b) flexible
(c) partly rigid and flexible (d) None of these
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- (21) Elections to the local government bodies are made mandatory by which amendment
- (a) 72nd (b) 73rd
(c) 64th (d) 63rd
- (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 of the Constitution of India
- (a) Article 37 (b) Article 38
(c) Article 39 (d) Article 40
- (24) Among the following which agency conducts election 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 Council is the
- (a) Prime Minister (b) President
(c) Vice President (d) Governor
- (26) Who appoints the chairman of the Finance Commission
- (a) The President (b) Prime Minister
(c) Council of Ministers (d) Vice President
- (27) The members of the Council of states in India is elected 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 President of India is
- (a) 6 weeks (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 addressed 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 Parliament
- (a) President (b) Vice President
(c) Speaker (d) Chief Justice
- (33) The amending power of the Constitution of India is described in Article

- (34) The ex-officio chairman of the Council of states is
(a) Speaker (b) Vice President
(c) Deputy Speaker (d) Deputy Chairman
- (35) In India the Council of state is responsible to
(a) The people (b) the state
(c) local government (d) None of these
- (36) The number of the Anglo Indians nominated to the House of People is
(a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 1
- (37) The number of nominated members to the council of states is
(a) 18 (b) 12 (c) 20 (d) 16
- (38) The number of elected members to the House of the People
(a) 540 (b) 542 (c) 543 (d) 545
- (39) Who is the person authorized to conduct the election of the speaker in a newly elected House of the People in India
(a) Prime Minister (b) Speaker
(c) Proterm speaker (d) Deputy Speaker
- (40) Who was the chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee
(a) Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) Dr B.R. Ambedkar
(c) Dr Rajendra Prasad (d) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- (41) How many methods are there to amend the Constitution of India
(a) 5 (b) 4 (c) 3 (d) 2
- (42) Quo warranto is
(a) Writ (b) statute
(c) Treaty (d) Act
- (43) Article 352 of the Indian Constitution deal with
(a) centre-state relations (b) Supreme Court
(c) state emergency (d) national emergency
- (44) Which Right was remarked by Dr B.R. Ambedkar as the “heart and soul of the Constitution”
(a) Right to Equality (b) Right to Freedom
(c) Right to Education (d) Right to Constitutional remedies
- (45) The Indian constitution guarantees how many categories of Fundamental Rights
(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8
- (46) Which Constitutional amendment incorporated the Fundamental Duties in the Constitution of India?
(a) 40th (b) 44th (c) 42nd (d) 50th
- (47) Right to property was deleted by which amendment
(a) 71st (b) 44th (c) 42nd (d) 68th
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- (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 contains
(a) 9 Fundamental Freedoms (b) 8 Fundamental Freedoms
(c) 7 Fundamental Freedoms (d) 6 Fundamental Freedoms
- (50) The Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission is appointed by
(a) Prime Minister (b) President
(c) Vice President (d) Council of Ministers
- (51) Which among the following is not a Fundamental Right?
(a) Right to Equality (b) Right to Property
(c) Right to Freedom (d) Right against exploitation
- (52) Rights given in the Constitution are called Fundamental Right because
(a) They are natural rights (b) They can't be suspended
(c) They are a part of the Constitution (d) They can be enforced and safeguarded by the courts
- (53) Article 32 stands suspended during an emergency 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 Constitution 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 empower the President to take over the administration of a state on the basis of failure of constitutional machinery
(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 President's rule in a state can be continued at a stretch for a maximum period of
- (a) 4 years (b) 2 years
(c) 3 years (d) one year
- (62) The Council of state in India has how many elected members
- (a) 250 (b) 238
(c) 245 (d) 230
- (63) The executive power in India is actually exercised by
- (a) Speaker (b) President
(c) Council of Ministers (d) Parliament
- (64) 42nd amendment Act was adopted by the Parliament in
- (a) 1967 (b) 1968
(c) 1976 (d) 1977
- (65) The supreme commander of the armed forces in India 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 two sessions of the Parliament?
- (a) 3 months (b) 4 months
(c) 6 months (d) 12 months
- (68) The Governor of a state is a
- (a) Constitutional head (b) real head
(c) Hereditary head (d) nominated head
- (69) Who elects 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 legislatures
- (70) In consequence of the death or incapacity of the President, vice President can become the President for
- (a) 6 months (b) 12 months
(c) 1 month (d) 5 months
- (71) Grass root democracy is related to
- (a) Panchayath system (b) Interstate council
(c) Lok Pal (d) Regionalism
- (72) The Parliament of India consists of
- (a) President, House of the People and Council of state
(b) House of the People and Council of states
(c) Vice President, House of People and 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 Parliament
- (b) Members of both Houses of Parliament
- (c) Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and state legislative assemblies
- (d) Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and both Houses of the state legislatures

(74) A vote taken unexpectedly without voters having been briefed in advance

- (a) Snap poll
- (b) by-election
- (c) opinion poll
- (d) exit poll

(75) The President of India can ----- the House

- (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 Service by

- (a) Simple majority
- (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ majority
- (c) $\frac{2}{3}$ 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

- (a) President
- (b) Speaker

- (84) Committee in Public Undertakings has members from
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (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 this
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru | (b) Harold Laski |
| (c) Clement Attlee | (d) James Madison |
- (88) Which article of the Constitution of India says "there shall be a council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advice the President"
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (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 collectively 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 Governor of a state can resume a Bill for the consideration of the President
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Article 196 | (b) Article 200 |
| (c) Article 202 | (d) Article 204 |
- (92) The term federal is derived from the Latin word 'foedus' which means
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) Separation | (b) Distribution |
| (c) Covenant | (d) None of these |
- (93) Which commission has examined the centre- state 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 States in India indicates
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) The Federal nature | (b) the unitary features |
|------------------------|--------------------------|

(c) the bicameral features

(d) none of these

- (96) The chairman of the National Development Council is
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Finance Minister | (b) Defence Minister |
| (c) Prime Minister | (d) Home Minister |
- (97) The Indian federal system is largely based on the pattern 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 system 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 Puri commission was appointed to study
- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) Centre-state relations | (b) State reorganization |
| (c) Panchayat Raj | (d) delimitation of constituencies |
- (101) Which article of the Constitution of India provides 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
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| (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 by the
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Prime Minister | (b) Council of Ministers |
| (c) President | (d) Vice President |
- (108) Planning Commission was formed by Government of India by a resolution in
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 1950 | (b) 1947 |
| (c) 1944 | (d) 1946 |

- (109) Which of the following is not a feature of the Constitution of India?
- (a) It is democratic (b) it is republic
(c) it is federal (d) it is Presidential
- (110) The word “procedure established by law” in the constitution of India have been borrowed from
- (a) UK (b) USA (c) French (d) Germany
- (111) The President of the Constituent Assembly was
- (a) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad (b) Dr Rajendra Prasad
(c) Sardar Vallabhai Patel (d) Dr BR Ambedkar
- (112) “India that is Bharat shall be a union of states”. From which Constitution was adopted the words “union of states”?
- (a) US (b) France (c) Swiss (d) Canada
- (113) The list dividing powers between union and states are given in the ----- schedule
- (a) IV (b) V (c) VI (d) VII
- (114) The Indian Constitution is an
- (a) Enacted one (b) evolved one
(c) unwritten one (d) None of these
- (115) Dyarchy was introduced 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
- (a) 1909 (b) 1919 (c) 1935 (d) 1947
- (117) The Objective Resolution in the Constituent Assembly was moved by
- (a) Dr Rajendra Prasad (b) B.R. Ambedkar
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Alladi Krishna swamy Iyer
- (118) The election to the Constituent Assembly was held in
- (a) June 1946 (b) July 1946
(c) August 1946 (d) September 1946
- (119) The Montague Chelmsford 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 Act 1892
- (120) Government of India Act 1909 is known as
- (a) Montague Chelmsford Reforms (b) Minto Morley Reforms
(c) Cabinet Mission Plan (d) Cripps Mission Plan
- (121) The Objective Resolution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly in
- (a) January 1947 (b) July 1947
(c) August 1947 (d) May 1947
- (122) The Constitution Drafting Committee constituted by the Constituent Assembly consisted of
- (a) 5 member (b) 6 members (c) 7 members (d) 8 members
- (123) The Constitution of

- (a) 390 articles (b) 396 articles
(c) 395 articles (d) 394 articles
- (124) The Constitution of India was adopted on
(a) 26th January 1950 (b) 26th January 1947
(c) 26th November 1949 (d) 26th June 1948
- (125) Which among the following Acts introduced the principle of election for the first time?
(a) Indian Independence Act of 1947 (b) Indian Council Act 1909
(c) Government of India Act 1935 (d) Government of India Act 1919
- (126) Directive Principles of state Policy are included in the Articles
(a) 15-24 (b) 25-32 (c) 36-51 (d) 52-60
- (127) The procedure for amending the Constitution is in
(a) Article 368 (b) Article 360
(c) Article 367 (d) Article 371
- (128) The Concurrent list in the Constitution of India was adopted from
(a) Switzerland (b) Australia
(c) Canada (d) Irish
- (129) The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution of India was adopted from
(a) Irish (b) Canada (c) Germany (d) Australia
- (130) The makers of the Constitution of India adopted the concept of Judicial Review from
(a) Russia (b) Germany (c) US (d) Australia
- (131) The Indian federal system can be transformed into a unitary system under
(a) Article 368 (b) Article 356 (c) Article 360 (d) Article 352
- (132) Fundamental Rights are included in articles
(a) 15-24 (b) 12-36 (c) 36-51 (d) 52-62
- (133) Untouchability Offence Act 1955 was renamed as "The Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955" in
(a) 1972 (b) 1977 (c) 1976 (d) 1955
- (134) Right to Property was omitted from Part III of the Constitution by the
(a) 42nd amendment (b) 44th amendment
(c) 86th amendment (d) 62nd amendment
- (135) The watchword of a Parliamentary government is
(a) Stability (b) checks and balances
(c) Political homogeneity (d) responsibility
- (136) Who presides over the joint session of the Parliament?
(a) Speaker (b) Deputy Chairman
(c) President (d) Vice President

(137)The position of the Vice President of India resembles to the position of Vice President of

- (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 elected by
(a) Elected members of Council of States (b) All members of the Council of States
(c) Members of both Houses of Parliament (d) elected members of the Parliament
- (140) which of the following is not an objective of the Directive Principles of State Policy
(a) To ensure a welfare state (b) to ensure socio-economic justice
(c) To establish a religious state (d) to ensure the creation of village Panchayath
- (141) The Head of the government under a Parliamentary government enjoys
(a) Real power (b) nominal power
(c) limited power (d) no power
- (142) The classification of government as unitary 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 launched on
(a) 2nd October 1951 (b) 2nd October 1952
(c) 2nd October 1953 (d) 2nd October 1954
- (145) National Extension Service was launched on
(a) 2nd October 1953 (b) 2nd October 1952
(c) 2nd October 1951 (d) 2nd 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 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 from 21 years to 18 years by
(a) 42nd amendment (b) 44th amendment
(c) 61st amendment (d) 72nd amendment
- (149) The President of India can dissolve the House of People on the recommendation of the
(a) Vice President (b) Chief Justice
(c) Cabinet (d) Council of Ministers

(150) Motion suggesting that expenditure earmarked for particular ministry should be reduced is known as

- (a) Adjournment motion (b) Cut motion
(c) Privilege motion (d) Call of attention motion
- (151) A member of the Parliament formally loses his membership if he consecutively abstains himself from -----
----- sitting of the House
(a) 15 (b) 30 (c) 60 (d) 90
- (152) In India a person can be a member of the Council of Ministers without being a Member of Parliament for a maximum period
(a) 1 month (b) 6 months (c) 1 year (d) 2 years
- (153) Who is the Head of the Government in India?
(a) The President (b) the Prime Minister
(c) the speaker (d) the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (154) The Governor of a state can nominate how many members to the Legislative Assembly?
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 1 (d) 5
- (155) Which among the following type of authority is given to the President of India?
(a) Political (b) De facto (c) De jure (d) Popular
- (156) The Public Accounts Committee submits its report to the
(a) President (b) Prime Minister
(c) Council of States (d) House of the People
- (157) The revenue estimate of a budget is prepared by
(a) Estimates Committee (b) Central Ministry of Finance
(c) Union Council of Ministers (d) Respective Ministers
- (158) The committee which examines the 'extravagance' of the government
(a) Public Accounts Committee (b) Estimates Committee
(c) Public Undertaking Committee (d) Ad hoc Committee
- (159) The budget is an instrument of control by
(a) the Government (b) the Executive
(c) the Legislature (d) the Judiciary
- (160) Separate electorate for Muslims were introduced by the Act of
(a) 1919 (b) 1935 (c) 1909 (d) 1947
- (161) The Cabinet Mission was appointed
(a) To work out the modalities for the transfer of power
(b) to finalise the date for the transfer of power
(c) To discuss the Plan of partition
(d) to partition of Bengal
- (162) Provincial 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) 15th August 1946 (b) 2nd September 1946
(c) 26th July 1947 (d) 26th January 1950
- (164) The British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act in
(a) July 1947 (b) January 1947
(c) June 1947 (d) August 1947
- (165) Periodic elections to the local bodies are made mandatory by
(a) 72nd amendment (b) 73rd amendment
(c) 86th amendment (d) 87th amendment
- (166) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was appointed to review
(a) National Extension Service (b) Panchayati Raj
(c) Electoral system (d) Community Development Programme
- (167) The Committee appointed in 1977 to study the working of Panchayati Raj institutions was under the chairmanship of
(a) Balwant Rai Mehta (b) Ashok Mehta
(c) GVK Rao (d) LM Singhvi
- (168) Mandal Commission recommendations were appointed by
(a) Rajiv Gandhi (b) A B Vajpayee
(c) P V Narasimha Rao (d) V P Singh
- (169) Minto Morley 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 many duties are included in the Constitution as Fundamental Duties?
(a) 10 (b) 11 (c) 9 (d) 6
- (171) From among the following which amendment of the Constitution of India made “education to Children” as a Fundamental Duty?
(a) 86th (b) 85th (c) 42nd (d) 72nd
- (172) National Development Council was constituted in
(a) 1950 (b) 1951 (c) 1952 (d) 1947
- (173) The qualification for the Chairman and the members of the Finance Commission are specified in
(a) Finance Act of 1951 (b) Finance Act of 1952
(c) Finance Act of 1950 (d) Finance Act of 1953
- (174) Finance Commission is constituted every 5 years by the
(a) President (b) Parliament
(c) Union Council 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

(176) Which is the list that contains subjects in which both the centre and the states can legislate?

- (a) Union list (b) State list
(c) Residuary list (d) Concurrent list
- (177) The authority to alter the boundaries of state in India rests with
(a) State government (b) Parliament
(c) Prime Minister (d) President
- (178) The Union Government gives grants-in-aid to the states on the recommendations of the
(a) Planning Commission (b) National Integration Council
(c) Finance Commission (d) National Development Council
- (179) Which among the following is empowered to constitute Inter State Council?
(a) The Parliament (b) The President
(c) The National Development Council (d) The Planning Commission
- (180) The salary of judges during their offices can be reduced by the
(a) Article 352 (b) Article 356 (c) Article 360 (d) Article 359
- (181) The unlawful detention of a person is questioned by the writ of
(a) Habeas Corpus (b) Certiorari
(c) Quo Warranto (d) Mandamus
- (182) The High Court in India do not possess
(a) Original jurisdiction (b) Appellate jurisdiction
(c) Advisory jurisdiction (d) Revisory jurisdiction
- (183) Provisions under 9th schedule
(a) Can be challenged in a court of law (b) Can't challenge in a court of law
(c) Can seek opinion in a court of law (d) None of these
- (184) Under which article of the Constitution the Supreme Court of India has been established
(a) 24 (b) 124 (c) 224 (d) 231
- (185) The High Court has the power to issue writ under article
(a) 32 (b) 220 (c) 226 (d) 344
- (186) The power of the Supreme Court can be enlarged by
(a) Cabinet (b) Parliament
(c) President (d) Chief Justice
- (187) Judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from offices by
(a) Executive order (b) Impeachment
(c) Judicial order (d) Bureaucracy
- (188) Which article of the Constitution of India deals with the Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
(a) Article 74 (b) Article 142 (c) Article 143 (d) Article 147
- (189) Subjects in the ----- schedule is beyond the scope of Judicial Review
(a) 8th (b) 9th (c) 12th (d) 3rd

- (a) Germany (b) US (c) Australia (d) Canada
- (191) The Union Legislature in 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 these
- (192) Preventive Detention is a 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 liberalization?
- (a) Retrace of the state (b) reentry of the state
 - (c) Neutrality of the state (d) None of these
- (194) which of the following is inherent in communalism
- (a) Peace for all religious sects (b) racial overtone
 - (c) Ethnic rivalry (d) Antagonistic assertion in all spheres of life
- (195) Communalism is opposed to
- (a) Secular credential (b) ethnic conflict
 - (c) friendship between class (d) All of the above
- (196) Globalisation gives primacy to unbridled
- (a) Welfare means (b) Trade
 - (c) Socialism (d) Consumerism
- (197) Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is contained in
- (a) Article 131 (b) Article 129
 - (c) Article 132 (d) Article 136
- (198) The power of the President to consult the Supreme Court is under Article
- (a) 132 (b) 143 (C) 136 (d) 131
- (199) The sequence of procedure for passing a Bill in the 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, Committee stage, second 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 Advisor
-

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) 42nd
- (13) (c) Combination of rigidity and flexibility
- (14) (b) 19
- (15) (b) non-justiciable
- (16) (b) 42nd
- (17) (c) 31
- (18) (d) 42nd
- (19) (a) Fundamental Duties
- (20) (c) partly rigid and flexible
- (21) (b) 73rd
- (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) 42nd
- (47) (a) 71st
- (48) (a) Dr B.R. Ambedkar
- (49) (d) 6 Fundamental Freedoms
- (50) (b) President
- (51) (b) Right to Property

- (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) 26th 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) 44th 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) 2nd October 1952
- (145) (a) 2nd October 1953
- (146) (b) Parliamentary system
- (147) (c) Gandhian principle
- (148) (c) 61st 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) 2nd September 1946
- (164) (c) June 1947
- (165) (b) 73rd 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) 86th
- (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) 9th
- (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

