

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

PAPER II: INDIA GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

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

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

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. The idea of Constituent Assembly to frame a constitution for India was first mooted by
 - a. **MN Roy in 1927**
 - b. Indian National Congress in 1936
 - c. Muslim League in 1942

2. The first session of the Constituent Assembly was held in
 - a. **New Delhi**
 - b. Bombay
 - c. Kolkata

3. The Objective Resolution, which outlined the philosophy of India constitution was moved in the Constituent Assembly by
 - a. **Dr. Rajendra Prasad**
 - b. Dr. BR Ambedkar
 - c. Jawaharlal Nehru

4. The Objective Resolution reflected the perception of the Constituent Assembly as
 - a. **India to be a sovereign independent republic**
 - b. India to be a mix economy state
 - c. India to be a democratic nation

5. The Government of India Act 1919 was known as
 - a. Morley Minto Reforms
 - b. **Mont Ford Reform**
 - c. Wavell reform

6. Which Act had introduced the dyarchical system in the Indian province
 - a. The Indian Council Act,1892
 - b. The Indian Council Act, 1909
 - c. **The Indian Council Act, 1919**

7. *Poorna Swaraj Diwas* was celebrated on the following day
 - a. **26th January,1930**
 - b. 26th January,1939
 - c. 26th January,1935

8. To complete making of India Constitution, the Constituent Assembly took
- 2 years,10 month and 18 days
 - 2 years,11 month and 16 days
 - 2 years,11 month and 18 days**
9. Who was the first elected President of the Constituent Assembly?
- H C Mukherjee
 - Dr. Rajendra Prasad**
 - Sir BN Rau
10. Which of the following Act provided for a Federal Form of Government for India?
- Government of India Act, 1935**
 - Indian Independence Act,1947
 - Government of India Act, 1919
11. The design of the *National Flag* was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on
- July 22,1948
 - July 22, 1947**
 - July 22, 1946
12. The *National Anthem* was adopted by the Constituent assembly
- January 24, 1950**
 - January 24, 1947
 - January 24, 1951
 - d.
13. The song *Jana Gana Mana* was adopted by the Constituent Assembly as the National Anthem
- January 24, 1950**
 - January 24, 1949
 - January 24, 1951
14. Two independent states of India and Pakistan were created by
- The Shimla conference
 - The Cripps Mission
 - The Indian Independent Act**
15. Originally, the constitution of India contains
- Preamble,395 Articles,24 parts and 8 Schedules
 - Preamble,395 Articles,22 parts and 12 Schedules
 - Preamble, 395 Articles, 22 parts and 8 Schedules**
16. The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on
- 26th November,1948
 - 28th November,1949
 - 26th November,1949**
17. The Constitution of India came into force on
- 26th January,1950**
 - 24th January,1950
 - 28th January,1950

18. The *Heart and Soul Of India Constitution* is
- a. **Right to Constitutional Remedies (Art.32)** ()
 - b. Right to Education (Art.21 A) ()
 - c. Right to freedom of Religion (Art. 25) ()
19. Who is commonly known as the Father of India Constitution
- a. **Dr. BR Ambedkar** ()
 - b. Jawaharlal Nehru ()
 - c. Sardar Valabhai Patel ()
20. Arrange the terms in proper sequence as they appear in the Preamble of the Constitution of India
- a. Sovereign, Secular, Democratic, Republic, Socialist ()
 - b. **Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic** ()
 - c. Sovereign, Democratic Socialist, Secular, Republic ()
21. The main source of India Constitution was
- a. Constitution of UK ()
 - b. **Government of India Act, 1935** ()
 - c. Constitution of USA ()
22. Which of the following two words were added in the 42nd Amenment,1976
- a. Sovereign and Democratic ()
 - b. **Socialist and Secular** ()
 - c. Sovereign and Socialist ()
23. The Constitution of India has borrowed, Fundamental Duties from which of these countries Constitution
- a. USA ()
 - b. **USSR** ()
 - c. Canada ()
24. Fundamental Duties are contained in
- a. **Part IV A, Article 51 A** ()
 - b. Part IV A, Article 50 A ()
 - c. Part IV A, Article 52 A ()
25. *Magna Carta* of India refer to
- a. **Part III of India Constitution** ()
 - b. Part IV of India Constitution ()
 - c. Part I of India Constitution ()
26. Fundamental Rights are contained in
- a. **Part III, Article 14-35** ()
 - b. Part IV, Article 14-35 ()
 - c. Part II, Article 14-35 ()
27. Part III of Indian Constitution guarantees
- a. **Six fundamental rights** ()
 - b. Seven fundamental rights ()
 - c. Five fundamental rights ()

28. Parliamentary form of Government was borrowed from which country
- a. Constitution of USSR
 - b. **Constitution of UK**
 - c. Constitution of Japan
29. Parliamentary form of Government is also known as
- a. **Westminster Model of Government**
 - b. Unitary Model of Government
 - c. Communist Model of government
30. The concept of Rule of Law was borrowed from
- a. **British Constitution**
 - b. USA Constitution
 - c. China Constitution
31. Provision of Directive Principles of State Policy was borrowed from
- a. **Irish Constitution**
 - b. Australia Constitution
 - c. South Africa Constitution
32. Directive Principle of State policy are
- a. Enforceable to the law courts
 - b. **Not enforceable to the law courts**
 - c. Court are not interfere in case of violation
33. Article 1 of the Indian Constitution states
- a. **India shall be a union of states**
 - b. India shall be democratic state
 - c. India shall be federal states
34. *Habeas Corpus* meant
- a. **To have the body**
 - b. To bring justice
 - c. To enquire the case
35. Article 21A deal with
- a. **Right to Education**
 - b. Right to Property
 - c. Right to Life
36. Right to Education was passed by
- a. **86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002**
 - b. 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2004
 - c. 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2006
37. Article 22 grants two kind of protection to persons who are arrested or detained, such as
- a. **Punitive Detention and Preventive detention**
 - b. Normal and Abnormal Detention
 - c. Absolute and partial detention

38. Preventive detention mean
- a. **Detention of person without trial and conviction by a court** ()
 - b. Detention of person in advance ()
 - c. Detention of suspected person without inform ()
39. The Constitution of India provide
- a. Dual Citizenship ()
 - b. **Single Citizenship** ()
 - c. Federal Citizenship ()
40. Voting age was reduced to 18 years from 21 years in 1989 by
- a. 61st Constitutional Amendment, 1998 ()
 - b. **61st Constitutional Amendment, 1988** ()
 - c. 61st Constitutional Amendment, 1978 ()

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

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. The 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India contains provision regarding
 - a. Administration of Tribal Areas
 - b. Oath and Affirmation
 - c. **The Union, State, Concurrent list**

2. The Indian Constitution is unitary in spirit because
 - a. **Single Citizenship for all state**
 - b. Division of power
 - c. Written Constitution

3. The Union Parliament has exclusive power to make Laws with respect to subjects in
 - a. **The Union List**
 - b. The State List
 - c. The Concurrent list

4. The State Legislature has exclusive power to make Laws with respect to subjects in
 - a. The Union List
 - b. **The State List**
 - c. The Concurrent list

5. The Union Parliament and the State legislature have exclusive power to make Laws with respect to subjects in
 - a. The Union List
 - b. The State List
 - c. **The Concurrent list**

6. The Union List contains
 - a. **97 items**
 - b. 87 items
 - c. 47 items

7. The state list contains
 - a. 87 items
 - b. **66 items**
 - c. 47 items

8. The Concurrent list contains
 - a. 37 items
 - b. 86 items
 - c. **47 items**

9. The Centre-State relations have been dealt by
 - a. **Sarkaria Commission**
 - b. Ashok Mehta Commission
 - c. Balwant Rai Mehta Commission

10. Emergency Provision are given in
- a. **Article 352-360**
 - b. Article 350-364
 - c. Article 342-368
11. Sarkaria Commission was established to study
- a. **Centre – State relations**
 - b. President – Governor relations
 - c. President – Prime Minister relations
12. The Union territories are administered by
- a. The Prime Minister
 - b. The Union Cabinet
 - c. **The President through Administrators appointed by him**
13. Railway is under the subject of
- a. **Union List**
 - b. State List
 - c. Concurrent List
14. In case of a conflict between the Centre and the state in respect of subject included in the Concurrent List
- a. **The Union Law prevails**
 - b. The State Law prevails
 - c. The Supreme Court will decide
15. Which Article of the Indian Constitution discuss the financial relations between the Centre and the State
- a. **Article 268-281**
 - b. Article 268-278
 - c. Article 268-282
16. Education comes under the
- a. Union List
 - b. State List
 - c. **Concurrent List**
17. Emergency Provision are contained in
- a. **Part XVIII of the Constitution**
 - b. Part XIV of the Constitution
 - c. Part XII of the Constitution
18. Financial Emergency due to a threat to the financial stability or credit of India are contained in
- a. Article 352
 - b. **Article 360**
 - c. Article 356

19. An Emergency due to the failure of the Constitutional machinery in the states are contained in
- a. Article 360
 - b. Article 352
 - c. **Article 356**
20. An Emergency due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion popularly known as '*National Emergency*' is contained in
- a. **Article 352**
 - b. Article 360
 - c. Article 356
21. The President can declare Emergency only after written recommendation from
- a. Lok Sabha Resolution
 - b. **Union Cabinet Resolution**
 - c. Rajya Sabha resolution
22. Proclamation of emergency must be approved by both House of parliament within
- a. **Within 1 month**
 - b. Within 2 month
 - c. Within 3 month
23. During National emergency fundamental right are suspended except
- a. **Article 20 and 21**
 - b. Article 24
 - c. Article 14
24. The first proclamation of National Emergency, 1962 was issued on account of
- a. **Chinese Aggression in NEFA**
 - b. Internal Disturbance
 - c. India- Pakistan War
25. During National Emergency the Parliament becomes empowered to make Laws on
- a. **Any subject mentioned in the state list**
 - b. Only the subject mentioned in the Union List
 - c. None of the above
26. The Union List includes
- a. **Defence, foreign affairs, currency**
 - b. Education, trade union, commerce
 - c. Police, health, local administration
27. The state list includes
- a. **Police, health, Local administration**
 - b. Atomic energy, treaty
 - c. Trade and commerce
28. Federal features of India constitution are
- a. **Written and supremacy of the Constitution**
 - b. Single citizenship
 - c. Strong Centre

29. KC Wheare describe the Constitution of India as
- “Quasi-Federal”**
 - “Cooperative - Federal”
 - “Competitive Federal”
30. Granville Austin called the Indian federalism as
- “Compleitive Federalism”
 - “Cooperative Federalism”**
 - “ Bargaining Federalism”
31. Tensions between states and Centre are often created by
- Imposition of President Rules in the state**
 - Activity of opposition party
 - Media instigated activity in the state
32. The central government appointed a six members Administrative reforms commission in 1966 to study
- To study various issues in Centre- State relations**
 - Working of the Constitution
 - Pay revision Committee for Parliamentarians
33. The Sarkaria commission was appointed by the central Government in the year
- 1983**
 - 1974
 - 1992
34. The Punchhi Commission was established in April,2007 to study
- To study Centre State relations**
 - To study working of Emergency Provision
 - To study working of Fundamental Right
35. Fundamental right under article 19 can be suspended only on
- External Aggression under National Emergency**
 - State Emergency
 - Financial Emergency
36. A proclamation of national Emergency automatically suspends
- All fundamental right
 - Right to freedom**
 - No fundamental right suspended
37. The proclamation of President’s Rule should be approved by the Parliament within
- Within 2 month**
 - Within 3 month
 - Within 1 month
38. Tension and conflict area in Centre-State relations are created by
- Mode of appointment and dismissal of Governor**
 - Role of NGO in the state
 - Prevailing situation in the state

39. During National Emergency ,Parliament can extend the life of the Lok Sabha beyond the five year term for a period

- a. **Not exceeding 1 year**
- b. Not exceeding 6 month
- c. Not exceeding 3 month

40. The provision of amending the Constitution is given in

- a. **Part XX Article 368**
- b. Part XXI Article 248
- c. Part XXIV Article 248

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

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. The President of India is an integral part of
 - a. **The Parliament** ()
 - b. The Constitution ()
 - c. The Judiciary ()

2. The Prime Minister is the head of
 - a. **The Government** ()
 - b. The Constitution ()
 - c. The State ()

3. The President of India is elected by
 - a. Members of the Union Parliament ()
 - b. **Members of Parliament and State Legislative Assembly** ()
 - c. Directly elected by the people ()

4. The President of India is elected for a term of
 - a. **5 years** ()
 - b. 6 years ()
 - c. 4 years ()

5. The Prime Minister is appointed by
 - a. **The President** ()
 - b. Chief Justice of India ()
 - c. High Court Judge ()

6. Minimum age of the President should be
 - a. 40 years ()
 - b. **35 years** ()
 - c. 25 years ()

7. Lok Sabha consisted of
 - a. 500 members ()
 - b. 550 members ()
 - c. **547 members** ()

8. Money Bill can be introduced only in the
 - a. **Lok Sabha** ()
 - b. Rajya Sabha ()
 - c. Both Houses of the parliament ()

9. The Prime Minister holds office for
 - a. 3 years ()
 - b. 4 years ()
 - c. **5 years** ()

10. The Lok Sabha is summoned at least
 - a. Once a year ()
 - b. **Twice a year** ()
 - c. Thrice a year ()

11. The presiding officer of the Lok Sabha is called
a. **Speaker** ()
b. Chairman ()
c. Minister ()
12. The Union Council of Minister shall be collectively responsible
a. The Prime Minister ()
b. **The House of the People (Lok Sabha)** ()
c. The President ()
13. The Prime Minister is
a. Minority Party leader ()
b. **Majority party leader** ()
c. Leader of Rajya Sabha ()
14. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected by
a. The President of India ()
b. The Prime Minister ()
c. **The members of the Lok Sabha** ()
15. The ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is the
a. The President of India ()
b. The Prime Minister of India ()
c. **The Vice- President of India** ()
16. State Governor enjoy the office during the pleasure of
a. Both House of parliament ()
b. **The President** ()
c. The prime Minister ()
17. The Vice President of India is elected by
a. The people ()
b. The Lok Sabha ()
c. **The members of both Houses of the Parliament** ()
18. The meetings of the Council of Ministers, Union Government is presided over by
a. The President ()
b. **The Prime Minister** ()
c. The Speaker ()
19. The Prime Minister is the leader of the majority party in
a. Rajya Sabha ()
b. **Lok Sabha** ()
c. Both Houses of parliament ()
20. The Council of Minister hold office as long as it enjoy
a. The confidence of the Parliament ()
b. **The confidence of the Lok Sabha** ()
c. The confidence of the President ()
21. At present, the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is
a. 500 members ()
b. **545 members** ()
c. 547 members ()

22. A joint sitting of the Parliament is presided over by
a. Chairman of Rajya Sabha ()
b. Speaker of Lok Sabha ()
c. President of India ()
23. The Chief Minister ask the Governor to dissolve the State Legislative Assembly when
a. Governor disagree with the Chief Minister ()
b. He has no confidence in the cabinet ()
c. The ministry has no absolute majority in the State Assembly ()
24. Members of Rajya Sabha are elected for the period of
a. 4 years ()
b. 5 years ()
c. 6 years ()
25. Members of Lok Sabha are elected for the period of
a. 4 years ()
b. 5 years ()
c. 7 years ()
26. The disputes concerning the election of President and Vice President of India is decided by
a. Election Commission of India ()
b. Supreme Court of India ()
c. Attorney General ()
27. Quorum is said to have been formed in Lok Sabha when at least
a. Two-third members present ()
b. One-tenth members present ()
c. One-fourth members present ()
28. The Governor does not appoint
a. Judge of the High Court ()
b. Chief Minister ()
c. Advocate General of the state ()
29. Who act as the Chancellor of the State Universities
a. Governor ()
b. Chief Minister ()
c. Chief Justice of High Court ()
30. The President appoint *Pro-tem Speaker* for Lok Sabha from its member
a. In consultation with Prime Minister ()
b. Usually senior most member of Lok Sabha ()
c. In consultation with Vice President ()
31. Last session of existing Lok Sabha, after a new Lok Sabha has been elected is called
a. Lame – duck session ()
b. Dysfunctional Session ()
c. NonFunctional Session ()
32. Rajya Sabha can
a. Only discuss the budget ()
b. Vote the budget ()
c. Discuss and vote the budget ()

33. The final power to decide whether a particular bill is a Money Bill or not is decide by
- a. **Speaker of the Lok Sabha** ()
 - b. Chairman of Rajya Sabha ()
 - c. The President of India ()
34. The budget is the statement of estimated receipt and expenditure of Government of India in a Financial year which
- a. **Begins on 1st April and ends on 31st march of following year** ()
 - b. Begins on 1st February and ends on 31st march of following year ()
 - c. Begins on 1st March and ends on 31st march of following year ()
35. The session starts immediately after the Question hour and last until the agenda for the day is called
- a. **Zero hour** ()
 - b. Adjournment Motion ()
 - c. Vote on account ()
36. Unstarred question require
- a. **Written answer** ()
 - b. Document proof ()
 - c. Immediate answer ()
37. Adjournment *Sine die* refers to
- a. **Terminating a sitting of Parliament for an indefinite period** ()
 - b. Short break during session ()
 - c. Question hour ()
38. The maximum gap between two session of Parliament cannot be more than
- a. **6 month** ()
 - b. 3 month ()
 - c. 2 month ()
39. The Budget Session is usually held during
- a. June - July ()
 - b. **February - May** ()
 - c. September - October ()
40. The Monsoon Session of the Parliament is usually held during
- a. **July to September** ()
 - b. September - October ()
 - c. January - March ()