

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Constitution Of India : Constitution is the foundational law of a country which ordains the fundamental principles on which the government (or the governance) of that country is based. It lays down the framework and principal functions of various Organs of the government as well as the modalities of interaction between the government and its citizens. With the exception of the United Kingdom (U.K.), almost all democratic countries possess a written constitution. India also possesses an elaborate written constitution which was enacted by a constituent assembly specifically set up for the purpose.

Our Constitution : Our present constitution— the first Constitution of India framed and given to themselves by the people of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26 November, 1949. It came into full operation with effect from 26 January, 1950. The Constitution as originally adopted had 22 parts, 395 articles and 8 schedules. Its present text is as amended from time to time.

Evolution of Indian Constitution

Although the systems of ancient India do have their reflections in the Constitution of India, the direct sources of the Constitution lie in the administrative and legislative developments of the British period. A concise and chronological description of the Acts, documents and events that culminated in the framing of the world's largest written Constitution is given here.

Administrative & Legislative Reforms Before 1857

Regulating Act of 1773

- This Act was based on the report of a committee headed by the British Prime Minister Lord North.
- Governance of the East India Company was put under British parliamentary control.
- The Governor of Bengal was nominated as Governor General for all the three Presidencies of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Warren Hastings was the first such Governor General.
- A Supreme Court was established in Calcutta (now Kolkata).
- Governor General was empowered to make rules, regulations and ordinances with the consent of the Supreme Court.

Pitts India Act of 1784

- It was enacted to improve upon the provisions of Regulating Act of 1773 to bring about better discipline in the Company's system of administration.
- A 6-member Board of Controllers was set up which was headed by a minister of the British Government. All political responsibilities were given to this board.

- Trade and commerce related issues were under the purview of the Court of directors of the company.
- Provinces had to follow the instructions of the Central Government, and Governor General was empowered to dismiss the failing provincial government.

Charter Act of 1793

- Main provisions of the previous Acts were consolidated in this Act.
- Provided for the payment of salaries of the members of the Board of Controllers from Indian revenue.
- Courts were given the power to interpret rules and regulations.

Charter Act of 1813

- Trade monopoly of the East India Company came to an end.
- Powers of the three Councils of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were enlarged, they were also subjected to greater control of the British Parliament.
- The Christian Missionaries were allowed to spread their religion in India.
- Local autonomous bodies were empowered to levy taxes.

Charter Act of 1833

- The Governor General and his Council were given vast powers. This Council could legislate for the whole of India subject to the approval of the Board of Controllers.
- The Council got full powers regarding revenue, and a single budget for the country was prepared by the Governor General.
- The East India Company was reduced to an administrative and political entity and several Lords and Ministers were nominated as ex-officio members of the Board of Controllers.
- For the first time the Governor-General's Government was known as the 'Government of India' and his Council as the 'Indian Council'.

Charter Act of 1853

- This was the last of the Charter Acts and it made important changes in the system of Indian legislation.
- This Act followed a report of the then Governor General Dalhousie for improving the administration of the company.
- A separate Governor for Bengal was to be appointed.
- Legislative and administrative functions of the Council were separately identified.
- Recruitment of the Company's employees was to be done through competitive exams.
- British Parliament was empowered to put Company's governance of India to an end at any suitable time.

Administrative & 'Legislative Reforms After 1857

Government of India Act, 1858

- British Crown decided to assume sovereignty over India from the East India Company in an apparent consequence of the Revolt of 1857, described as an armed sepoy mutiny by the British historians and remembered as the First War of Independence by the Indians.
- The first statute for the governance of India, under the direct rule of the British Government, was the Government of India Act, 1858.
- It provided for absolute (British) imperial control over India without any popular participation in the administration of the country.
- The powers of the crown were to be exercised by the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a council of fifteen members, known as the Council of India.
- The country was divided into provinces headed by a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor aided by his Executive Council.
- The Provincial Governments had to function under the superintendence, direction and control of the Governor-General in all matters.
- All the authority for the governance of India was vested in the Governor-General in Council who was responsible to the Secretary of State.
- The Secretary of State was ultimately responsible to the British Parliament.

Indian Councils Act, 1861

- This is an important landmark in the constitutional history of India. By this Act, the powers of the crown were to be exercised by the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a council of fifteen members (known as the Council of India). The Secretary of State, who was responsible to the British Parliament, governed India through the Governor General, assisted by an Executive council.
- This Act enabled the Governor General to associate representatives of the Indian people with the work of legislation by nominating them to his expanded council.
- This Act provided that the Governor General's Executive Council should include certain additional non-official members also while transacting legislative business as a Legislative Council. But this Legislative Council was neither representative nor deliberative in any sense.
- It decentralised the legislative powers of the Governor General's Council and vested them in the Governments of Bombay and Madras.

Indian Councils Act, 1892

- The non-official members of the Indian Legislative Council were to be nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Provincial Legislative Councils while the non-official members of the Provincial Councils were to be nominated by certain local bodies such as universities, district boards, municipalities, zamindars etc.
- The Councils were to have the power of discussing the Budget and addressing questions to the Executive.

Morley-Minto Reforms and the Indian Councils Act, 1909

- Reforms recommended by the then Secretary of States for India (Lord Morley) and the Viceroy (Lord Minto) were implemented by the Indian Councils Act, 1909.
- The maximum number of additional members of the Indian Legislative Council (Governor-General's Council) was raised from 16 (under the Act of 1892) to 60 (excluding the Executive Councillors).
- The size of Provincial Legislative Councils was enlarged by including elected non-official members so that the official majority was gone.
- An element of election was also introduced in the Legislative Council at the centre also but here the official majority there was maintained.
- The Legislative Councils were empowered to move resolutions on the Budget, and on any matter of public interest, except certain specified subjects, such as the Armed forces, Foreign Affairs and the Indian States.
- It provided, for the first time, for separate representation of the Muslim community and thus sowed the seeds of separatism.

The Government of India Act, 1915

- This act was passed to consolidate the provisions of the preceding Government of India Acts.

Montague-Chelmsford Report and the Government of India Act, 1919

- The then Secretary of State for India Mr. E.S. Montagu and the Governor General Lord Chelmsford formulated proposals for the Government of India Act, 1919.
- Responsible Government in the Provinces was to be introduced, without impairing the responsibility of the Governor (through the Governor General), for the administration of the Province, by resorting to device known as 'Dyarchy' or dual government.
- The subjects of administration were to be divided into two categories Central and Provincial.
- Central subjects were those which were exclusively kept under the control of the Central Government.
- The provincial subjects were sub-divided into 'transferred' and 'reserved' subjects.
- The 'transferred subjects' were to be administered by the Governor with the aid of Ministers responsible to the Legislative Council in which the proportion of elected members was raised to 70 percent.
- The 'reserved subjects' were to be administered by the Governor and his Executive Council with no responsibility to the Legislature.
- The previous Central control over the provinces in administrative, legislative and financial matters was relaxed. Sources of revenue were divided into two categories so that the provinces could run the administration 'With the revenue raised by the provinces themselves.
- The political budget was separated from the central budget.
- The provincial legislature was empowered to present its own budget and levy its own taxes relating to the provincial sources of revenue.

- The Central legislature, retained power to legislate for the whole country on any subject.
- The control of the Governor General over provincial legislation was retained by providing that a Provincial Bill, even though assented to by the Governor, would become law only when assented to also by the Governor General.
- The Governor was empowered to reserve a Bill for the consideration of the Governor General if it was related to 'reserved' specified matters.
- The Governor General in Council continued to remain responsible only to the British Parliament through the Secretary of State for India.
- The Indian Legislature was made more representative and, for the first time 'bi-cameral'.
- The Upper House was named the Council of State. This was composed of 60 members of whom 34 were elected.
- The Lower House was named the Legislative Assembly. This was composed of about 144 members of whom 104 were elected.
- The electorates were arranged on a communal and sectional basis, developing the Morley-Minto device further.
- The Governor General's overriding powers in respect of Central legislation were retained as follows :
 - His prior sanction was required to introduce Bills relating to certain matters;
 - he had the power to veto or reserve for consideration of the Crown any Bill passed by the Indian Legislature;
 - he had the converse power of certifying Bill or any grant refused by the Legislature;
 - he could make Ordinances, in case of emergency.

Simon Commission

- This commission, headed by Sir John Simon, constituted in 1927 to inquire into the working of the Act of 1919, placed its report in 1930. The report was examined by the British Parliament and the Government of India Bill was drafted accordingly.

The Government of India Act, 1935

- The Act of 1935 prescribed a federation, taking the Provinces and the Indian States (native states) as units.
- It was optional for the Indian States to join the Federation, and since they never joined, the Federation never came into being.
- The Act divided legislative powers between the Centre and Provinces.
- The executive authority of a Province was also exercised by a Governor on behalf of the Crown and not as a subordinate of the Governor General.
- The Governor was required to act with the advice of Ministers responsible to the Legislature.

- In certain matters, the Governor was required to act 'in his discretion' without ministerial advice and under the control and directions of the Governor General, and, through him, of the Secretary of State.
- The executive authority of the Centre was vested in the Governor General (on behalf of the Crown).
- Counsellors or Council of Ministers responsible to the Legislature was not appointed although such provisions existed in the Act of 1935.
- The Central Legislature was bi-cameral, consisting of the Federal Assembly and the Council of State.
- In six provinces, the legislature was bi-cameral, comprising a Legislative Assembly and a Legislative Council. In other provinces, the Legislature was uni-cameral.
- Apart from the Governor General's power of veto, a Bill passed by the Central Legislature was also subject to veto by the Crown.
- The Governor General could prevent discussion in the Legislature and suspend the proceedings on any Bill if he was satisfied that it would affect the discharge of his special responsibilities.
- The Governor General had independent powers of legislation, concurrently with those of the Legislature.
- On some subjects no bill or amendment could be introduced in the Legislature without the Governor-General's previous sanction.
- A three-fold division in the Act of 1935 There was a Federal List over which the Federal Legislature had exclusive powers of legislation. There was a Provincial List of matters over which the Provincial Legislature had exclusive jurisdiction. There was a Concurrent List also over which both the Federal and Provincial Legislature had competence.
- The Governor-General was empowered to authorise either the Federal or the Provincial Legislature to enact a law with respect to any matter which was not enumerated in the above noted Legislative Lists.
- Dominion Status, which was promised by the Simon Commission in 1929, was not conferred by the Government of India Act, 1935.

Cripps Mission

- In March 1942, Sir Stafford Cripps, a member of the British cabinet came with a draft declaration on the proposals of the British Government.
- These proposals were to be adopted at the end of the Second World War provided the Congress and the Muslim League could accept them.
- **According to the proposals**
- A) The Constitution of India was to be framed by an elected Constituent Assembly by the Indian people.
- B) The Constitution should give India Dominion Status.
- C) There should be one Indian Union comprising all the Provinces and Indian States;
- D) Any Province (or Indian State) not accepting the Constitution would be free to retain its constitutional position existing at that time and with such non-acceding Provinces the British Government could enter into separate Constitutional arrangements.

Cabinet Mission Plan

- In March 1946, Lord Attlee sent a Cabinet Mission to India consisting of three Cabinet Ministers, namely Lord Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. A.V. Alexander.
- The object of the Mission was to help India achieve its independence as early as possible, and to set up a Constituent Assembly.
- The Cabinet Mission rejected the claim for a separate Constituent Assembly and a separate State for the Muslim.
- According to Cabinet Mission Plan there was to be a Union of India, comprising both. British India and the States, and having jurisdiction over the subjects of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Communication. All residuary powers were to be vested in the Provinces and the States.
- The Union was to have an Executive and a Legislature consisting of representatives of the Provinces and the States.
- Any decision involving a major communal issue in the legislature was to require a majority support of representatives of each of the two major communities present and voting as well as a majority of all the members present and voting.
- The provinces could form groups with executives and legislatures, and each group could be competent to determine the provincial subjects.

The Mountbatten Plan

- The plan for transfer of power to the Indians and partition of the country was laid down in the Mountbatten Plan.
- It was given a formal shape by a statement made by the British Government on 3rd June, 1947.

The Indian Independence Act, 1947 of the British Parliament

- In pursuance of this Act, the Government of India Act, 1935, was amended by the Adaptation Orders, both. in India and Pakistan, for setting up an interim Constituent Assembly to draw up the future Constitution of the country.
- From the 15th August, 1947 India ceased to be a Dependency, and the suzerainty of the British Crown over the Indian States and the treaty relations with Tribal Areas lapsed from that date.
- The office of the Secretary of State for India was abolished.
- The Governor-General and the Governors lost extraordinary powers of legislations to compete with the Legislature.
- The Central Legislature of India, composed of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of States, ceased to exist on August 14, 1947.
- The Constituent Assembly itself was to function also as the Central Legislature with complete sovereignty.

Constituent Assembly and Making of the Constitution

- The Cabinet Mission envisaged the establishment of a Constituent Assembly to frame a Constitution for the country. Members of the Constituent Assembly were elected by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies.
- Each Province and each Indian State were allotted seats in proportion of its population, roughly in the ratio of one to a million. The seats so ascertained were distributed among the main communities in each Province. The main communities recognised were Sikh, Muslim and General.

Important Committees of the Constituent Assembly and their Chairman

Chairman	Name of the Committee
Committee on the Rules of Procedure	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
steering Committee	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Finance and Staff Committee	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
Ad Hoc Committee on the National Flag	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
Union power Committee	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
State Committee	Sardar vallabh bhai patel
Drafting committee	B.R. Ambedkar
Advisory Committee on Fundamental	Sardar vallabh bhai patel
Credential Committee	Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
House Committee	B.Pattabhi Sitaramayya
Order of Business Committee	K. M. Munshi
Minorities Sub-Committee	H.C. Mookherjee
Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas	A. V. Thakkar

- The total number of members of the Constituent Assembly was 385, of whom 93 were representatives from the Indian States and 292 from the Provinces (British India).
- After the partition of India number of members of the Constituent Assembly came to 299, of whom 284 were actually present on the 26th November, 1949 and signed on the finally approved Constitution of India. The Constituent Assembly, which had been elected for undivided India, held its first meeting on December 9, 1946, and reassembled on August 14, 1947, as the sovereign Constituent Assembly for the dominion of India.
- It took two years, eleven months and eighteen days for the Constituent Assembly to finalise the Constitution.
- Objective Resolution was moved in the first session of the Constituent Assembly (on 13 December, 1946) by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru which was adopted after considerable deliberation and debate in the Assembly on 22 January, 1947. The following objectives were embodied in the resolution
- To foster unity of the Nation and to ensure its economic and political security, to have a written Constitution, and to proclaim India as a Sovereign Democratic Republic.
- To have a federal form of Government with the distribution of powers between the centre and states.

- To guarantee and secure justice, equality, freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship, vocation, association and action to all the people of India.
- To provide adequate safeguards for minorities, backward and tribal areas and depressed and other backward classes.
- To maintain the integrity of the territory of the republic and its sovereign rights on land, sea and air according to justice and the law of civilised nations.
- To attain rightful and honoured place in the world and make its full and willing contribution to the promotion of the world peace and the welfare of mankind.
- The principles of the Constitution were outlined by various committees of the Assembly, and there was a general discussion on the reports of these Committees. The Assembly appointed the Drafting Committee with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the Chairman on August 29, 1947.
- The Drafting Committee, headed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, submitted a Draft constitution of India to the President of the assembly on 21 February 1948.
- The members of Drafting Committee were N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar, K.M. Munshi, Mohd. Saadullah, B.L. Mitter (later replaced by N. Madhava Rao), Dr. D.P. Khaitan (replaced on death by T.T. Krishnamachari).
- The third and final reading of the draft was completed on November 26, 1949. On this date, the signature of the President of the Assembly was appended to it and the Constitution was declared as passed.
- The provisions relating to citizenship, elections and provisional Parliament etc. were implemented with immediate effect, that is, from the 26th November, 1949. The rest of the provisions of the constitution came into force on January 26, 1950 and this date is referred to in the Constitution as the date of its commencement.

Different Sources of the Indian Constitution

- Although the skeleton of the constitution was derived from the Government of India Act 1935, many provisions were imported from other constitutions of the world. Some of them are listed below along with the Government of India Act, 1935 :

Government of India Act, 1935 : This Act formed the basis or 'blueprint' of the constitution of India with the features of Federal system, office of Governor, emergency powers etc. Besides, the Constitution of India has borrowed from the

Constitution of Britain : Law making procedures, Rule of law, Single citizenship, Bi-cameral Parliamentary system, office of CAG.

Constitution of USA : Independence of judiciary, judicial review, fundamental rights , removal of Supreme Court and High Court judges, Preamble and functions of President and Vice-president.

Constitution of Canada : Federation with strong Centre, to provide residuary powers to the Centre, Supreme Court's advisory jurisdiction.

Constitution of Ireland : Directive Principles of State policy, method of presidential elections, and the nomination of members to Rajya Sabha by the President.

Constitution of Germany : Provisions concerning the suspension of fundamental rights during emergency.

Constitution of Australia : Idea of the Concurrent List, Trade and Commerce provisions.

Important Articles of the Constitution

Articles	Subject
Part I	The Union and its territory. (Art. 1-4)
Part II	Citizenship (Art. 5-11)
Part III	Fundamental Rights
Art. 12	Definition
Art. 13	Laws inconsistent with or in derogation of the fundamental rights

Right to Equality

Art. 14	Equality before law
Art. 15	Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth
Art. 16	Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
Art. 17	Abolition of untouchability
Art. 18	Abolition of titles

Right to Freedom

Art. 19	Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc.
Art. 20	Protection in respect of conviction for offences

Art. 21 Protection of life and personal liberty

21A. Right to education

Art. 22 Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases

Right against Exploitation

Art. 23 Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour

Art. 24 Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.

Right to Freedom of Religion.

Art. 25 Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion

Art. 26 Freedom to manage religious affairs

Art. 27 Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion

Art. 28 Freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational institutions Cultural and Educational Rights

Art, 29 Protection of interests of minorities

Art. 30 Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions

Saving of certain Laws

Art. 31A Saving of laws providing for acquisition of estates, etc.

Art. 31B Validation of certain Acts and Regulations

Art. 31C Saving of laws giving effect to certain directive principles

Right to Constitutional Remedies

Art. 32 Remedies for enforcement of rights conferred by this Part

Art. 33 Power of Parliament to modify the rights conferred by this Part in their application to Forces, etc.

Art 34 Restriction on rights conferred by this Part while martial law is in force in any area

Art. 35 Legislation to give effect to the provisions of this Part

Part IV Directive Principles of State Policy

Art. 36 Definition

Art. 37 Application of the principles contained in this Part

Art. 38 State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people

Art. 39 Certain principles of policy to be followed by the State

Art. 39A Equal justice and free legal aid

Art. 40 Organisation of village panchayats

Art. 41 Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases

Art. 42 Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief

Art. 43 Living wage, etc. for workers

Art. 43A Participation of workers in management of industries

Art. 43B The State shall endeavour to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies.

Art. 44 Uniform civil code for the citizens

Art. 45 Provision for early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years

Art. 46 Promotion of educational and economic interest of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections

Art. 47 Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health

Art. 48 Organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry

Art. 48A Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wild life

Art. 49 Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance

Art. 50 Separation of judiciary from executive

Art. 51 Promotion of international peace and security

Part IVA Art. 51A Fundamental Duties

Part V The Union

Chapter-1 : The Executive

Art. 52 The President of India

Art. 53 Executive power of the Union

Art. 54 Election of President

Art. 61 Procedure for impeachment of the President

Art. 63 The Vice-President of India

Art. 64 The Vice-President to be ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States

Art. 65 The Vice-President to act as President or to discharge his functions during casual vacancies in the office, or during the absence of President

Art. 66 Election of Vice-President

Art. 72 Power of President to grant pardons, etc. and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases

Art. 74 Council of Ministers to aid and advise President

Art. 76 Attorney-General for India

Chapter-II : Parliament

Art. 79 Constitution of Parliament

Art. 80 Composition of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha)

Art. 81 Composition of the House of the People (Lok Sabha)

Art. 83 Duration of Houses of Parliament

Art. 84 Qualification for membership of Parliament

Art. 85 Sessions of Parliament, prorogation and dissolution

Art. 86 Right of President to address and send messages to Houses

Art. 87 Special address by the President

Art. 88 Rights of Ministers and Attorney General as respects Houses

Art. 89 The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Council of States

Art. 90 Vacation and resignation of, and removal from, the office of Deputy Chairman

Art. 93 The Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the House of the People

Art. 94 Vacation and resignation of, and removal from, the offices of Speaker and Deputy Speaker

Art. 95 Power of the Deputy Speaker or other person to perform the duties of the office of, or to act as, Speaker

Art. 98 Secretariat of Parliament

Art. 99 Oath or affirmation by members

Art. 100 Voting in Houses, power of Houses to act notwithstanding vacancies and quorum

Art. 105 Powers, privileges, etc. of the House; of Parliament and of the members and committees thereof

Art. 106 Salaries and allowances of members

Art. 107 Provisions as to introduction and passing of Bills

Art. 108 Joint sitting of both Houses in certain cases

Art. 109 Special procedure in respect of Money Bills

Art. 110 Definition of "Money Bills"

Art. 111 Assent to Bills

Art. 112 Annual financial statement (Budget)

Art. 113 Procedure in Parliament with respect to estimates

Art. 114 Appropriation Bills

Art. 115 Supplementary, additional or excess grants

Art. 116 Votes on account, votes of credit and exceptional grants

Art. 117 Special provisions as to financial Bills

Art. 118 Rules of procedure

Art. 119 Regulation by law of procedure in Parliament in relation to financial business

Art. 120 Language to be used in Parliament

Art. 121 Restriction on discussion in Parliament

Art. 122 Courts not to inquire into proceedings of Parliament

Chapter III : Legislative Powers of the President

Art. 123 Power of President to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Parliament

Chapter IV : The Union Judiciary

Art. 124 Establishment and Constitution of Supreme Court

Art. 125 Salaries, etc. of Judges

Art. 126 Appointment of acting Chief Justice

Art. 127 Appointment of ad hoc Judges

Art. 128 Attendance of retired Judge at sittings of the Supreme Court

Art. 129 Supreme Court to be a Court of record

Art. 130 Seat of Supreme Court

Art. 131 Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court

Art. 132 Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme

Art. 133 Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in appeals from High Court in regard to civil matters

Art. 134 Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in regard to criminal matters

Art. 136 Special leave to appeal by the Supreme Court

Art. 137 Review of judgements or orders by the Supreme Court

Art. 138 Enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

Art. 141 Law declared by Supreme Court to be binding on all Courts

Art. 143 Power of President to consult Supreme Court

Art. 144 Civil and judicial authorities to act in aid of the Supreme Court

Chapter- V Comptroller and Auditor-General of India

Art. 148 Comptroller and Auditor-General of India

Art. 149 Duties and powers of the Comptroller and Auditor-General

Part VI The States

Art. 152-237 The Government at the State level : The Executive, the State Legislature, The High Courts and Subordinate Courts

Part VIII Art. 239-241 The Union Territories

Part IX Art. 243 to 243-0 The Panchayats

Part IXA Art. 243-P to 243-ZG The Municipalities

Part IXB Art. 243-ZH to 243-ZT The Co-operative Societies

Part X Art. 244-244A The Scheduled and Tribal Areas

Part XI Art. 245-263 Relations between. The Union and the States

Part XII Art. 264-300 Finance, property, contracts and suits; Distribution of revenue between Union and States; Finance Commission; Borrowing, Property, Contracts, Rights, Liabilities, Obligations and Suits

Art. 300A Right to Property

Part XIII Art. 301-307 Trade, commerce and intercourse within India

Part XIV Services Under The Union and The States

Art. 309 Recruitment and conditions of service of persons serving the Union or a State

Art. 310 Tenure of office of persons serving the Union or a State

Art. 311 Dismissal, removal or reduction in rank of persons employed in civil capacities under the Union or a State

Art. 312 All-India Services

Art. 315 Public Service Commissions for the Union and for the States

Art. 316 Appointment and term of office of members

Art. 317 Removal and suspension of a member of a Public Service Commission

Art. 318 Power to make regulations as to conditions of service of members and staff of the Commission

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Part XVI ART. 330 - 342 SPECIAL PROVISION FOR CERTAIN CLASSES

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PART XVIII ART 352- 360 EMERGENCY PROVISION

Part XXI Art. 369-392 Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions Special status of States

Part XXII Art. 393-395 Short Title, Commencement, Authoritative text in Hindi and Repeals

Some important Amendments of the Constitution

- 1st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1951 : This amendment added Article, 15(4) and Article, 19(6) and brought changes in the right to private property in pursuance with the decision of. Supreme Court concerning fundamental rights. Ninth schedule to the Constitution was also added by It.
- 7th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956 : Through this amendment the implementation of State Reorganisation Act, was made possible. The categorisation of States into Part A, Part B and Part C ceased henceforth. Part C states were redesignated as Union Territories. The seats in the Rajya Sabha and in the Union. and State Legislatures were reallocated. It also effected changes regarding appointment of additional and acting judges, High Courts and their jurisdictions etc.
- 10th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1961 : Incorporated Dadra and Nagar Haven as Union Territory.
- 12th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1962 : Inclusion of territories of Goa, Daman and Diu into the Indian Union.
- 13th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1962 : Insertion of Art. 371 A to make special provisions for the administration of the State of Nagaland.
- 14th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1962 : Pondicherry, Ka raikal, Mahe and Yenam, the former French territories, were specified in the Constitution as the Union Territory of Pondicherry (now Puducherry). Enabled the UTs of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry to have Legislatures and Council of Ministers.

- 15th Constitutional 1 Amendment Act, 1963 • It raised the age of retirement of a High Court Judge from 60 to 62. Extended the jurisdiction of a High Court to issue writs under Art. 226 to a Government or authority situated Outside its territorial jurisdiction where the cause of action arises such jurisdiction.
- 19th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1966 : Art. 324 was amended to clarify the duties of the Election Commission. It deprived the Election Commission of the power to appoint election tribunals for deciding election disputes of members of Parliament and State Legislatures.
- 21st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1967 : Sindhi language was included as 15th regional language in the Eighth Schedule.
- 24th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971 : It was a retaliatory act of the Parliament to neutralise the effect of the judgement in Golak. Nath Case. It affirmed the parliament's power to amend any part of the Constitution, including Fundamental Rights by amending Arts. 368 and 13. It made obligatory for the President to give assent to Amendment Bills, when they are presented to him/ her.
- 25th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971 (came into force on 20.04.1972): It restricted the jurisdiction of the Courts over acquisition laws with regard to adequacy of Compensation. This amendment came primarily in the wake of Bank Nationalisation case and the word 'amount' was substituted in place of 'compensation' in Article 31. It also provided that no law passed by the State to give effect to Directive Principles specified under clauses (b) and (c) of Art. 39 can be declared void on the ground that it was inconsistent with Fundamental Rights conferred by Arts. 14, 19 and 31.
- 26th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971 : This amendment withdrew the recognition to the rulers of Princely States and their privy purses were abolished.
- 30th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1972 (w.e.f. 27.02.1973) : It provided that only such appeals can be brought to the Supreme Court which involve a substantial question of law. The valuation aspect of Rs. 20,000 for appeals in civil cases to the Supreme Court was abolished.

- 31st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1973 : By this amendment, the seats of the Lok Sabha was increased from 525 to 545 but reduced the representation of UTs in Lok Sabha from 25 to 20. Vith mstitutional Amendment Act, 1974 (w.e.f. 01.03.1975) : Accorded status of Associate State to Sikkim by ending its protectorate kingdom status which was a novel concept introduced in the Constitution. lth Constitutional. AmenUment Act, 1975 : Made Sikkim a full fledged State of the Union of India.
- 38th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1975 : Clarified that declaration of emergency by the President and promulgation of Ordinance by the President or Governor cannot be challenged in any Court On any ground. Constitutional Amendment Act, 1975 The disputes or questions regarding elections of President, Vice-President Prime Minister and Speaker
- 43rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1977 (w.e.f. 13.04.1978) : The 43rd Amendment omitted many articles inserted by 42nd Amendment. It restored the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, which had been curtailed under the 42nd Amendment.
- 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978 (w.e.f June-September, 1979) : The amendment was brought by the Janata Party Government which repealed some of the changes effected by 42nd Amendment, omitted a few and provided alterations. Right to property was taken away from the list of Fundamental Rights and placed in a new Art. 300A as an ordinary legal right. Constitutionality of the Proclamation of Emergency by the President could be questioned in a court on the ground of malafide (42nd Amendment had made it immune from judicial review). It brought the revocation of a Proclamation under Parliamentary control. In Article 352 regarding National Emergency, the words ' internal disturbance' were substituted by th.e words 'armed rebellion'. It authorised the President to refer back the advice to the Council of Ministers for reconsideration, but made it binding for the President to act on the reconsidered advice. The power of the Courts to decide disputes regarding election of Prime Minister and Speaker was restored. Constitutional protection on publication of proceedings of Parliament and State Legislatures was provided.
- 52nd Constitutional. Amendment Act, 1985 : This amendment was brought about during Rajiv Gandhi regime with a view to put an end to political defections. It added Tenth Schedule to the Constitution containing the modes for disqualification in case of defection from the Parliament or State Legislature.

- 55th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1986 (w.e.f. 20.02.1987) : The formation of Arunachal Pradesh took place with special powers given to the Governor. It also provided for a 30-member State Assembly.
- 56th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1987 : Goa was made a full fledged State with a State Assembly but Daman and Diu stayed as UT.
- 61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988 (w.e.f. 28.03.1989) : It brought about an amendment to Article 326 for the reduction of voting age from 21 to 18 years .
- 62nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1989 : It increased the period of reservation of seats provided to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for another 10 years i.e. upto 2000 A.D. The reservation for Anglo-Indians through nomination in case of their inadequate representation, was also extended upto 2000 A.D.
- 65th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1990 (w.e.f. 12.03.1992) : A National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with wide powers was provided to take care of the cause of SCs / STs.
- 66th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1990 : This amendment provided for the inclusion of 55 new land reform Acts passed by the States into the Ninth Schedule.
- 69th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1991 (w.e.f. 01.02.1992) : Arts. 239- AA and 239-AB were inserted in the Constitution to provide a National Capital Territory designation to Union Territory of Delhi with a legislative Assembly and Council of Ministers.
- 70th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 : Altered Art. 54 and 368 to include members of legislative assemblies of Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry in the electoral college for the election of the President.
- 71st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 : It included Manipuri, Konkani and Nepalese languages in the 8th Schedule.

- 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 (w.e.f. 24.04.1993) The institution of Panchayati Raj received Constitutional guarantee, status and legitimacy . Xith Schedule was added to deal with it. It also inserted part IX, containing Arts, 243, 243A to 243O.
- 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 (w.e.f. 01.06.1993) : Provided for constitutional sanctity to Municipalities by inserting Part IX-A, containing Arts. 243P to 243ZG and the XIIth Schedule which deals with the items concerning Municipalities.
- 77th. Constitutional Amendment Act, 1995 : By this amendment a new CLASs 4A WAS added to Art.16 which authorised the State to make provisions
- 79th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1999 Amended Art. 334 to extend the reservation of seats for SCs/STs and Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha and in the State Legislative Assemblies upto 60 years from the commencement of the Constitution (i.e., till 2010).
- 80th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2000 Amended Art. 269 and Commission. This amendment was deemed to have come into substituted a new Article for Art. 270 and abolished Art. 272 of (The Constitution. This was based on the recommendation of the Tenth Finance Commission from 1 st April 1996. The Amendment widened the scope of the Central taxes and duties on the consignment of goods levied by the Government of India and distributed among States.
- 81st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2000 : Amended Art. 16(1) of the Constitution and added a new clause (4-B) after clause (4-A) to Art. 16(1) of the Constitution. The new clause (4-B) ends the 50% ceiling on reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes in backlog vacancies.
- 82nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2000 : This amendment restored the relaxation in qualifying marks and standards of evaluation in both job reservation and promotions to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which was set aside by a Supreme Court's judgement in 1996.
- 84th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2001 (w.e.f. 21.02.2002) : This amendment provided that till the publication of the relevant figures of the first census after 2026 the ascertainment of the population of a State for following purposes shall be made on the basis of the census shown against each of them : Election of the President under Art. 55 1971 census. Allotment of seats to each State in Lok Sabha — 1971 census. Division of State into territorial Lok Sabha constituencies - 1991 census. Composition of Legislative Assemblies under Art. 170 1991 census. Reservation of seats for SC / ST in the Lok Sabha under Art. 330 1991 census

- 85th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2001 : It amended clause (4- The amendment provided for 'consequential seniority' to the SCOTs With A) of Art. 16 and substituted the words "in matters of promotion, consequential seniority, to any class" for the words "in matter of promotion to any class"for promotion in government service.
- 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002 : Added a new Art. 21A Art. 21 which makes the right of education for children of the age of 6 to 14 years
- 89th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003 : Provided for the establishment of a separate National Commission for Scheduled Tribes by bifurcat- ing the existing National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The commission shall consist of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and three other members. They shall be appointed by the President of India.
- 90th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003 : This amendment was necessitated due to creation of Bodoland Territorial Areas District within the State of Assam by agreement reached between the Centre and Bodo repre- sentatives for solving Bodoland problem. It stated that the representation of Scheduled Tribes and non-Scheduled Tribes in the Constitution of the Bodoland Territorial Areas District shall he maintained. It meant that the representation of the above categories shall remain the same as existed prior to the creation of Bodoland Territorial Areas District.
- 91st Constitutional. Amendment Act, 2003 (w.e.f. 01.01.2004) : This amendment limits the size of Ministries at the Centre and in States.According to new Clause (1-A) the total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister in the Union Council of Ministers or Chief Minister in the State Lagislative Assemblies shall not exceed 15 per cent of the total members of the Lok Sabha in the Centre or Vidhan Sabha in the states. The new Clause (1-B) of Article 75 provides that a member of either House of Parliament belonging to any political party who is disqualified for being member of that house on the ground of defection shall also he disqualified to be appointed as a minister under Clause (1) of Art. 75 and 164 until he is again elected. However, the number of Ministers, including, the Chief Minister in a State shall not be less than 12 (in smaller States like Sikkim, Mizoram and Goa).
- 92nd Constitutional AmendmentAct, 2003 (w.e. f. 07.01.2004): It amended the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution and has inserted 4 new languages in it, namely Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali. After this amendment the total number of constitutionally recognised official languages has become 22.
- 93rd onstitutional Amendment Act, 2005 (w.e.f. 20.01.2006) : Provided reservation in admissions in private unaided educational institutions far students belonging to scheduled castes/ tribes and other backward classes

FEATURES OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION -

The Indian Constitution has the features both of a federal and unitary forms of Government.

Federal features of the Indian. Constitution -

- Distribution of powers between Union and the States has been made as per the three lists.
- The Union Government as well as the State Governments have to function strictly in accordance with the Constitution. They can neither alter the distribution of powers nor override the dictates of the Constitution.
- Indian Constitution is entirely written. An amendment to it must be passed by the Parliament and if an amendment affects the federal structure it must be ratified by at least half the State Legislatures.
- Like other federal states our country also has an independent Judiciary as an essential feature.

Unitary features of the Indian. Constitution

- In a federation, people enjoy dual citizenship, that of the Centre and of the State to which they belong . But the Indian Constitution provides every Indian with single citizenship.
- The most important subjects are included in the Union List which has been allocated to the centre.
- The centre can legislate on the subjects in the concurrent list. Residuary powers belong to the Centre.
- Single Constitutional Framework has been provided for the Centre as well as for the State.
- The proclamation of National emergency can immediately turn the federal system of India into a Unitary one.
- In a federation, each State should get equal representation irrespective of its size or population. But in the Rajya Sabha in India, States are represented on the basis of population. Besides, the President has the power to nominate twelve members to the Rajya Sabha.
- The Governors of the States are appointed by the President and they continue to hold office only during his pleasure.
- The Indian Constitution provides for single judiciary, a single system of civil and criminal law and command All India Services.
- The authority of the Comptroller and Auditor General and the Chief Election Commissioner uniformly prevails over the Union as well as States.

The Preamble

The Preamble to the Constitution states the object which the Constitution seeks to establish and promote, and also aids the legal interpretation of the Constitution where the language is found ambiguous. The ideals embodied in the Objectives Resolution is faithfully reflected in the Preamble to the Constitution, which, as amended in 1976, summaries the aims and objects of

the Constitution. Text of the Preamble : "We, the People of India having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic and to secure to all 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 integrity of the Nation in our Constituent Assembly on this twenty sixth day of November, 1949, do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this constitution." The Preamble specifies the source of authority, i.e. people of India, the system of Government, the objectives to be attained by the political system and the date of adoption and enactment of the Constitution. Though, the Preamble is not enforceable in a court of law, it provides a key to the understanding and interpretation of the Constitution. In case of doubt, the Supreme Court has referred to the Preamble to elucidate vague aspects of the Constitution. In the *Berubari* case, the Supreme Court held that the Preamble was not part of the Constitution, but later, in the *Keshavananda Bharti* case, it declared that it was part of the Constitution.

Lapse of. Paramountcy

When the Indian Independence Act 1947, was passed, it declared the lapse of suzerainty (paramountcy) of the crown, in sec. 7(i)(b) of the Acts from the appointed day-the suzerainty of His Majesty over the Indian States lapses, and with it, all treaties and agreements in force at the date of the passing of this Act between His Majesty and the rulers of Indian States, all functions exercisable by His Majesty at the date with respect to Indian States, all obligations of His Majesty existing at that date towards Indian States or the rulers thereof, and all powers, rights, authority, or jurisdiction exercisable by His Majesty at that date in or in relation to Indian States by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance or otherwise. Of the states situated within the geographical boundaries of the Dominion of India, all (numbering 552) save Hyderabad, Kashmir, Bahawalpur, Junagarh and the N.W.F. (North West Frontier) states (Chitral, Phulra, Dir, Swat and Amb) had acceded to the Dominion of India by the 15th August, 1947, i.e. before the 'appointed day' itself.

Integration and Merger of Indian States

- The main objective of shaping the Indian States into sizeable or viable administrative units was sought to be achieved by a three-fold process of integration (known as the 'Patel Scheme' after Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Minister-in-charge of Home Affairs)— 216 states were merged into respective Provinces, geographically contiguous (connected) to them.
- These merged states were included in the territories of the states in Part B in the First Schedule of the constitution.
- The process of merger started with the merger of Orissa and Chhattisgarh States with the then Province of Orissa on January 1, 1948.

- 61 states were converted into Centrally administered areas and included in Part C of the First Schedule of the Constitution.
- The third form of integration was the consolidation of groups of states into new viable units, known as Union of States.
- As many as 275 states were integrated into 5 Unions — Madhya Bharat, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Travancore–Cochin. These were included in the States in Part B of the First Schedule.
- The other three States included in Part B were—Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir and Mysore.
- Jammu and Kashmir acceded to India on October 26, 1947, and so it was included as a state in Part B, but the Government of India agreed to take the accession subject to confirmation by the people of the state, and a constituent. Assembly subsequently confirmed it, in November, 1956.

Reorganization of States

A Bill seeking to create a new State or alter boundaries of existing States can be introduced in either House of the Parliament, only On the recommendation of the President. President refers the State Reorganization Bill to the State Legislature concerned for its opinion, fixing a time limit. Parliament is not bound to accept or act upon the views of the State Legislature on a state Reorganization Bill. The State Reorganization Bill requires simple majority in both Houses of the Parliament. It is not necessary to obtain the views of legislatures of Union territories before a bill affecting their boundaries or names is introduced

Citizenship

- The Constitution of India provides for a single and uniform citizenship for whole of India.
- Citizenship of India was granted to every person who domiciled in the territory of India at the commencement of the constitution and who was born in the territory of India or —
 - Either of whose parents was born in the territory of India or
 - Who had been ordinarily residing in the territory of India for not less than five years immediately preceding commencement of the Constitution.
- Indian citizens have the following rights under the Constitution which aliens do not possess:
- Some of the Fundamental Rights enumerated in part III of the Constitution. e. g. Articles 15, 16, 19, 29, 30.

- Only citizens are eligible for offices of the President, Vice-President, Judge of the Supreme Court or a High. Court, Attorney General, Governor of a State, Member of a legislature etc.
- Only citizens have the right to vote.
- Generally, every person born in India on or after January 1950, shall be a citizen of India if either of his parents was a citizen of India at the time of his birth.
- A person who was outside India on or after 26 January; 1950, shall be a citizen of India by descent, if his father was a citizen of India at the time of that person's birth.
- A person can apply for and get registered as a citizen of India by the competent authority if he satisfies the conditions laid down.
- A person residing in India for more than 7 years and having adequate knowledge of a constitutionally recognised Indian language can seek citizenship by naturalisation, provided he is not a citizen of a country where Indian citizens are prevented from becoming citizens by naturalisation.
- If any new territory becomes a part of India, the persons of the territory become citizens of India.
- **Citizenship of India may be lost by :**
- Renunciation of citizenship.
- Termination of citizenship, if a citizen of India voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country.
- Deprivation of citizenship by the Government of India

Fundamental Rights

Six Fundamental Rights have been provided by the Constitution :

1. Right to equality
2. Right to liberty
3. Right against exploitation
4. Right to freedom of religion
5. Cultural and educational rights
6. Right to constitutional remedy

- Article 14 of the constitution provides that the State shall not deny any person equality before the law or equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.
- Exceptions to the provision of equality before law, allowed by the Indian Constitution are :
- The President or the Governor of a State is not answerable to any Court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office.
- No criminal proceeding can be instituted or continued against the President or a Governor in any Court during his term of office.

- No civil proceeding in which relief is claimed against the President or the Governor of a State can be instituted during his term of office in any Court in respect of any act done by him in his personal capacity, without a prior notice of two months.
- The above immunities do not bar Impeachment proceeding against the President and Suits or other appropriate proceeding against the Government of India or the Government of a State.
- Exceptions acknowledged by the comity of nations in every civilized country, in favour of foreign Sovereigns and ambassadors.
- The guarantee of 'equal protection' is a guarantee of equal treatment of persons in 'equal circumstances', permitting differentiation in different circumstances.
- Article 15 of the Constitution states that The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.
- No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them be subjected to any disability, liability restriction Or condi Lion with regard to access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment or the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of general public.
- Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provisions for women, children or any socially and educationally backward classes.
- Article 16 guarantees Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. It says that :
- There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State. No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth or any of them, be ineligible for any employment under the State.

The Mandal Commission Case

- A nine-Judge Bench of the Supreme Court has laid down in Indra Sawhney's case (popularly known as the Mandal Commission Case) regarding reservation in Government employment, that
- Under Article 16(4) provisions can be made in favour of the backward classes in the matter of employment by Executive orders also. Backward class of citizens is not defined in the Constitution. A caste may also constitute a class.
- The backwardness contemplated by Art. 16(4) is mainly social. It need not be both social and educational.
- Income or the extent of property can be taken as a measure of social advancement and on that basis the 'creamy layer' of a given caste can be excluded. The reservations contemplated in Art. 16(4) should not exceed 50%.
- Reservation of posts under Art. 16(4) is confined to initial appointment only and cannot extend to providing reservation in promotion.

- Note : Mandal Commission was set up in 1979 under the Chairmanship of B.N. Madal, 11/1.P (Former Chief Minister of Bihar).
- The 77th Amendment has provided to continue reservation in promotion for the S.C. and S.T.
- Identification of backward classes is subject to judicial review.
- Article 17 ensures Abolition of Untouchability. The word 'untouchability' has not been defined either in the Constitution or in the relevant Act of Parliament. It has been assumed that the word has a well known connotation.
- Article 18 ensures Abolition of titles. It prevents the State from conferring any title.
- This ban is only against the State and not against institutions, such as Universities.
- The State is not debarred from awarding military or academic distinctions, even though they may be used as titles.
- The State is not prevented from conferring any distinction or award which cannot be used as a title. Bharat Ratna or Padma Vibhushan cannot be used by within the Constitutional prohibition. the recipient as a title and therefore does not c:mrrise;
- Article 19 provides the six freedoms of :
- Speech and expression; * Assemble peacefully and without arms; Farm associations or unions;
- Move freely throughout the territory of India;
- Reside and settle in any part of the territory of India; and
- Practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

State can impose restrictions on the freedom of speech in the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India , the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of Court, defamation or incitement to an offence.

Restrictions can be imposed on the right to form associations in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India or public order or morality. Restrictions can also be imposed on freedom of movement and reside and settle in the interests of the general public or for the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe.

State can prescribe the professional or technical qualifications necessary for practising any profession or carrying on any occupation, trade or business. State can exclude any citizen from a business or industry run by the Government or a body of Government.

There is no specific provision in the Constitution guaranteeing the freedom of the press because freedom of the press is included in the wider freedom of 'expression' which is guaranteed by freedom of expression under Art. 19.

Article 20 guarantees certain protection in respect of conviction for offences. It prohibits :

Restrospective criminal legislation, commonly known as ex post facto legislation.

Double jeopardy or punishment for the same offence more than once.

Compulsion to give self-incriminating evidence.

Article 21 (A) makes the right of education for children of the age of 6 to 14 years a fundamental right . {Ref. : 86th Amendment Act, 2002}

Article 21 of Constitution provides that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law.

Under the 'Due Process' Clause of the American Constitution, the Court has assumed the power of declaring unconstitutional any law which deprives a person of his liberty without reasonableness and fairness.

In England courts have no power to invalidate a law made by Parliament

In the case of Gopalan Supreme Court held that our Constitution had embodied the English concept.

In Maneka's case the Supreme Court held that a law made by the State which seeks to deprive a person of his personal liberty must prescribe a procedure for such deprivation which must not be arbitrary, unfair or unreasonable. It follows that such law shall be invalid if it violates the principle of natural justice.

Article 22 provides that no person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed of the grounds for such arrest.

No arrested person can be denied the right to consult, and to be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice.

Every person who is arrested and detained in custody is to be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of twenty-four hours of arrest excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of the magistrate and no such person can be detained in custody beyond that period without the authority of a magistrate.

- Article 23 provides Right against Exploitation in following respects :

Traffic in human beings and begar and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited.

The State can impose compulsory service for public purposes, and in imposing such service the State can not make any discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste or class or any of them.

Special provision for the protection of children is made in Art. 24 which provides that no child below the age of fourteen years can be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.

- Article 25-28 provides Right to Freedom of Religion.

Article 25 provides freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion subject to public order, morality and health.

Under Art. 25 State can regulate religious activities and provide for social reforms and throw open Hindu religious institutions of public character to all sections of Hindus.

Article 26 guarantees following rights to all religious groups subject to public order, morality and health :

- Establish and maintain institution for religious and charitable purposes;
- Manage its own affairs in matters of religion;
- Own and acquire movable and immovable property;
- Administer such property in accordance with law.

The State can not compel any citizen to pay any taxes for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious institution (Ref. : Art. 27)

No religious instruction can be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds {Ref. : Art. 28}

Where a religious community is in the minority, the Constitution enables it to preserve its culture and religious interests by providing that the

The above safeguard is not available to an enemy alien and a person arrested or detained under a law providing for preventive detention.

The Constitution authorises the Legislature to make laws for preventive detention for the security of State, the maintenance of public order, or the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community, or for reasons connected with Defence and Foreign Affairs

THE WRITS

- For enforcement of fundamental rights, the judiciary has been armed with the power to issue the writs.
- The power to issue these writs for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights is given by the Constitution to the Supreme Court {Ref. : Art. 32} and High Courts {Ref. : Art. 226}.
- Supreme Court has the power to issue writs only for the purpose of enforcement of the Fundamental Rights whereas under Art. 226 a High Court can issue writs for the purpose of enforcement of Fundamental Rights and /or for the redress of any other injury or illegality.
- *Supreme Court can issue a writ against any person or Government within the territory of India, while High Court can issue a writ against a person, Government or other authority only if they are located within the territorial jurisdiction of the High Court.

- A writ of Habeas Corpus calls upon the person who has detained another to produce the latter before the court, in order to let the court know on what ground he has been confined and to set him free if there is no legal justification for the imprisonment. The words 'habeas corpus' literally mean 'to have a body'. This writ may be addressed to an official or a private person, who has another person in his custody.
- Mandamus literally means a command. It commands the person to whom it is addressed to perform some public or quasi- public legal duty which he has refused to perform and the performance of which cannot be enforced by any other adequate legal remedy. Mandamus cannot be granted against the President, or the Governor of a state, for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office.
- The writ of prohibition is a writ issued by the Supreme Court or a High Court to an inferior court forbidding the latter to continue proceeding therein in excess of its jurisdiction or to usurp a jurisdiction with which it is not legally vested.
- While mandamus is available not only against judicial authorities but also against administrative authorities, prohibition and certiorari are issued only against judicial or quasi-judicial authorities.
- *Though prohibition and certiorari are both issued against Courts or Tribunals exercising judicial or quasi-judicial powers, certiorari is issued to quash order or decision of the Court or Tribunal while prohibition is issued to prohibit the Court or Tribunal from making the ultra vires order or decision. Prohibition is available during the pendency of the proceedings and before the order is made, certiorari can be issued only after the order has been made.

Quo warranto is a proceeding whereby the court enquires into the legality of the claim which a party asserts to a public office, and to oust him from its enjoyment if the claim is not well founded.

The conditions necessary for the issue of a writ of quo warranto are as follows :

- The office must be public and it must be created by a statute or by the constitution itself.

- The office must be a substantive one and not merely the function or employment of a servant at the will and during the pleasure of another.
- There has been a contravention of the Constitution or a statute or statutory instrument, in appointing such person to that office

The limitations on the enforcement of the fundamental rights are as follows :

Parliament has the power to modify the application of the Fundamental Rights to the members of the Armed Forces, Police Forces or intelligence organisations so as to ensure proper discharge of their duties and maintenance of discipline amongst them {Ref.: Art. 33}.

When martial law is in force, Parliament may indemnify any person in the service of the Union or a State for any act done by him {Ref.: Art. 34}.

Certain fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution may remain suspended, while a Proclamation of Emergency is made by the President under Art. 352.

Right to Information

Right to information has been granted to every citizen of India under Right to information Act, 2005 which came into force on 12th October, 2005.

It is not a Fundamental Right but it entails a clause for penalty in case of delay in giving information to the applicant.

Information Commission has been set- up at central and state levels to oversee implementation of the Act.

Directive Principles of State Policy

The Directive Principles are contained in Part IV of the Constitution. They aim at providing the social and economic base of a genuine democracy.

Important Directive Principles

Broadly speaking, there are three types of Directive Principles aimed at providing social and economic justice and ushering in a welfare state.

1. Socio economic Principles : They require the State

(a) to provide adequate means of livelihood to all citizens;

(b) to prevent concentration of wealth and means of production and ensure equitable distribution of wealth and material resources;

- (c) to secure equal pay for equal work of men as well as women;
- (d) to ensure a decent standard of living and leisure for all workers;
- (e) to provide necessary opportunities and facilities to children and youth to prevent their exploitation; and
- (f) to make efforts to secure the right to work, education and public assistance in case of unemployment, sickness, old age etc.

2. Gandhian Principles : These are the embodiment of the Gandhian programme for reconstruction. These include :

- (a) the establishment of village panchayats to function as units of self government;
- (b) the promotion of educational and economic interests of weaker sections of society;
- (c) the promotion of cottage industries;
- (d) the prohibition of intoxicating drugs and drinks; and
- (e) prevention of the slaughter of cows, calves and other milch cattle etc.

3. Liberal Principles : The principles are based on liberal thinking and emphasise the need for;

- (a) a uniform civil code for the country;
- (b) free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 years;
- (c) separation of the judiciary and executive;
- (d) organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry along scientific lines;
- (e) securing the participation of workers in the management of industries;
- (f) safeguarding the forests and wildlife of the country; and
- (g) protecting monuments and places of artistic or historical importance.

The real significance of the directive principles lies in the fact that they intend to provide social and economic democracy in the country without which political democracy is a farce.

Difference Between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles

Fundamental rights constitute limitations upon State action, while the Directive Principles are instruments of instruction to the Government.

The directives require to be implemented by legislation while fundamental rights are already provided in the Constitution.

The Directives are not enforceable in the Courts and do not create any Justiciable rights in favour of the individuals, while the Fundamental Rights are enforceable by the Courts {Ref.: Arts. 32, 37, 226(1)}

In case of any conflict between fundamental rights and directive principles the former should prevail in the Courts.

42nd Amendment Act ensured that though the directives themselves are not directly enforceable it would be totally immune from unconstitutionality on the ground of contravention of the fundamental rights conferred by Arts. 14 and 19.

This attempt to confer a primacy upon the directives against the fundamental rights was foiled by the decision of the Supreme Court in *Minerva Mills Case* to the effect that a law would be protected by Art. 31C only if it has been made to implement the directive in Art. 39(b)-(c) and not any of the other Directives included in Part IV.

Directives Provided Outside Part IV of the Constitution

State and 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. {Ref. :Art 350 A)

union to promote spread of Hindi language and to develop it as a medium of expression of all the elements of the composite culture of India. {Ref.: Art. 351.)

The claims of th.e members of th.e Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shallbe taken into consi deration, consistently with thy. maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the union or a state.{ Ref.: Art. 335}

Though the Directives contained in Arts. 335, 350A and 351 are not included in Part IV, Courts have given similar attention to them meaning that all parts of the Constitution should be read together.

Fundamental Duties

The Fundamental Duties are eleven in number, incorporated in Art. 51A [Part IVA], which has been incorporated by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976.

Under this Article, it is the duty of every citizen of India:

- 1.to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- 2,to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our National Struggle for freedom;
- 3-to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- 4 to defend the country;
- 5 to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India;

- 6.to value andp reserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- 7 toprotect and improve the natural environment;
- 8 to develop the sdentific temper and spirit of inquiry;
- 9.to safeguard public property;
- 10.to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity.
- 11 . top rovide opportunities for education to his child or ward as the case may be between the age of six and fourteen years.

Note : The 11th Fundamental Duty was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendement Act, 2002.

There is no provision in the Constitution for direct enforcement of any of the Fundamental Duties nor for any sanction to prevent their violation.

The Prime Minister and the Union Council Of Ministers

In a parliamentary system of Government, the Prime Minister occupies a unique position as the most powerful functionary who controls both the Parliament and tile Executive.

Prime Minister is appointed by the President. Other ministers are appointed and l or dismissed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Prime Minister, must be the leader of the party in majority in the Lok Sabha or a person who can win the confidence of the majority in that House.

As the bead of the Council of Ministers, the Prime Minister (PM) is the head of the Government. Also, he she is the leader of his/her party or / and of a coalition of parties in Parliament and usually the Leader o the Popular House.

The PM enjoys large powers of patronage. All the ministers are appointed at his /her recommendation and stand dismissed at his / her demand.

The PM allots work among the ministers. Also, he / she can change their portfolios at will.

The PM is the channel of communication between the Council of Ministers and the President.

Ministers get the salaries and allowances etc. as payable to members of parliament. In addition they get a sumptuary allowance at a varying scale and a residence, free of rent. Cabinet Ministers attend meeting of the Cabinet.

Ministers of State are not members of the Cabinet and they can attend a Cabinet Meeting only if invited to attend any particular meeting.

A Deputy Minister assists the Minister in discharge of his duties and takes no part in Cabinet meetings.

There is no bar to the appointment of a non- MP as Minister, but he cannot continue as Minister for more than 6 months unless he secures a seat in either House of Parliament.

Though the ministers are collectively responsible to the legislature, they are individually responsible to the electorate.

A Minister can take part in the proceedings of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, but he/she can vote only if he /she is a member of that House

The Attorney-General is the first Law Officer of the Government of India, who gives advice on legal matters and performs other duties of a legal character as assigned to him by the President.

The Attorney-General for India is appointed by the President and holds office during the pleasure of the President. He must have the same qualifications as are required to be a judge of the Supreme Court.

He discharges the functions conferred on him by the Constitution or any other law {Ref.: Art. 76}.

The Attorney-General for India is not a member of the Cabinet. But he has the right to speak in the Houses of Parliament or in any Committee thereof, but he has no right to vote {Ref.: Art 88}.

He is entitled to the privileges of a member of Parliament [Art. 105(4)]. In the performance of his official duties, the Attorney-General has the right of audience in all Courts in the territory of India.

He is not a whole-time counsel for the Government nor a Government servant.

The Comptroller & Auditor General of India

The CAG controls the entire financial system of the Union as well as the States {Ref.: Art. 148 }.

Though appointed by the President, the Comptroller and Auditor- General can be removed only on an address from both Houses of Parliament on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

His salary and conditions of service are laid down by Parliament and can not be varied to his disadvantage during his term of office.

The term of office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General (CAG) is 6 years from the date on which he assumes office.

CAG vacates office on attaining the age of 65 years even without completing the 6-year term. He can resign by writing under his hand, addressed to the President of India. He can be removed by impeachment {Ref.: Arts. 148(1); 124(4)}.

His salary is equal to that of a Judge of the Supreme Court. Other conditions of his service are similar to an I. A. S. of the rank of Secretary to the Government of India.

He is disqualified for any further Government office after retirement.

The salaries, etc. of the Comptroller and Auditor-General and his staff and the administrative expenses of his office are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India and thus non-notable {Ref.: Art. 148 (6)}.

The main duties of the Comptroller and Auditor General are

- To audit and report on all expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India and of each state and each Union Territory having a Legislative Assembly as to whether such expenditure has been in accordance with the law.
- To audit and report on all expenditure from the Contingency

The Parliament of India

The Parliament of India consists of the President, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. (Ref.: Art. 791.

The President is a part of the Legislature, even though he or she does not sit in Parliament.

The main functions of Parliament are :

- Providing the cabinet. * Control of the Cabinet.
- Criticism of the Cabinet and of individual Minister.
- Parliament secures the information authoritatively.
- Legislation i. e. making laws {Ref.: Arts. 107; 108; 245}
- Financial control.

Bill passed by the House of Parliament cannot become law without the President's assent.

Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha

The Rajya Sabha is composed of not more than 250 members of whom 12 are nominated by the President and 238 are representatives of the states and the Union Territories elected by the method of indirect election {Ref.: Art 80}.

The 12 nominated members are chosen by the President from amongst persons specialised in science, art, literature and social service.

Representatives of each State are elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the state in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

Prescribed composition of the Lok Sabha is

- Not more than 530 representatives of the States;
- Not more than 20 representatives of Union Territories.
- Not more than 2 members of the Anglo-Indian community, nominated by the President.

The representatives of the States are directly elected by the people of the States on the basis of adult suffrage.

Every citizen who is not less than 18 years of age and is not otherwise disqualified is entitled to vote at such election {Ref.: Art. 326}.

There is no reservation for any minority community other than the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes {Ref.: Arts. 330, 341, 342}.

The Council of State is not subject to dissolution. It is a permanent body. 1/3 of its members retire on the expiration of every second year.

The normal term of the Lok Sabha is 5 years, but it may be dissolved earlier by the President.

The extension cannot be made for a period exceeding one year at a time.

Such extension cannot continue beyond a period of six months after the proclamation of Emergency ceases to operate.

Parliament must meet at least twice a year and not more than six months shall elapse between two sessions of Parliament.

A session is the period of time between the first meeting of Parliament and prorogation of Parliament.

The period between prorogation of Parliament and its re-assembly in a new session is called recess. Within a session, there are a number of daily sittings separated by adjournments which postpone the further consideration of a business for a specified time. The sitting of a House can be terminated by dissolution, prorogation or adjournment -

- While the powers of dissolution and prorogation are exercised by the President on the advice of the Council of Ministers. The power to adjourn the daily sittings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha belongs to the Speaker and the Chairman, respectively.
 - A dissolution brings Lok Sabha to an end so that there must be a fresh election while prorogation merely terminates a session. Adjournment does not put an end to the session of Parliament but merely postpones the further transaction of business for a specified time, hours, days or weeks.
 - On dissolution of the Lok Sabha all matters pending before the House lapse. If these matters have to be pursued, they must be re-introduced in the next House after fresh election.
 - But a Bill pending in the Rajya Sabha which has not yet been passed by the Lok Sabha shall not lapse on dissolution.
 - A dissolution does not affect a joint sitting of the two Houses, if the President has notified his intention to hold a joint sitting before the dissolution {Ref.: Art. 108(5)}.
 - Adjournment has no such effect on pending business.
-
- Qualifications for becoming a member of Parliament are : or Must be a citizen of India.

- Must not be less than 25 years of age in the case of Lok Sabha and 30 years in the case of Rajya Sabha.
- Additional qualifications may be prescribed by Parliament by law {Ref.: Art. 84}.
- A person can be disqualified for being a member of either House of Parliament, if :
- He holds any office of profit under the Government of India or. the Government of any State;
- He is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent Court;
- He is not a citizen of India or has voluntarily acquired citizenship of a foreign State or is under acknowledgment or allegiance or adherence to a foreign power;
- He is so disqualified by or under any law made by Parliament Ref.:Art. 1021.
- In a dispute regarding qualification the President's decision in accordance with the opinion of the Election Commission, is final .
- The House can declare a seat vacant if the member absents himself from all meetings of the House for a period of 60 days without permission of the house.

Speaker and Deputy Speaker of The Lok Sabha

- Speaker presides over the Lok Sabha.
- The Speaker or the Deputy Speaker, normally holds office during the life of the House, but his office may terminate earlier in any of the following ways :
 - By his ceasing to be a member of the House.
 - By resignation in writing, addressed to the Deputy Speaker, and vice versa.
 - By removal from office by a resolution, passed by a majority of all the then members of the House {Ref.: Art. 94}.

A resolution to remove the speaker can not be moved unless at least 14 days notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution.

While a resolution for his removal is under consideration, the Speaker can not preside but he can speak in, take part in the proceedings of the House and vote except in the case of equality of votes {Ref.: Art. 96}.

At other meetings of the House the Speaker can not vote in the first instance, but can exercise a casting vote in case of equality of votes.

The Speaker has the final power to maintain order within the Lok Sabha and to interpret its Rules of Procedures.

In the absence of a quorum the Speaker adjourns the House or suspends the meeting until there is a quorum.

The Speaker's conduct in regulating the procedure or maintaining order in the House can not be questioned in a Court {Ref.: Art. 122}.

The Speaker presides over a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament {Ref.: Art. 118(4)}.

When a Money Bill is transmitted from the Lok Sabha to the Rajya Sabha the Speaker may certify that it is a Money Bill {Ref.: Art. 110(4)}.

The decision of the Speaker on whether a Bill is Money Bill is final.

While the office of Speaker is vacant or the Speaker is absent from a sitting of the House, the Deputy Speaker presides, except when a resolution for his own removal is under consideration.

Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

Vice-President of India is ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and functions as the Presiding Officer of that House so long as he does not officiate as the President.

When the Chairman acts as the President of India, the duties of the Chairman are performed by the Deputy Chairman.

The Chairman may be removed from his office only if he is removed from the office of the Vice-President.

The powers of Chairman in the Rajya Sabha are similar to those of the Speaker in the Lok Sabha except that the Speaker has certain special powers like certifying a Money Bill, or presiding over a joint sitting of the two Houses.

Municipalities

PART IX A, gives a constitutional foundation to the local self government units in urban area.

Most provisions for municipalities are similar to those contained in PART IX. e.g. Structure, Reservation of Seats, Functions, Sources of Income etc

Nagar Panchayat is for an area being transformed from a rural area to an urban area.

Municipal corporation is for a smaller urban area.

Municipal Corporation is for a larger urban area. The municipal corporation is the topmost urban local government.

The members of a municipality are generally elected by direct election.

The Legislature of a State can provide for representation in municipalities of:

- Persons having special knowledge or experience in municipal administration.
- Members of Lok Sabha, State Assembly, Rajya Sabha and Legislative Council.
- The Chairpersons of Ward Committees.
Note : If the population is 3 Lacs or more Ward Committees are constituted.
- Two Committees constituted for preparing development plan are :
- A District Planning Committee at the district level

* A Metropolitan Planning Committee at the metropolis level

The Supreme Court

Every Judge of the Supreme Court after consulting the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, is appointed by the President of India.

In appointment of the Chief Justice of India, President can consult such Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court as he thinks appropriate.

A person is qualified for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court, if he is :

- A citizen of India
- Has been a High Court Judge for at least 5 years
- Has been an Advocate of a High Court, or two or more courts in succession for at least 10 years {Ref.: Art. 124(3)}.

No minimum age or fixed period of office is prescribed for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court.

A Judge of Supreme Court ceases to be so, on :

- Attaining the age of 65 years;
- Resigning in writing addressed to the President;
- On being removed by the President.
- The only ground for such removal are proved misbehaviour and incapacity (Ref.: Art. 124(4)).
- Procedure for removal or impeachment of a Supreme Court Judge :
- A motion addressed to the President signed by at least 100 members of the Lok Sabha or 50 members of the Rajya Sabha is delivered to the Speaker or the Chairman.
- The motion is investigated by a Committee of 3 (2 Judges of the Supreme Court and a distinguished Jurist).
- If the Committee finds the Judge guilty, report of Committee is considered in the House where the Motion is pending.
- If the motion is passed in each House by majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting the address is presented to the President.

The Judge is removed after the President gives his order for removal on such address.

The procedure for impeachment is the same for Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

After retirement a Judge of the Supreme Court can not plead or act in any Court or before any authority within the territory of India (Ref.: Art. 124(7)1.

Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is three-fold :

1. Original;
2. Appellate; and

3. Advisory.

Disputes between different States of the Union or between Union and any state is within exclusive Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court {Ref.: Art. 131}

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to entertain an application under Art. 32 for the issue of writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights is treated as an 'original' jurisdiction of the Supreme Court though called Writ Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court is the highest court of appeal from all courts in the territory of India.

Supreme Court is the highest authority for interpretation of the Constitution.

Supreme Court may hear appeals by granting special leave against any kind of judgement or order made by any court or tribunal (except a military tribunal).

Under advisory jurisdiction, Supreme Court can give its opinion on any matter of law or fact of public importance referred to it by the President. {Ref.: Art. 143}.

The High Court

- The High Court is the head of the Judiciary in the State.
- Every judge of a High Court is appointed by the President.
- In making appointment as a High Court Judge, President can consult the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State and also the Chief Justice of that High Court.
- A Judge of the High Court can hold office until the age of 62 years.
- A High Court Judge can leave his office :
 - By resignation in writing addressed to the President.

Lokpal

- A Lokpal is a proposed 'Ombudsman' in India. It has jurisdiction over all members of Parliament (MPs), the Prime Minister (with certain exceptions), ministers and all Civil servants etc. in cases of corruption. Lokpal is empowered to sanction prosecution.
- The amended Lokpal and Lokavakta Bill 2011 was passed in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha on 17th and 18th December, 2013 respectively. Samajwadi Party opposed the Bill.
- The selection of the Lokpal will be held by a committee comprising the P.M., the Lok Sabha Speaker, the Leader of the opposition in Lok Sabha and the Chief Justice of India etc.
- Lokpal is to have Chairperson and maximum 8 members, 50% of them judicial members and at least 50% ; members to be from SC / ST / women / minorities.



Indian CONSTITUTION

Q & A

1500+

1. PREAMBLE AND EVOLUTION OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

1. Who is the person fondly known as the Chief Architect of the Indian Constitution? ---- **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar**
2. First attempt in world to constitute a Constituent Assembly to frame a Constitution was made by ---- **America**
3. The first attempt by Indians to write a Constitution to India was done by a Committee headed by Motilal Nehru, which is known as ---- **Nehru Report**
4. The idea of the Constitution of India was flashed for the first time by ---- **M. N. Roy**
5. The plan of setting up of a Constituent Assembly to draw up the future Constitution for India was given by ---- **The Cabinet Mission Plan**
6. The members of the Constituent Assembly were ---- **Elected by Provincial Assemblies**
7. Which of the following word was added into the Preamble of the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976? ---- **Socialist**
8. From which Constitution was a concept of a 5-year plan borrowed into our Constitution? ----
----- **USSR**
9. The procedure of Amendment to the Constitution is borrowed from the Constitution Of -----
----- **South Africa**
10. Which country is the best example for the Federal and Unitary Governments? ---- **America and Britain**
11. Which of the following is not a Democratic Institution of the Rig Vedic era? ---- **Grama**
12. During Medieval India, which kings first established 'Local Self Government'? ---- **Cholas**
13. The East India Company was established in the year ---- **1600**
14. Which Charter empowered the British Governors of Presidencies to make Bye-Laws, Rules, Regulations in conformity with the British laws? ---- **Charter of 1726**
15. Who started Dual Government in Bengal? ---- **Robert Clive**
16. Who is the first Governor General of Bengal? ---- **Warren Hastings**
17. Which is the first written document in the Constitutional History of India? --- **The Regulating Act, 1773**
18. Which Act created for the first time in India 'Government of India'? ---- **Charter Act of 1833**
19. Which Act created for the first 'The Supreme Court'? ---- **The Regulating Act, 1773**
20. First Law Commission was appointed in India for codification of laws under the Chairmanship of ----- **Lord Macaulay**
21. Which Act made the beginning of a Parliamentary System in India? ---- **Charter Act of 1853**
22. Under which of the following Act, the Crown of England took the affairs of the Government of India into its own hands? ----- **Government of India Act, 1858**

23. The Governor General of India was also the representative of British Crown to Princely States in India and hence was known as the ---- **Viceroy of India**
24. Which Act for the first time gave an opportunity for Indians to enter into the sphere of Legislature? ----- **Indian Councils Act, 1861**
25. Which Act made the beginning of Electoral System in India? ----- **Government of India Act, 1858**
26. Which of the following Act made the Indian Legislature Bi-cameral for the first time? ---- **Government of India Act, 1919**
27. The famous Dandi March laid by Gandhiji was against ----- **Salt Tax**
28. Which proposal was referred as 'Post Dated Cheque'? ----- **The Cripps Proposal**
29. Indian National Congress started 'Quit India Movement' after the failure of ----- **Cripps Mission**
30. Gandhiji gave a call to all Indians 'Do or Die', which is popularly known as ----- **Quit India Movement**
31. Which Plan rejected the demand for the independent Pakistan? ----- **Cabinet Mission Plan**
32. Partition of British India into two independent nations India and Pakistan was done according to ----- **Mountbatten Plan**
33. The Federal features of the Indian Government was introduced by the ----- **Government of India Act, 1935**
34. Which feature was borrowed by the Indian Constitution from the British Constitution? ---
----- **Law making procedure, Parliamentary System of Government, Rule of law**
35. The Constitution supports ---- **Rule of Law**
36. In Britain, Parliament is supreme; accordingly which among the following is supreme in India? ----- **Constitution**
37. The Government of India Act 1935 provided for ----- **Establishment of Federal Court, Diarchy at Center, Provincial autonomy**
38. The Act of 1935 abolished ----- **Diarchy in the Provinces**
39. The Constitution of India was enacted by a Constituent Assembly set up ----- **Under the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946**
40. The Constituent Assembly of India was created as per the proposal of ----- **Cabinet Mission**
41. In which year did the Cripps Mission come to India? ----- **1942**
42. The Constituent Assembly set up under the Cabinet Mission Plan had a strength of ---- **389**
43. The strength of the Constituent Assembly, after the withdrawal of the Muslim League, was reduced to --- **299**
44. How many Committees were set up by the Constituent Assembly for framing the Constitution? ---- **13**

45. Who of the following acted as the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly? ----

-----**B. N. Rau**

46. Demand for a Constitution, framed by a Constituent Assembly was made by ----**Gandhiji**

47. The idea of a Constituent Assembly to frame a Constitution for India was first mooted by --

--- **Swaraj Party in 1928**

48. Who started with presentation of the 'Objective Resolution' on 22.01.1947? -----

Jawaharlal Nehru

49. When was the 'Objective Resolution' moved and adopted? -----**13.12.1946 and**

22.01.1947

50. The Members of the Constituent Assembly were ----- **Elected by Provincial Assemblies**

51. The Constituent Assembly of India held its first meeting on ----- **09.12.1946**

52. Which one of the following acted as the Provisional President of the Constituent Assembly? ----- **Sachidananda Sinha**

53. The Constituent Assembly elected on 11.12.1946 as its Permanent Chairman -----

Rajendra Prasad

54. Who elected the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly? -----

B. R. Ambedkar

55. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee to prepare a Draft Constitution of India was -----

B. R. Ambedkar

56. The name of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is associated with which of the following? -----

Chairman-Drafting Committee

57. Who among the following was member of the Drafting Committee? -----**Ambedkar,**

Gopalachari Ayyangar, Alladi Krishnaswami

58. Many Provisions in our Constitution have been borrowed from the Government of India Act ---- **1919**

59. The Government of India Act 1919 introduced a system of diarchy in the provinces.

'Diarchy' means a system of -----**Double government**

60. When was the Constituent Assembly established to form the Constitution? ---- **06.12.1946**

61. The Constitution of India was adopted on ----- **26.11.1949**

62. The Constitution of India came into force on ----- **26.01.1950**

63. The Constitution of India contains (Articles, Parts, Schedules) -----**444, 24, 12**

64. How much time did the Constituent Assembly take to prepare the Constitution of India? ---

-- -----**02Y, 11M, 18D**

65. Who had given the idea of a Constitution for India of all? ----- **M. N. Roy**

66. The Constitution of India is ----- **written and bulky document**

67. The Constitution framed by a Committee consisting of the people representatives is called as ----- **Written Constitution**

68. Constitution which provides for a series of semi-autonomous states joined together as a nation is ----- **Federal Constitution**
69. Centralization of power is an important feature in ----- **Federal Constitution**
70. The Constitution which can be amended by simple act of the legislature is known as ----- **Flexible Constitution**
71. Which one of the following provisions of the Constitution came into force soon after its adoption on 26.11.1949? ---- **Provisional Parliament, Provisions relating to Citizenship, Elections**
72. India has been described under Article 1 of the Constitution as a ----- **Union of States**
73. The Constitution of India is ----- **Partly rigid and partly flexible**
74. The Constitution of India describes India as ----- **A Union of States**
75. The Indian Constitution is recognized as ----- **Federal in form and Unitary in spirit**
76. The feature common of both Indian and American Federation is ----- **Supreme Court to interpret Constitution**
77. The Indian Constitution came into force on 26.01.1950, hence this day is celebrated as ---- **Republic Day**
78. January 26th was selected as the date for the inauguration of the Constitution because ---- **Congress had observed it as the Independence Day in 1930**
79. 26th November, 1949 is a significant day in our constitutional history because ----- **The Constitution was adopted on this day**
80. Which one of the following exercised the most profound influence on the Indian Constitution?-----**The GoI Act, 1935**
81. The Parliamentary system of Government in India is based on the pattern of ---- **Great Britain**
82. To whom does the People of India gave the Constitution to ---- **Themselves**
83. The beginning word 'WE' in the Preamble refers to the ---- **Citizens of India**
84. The important test to identify the basic features of the Indian Constitution is ----- **Preamble**
85. The Preamble to the Constitution contain ---- **Fraternity, Democratic, Sovereignty**
86. India is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic. In the Indian Constitution, this expression occurs in ---- -----**Preamble**
87. The Preamble to the Constitution declares India as -----**Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic**
88. The Preamble of Indian Constitution has been amended so far ---- -----**Once**
89. The Preamble was amended by the ---- -----**42nd Amendment, 1976**
90. 'Fraternity' means ----- **spirit of brotherhood**
91. The words 'Socialist Secular' were ---- **Added by the 42nd Amendment**
92. 'Liberty' in our Preamble does not include Freedom of ---- **Action**
93. Which among the following is an aid to the Statutory Interpretation? ---- -----**Preamble**

94. Which of the key to open the minds of the makers of the Constitution? ----- **Preamble**

95. If the Head of the State is an elected functionary for a fixed term, it is known as ____ State.

----- **Republic**

96. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is borrowed from the ----- **Objective Resolution**

97. Objective Resolution was silent as to the concept of ____ which was inserted into the Preamble by the Constituent Assembly ----- **Democratic**

98. Universal Adult Franchise shows that India is a _____ country. ----- **Democratic**

99. Who proposed Preamble before the Drafting Committee of the Constitution? -----

Jawaharlal Nehru

100. The Preamble of our Constitution reads ----- **We, the people of India in our Constituent Assembly adopt, enact and give to**

101. India is called a 'Republic' because ----- **The Head of the State in India (President) is an elected head for a fixed period**

102. 'Sovereignty' in a democracy rests with the ----- **People**

103. The Preamble secures Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity to ----- **All citizens**

104. The Preamble of the Constitution indicates ----- **The source of the Indian Constitution**

105. It is not the objective enshrined in the Preamble. ----- **Secure shelter and proper livelihood to all**

106. The idea of social, economic and political justice has been taken from ____ Revolution. -
----- **French**

107. The concept of equality and fraternity has been taken from ____ Revolution. -----
Russian

108. Which of the following is described as the 'Soul of the Constitution'? ----- **Preamble**

109. Which one of the following is not treated as part of the Constitution? -----

Fundamental Duties

110. Democracy of India rests on the fact that ----- People have the right to choose and change the government

111. The word 'Democracy' is derived from the Greek words ----- **Demos and Kratos**

112. India opted for a Federal form of government because of ----- **Linguistic and Regional Diversity**

113. What is the chief (ultimate) source of political power (authority) in India? ----- **People**

114. A Flexible Constitution ----- **can be amended easily**

115. The Judiciary acts as an guardian of the Constitution in a ----- **Federal government**

116. India is a Secular State because ----- **It is described so in the preamble of the Constitution**

117. Our Constitution has laid emphasis on securing social, economic and political justice to all the citizens of the country. These objectives are aimed at securing a ----- **Welfare State**

118. Modern States are generally considered as ----- **Welfare States**

119. A State which does not promote or interfere in the affairs of religion is referred to as ----

Secular

120. The Constitution is a ----- **Dynamic Law**

121. The Constitution of India provides ----- **Single citizenship**

122. The Constitution provides ----- **Powers, Responsibilities, Limitations**

123. The fundamental organs of the State are established by ----- **Constitution**

124. Detailed provisions regarding acquisition and termination of Indian citizenship are contained in ----- **Act passed by the Parliament in 1955**

125. Which of the following is not a condition for becoming an Indian citizen? [Citizenship by] ----- **Acquiring property**

126. A person can lose citizenship through ----- **Deprivation, Termination, and**

Renunciation

127. The aims and objectives of the Constitution have been enshrined in ----- **The Preamble**

128. The Office of the Governor General of India was for the first time created under -----

Regulating Act, 1773

129. According to the Act of 1858, the territory was divided into ----- **Provinces**

130. When did the British Crown assume sovereignty over India from East India Company?-----

1858

131. Morley-Minto Reforms were implemented by the Indian Councils Act ----- **1909**

132. Which of the following is also known as the Act of 1919? ----- **Montague-Chelmsford**

Reform Act

133. Under which of the following Act was Provincial Autonomy introduced in India? -----

Government of India Act, 1935

134. Who made the Constitution of India? ----- **The Constituent Assembly**

135. A Constituent Assembly is convened to ----- **Frame the Constitution of the country**

136. The Constituent Assembly was set up to under the ---- **Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946**

137. Which party was not associated with the Constituent Assembly of India? ----- **The**

Communist Party

138. The Republic of India established by the Constitution is ----- **Sovereign, Socialist,**

Secular

139. The mind and ideals of the framers of the Constitution are reflected in the ----- **Preamble**

140. In our Constitution, what justice is not given to the citizens? ----- **Technical**

141. The present Five-year Plan (2002-2007) is ----- **11th**

142. 'Amend' means ----- **remove the difficulties**

143. 'Enact' means ----- **pass a law**

144. Who advocated 'Grama Swarajya' for the growth of the villages? ----- **Gandhiji**

145. 'Poornaswarajya' was declared as the goal of the Congress on December 1929 in the -----

----- **Lahore Session**

146. Our Constitution prohibits _____ **Untouchability**

147. The Constitution declared India as a Republic on _____ **26.01.1950**

148. Who has given the following statement: "Democracy means a Government of the people, by the people and for the people"? ----- **Abraham Lincoln**

149. Which one of the following features was borrowed by the framers of the Constitution from the US Constitution? ----- **Removal of Judges of the Supreme Court, Judicial**

Review, Fundamental Rights

150. The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity enshrined in the Preamble of the Constitution were adopted under inspiration from ----- **The French Revolution**

151. _____ is the chief force of political power in India. ----- **The People**

152. The Constitution describes the Indian Union as ----- **India i.e. Bharat**

153. The Constitution of India describes India as ---- **Union of States**

154. The two persons who played a vital role in the integration of Princely States were -----

Sardar Patel and V. P. Menon

155. The States were reorganized on linguistic basis in ---- **1956**

156. Which State enjoys the distinction of being the first linguistic State of India? ----- **Andhra**

Pradesh

157. The Indian Federal system is modeled on the Federal system of ---- **Canada**

158. India is known as Parliamentary Democracy because ---- **Executive is responsible to the**

Parliament

159. The Indian State is regarded as federal because the Indian Constitution provides for -----

Sharing of power between Center and States

160. In which Case did Supreme Court hold that the Preamble was a part of the Constitution? ----- **Keshavananda Bharti Case**

161. In which Case did Supreme Court hold that Preamble was not a part of the Constitution? -
--- **Berubari Case**

162. The Ninth Schedule ----- **was added to the Constitution by the 1st Amendment**

163. Which Schedule details the boundaries of the States and the Union Territories? ---- **I**

164. The details of salaries, allowances, etc. of the President, Vice President, Speaker, Judges of Supreme Court, etc. are provided in Schedule ----- **II**

165. Which Schedule gives details regarding the subjects included in the three lists — Central, State and Concurrent Lists? ----- **VII**

166. In the Indian Constitution ----- **There are three lists: The Union list, the State list and the Concurrent list**

167. Which of the following statements is correct? ---- **Rule of Law is a basic feature of the Constitution which cannot be amended under Article 368 of the Constitution**

168. As per Article 262 of Indian Constitution, disputes relating to waters shall be solved By --
-- **-----Parliament**
169. Which one of the following declares India as a Secular State? ---- **Preamble of the Constitution**
170. By which of the following a new State is formed? ---- **Constitutional Amendment**
171. The final interpreter to Indian Constitution is ----- **Supreme Court**
172. Every Amendment of Indian Constitution has to be approved by the ----- **Parliament**
173. Which one of the following States has a separate Constitution? ----- **Jammu & Kashmir**
174. Apart from the Jammu & Kashmir, which other State has been provided special protection in certain matters? ----- **Nagaland**
175. Article 356 of the Constitution of India deals with ----- **Proclamation of President's Rule in a State**
176. The State of Jammu & Kashmir was accorded special status under ----- **Article 370**
177. The Constitution of Jammu & Kashmir was framed by ---- **A special Constituent Assembly set up by the State**
178. The Constitution of Jammu & Kashmir came into force on ---- **26.01.1957**
179. The special status of Jammu & Kashmir implies that the State has separate -----
Constitution
180. In case of Jammu & Kashmir, an Amendment to the Constitution become applicable -----
only after the President issued the necessary orders under the Article 370
181. Under the Parliamentary system of the Government, ----- **the Cabinet as a whole is responsible to the Legislature**
182. Who is authorized to initiate a Bill for Constitutional Amendment? ---- **Either House of Parliament**
183. The power of Parliament to amend the Constitution ----- **includes power to amend by way of addition, variation or repeal**
184. Which Article empowers the Parliament to amend the Indian Constitution? ---- **368**
185. Ninth Schedule to the Constitution is added by way of ____ Constitutional Amendment. --
-- **1st**
186. What is contained in the Tenth Schedule of the Indian Constitution? ----- **Provisions regarding disqualification on grounds of defection**
187. Mahatma Gandhiji was first referred to as the 'Father of the Nation' by ----- **Subhash Chandra Bose**
188. 'Jai Hind', the nationalist slogan of India was coined by ---- **Subhash Chandra Bose**
189. Who framed the Constitution of India? ---- **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar**
190. Which famous leader raised the slogan, "Tell the Slave, He is a Slave and He will Revolt"? -----**Dr. B. R. Ambedkar**

191. Who said, “Those who attack Congress and spare Nehru are fools. They do not know the ABCs of the politics?” ----- **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar**

192. What is the name given to the Ambedkar’s house built for himself, his family and books at Dadar, in Bombay? ----- **Rajagriha**

193. Indian Constitution is ----- **Wholly written**

194. The Indian Constitution is ----- **Lengthy, Written**

195. Consider the following statement: On eve of launch of Quit India Movement, Mahatma Gandhi -----

196. The ‘Homespun Movement’ and the Salt March promoted by Mahatma Gandhiji in India are examples of his policy of ----- **Non-violent protest**

197. Which year is considered to be a memorable landmark in the history of India’s Struggle for Freedom? ---- **1921**

198. The First War of Independence took place in the year (OR) In which year did the Sepoy Mutiny, India’s first Freedom Struggle, takes place? ----- **1857**

199. Mahatma Gandhiji was the editor of ----- **Young India**

200. Who was not a member of the Constituent Assembly? --- **Mahatma Gandhi**

201. Who among the following was not a member of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India, 1912?----- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**

202. Which national leader of India, preached through his paper ‘Kesari’, his new ideals of self-help and national revival among the masses?----- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**

203. Which newspaper was started by Lokamanya Tilak to serve as a mouthpiece for the Indians in the Freedom Struggle? ----- **Kesari**

204. The Cabinet Mission to India was headed by ----- **Lord Pethick-Lawrence**

205. In which one of the following provinces was a Congress ministry not formed under Act of 1935? ----- **Punjab**

206. Under whose Presidency was the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress held in the year 1929 wherein a resolution was adopted to gain complete independence from the British? -
----- **Jawaharlal Nehru**

207. Unity between the Congress and Muslim League (Lucknow Pact) and between the Moderates and Extremists took place in ---- **1916**

208. At which Congress Session was the Working Committee authorized to launch a programme of Civil Disobedience? ---- **Lahore**

209. The historic 1929 Lahore Session of Indian National Congress was presided over by ----
Jawaharlal Nehru

210. Who among the following drafted the resolution on Fundamental Rights for the Karachi Session of Congress in 1931? ----- **Jawaharlal Nehru**

211. Who among the following was the Chairman of the Union Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly? ----- **Jawaharlal Nehru**

212. Who made the comment on the Constitution should not be so rigid that it cannot be adapted to the changing needs of national development and strength? ---- **Rajiv Gandhi**

213. 'Vande Mataram' was first sung at the session of the Indian National Congress in ----
1896

214. The expression 'Tryst with Destiny' was used by Jawaharlal Nehru on the occasion of ----
-----**August Declaration**

215. India enacted an important event of Indian National Movement celebrating the 75th anniversary. Which was it? -----**Civil Obedience Movement**

216. Which one of the following principle with regard to 'Panchsheel'? --- **Mutual Non-interference in each other's internal matters, Mutual Non-aggression, Mutual respect for each others territorial integrity and sovereignty**

217. The Agreement between India and China, by which both accepted 'Panchsheel' as the basis of their relations, was signed in ---- **1954**

218. 'Panchsheel' was signed between ----- **Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou-En-Lai**

219. When was the famous Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed? ---- **1931**

220. Who coined the term 'Non-Alignment'? ----- **Krishna Menon**

221. Who among the following repealed the Vernacular Press Act? ---- **Lord Ripon**

222. Who was assigned the task of partitioning India in 1947? ---- **Sir Cyril Redcliffe**

223. Which Englishman's role was control to the founding of the Indian National Congress?
(OR) Which British was elemental in the formation of the Indian National Congress? ---- **Allen Octavian Hume**

224. Subhash Chandra Bose renamed what as "Shaheed and Swaraj"? -----**The Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

225. Which party was founded by Subhash Chandra Bose in the year 1939 after he broke away from the Congress? (OR) Which political party was founded by Subhash Chandra Bose? ----
Forward Bloc

226. The Indian National Army was founded by ----- **Subhash Chandra Bose**

227. In which year and place did Subhash Chandra Bose re-organized the Azad Hind Fauz (also known as Indian National Army-INA)? ----- **1943, Singapore**

228. By what name was the woman's regiment of the Indian National Army known? ---- **Rani Jhansi Regiment**

229. The INA, organized by Subhash Chandra Bose, surrendered to the British after the collapse of ---- **Japan**

230. During the Indian Freedom Struggle, who among the following proposed that Swaraj should be defined as complete independence free from all foreign controls? ---- **Abul Kalam Azad**

231. The leader of the Bardoli Satyagraha (1928) was -----**Vallabhbhai Patel**

232. When did the British Parliament pass the Indian Independence Bill? -----**01.07.1947**

233. The reference to Hindus in Article 25 of the Constitution does not include --- **Parsees**

234. Financial allocation for education was made for the first time by the Charter Act of ----

1813

235. 'Go Back to the Vedas' was the motto of ---- **Swami Dayananda Saraswati**

236. Which of the following persons became Vice President after serving as acting President of India for a short duration? ---- **Mohammed Hidyathullah**

237. In 1921, a Session of the Indian National Congress was held when its President was in prison and with some other leader acting as its President. Who was the Congress President in prison? --- **C. R. Das**

238. Following the famous 'Quit India Resolve', the top Congress leaders were arrested On --- **09.08.1942**

239. The 'Quit India Movement' started at and when ---- **Bombay, 08.08.1942**

240. Which famous Movement did Mahatma Gandhi launch in August 1942? ---- **Quit India Movement**

241. In how many provinces did the Indian National Congress form Governments after the elections to the Assemblies held under the Government of India Act of 1935? ----- **7**

242. The Muslim League declared its goal of forming Pakistan in which city in 1940? ----- **Karachi**

243. Name the only Indian ruler who has died fighting the British? ---- **Tippu Sultan**

244. Who was the first Muslim Invader of India? ----- **Mohammed Bin Kasim**

245. The words 'Satyameva Jayate' inscribed in Devanagiri script below the abacus of the State Emblem of India are taken from ----- **Mundaka Upanishad**

246. The design of the National Flag of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly On ----
----- **22.08.1947**

247. Who gave the first draft of the Constitution to the Drafting Committee to consider and improve ----- **B. N. Rau**

248. The Final Draft of the Constitution was prepared by ----- **S. N. Mukherjee**

249. The State of Bombay, a Part A State in the original Constitution, was split into two States, Gujarat and Maharashtra, in ---- **1960**

250. The Preamble says that the State in India will assure the dignity of the individual. The Constitution seeks to achieve this object by guaranteeing ---- **Equal FRs to each citizen**

251. Our Preamble mentions the _____ kinds of Justice. ---- **Social, Economic and Political**

252. Articles 19(1)(f) and 31 were deleted and Article 300-A was inserted by the following Constitution Amendment Act – **44th**

253. Which of the following Article of the Constitution cannot be amended by a simple majority in both the Houses of Parliament? ---- **15**

254. Which of the following events made Gandhiji to launch, for the first time, Civil Disobedience Movement ----- **---Promulgation of Rowlatt Act of 1919**
255. Where did Mahatma Gandhiji first try the weapon of ‘Satyagraha’? ----- **South Africa**
256. The most effective measure against injustice adopted by Gandhiji was ----- **---Fasting**
257. Gandhiji started Satyagraha in 1919 to protest against the ---- **Rowlatt Act**
258. Which of the following Acts of British Parliament envisaged for the first time a close association of Indians with the administration? ----- **---Indian Councils Act, 1909**
259. Which of the following Acts gave representation to the Indians for the first time in legislation? ---- **Indian Councils Act, 1909**
260. Which leader dominated the Lucknow Pact in December, 1916?-----**Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
261. The famous Lucknow Pact between the Congress and the Muslim League was concluded in ---- **1916**
262. Which present day country was a part of British India from 1886–1937? ----- **Myanmar**
263. Which one of the following is related to the development of education in Modern India? --
--- **Resolution of 1835, Regulating Act, Charter Act, 1813**
264. Which British Official was sent to Lahore to negotiate the Treaty of Amritsar with Ranjit Singh? ----- **Charles T. Metcalfe**
265. Who was the Governor General of India during the Sepoy Mutiny? --- ---- **Lord Canning**
266. Who was the first woman President of UN General Assembly? -----**Vijayalakshmi Pandit**
267. Which Section of the Limitation Act defines Tort? ---- -----**Section 2 (m)**
268. The seeds of the doctrine of Basic Structure can be traced to the following: ---- ----**The majority judgment of Chief Justice Subba Rao in Golak Nath V/s State of Punjab**
269. The purpose of the Ilbert Bill was ----- **To remove an anomaly in the Criminal Procedure Code of 1873, according to which no magistrate or sessions judge could try a European or British subject unless he was himself of European birth**
270. In India, the liability of the State for wrongs committed by its servants – ---- **Is the same as what that of the East India Company prior to the year 1858 (According to Case Kasturi Lal Raliaram Jain V/s State of Uttar Pradesh)**
271. An Amendment of the Constitution of India for the purpose of creating a new State in India must be passed by ----- **A simple majority in the Parliament**
272. On which of the following did the Mahalanobis Model laid greater emphasis for planned development in India after Independence? ----- **Heavy Industries Development**
273. How our Constitution was criticized? -----
274. What has been described as the ‘Indian Political Horoscope’?---- -----**Preamble**
275. Who called the word for Preamble as ‘Political Horoscope of India’? ---- **K.M. Munshi**

276. What is meant by saying that India is a 'Secular State'? ----- **Complete detachment from the affairs of the religion**
277. Where in the Indian Constitution, 'Economic Justice' has been provided as one of the objectives? ----- **Preamble and DPSP**
278. Who treated as 'Sovereign' in Constitution of India? ----- **People**
279. Home Rule League was founded by ---- **Annie Beasant**
280. Who set up the first school of untouchables in India? ----- **Jyothiba Phule, 1948, Pune**
281. In which year was Untouchability abolished in India? ----- **1950**
282. Shimla Agreement between India and Pakistan was signed during ---- **1972**
283. The first visible effect of Constitution was ----- **Disappearance of Princely States**
284. The Constitution of India provides _____ system of Government. ---- **Cabinet**
285. Kashmiri is the Official Language of ----- **No State in the Indian Union**
286. In which year were the Indian States reorganized on a linguistic basis? ---- **1956**
287. The Lal in Lal, Bal, Pal was ---- **Lala Lajpat Rai**
288. Indian Constitution is called 'Quasi-Federal' because it has --- **Single Judiciary**
289. Who succeeded Lord Mountbatten as the first Indian Governor General of the Indian dominion till 26th January 1950 when India became a Republic? ----- **C. Rajagopalachari**
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II. FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS (FRs)

1. India is referred as ____ under the Indian Constitution.--- **Bharat**
2. Who is empowered to admit a new State to the Union of India? ---- **Parliament**
3. Which important Human Right is protected in Article 21 of our Constitution? --- **Right to Life and Liberty**
4. The Constitution confers a special authority for the enforcement of FRs on the ---- **Supreme Court**
5. The FRs of the Indian Citizen in our Constitution are contained in (OR) FRs are guaranteed under ____ of the Indian Constitution. --- **Part III**
6. Under Article 368, Parliament has no power to repeal FRs because they are ---- **Basic Structure of Constitution**
7. FRs can be claimed against the ---- **State**

8. The FRs, which cannot be suspended even during the emergency, are Articles _____. ---- **20 and 21**

9. Clause (1) of Article 13 is applicable only to ---- **Pre-constitutional Laws**

10. Original Constitution classified FRs into seven categories but now there are --- **Six**

11. India's desire for civil liberties started from the struggle for independence against the ----

British Rule

12. India borrowed the idea of incorporating FRs in the Constitution from ---- **USA**

13. The concept of Single Citizenship is borrowed from the Constitution of ---- **Britain**

14. The concept of Dual Citizenship in the Union of India was recommended by ---- **L. M.**

Singhvi Committee.

15. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution, Citizenship of a person can be determined at the commencement of the Constitution? --- **5**

16. Which Article describes the persons voluntarily acquiring Citizenship of a foreign State not to be an Indian Citizen? --- **9**

17. Who is authorized to lay down qualifications to acquire the Citizenship? ---- **President**

18. Which of the following is a qualification to acquire Citizenship by Naturalization? ---- **A**

person is in service of Government of India from 12 months

19. FRs are not applicable to--- ----**Armed Forces**

20. Which Article of the Constitution empowers the Parliament to enact the provisions for acquisition and termination of Citizenship? ----- **11**

21. By which FR other FRs is protected? --- -----**Right to Constitutional Remedies**

22. Right to Property is a legal right under the Article _____. ---- **300A**

23. Which of the following is not a FR? [Right to] --- -----**Property**

24. Which of the following has ceased to be a FR in the Indian Constitution? [Right to] -----
---- **Property**

25. Which among the following is not a FR? [Right to] ---- **Strike**

26. Which FR has been a subject of maximum controversy and litigation? [Right to] -----
-- **Property**

27. The Right to private property was dropped from the list of FRs by the (OR) Right to property took the shape of legal right by way of ----- **44th Amendment**

28. The Right to equality guaranteed by the Indian Constitution does not include -----

Economic Equality

29. 'Equality before the Law' implies ---- **absence of any privilege in favor of any person**

30. Which Resolution for the first time expressed the concept of equality before the law? ---

Swaraj Bill

31. The FRs of the Indian Citizen were --- **Enshrined in Original Constitution**

32. Which one of the FRs was described by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar as the 'Heart and Soul of the Constitution'? [Right to] --- **Constitutional Remedies**

33. Which of the following confers upon the citizens the right to approach a court of law for the protection and restoration of FRs? (Right) ---- **Constitutional Remedies**

34. The Right to Constitutional Remedies are ---- **Fundamental Rights**

35. The Constitutional remedies under the Article 32 can be suspended by the ---- **Parliament**

36. Writs can be issued for the enforcement of FRs by the --- **Supreme Court**

37. Which one of the following FRs is restrained by the Preventive Detention Act? [Right to] --
- **Freedom**

38. Who enjoys the right to impose reasonable restrictions on the FRs of Indian citizen? (OR)
Who has the power to empower the Courts other than the Supreme and High Courts to issue writs and order for the enforcement of the FRs? --- **Parliament**

39. Who can abridge any FR without damaging or destroying the basic features of the Constitution? ----**Parliament**

40. Which one of the following Courts is responsible for the enforcement of FRs? --- **Supreme Court**

41. Which of the following is the guardian of the FRs of the citizens? (OR) Who is the Protector and Guarantor of the FRs? -- **Supreme Court**

42. Any violation of FRs can be presented to --- **Both Supreme and High Courts**

43. Who is authorized to impose restrictions on FRs?--- -----**Legislature**

44. The FRs of the Indian citizen --- **can be suspended by the President during national emergency**

45. FRs are --- **Those basic conditions of social life without which a Citizen cannot be at his/her best self**

46. The FRs ensure the protection of --- **Citizens against arbitrary rule**

47. Our Constitution grants to the citizens _____ FRs. ----- **Six**

48. 'Ultra vires' means ---- **Without authority**

49. Who are not entitled to form Union? ---- **Police**

50. By the Citizenship Act of 1955, when he / she will be losing the Citizenship? ----
Renunciation, Deprivation & Termination

51. Who quoted 'Child of today is the Citizen of tomorrow'? ----- **Jawaharlal Nehru**

52. Generally, the census is conducted for _____ year(s). ---- **10**

53. Who quoted 'Freedom is my Birth Right'? --- **Sardar**

54. What is the age in years for casting their vote? --- **18**

55. Which Article and Amendment changes the right to vote from 21 to 18 years? ---- **326 and 61st**

56. 'Creamy Layer' means ---- **Persons having higher incomes**

57. 'Backward Class (BC)' can be classified into --- **Most Backward Class**

58. Mandal Commission deals with ----- **Reservation for backward class people**

59. This is one of the grounds for classification ---- **Annual income**

60. 'Equal Protection of Law' meanst --- **he same law shall apply to all who are similarly situated**

61. Seats in Educational Institutions can be reserved for --- **Socially and Educationally backward class people**

62. Minimum percentage of reservation in a educational institution is --- **50%**

63. Minority may be ---- **linguistic or religious**

64. This is not the ground to impose restriction on Right of freedom of speech and expression -
-- **Public nuisance**

65. Which one of the following courts is responsible for the enforcement of FRs? ---- **Supreme Court**

66. Which one of the following statements is correct? ----- **FRs are superior to the DPSP**

67. In which case did the Supreme Court restrict the authority of Parliament to amend FRs and declared these rights to be absolute, permanent and unalterable? --- **Golak Nath Case**

68. In the famous Keshavananda Bharti V/s State of Kerala Case, the Supreme Court asserts the power of the parliament to amend the Constitution under Article 368 subject to ---- **Certain implied and inherent limitation of not amending the Basic Structure of the Constitution**

69. 'Rule of Law which permeates the entire fabric of the Indian Constitution excludes arbitrariness'. This principle is laid down in ---- **Maneka Gandhi V/s Union Government Case**

70. The protection guaranteed under Article 21 is available even to convicts in jails. The convicts are not by mere reasons of their conviction deprived of the entire FRs which they otherwise possess. This is the principle laid down in --- **Sunil Batra V/s Delhi Administration Case**

71. Gender Equality includes protection from sexual harassment and right to work with dignity, which is universally recognized as basic Human Right. This principle is laid down in --- **Vishaka V/s State of Rajasthan Case**

72. The Supreme Court held that the nuisance caused by the pollution of the river Ganga is a public nuisance which is wide spread and affecting the lives of large number of persons and therefore any particular person can take proceedings to stop it. This PIL is --- **M.C. Mehta V/s Union of India (1988)**

73. Charging capitation fees for admission to educational institutions is illegal and amounted to denial of citizen's right to education. This principle is laid down in ---- **Mohin Jain V/s State of Karnataka Case**

74. The right to establish an educational institution and imparting education is not a commercial activity. This principle is laid down in --- **Unnikrishnan V/s State of Andhra Pradesh Case**

75. The principle of Judicial review of President's Rule in State under the Article 356 is laid down in --- **S.R. Bommai V/s Union of India**

76. Who among the following has voting rights? ---- **An adult resident citizen of a State**

77. The right to strike is-----

78. Which one is not a FR? --- **The Right to Strike**

79. Which one of the following FRs has been subject of maximum litigation since the inauguration of the Constitution? (Right to) --- **Property**

80. The rule of Equality before law is not applicable to ---- **Governor of State**

81. Right to Equality is guaranteed under the Article _____. --- **14**

82. Article 14 guarantees equality before the law to ---- **All persons**

83. 'Right to Equality' means --- **permits the State to make special provisions for women, children and backward classes**

84. Equal opportunity in matters of public employment is guaranteed under the Article --- **16**

85. Which among the following FRs abolishes discrimination? --- **Equality**

86. Untouchability is associated with _____ inequality. ---- **Social**

87. 'Right to Freedom' can be restricted in the interest of ---- **Public order, Security of the State & Friendly relations with foreign States**

88. This is not the ground to impose restriction on the right of freedom of speech and expression. ---- **Law and order**

89. Which one of the following right conferred by the Constitution is also available to non-citizens? --- **Right to constitutional remedies**

90. The Sikhs in India are permitted to carry Kirpans. Under which FR are they permitted to do so? ---- **Right to freedom of religion**

91. Freedom of Speech under the Indian Constitution is subject to reasonable restrictions on the grounds of protection of --- **Sovereignty and integrity of the country**

92. Which one of the following is considered as Bulwark of Democracy? (Right to) ----- **Speech**

93. One of the restrictions of freedom of speech and expression is --- **Contempt of Court**

94. At present, the Right to property is a --- **Human Right**

95. Which one of the following is not a FR? (Right to) --- **Property**

96. The main objective of the cultural and educational rights granted to the citizens is to ---- **Help the minorities to conserve their culture**

97. A person can move to Supreme Court directly in vent of violation of FRs under Article--- **32**

98. A citizen's FRs are protected ---- **when the citizen approaches the court for remedy**

99. The FRs of a citizen can be suspended by the --- **President during a National Emergency**

100. For the enforcement of the FRs, the courts can issue --- **A Writ**

101. Which FR granted by the Constitution prohibits traffic in human beings? ----- **Right against exploitation**

102. 'Traffic in Human beings' means --- **selling or purchasing men and women**

103. Right against exploitation prohibits --- **Traffic in Human being**

104. Right to practice and propagate any religion is the subject to --- **public order**

105. Right to property was eliminated from the list of FRs during the tenure of --- **Morarji Desai**

106. Legal equality under the Indian Constitution implies that --- **there should be equality amongst equals and inequality among unequals**

107. Who of the following can amend the FRs granted by the Constitution? ----- **Parliament**

108. A citizen can directly move the Supreme Court for any violation of FR under the Article _____. --- ----- **34**

109. The main objective of the FRs is to ---- **ensure individual liberty**

110. Under the Indian Constitution, a citizen ---- **can be deprived of life and liberty only in accordance with the procedure established by the law**

111. Constitution grants Right against exploitation to “Children / Women / Tribals / Dalits” ----
----- **C and W**

112. Which of the Provision authorizes Parliament to discriminate in favor of women against men? ---- ----- **Article 15 (3)**

113. Article 15 (3) confers a special provisions to --- ----- **Women and Children**

114. Article 15 (4) confers a special provisions for the advancement of ---- **SCs and STs**

115. The prohibition imposed by the Article 20 is applicable to --- ----- **Criminal cases**

116. The principle “No person shall be prosecuted and punished for same offence more than once” is ----- **Double jeopardy**

117. If an Act is not an offence on the date of its commission, a law enacted in future cannot make it so, is the principle of ---- **Ex-post facto law**

118. ‘Ex-post facto law’ means --- **passing criminal law with retrospective effect**

119. An arrested person should be allowed --- **to consult his Lawyer**

120. Every person who has been arrested has the right to be produced before the --- **Magistrate**

121. A person arrested has to be produced before the Magistrate within --- **24 hours**

122. The right of the accused to be informed about his ground of arrest is--- **Mandatory**

123. No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed ---- **On the grounds for such arrest**

124. The provisions enshrined under the Article 22 are ---- **Mandatory**

125. Article 21A was inserted under our Constitution by way of ____ Constitutional Amendment. --- **86th**

126. Earlier to 86th Amendment, Article 21A is in the form of ---- **DPSP**

127. What is the object of Article 21A of the Constitution? ---- **Primary Education**

128. Right to education guaranteed under the Article 21A shall be between the age group of --- **6 to 14**

129. Right to Primary Education guaranteed under the Article 21A was inserted into the Constitution by _____ Constitutional Amendment. ---- **86th**

130. Which of the following has been included in the list of FRs to Indian citizen? ----

Education to all children between 6-14 years of age

131. Right to Education is a part of ---- **Right to life**

132. Right to Life includes Right to --- **get education**

133. Education has become the joint responsibility of the Center and State Governments through a Constitutional Amendment in --- **1976**

134. The Constitution does not protect the Right of the minority with regard to --- **Cult**

135. Which among the following Article guarantees the Right of minorities to establish and administer the educational institutions? --- **30**

136. The Right to establish educational institutional under Article 30 is applicable to ---

Linguistic Minority

137. Right to Decent environment includes --- **Right to life**

138. A person is detained under Preventive Detention Law when --- **he is likely to cause harm to the public**

139. The forced labour does not include service rendered under --- **compulsion of economic circumstances**

140. This is one of the basis for classification --- **geographical**

141. Sexual harassment of working women is violation of --- **FRs**

142. The popular name for a nine-Judge Bench of the Supreme Court has in 'Indra Sawhney V/s Union of India Case' is ---- **Mandal Commission Case**

143. The Freedom of speech and expression does not include ---- **calling for 'Bundh'**

144. Freedom of press is included in Right to ---- **freedom of speech and expression**

145. Freedom of press is protected under the Article --- **19(1)(d)**

146. 'Right to Privacy' includes Right to ---- **personal liberty**

147. A citizen of India may be debarred from the Right to vote on the ground of --- **unsoundness of mind, crime or corrupt or illegal practice & non-resident**

148. Freedoms guaranteed under the Article 19 are suspended during emergency on the ground of ---- **War or external aggression**

149. Right to Freedom guaranteed under Article 19 _____ during emergency. ----- **can be suspended**

150. Article 19(2) under the Indian Constitution speaks about --- **Reasonable restrictions**

151. India has recognized ----- **No religion as National Religion**

152. Freedom of religion guaranteed under the Article 25 is applicable to --- **Citizens only, Persons residing within India & Persons of Indian Origin**

153. The secular provisions under the Indian Constitution are guaranteed under Article _____. ---
- **22**

154. Article 25 guarantees freedom of religion, but it is subject to ---- **Public order, Morality & Health**

155. 'Contempt of Court' places restriction on which of the following FR? (Right) ----
Freedom

156. Right to life and personal liberty guaranteed under Article 21 implies --- **right of every human being to live with dignity**

157. Any law depriving personal liberty guaranteed under the Article 21 had to confirm with --
- Article 20 & Article 22

158. Any law laid down by the Parliament to deprive the personal liberty should be ----- **Fair, Reasonable & Just**

159. This is not a Writ. ---- **Writ of Prevention**

160. How many types of writs are there? ---- **5**

161. Writ can be directly filed in the --- **Supreme Court**

162. The writ of Habeas Corpus is issued ---- **in the form of an order calling upon a person who has detained another person to bring that person before court and show authority for such detention**

163. The writ of Quo Warranto is an order from a superior court ---- **whereby it can call upon a person to show under what authority he is holding the office**

164. The writ of Mandamus is issued by a superior court to --- **to command a person or public authority to do something in the nature of the public duty**

165. The writ of Certiorari is issued by a superior court ---- **to an inferior court to transfer the record of proceedings in a case for review**

166. The writ of Prohibition is issued by a superior court ---- **to prevent an inferior court or tribunal from exceeding its jurisdiction or acting contrary to the rules of natural justice**

167. Writ of Prohibition ---- **Prohibits lower court exceeding its jurisdiction**

168. The writ issued by the superior court directing any constitutional, statutory or nonstatutory agency from not continuing their proceedings is known as ---- **Prohibition**

169. Writ of Certiorari is issued when a --- **judicial authority acts in excess of jurisdiction**

170. The writ in the form of order which removes a suit from an inferior court to superior court to prevent an excess of jurisdiction is known as --- **Certiorari**

171. Exploitation of any sort is prohibited under the Article ---- **23**

172. A laborer is entitled to get at least minimum wages, otherwise ____ Article is violated.----
23

173. Child labor is prohibited under the Article --- **24**

174. Conflict of interest may be --- **potential**

175. A person is detained under the Special Law when --- **there is likelihood of committing offence against public**

176. When a person is detained under a Special Law ---- **An Advisory Board must be constituted within three months**

177. Writ of Mandamus can be issued on the ground of ---- **Non-performance of public duties**

178. Writ of Quo Warranto can be issued on the ground of ---- **Unlawful occupation of public office**

179. Which of the following writ is issued by the Supreme Court if it sends an order to restrain a person from acting in an office to which he / she is not entitled? ---- **Quo Warranto**

180. Writ of Habeas Corpus means --- **produce the body before the court**

181. Which one of the following is a bulwark of personal freedom? --- **Habeas Corpus**

182. Which one of the following writs literally means ‘you may have the body’? --- **Habeas Corpus**

183. According to the Constitution guarantees FRs to ----- **All citizens of India**

184. Right to Property was excluded from the FRs during the tenure of the Government headed by ---- **Morarji Desai**

185. The Right to Property was removed from the list of FRs enlisted in the Constitution of India through which one of the following Amendments? --- **44th**

186. The 44th Amendment of Constitution of India withdrew the FR is to ---- **Property**

187. The Writs for the enforcement of FRs are issued by the ---- **Supreme Court**

188. A Preventive Detention Act restrains the Right to --- **Freedom of Movement**

189. Article 19 of our Constitution forms the core of the Chapter on FRs. The number of categories of Freedoms that an Indian citizen shall have is --- **6**

190. What is the minimum permissible age in years of employment in any factory or mine? --- **14**

191. Which Article of the Constitution of India says, “No child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment?” --- **24**

192. “Equality and arbitrariness are sworn enemies”. This was said in the following Case: ---- **Royappa V/s Tamil Nadu State**

193. The Supreme Court of India has held that sexual harassment of working women amounts to violation of rights of gender equality and right to life and personal liberty. The Case in which the Apex Court held this was ---- **Vishaka and Others V/s State of Rajasthan**

194. Consider the following statements:-----

195. Which one is a newly added FR? (Right to) ---- **Education of Children**

196. FRs can be suspended during --- **Emergency**

197. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched? --- **Writ of Mandamus – Issued to the public servants**

198. A Writ issued by the Supreme Court compelling a quasi-judicial / public authority to perform its mandatory duty is ---- **Mandamus**
199. Writs are --- **Orders issued by courts to enforce obedience to laws**
200. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched? ---- **Freedom of Conscience – Include the Right to worship at the temple at all hours of the day**
201. The FRs are --- **Limitation upon the State power**
202. FRs are ---- **Positive and Negative**
203. The FRs provided to the citizens are --- **Subject to reasonable restrictions**
204. Which important Human Right is protected in the Article 21 of Constitution of India? (Right to) ---- **Life and Liberty**
205. Freedom from arbitrary arrest is provided under ---- **Right to Personal Liberty**
206. The number of Fundamental Freedoms are guaranteed by our Constitution are ---- **Six**
207. To prevent persons coming to India from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and African countries to become Indian citizens a Citizenship (Amendment) Act was passed in the year --- **1986**
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III. DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY (DPSP)

1. The framers of our Constitution borrowed the concept of DPSP from the Constitution of (OR) The idea of DPSP is borrowed from the Constitution of ---- **Ireland**
2. DPSP are contained in (OR) Welfare provisions under Indian Constitution are guaranteed under --**Part IV**
3. Who described the DPSP as the ‘Novel Feature of the Indian Constitution’? --- **Ambedkar**
4. The DPSP aim at ---- **providing a social and economic base for a genuine democracy in the country**
5. DPSP are ---- **positive instructions to government to work for the attainment of set objectives**
6. DPSP are in the nature of --- **Guidelines to State**
7. The Constitution assures economic justice to the Indian citizens through --- **DPSP**
8. The DPSP are included in our Constitution from Articles --- **36 to 51**
9. All of the following Articles deals with DPSP except ---- **50**

10. The DPSP are --- **Social Rights**

11. The DPSP are --- **Non-justiceable**

12. By whom the DPSP be amended? ---- **Parliament, supported by more than 50% of States**

13. Planning in India derives its objectives from the ---- **DPSP**

14. The aim of the DPSP is to establish ---- **Welfare State in the country**

15. The enforcement of the DPSP depends on ---- **Resources available with the Government**

16. The DPSP may be classified into ----- **Socialist, Gandhians and Liberals**

17. This Act was not passed to implement DPSP ---- **Arms Act**

18. Which one of the following is a DPSP? ---- **Raising the standards of living of the people**

19. Under which Article has the State been directed to secure for the citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India? ---- **44**

20. 'Common (Uniform) Civil Code' means --- **Common Civil law applicable to all**

21. 'Uniform Civil Code' means ---- **A codified law applicable to all persons of India irrespective of their religion**

22. Which among the following DPSP that has not been implemented so far ---- **Uniform Civil Code**

23. Article 51 mandates India's Foreign Policy to --- **Promote International Peace and Security, Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration & Maintain just and good relations between nations**

24. The phrase 'Economic Justice' is found in ---- **Preamble and FRs**

25. The Right to adequate means of livelihood is to be provided by the State under the Article - -- **39**

26. Article 45 mandates the State to provide for ---- **early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of 6 years**

27. It is the obligation of the State to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest and of national importance under the Article --- **49**

28. The DPSP seek --- **To make the Constitution an instrument of social change**

29. In which part of the Constitution does the concept of welfare finds elaboration? --- **DPSP**

30. If India has to provide socio-economic welfare to its citizens, it should give enforceability to --- **DPSP**

31. Certain socio-economic provisions are guaranteed under the --- **DPSP**

32. The State imposing tax on capital and wealth according to taxation laws is protected under Article -- **39**

33. According to the interpretation of the Supreme Court, the word 'Material Resources' means ---- **Both Movable and Immovable property**

34. "Distribution of material resources of the community as to sub-serve the common good" guaranteed under the Article 39B aim at the principle of _____ State. ---- **Secular**

35. Who said in the Constituent Assembly that the DPSP are like a 'Cheque on a bank payable at the convenience of the bank'? ---- **K. T. Shah**

36. Which one of the following wanted the DPSP to be the basis for all future legislation? ----
B. R. Ambedkar

37. Which Amendment of the Constitution accorded precedence to all the DPSP over FRs? ----
42nd

38. Which among the following articles guides the State to promote the welfare of the State? ---
38

39. Which Article provides for the separation of Judiciary from the Executive? --- **50**

40. Which Article recognizes International Law under the Constitution? ---- **51**

41. In which case did the Supreme Court strike down the Provisions of the Constitution that accorded primacy to DPSP over FRs? ---- **Minerva Mills**

42. Which part of the Constitution aims at establishing a Welfare State in the country? ---
DPSP

43. Under DPSP, the State is expected to provide free and compulsory education to all children up to the age (in years) of --- **14**

44. Just and humane conditions of work and maximum living wages for workers is provided respectively under the Articles ---- **42 and 43**

45. The State is obligated to protect and improve the environment and safeguarding of forest and wildlife of the country under the Article ---- **48A**

46. Protection and Improvement of environment and safeguarding of forest and wildlife under Article 48A is inserted into the Constitution by the _____ Amendment. ---- **42nd**

47. Which one of the following is a DPSP? ---- **The State shall endeavor to protect and improve the environment**

48. The 42nd Amendment made additions to DPSP with regard to the following three matters. -
---**Participation of workers in the management of industry, Protection of the environment & Free legal aid to the poor**

49. Consider the following statements regarding the DPSP. ---- **The DPSP aim at realizing the ideals of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution & The DPSP have to be kept in mind by the government while formulating policies and framing laws**

50. Which one of the following DPSP is based on Gandhian Ideology? ---- **Organization of Village Panchayats, Prohibition on the use of intoxicating drinks except for medicinal purposes & To work for the development of weaker or backward sections of the society**

51. Which amendment of the Constitution sought to enhance the importance of the DPSP by providing that no law passed to give effect to DPSP contained in Articles 39 (b) and (c) shall be deemed to be void on the ground that it abridges the rights conferred by the Articles 14 and 19? ---
- **25th**

52. Which of the following factors has been responsible for the slow implementation of the DPSP? ----- **Vastness of the country, Lack of resources with the government & Lack of political will**
53. Which characteristic of the DPSP provided in the Indian Constitution is incorrect? ---- **No law can be passed by legislature which is not in conformity with these principles**
54. Which one of the following DPSP reflects Socialist Ideology? ---- **to ensure a decent standard of living and leisure for all workers, to provide adequate means of livelihood to all & to prevent concentration of wealth and means of production and to ensure equitable distribution of wealth and material resources**
55. The DPSP to be followed by the State for securing economic justice do not include ---- **to secure Uniform Civil Code**
56. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as a DPSP based on liberal principles? -----
57. The DPSP --- **cannot be enforced in any court**
58. This is not one of the DPSP --- **take stringent measures to eliminate corruption**
59. This is not a DPSP. ---- **Secure just and efficient judiciary**
60. Free legal aid (Article 39A) is inserted under Indian Constitution by way of _____ Amendment. --- **42nd**
61. Village Panchayats (Article 40) are the best examples for India's __ form of government. --- **Democratic**
62. The Indian Constitution is silent as to which of the following DPSP? ---- **Adult Education**
63. Which one of following reasons has been wrongly listed for the slow implementation of DPSP? ----- **opposition from the society**
64. Which one of the following is not a DPSP? ----
65. Which one of the following DPSP did not form part of the original Constitution and was added subsequently through constitutional amendments? ---- **to minimize inequality in income, status, facilities and opportunities amongst individuals and groups, right of the workers to participate in the management of industries & to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife**
66. In the event of non-enforcement of DPSP by the Government, a citizen of India can move the-----
67. Provisions for a welfare State in India are found in ---- **DPSP**
68. In Gandhian Socialism, ---- **State is required**
69. Which of the following statements regard to the DPSPs is correct? ----- **The courts can compel the State to implement some of the important directives**
70. Which one of the following DPSP is a socialistic principle? ---- **Prevention of concentration of wealth and the means of production, Protection of the health of workers & Equal pay for equal work to all**

71. The purpose of the inclusion of DPSP in the Indian Constitution is to establish --- **Social and Economic democracy**

72. DPSPs are the conscience of the Constitution, which embody the social philosophy of the Constitution. The above statement was stated by: --- **Granville Austin**

73. Slow implementation of DPSPs in due to ---- **Lack of political will**

IV. FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES (FDs)

1. The concept of FDs are borrowed from the Constitution of --- **Russia**

2. Which Committee recommended for the inclusion of FDs into the Constitution? ----- **Sardar Swaran Singh**

3. The FDs under the Indian Constitution are provided by ---- **An Amendment to the Constitution**

4. FDs are applicable to all ---- **Citizens**

5. The FDs of the Indian citizens were ---- **Added to the Constitution by 42nd Amendment (11.12.1976)**

6. The FDs of Indian citizens were incorporated in the Constitution in ---- **1976**

7. FD demands to ----- **Abide by the Constitution**

8. This is not a FD. ----- **Not to indulge in corrupt practice**

9. For the breach of FD, an action ---- **cannot be initiated in any Court**

10. What is the remedy available for the breach of FDs under the Constitution? ----- **Filing writ petition**

11. FDs were incorporated in the Constitution to ----- **curb subversive and unconstitutional activities**

12. The FDs of citizens ----- **are contained in Part IV-A of the Constitution**

13. Which one of the following is being included in the Part IV-A of the Constitution? ----- **FDs**

14. FDs are enshrined under _____ Part of the Constitution. ----- **IV-A**

15. Under which Article the FDs are enshrined under the Indian Constitution? ----- **51A**

16. The ratio between the length and breadth of the Indian National Flag is ----- **3:2**

17. Respecting our National Flag is a ----- **FD**

18. To respect the National Flag and National Anthem is ----- **FDs of every citizen**

19. National Song 'Bande Matharam' was written in 1875 by Bankimchandra Chatterjee in his novel ---- **Anand Math**

20. India's National Anthem 'Jana gana mana' was adopted by the Constituent Assembly as the National Anthem of India on 24th January 1950 and was first sung on ----- **27th December, 1911**

21. The National Flag of India is a horizontal tri-color of deep Saffron (*Kesari-representing courage and sacrifice*) at the top, White (*peace and truth*) in the middle and deep Green (*faith and chivalry*) at the bottom in equal proportion and in the center Wheel (*representing progression*) was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on ----- **22.07.1947**

22. The protection and improvement of environment including forest and wildlife of the country is enshrined in ----- **FDs & DPSP**

23. The duty to protect and improve the environment is enshrined under the Article ---- **51A (g)**

24. Which of the following is a FD of an Indian citizen? ---- **To develop scientific temper**

25. What is the main sanction behind the FDs? ---- **Legal**

26. Which FD has been wrongly listed as a duty of Indian citizen as outlined in Article 51A? -- **To practice family planning and control population**

27. By what Amendment and with Year 'Child education is compulsory between ages of 06-14 years'? ---- **86th and 2002**

28. Obligation of the parents / guardian to provide opportunities for the education to their children between 6 to 14 years of age is ---- **FDs**

29. Which one of the following is / are FDs? ---- **To uphold and protect the sovereignty of India, To safeguard the public property & To protect and improve environment**

30. The FDs cannot be enforced by writs, they can be promoted by _____ method. ---- **Constitutional**

31. The original text of the Constitution doesn't contain FDs, however it is inserted by way of _____ Amendment. ----- **42nd**

32. The 42nd Amendment introduced ---- **FDs**

33. It is the duty of every citizen of India to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all people of India under Article ---- **51A (e)**

34. FD under Article 51A (k) was inserted to the Constitution by _____ Amendment Act, 2002. ----- **86th**

35. FDs refers to ----- **(i) Ideals of the national struggle & (ii) Defend the country and render national service**

36. Consider the following statements – The FDs provided in Constitution are (As per Article 51A) ----- **(i) To protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India & (ii) To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life**

37. The purpose of FD is to ---- **Develop scientific temper**

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V. UNION / CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

1. The President of Indian Union has the similar Constitutional authority as the ---- **British Monarch**

2. The Supreme Court of India was created by ---- **The Constitution**

3. The concept of Judicial Review has been borrowed from the Constitution of -----

Switzerland

4. The Seat of Supreme Court is ----- **New Delhi**

5. Can a retired judge be asked to sit in the Supreme Court? ---- **Yes**

6. Which of the following is not one of the three organs of the Union / State? ----- **Press**

7. Which of the following is considered as the Fourth Estate? ---- **Press**

8. The organ of the State which makes law is ---- **Legislature**

9. The organ of the State implement and execute laws is known as ----- **Executive**

10. 'Legislate' means ----- **make law**

11. 'Natural Justice' means ---- **just, fair and reasonable action**

12. Which of the following is not a function of judiciary? ----- **Catching criminals and punishing them**

13. Article 254 of the Constitution deals with ----- **dominance of Union laws over State laws in case of any conflict between the two**

14. Under the Indian Constitution, the subjects of administration have been divided into -----

Three lists

15. India is known as a Parliamentary Democracy because the ----- **Executive is responsible to the Parliament**

16. In Parliamentary form of Government, the Council of Ministers are responsible to the ---- **Parliament**

17. The President of India is an integral part of the ----- **Parliament**

18. The Parliament may confer by law any functions on the authorities concerned except the --- **President**

19. All the Executive powers and the Defence forces of the Union shall be vested in the ----- **President**

20. In India, Mandamus will lie against ----- **Both Officers and Government**

21. The power to establish new states in India rests with the ----- **Parliament**

22. When can the President refer a matter to the Supreme Court for its opinion? ----- **When a matter is of public importance**

23. Which of the following is not a writ issued only by a superior court to an inferior court? ----
- **Certiorari**

24. The Supreme Court propounded 'The Theory of Basic Structure of the Constitution' in-----
Keshavananda Bharti case

25. How many judges sat on the Bench to hear the landmark case of Keshavananda Bharti V/s State of Kerala in 1973? ---- **13**

26. Which of the following is not a constitutionally mandatory body? (Commission for) -----
Center-State Relations

27. The Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court does not involve in ---- **Disputes arising out of pre-constitution treaties and agreements**

28. In India, the power of Judicial Review is enjoyed by the ----- **Supreme Court only**

29. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court are appointed by the ----- **President**

30. In criminal matters, the highest court of appeal in a district is the ---- **Court of Second Class Magistrate**

31. A High Court for two or more States and or Union Territory may be established by -----
Law by Parliament

32. Golden Jubilee of Indian Parliament was celebrated on ----- **13.05.2002**

33. Who is the integral part of the Indian Parliament? ----- **President**

34. Who represents the Nation but does not rule the Nation? ----- **President**

35. In the Presidential Election (Electoral College) ----- **Parity between the Center and the States has been maintained**

36. Indian Constitution has distributed the powers between the Center and _____. -----
States

37. Who is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha? ----- **The Vice President**

38. The Speaker is elected by the Members of _____. ----- **Lok Sabha**

39. The President of India is ----- **Elected**

40. Who elects the President of India? ----- **By Electoral College**

41. How many times the President can seek re-election to his post? ----- **Infinite times**

42. Who acts as the President when neither the President nor the Vice President is available? --
--- **Chief Justice of India**

43. In the Presidential Election in India, every elected member of the Legislative Assembly of a State shall have as many votes as there multiples of one _____ in the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the state by the total number of elected members of the assembly. -----
Thousand

44. A Bill for the purpose of altering the boundaries of any State shall be introduced in either of the House of the Parliament with the recommendation of the _____. ----- **President**

45. Which is the Committee recommended for the Reorganization of States? ----- **Fazal Ali**

46. Which Act has been enacted by the Parliament by exercising its power under the Article 3 of the Constitution? ----- **States Reorganization Act**

47. States will be reorganized by the Parliament under the Article 3 of the Constitution on the -
-- **Linguistic basis**

48. A Bill for the purpose of reorganization of states shall be introduced in either of House of the Parliament with the prior approval of the ----- **President**

49. India opted for a Federal form of government on the ground of ----- **Linguistic and Regional diversity**

50. Who is the Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces? ----- **The President**

51. What is the eligibility age and tenure of Office of President and Vice President? (in years) -
---- **35 and 5**

52. How many Members can be elected for Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha? ---- **552 & 238**

53. How many Anglo-Indian and other Members can be nominated by the President to the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha? ---- **2 and 12**

54. How many States and Union Territories are there in our country? ----- **28 and 7**

55. In which year, Delhi got the status of a State? ---- **1993**

56. How many seats are reserved for the members of the Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha? --
-- **30**

57. Which of the following became the 28th State of the Indian Union? ---- **Jharkhand**

58. Who will preside over the Joint Session of both the Houses of the Parliament? ---- **Speaker**

59. Which of the following appointments is not made by the President of the Indian Republic?
---- **Speaker of Lok Sabha**

60. The President will decide the question as to disqualification of the MPs in consultation with the ---- **Election Commissioner**

61. Which Article empowers the President to give his assent to Bills? ----- **111**

62. Which Article authorizes the President to seek an advice from the Supreme Court? ----- **143**

63. In a Federation, the source of power for the States is the ----- **Constitution**

64. How the Constitution of India has distributed the powers to different levels? -----

Concurrent List, Central List & State List

65. How many subjects are there in the Central, State and Concurrent Lists? ----- **97, 66 and 47**

66. The Central, State and Concurrent Lists indicates division of ----- **Legislative powers**

67. Economic Planning is a subject in the ----- **Concurrent List**

68. Railways is a subject under _____ ----- **Union List**

69. Lotteries organized by the State Government come under _____ List. ----- **State**

70. Distribution of subjects between the Center and the States is enumerated under _____
Schedule. ----- **7th**

71. Sarkaria Commission was appointed by the Government to report on ---- **Center-State**

Relations

72. Planning in India derives its objectives from ----- **DPSP**

73. Which of the taxes is exclusively assigned to Central Government by the Constitution? -----

Corporation Tax

74. The other names for Rajya Sabha (Permanent Body) are ----- **Upper House / House of States**

75. The other names for Lok Sabha (Temporary Body) are ----- **Lower House / House of People**

76. The word 'Parliament' is derived from the French word 'Parler' which means ----- **To talk**

77. Parliament of India is composed of ----- **Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and President**

78. The first session of the Parliament after the General Election is ----- **Mandatory**

79. The first session of the Parliament is called as _____ Session. ----- **Budget**

80. Lok Sabha is superior to the Rajya Sabha because ----- **(i) it can oust the Council of Ministers through a vote of no-confidence, (ii) it is directly elected & (iii) it alone controls the purse**

81. How many MPs of Lok Sabha shall support a motion of 'No Confidence' in the government, before it can be admitted by the Speaker? ----- **50**

82. Which among the following is identified as the 'Democratic Chamber'? ---- **Lok Sabha**

83. Which among the following is described as 'Knowledge House'? ----- **Rajya Sabha**

84. Composition and function of Rajya Sabha points towards _____ Character. -----

Federal

85. What is the method of electing members of Rajya Sabha from Union Territories? ----- **as law laid down by the Parliament**

86. The representation to the States in the Rajya Sabha is given by ----- **in proportion to the State population**

87. Which of the following is not done by the Parliament? ----- **Adjournment of the Houses of the Parliament**

88. The President of India may from time to time ---- **dissolve the Lok Sabha**

89. The President and Governors are immune from _____ during their term of Office. ----- **Civil liability**

90. Which Article of the Constitution gives the protection to the President and Governors? ----- **- 361**

91. To contest for the election of Lok Sabha, the person ---- **should be citizen of India**

92. An Ordinance promulgated by the President when one House is in session is ----- **Valid**

93. The Ordinance making power of the President is subjected to the control of the -----

Parliament

94. An Ordinance can be promulgated on the subject mentioned in ---- **List I and List III**

95. Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to any matter enumerated In -----

List I

96. State Legislature has exclusive power to make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in ---- **List II**

97. If any matter is not enumerated either under the Concurrent List or under State List then who has the power to legislate on such matters? ----- **Parliament only**

98. Who has the power to make laws on the subjects enumerated under List III of 7th Schedule? ---- **Both Parliament and State Legislature**

99. A Resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha empowering the Parliament to legislate under List II on National interest should be supported by ----- **Two-third members present and voting**

100. Parliament has power to legislate under the State List on the ground of National Interest if ----- **Rajya Sabha passes a Resolution to that effect**

101. A Resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha empowering the Parliament to legislate under State List shall remain in force for a maximum period of ----- **One year**

102. Law made by the Parliament on any subject is ---- **Uniformly applicable to all States**

103. The law made by the Parliament ---- **Cannot be declared as extra-territorial**

104. If the law made by the Parliament is inconsistent with the law made by the State Legislature under the List III, which law has the effect? ----- **Law made by the Parliament**

105. A Fund which is utilized to meet the unforeseen expenditure is entitled as -----

Contingency Fund

106. The usual expenditure of the Government of India is charged from ----- **Consolidated Fund**

107. The Custody of Contingency Fund of India is with the ----- **President**

108. What is the term of the Parliamentary Committees appointed by the President? ----- **One year**

109. A Select or Joint Committee of the two Houses of a Parliament is formed by ---- **Speaker of the Lok Sabha**

110. Which of the following has been wrongly listed as a Standing Joint Committee of the two Houses of the Parliament? ----- **Committee on Government Assurances**

111. Which of the following Committees of the Parliament has the largest membership? ----- **Estimate Committee**

112. Parliament Standing Committee for scrutiny of grants of various ministries comprises of --
--- **30 members of Lok Sabha and 15 members of Rajya Sabha**

113. The Parliamentary Subject Committees (Number of Committees: 17) were introduced in 1993 on the recommendation of the ----- **Rules Committee of the House**

114. The main advantage of the Standing Committee is the ----- **Parliament is able to examine the grants of all ministries and departments in detail**

115. One of the main advantage of the Standing Committee is ----- **MPs of Rajya Sabha are able to exercise indirect control over financial matters**

116. The Standing Committee, apart from examining the grant of all Ministries and Departments, are able to examine----- **Long-term policies, Bills of technical nature & Annual reports of Ministries and Departments**

117. When an advance grant is made by Parliament pending regular passage of the Budget, it is called ----- **Vote of Account**

118. Who is having the power to summon and dissolve the House of Parliament (LS)? ----- **President**

119. Which Budget will be proposed first in the Parliament House? ----- **Railway**

120. Usually, General Budget is presented to the Parliament on ----- **Last day of February**

121. The first session of the year commences with the address by the _____ in the Parliament.
---- **President**

122. The first hour of every sitting in both the Houses of Parliament is devoted to -----

Question Hour

123. What are the timings followed for the Question Hour in the Parliament House? ----- **11 to 12**

124. What are the timings followed for the Zero Hour in the Parliament House? ----- **12 to 1**

125. The maximum duration of the Zero Hour (in minutes) in Lok Sabha can be ---- **60 mint**

126. Zero Hour is ---- **The period immediately following the Question Hour when the Members voice their concerns on various matters of public importance**

127. The immediate hour after the Question Hour in Lok Sabha is called as ----- **Zero Hour**

128. Who presides over the joint sessions of Parliament? ----- **Speaker**

129. What is the minimum age in years for becoming the MP at Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha? -
---- **25 and 30**

130. Which of the following shall not be introduced in the Rajya Sabha? ----- **Money Bill**

131. The system of Impeachment of the President is borrowed from the Constitution of ----- **Britain**

132. Who can be removed for violation of Constitution by a process called as Impeachment Motion? ----- **President**

133. The seat of a MP may be declared vacant, if he / she is, without the permission of the House absent from the meeting of that House for a period of _____ days. ----- **60**

134. Till now, any President has been removed under the Motion of Impeachment? ---- **No**

135. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution can the President be impeached? ---- **61**

136. Impeachment proceedings against the President shall be initiated in ----- **Either of the Houses**

137. The ground for the Impeachment of President is ---- **violation of the Constitution**

138. The Indian President can be impeached by the Parliament if ----- **He is charged with the violation of the Constitution**

139. Which one of the following takes part in the election of the President but has no role in his impeachment? ----- **State Legislative Assemblies**

140. The salary / emoluments of which of the following is exempted from Income Tax? ---- **President**

141. Which one of the following statements is correct? ----- **President is not a part of Council of Ministers and hence not permitted to attend its meetings**

142. A Bill presented in the Parliament becomes an Act after ----- **The President has given his assent**

143. Who occupied the President's Office twice (two consecutive terms) in our country? ----- **Rajendra Prasad**

144. Veto is the power of the _____ to withhold or refuse assent to Legislation. ----- **Executive**

145. Vice President of India draws salary in the designation of ----- **Chairman of Rajya Sabha**

146. Who will elect the Vice President of India? ----- **MP (Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha)**

147. Which of the following is presided over by a non-member? ----- **Lok Sabha**

148. Full form of PIL is ----- **Public Interest Litigation**

149. PIL can be resorted to in case of injury due to ----- **Violation of a constitutional provision, Breach of any public duty & Violation of the law**

150. The Concept of Public Interest Litigation, which has become more popular in India in recent years, originated in ---- **UK**

151. Who has the power to pardon in case of capital punishment? ---- **President**

152. Which Article empowers the President to grant pardon? ---- **72**

153. The pardoning power shall be exercised by the President on the advice of the ----- **Home Minister**

154. Who is authorized to transfer the judge of one High Court to another High Court? ---- **President**

155. Which of the following Constitutional post(s) is / are enjoyed for a fixed term? ----- **President**

156. The Constitution of India vests the executive powers of the Union Government in ----- **President**

157. Which Article empowers the President to appoint Prime Minister of India? ---- **74**

158. Joint Session of Parliament was held in ---- **(i) Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance, 2002, (ii) Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1961 & (iii) Banking Service Commission Bill, 1978**

159. Joint Sittings of the two Houses of Parliament are hold for ---- **Resolution of deadlock between the two Houses on a non-money Bill**

160. The House of People (Lok Sabha) can be adjourned sine-die by the ----- **Speaker**

161. The President of India is the ----- **Head of State**

162. The President of India is ----- **Elected through Electoral college**

163. The President holds Office for a term of five years ----- **from the date on which he / she enters upon the Office**

164. The practice of President addressing Parliament has been adopted from Constitution of ---
- **UK**

165. Which one of the following does not take part in the election of the President? -----

Members-Legislative Councils

166. The name of the candidate for the Office of the President of India has to be proposed by --
----- **any 50 members of the Electoral College**

167. Who was the first President of the Indian Republic? ----- **Rajendra Prasad**

168. Who among following got Bharat Ratna Award before becoming the President of India? --
-- **Radhakrishnan**

169. Who is the following enjoys the distinction of being the first Muslim President of India? --
--- **Zakir Hussain**

170. Which one of the following was elected President of India unopposed? ----- **Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy**

171. Which one of the following political leaders successfully held the Office of the Chief Minister, Speaker of Lok Sabha and President of India? ----- **Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy**

172. Which one of the following Chief Justice of India enjoys the distinction of having acted as President of India? ----- **Justice M. Hidayatullah**

173. The election of the Office of the President is conducted by ---- **Election Commission**

174. Before entering upon Office, the President has to take an oath or an affirmation, which is administered by ----- **Chief Justice of India**

175. The procedure for the election of the President of India can be modified through an Amendment in the Constitution which must be passed by ----- **two-thirds majority by both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and be ratified by the Legislatures of at least half of the states**

176. To amend the Constitution to change the procedure of election of the President of India, the Bill has to be passed by ----- **Special majority, ratified by more than half of the States**

177. The President can nominate two members of the Lok Sabha to give representation to ----
Anglo-Indians

178. The President, the Head of the State under the Parliamentary system prevailing in India, enjoys ----- **only nominal powers**

179. The final authority to make a Proclamation of Emergency rests with ----- **President**

180. The President can grant pardon in ---- **(i) All cases of punishment by court martial, (ii) All cases involving death sentence & (iii) All offences against laws in the union and concurrent lists**

181. The President of India is not having ----- **Power to control Judiciary**

182. Which one of the financial powers is enjoyed by the President? ----- **(i) Money Bills can be introduced in the Parliament, (ii) The President appoints a Finance Commission to recommend the distribution of taxes between Union and State Governments & (iii) The President can advance money out of the Contingency Fund of India**

183. The President can make laws through ordinances ----- **during the recess of the Parliament**

184. Where are disputes regarding election of President and Vice President filed and settled? --
--- **Supreme Court**

185. If the President wants to tender the resignation before expiry of normal term, he / she has to address the same to ---- **Vice President**

186. The President of India is elected by Ele----- **ected MLAs and MPs**

187. To be eligible (age in years) for appointment as President, a candidate must be ---- **over 35**

188. When does the President uses his discretion in appointing the Prime Minister? ----- **When no political party enjoys majority in Lok Sabha**

189. The Constitution prohibits to enact retrospectively ---- **Laws relating to the election of the President**

190. What is the maximum age (in years) for election to the Office of the President? ----- **No age limit**

191. President can be impeached from Office on grounds of violating the Constitution by ----- **Two Houses of Parliament**

192. Impeachment proceedings against the President of India can be initiated ----- **in either of the Parliament**

193. Impeachments proceedings can be initiated against the President in either of House of Parliament only if a resolution signed by _____ members of the House is moved. ----- **25% of total**

194. This is not the legislative power of the President ----- **to grant pardon**

195. When the election of the President is declared void, all acts done by the President in the performance of the duties of his Office before the date of decision become ----- **valid**

196. In the event of death or resignation of the President, the Vice President discharges the duties of the office of President ----- **For a maximum period of six months**

197. In case the Vice President is not available to discharge the duties of the Office of President, which official discharges these duties? ----- **Chief Justice of India**

198. Which one of the following Official discharges the duties of the President, if both the President and Vice President are not available? ----- **Chief Justice of India**

199. If the Office of the President, Vice President and Chief Justice of India falls vacant simultaneously, who succeeds to the Office of the President? ----- **Next Senior-most Judge of the Supreme Court**

200. When the Office of the President falls vacant, the same must be filled within ----- **six**

201. Who is legally competent to declare war or conclude peace? ----- **President**

202. After a Bill has been passed by Parliament and sent to the President for his consideration -
---- **He can sent it back for reconsideration**

203. The President can make laws through ordinances ----- **During the recess of Parliament**

204. Ordinance is promulgated by the ----- **President**

205. What financial power is enjoyed by the President? ----- **(i) Certain Money Bills can originate in Parliament only on the recommendation of the President, (ii) Only on the recommendation of the Governor & (iii) He can appoint Finance Commission to recommend the distribution of taxes between Union and State Governments**

206. Which one of the following officials is not appointed by the President? (OR) In the appointment of which one of the following officials has the President no say? ----- **District and Sessions Judges**

207. The President of India made use of his / her veto power only once in the ----- **Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill**

208. An ordinance promulgated by the President usually remains in force for ----- **six weeks after the commencement of the next session of the Parliament**

209. The President can promulgate an ordinance only when ----- **the Parliament is not in session**

210. Proclamation of President's Rule in a state can be made ----- **if the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution**

211. The President can dismiss a member of the Council of Ministers on the -----
recommendation of the Prime Minister

212. The Presidential Address is prepared by ----- **The Prime Minister and his / her Cabinet**

213. Who among the following are appointed by the President of India? ----- **1. State Governors, 2. Chief Justice and Judges of High Courts, 3. Chief Justice and Judges of Supreme Court**

214. The President of India is elected on the basis of ---- **Proportional representation by single-transferable vote**

215. Who will appoint the Attorney General of India? ----- **President**

216. The Vice President of India is ----- **Elected by MPs (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) at a joint sitting**

217. Vice President of India can be removed from Office before expiry of his / her term by -----

Two Houses of Parliament

218. The Vice President of India discharges the duties of President in the event ---- **(i) His death, (ii) His resignation & (iii) His absence due to illness**

219. The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the ----- **Rajya Sabha**

220. Who decides disputes regarding the election of the Vice President? ----- **Supreme Court**

221. The Vice President discharges the duties of the President during his / her illness for a maximum period of ----- **Indefinitely**

222. When the Vice President discharges duties of Office of President, he is entitled to ----- **Salary and allowances attached to the President's Office**

223. The Vice President has ----- **Right to preside over Rajya Sabha**

224. No criminal proceedings shall be instituted during his term of Office against the -----

Vice President

225. Among the four pairs given below, which one consists of correct combination of dignitaries who became Vice Presidents after having held diplomatic positions? ----- **S.**

Radhakrishnan and G. S. Pathak

226. Identify the correct order in which the following acted as Vice President of India: ----

227. Which one of the following Vice President(s) resigned from his Office to contest for the Office of the President? ----- **VV Giri**

228. Who of the following held the Office of the Vice President of India for two full terms? ---- **- Radhakrishnan**

229. Who of the following became President of India without serving as Vice President? -----

Sanjeeva Reddy

230. Who is the first Chief Justice to be appointed as acting President of India? -----

Hidayatullah

231. Which Article provides that there shall be the Prime Minister of India? ----- **74**

232. The Prime Minister is ----- **Head of Government**

233. The Office of the Prime Minister ----- **has been created by the Constitution**

234. The Prime Minister is ----- **appointed by the President**

235. Who is the real Executive under the Indian Constitution? ----- **Prime Minister**

236. Who is considered as the Chief Spokesperson (Spokesman) of the Union Government? --- **Prime Minister**

237. Who is the Chairman of the Planning Commission and National Development Council? -- **P M**

238. Generally, the Prime Minister is ----- **Leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha**

239. The Prime Minister holds Office ----- **As long as he enjoys confidence of Parliament**

240. Generally the Prime Minister is ----- **Member of Lok Sabha**

241. Who announces the Government policies on the floor of the House? ----- **Prime Minister**

242. Who recommends for the dissolution of Lok Sabha? ----- **Prime Minister**

243. Who presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers? ----- **Prime Minister**

244. Who acts as the channel of communication between the President and Council of Ministers? --- **PM**

245. Who is the keystone of the Indian Constitution? ----- **Prime Minister**

246. Who describes the Prime Minister of India as 'Primus Inter Pares' (first among equals)? --
--- **Lord Morely**

247. The members of Council of Ministers are appointed by the ---- **President on the advice of the Prime Minister**

248. A person can be member of the Council of Ministers without being a MP for a maximum period of ___ months. ----- **six**

249. Who enjoys distinction of having been the Prime Minister of India for longest duration? --
-- **Indira Gandhi**

250. Who became the Prime Minister of India without becoming a Union Cabinet Minister? ---
-- **H. D. Deve Gowda**

251. Which State of India has contributed the maximum Prime Ministers? ----- **Uttar Pradesh**

252. Maximum number of 'No Confidence Motion' were admitted and discussed during the Prime Ministership of ----- **P. V. Narasimha Rao**

253. The first Prime Minister of India was appointed by the ----- **Governor General**

254. The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister ----- **is an extra-constitutional growth**

255. Indian Constitution is silent on the concept of ---- **Deputy Prime Minister**

256. Who enjoys the distinction of being the first Deputy Prime Minister of India? -----
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

257. Lal Krishnan Advani is the _____ Deputy Prime Minister. ----- **7th**

258. Which one of the following Motion can be moved by the Government? ----- **Confidence Motion**

259. Which one of the following statement is correct? The Prime Minister of India ----- **has full discretion in the choice of persons who are to serve as Ministers in his Cabinet**

260. Which of the following enjoys the distinction of being the first recognized Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha? ---- **Y. B. Chavan**

261. A political party is accorded status of an Opposition Party in Lok Sabha if it captures at least ----- **10% of seats**

262. 'Collective Responsibility of the Cabinet' means all Ministers are collectively responsible to (OR) The Union Council of Ministers are responsible to ----- **Lok Sabha**

263. Who enforces collective responsibility amongst the Council of Ministers? ----- **Prime Minister**

264. The phrase under the Article 74 "There shall be Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister is its Head" is ----- **Mandatory**

265. Who presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers? ----- **Prime Minister**

266. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to ----- **Parliament**

267. Who allocates portfolios among the Council of Ministers? ----- **President on the recommendation of Prime Minister**

268. A member of Council of Ministers can be dismissed by the President ----- **on the recommendation of the Prime Minister**

269. The vote of 'No confidence' is passed against a Minister ----- **The whole Council of Ministers has to resign**

270. Though the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Parliament, the individual Ministers are responsible to ----- **President**

271. The President of India is removed from Office by ----- **Impeachment**

272. The President of India is not bound by the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers in the matter of appointment of ----- **Union Ministers**

273. The Parliament of India consists of ----- **President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha**

274. Members of the Lok Sabha are ----- **Directly elected by the people**

275. How many seats have been reserved for the Union Territories in the Lok Sabha? ----- **20**

276. The number of Ministers in the Central Government is fixed by the ----- **Parliament**

277. Seats are allocated to the various States in the Lok Sabha on the basis of ----- **their population**

278. Who among the following can initiate an amendment to the Indian Constitution? ----- **Either House of Parliament**

279. Which State sends the maximum representatives to the Lok Sabha? ----- **Uttar Pradesh**

280. The 42nd Amendment raised the term of the Lok Sabha to _____ years. ----- **six**

281. The term of Lok Sabha can be extended beyond its normal term of five years by the ----- **President during National Emergency only**

282. The President can extend the life of the Lok Sabha during a National Emergency in the first instance for a period of _____ months. ----- **one**

283. The Rajya Sabha can be dissolved by ----- **Cannot be dissolved**

284. The continuation of National Emergency beyond a period of six months is possible only with the approval of ----- **Parliament by special majority**

285. What is the maximum gap in months permissible between two sessions of Parliament? ---- **Six**

286. Who can dissolve the Lok Sabha before the expiry of its normal term of five years? ----- **President on the recommendation of the Prime Minister**

287. Which of the following statements correctly describes a 'Hung Parliament'? ----- **A Parliament in which no party has a clear majority**

288. The President can call a joint session of the two Houses of Parliament. ----- **(i) If the House does not take any decision for six months on a Bill remitted by the other, (ii) If a Bill**

passed by one House is rejected by the other & (iii) If the Amendment proposed to a Bill by one House is not acceptable to the other

289. In the Rajya Sabha, the States have been provided ----- **Representation on the basis of population**

290. The maximum number of representatives are sent to the Rajya Sabha by ----- **Uttar Pradesh**

291. The members of Rajya Sabha shall be elected by ----- **MLAs**

292. Who reserves the right to convene joint sessions of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha? ----- **President**

293. Representatives of the Union Territories in the Rajya Sabha shall be chosen by the ----- **Parliament**

294. Which one of the following is not a Central tax? ----- **Sales Tax**

295. A Money Bill can originate ----- **Only in the Lok Sabha**

296. Which of the following Bills can be introduced in the Parliament only with the prior approval of the President? ----- **Money Bills**

297. A Bill for which the President is bound to give his assent without sending it back for fresh consideration is ----- **Money Bill**

298. Which one of the following Bills must be passed by each House of the Indian Parliament separately, by special majority? ----- **Constitution Amendment Bill**

299. How many times the President can return a Non-Money Bill, passed by the Parliament for its consideration? ----- **Once**

300. The Rajya Sabha is a Permanent House but ----- **One-third of its members retire two years**

301. A Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha can be delayed by the Rajya Sabha for a maximum period of --- **14 days**

302. Which of the following sets of Bills is presented to the Parliament along with Budget? ---- **Finance Bill and Appropriation Bill**

303. Salary of which one of the Officials is not charged on the Consolidated Fund of India? ---- **Prime Minister**

304. A Minister must be a Member of ----- **Parliament**

305. The Prime Minister acts as a channel of communication between ----- **Ministry and President**

306. Cabinet Ministers has to tender its resignation if a no-confidence vote is passed against it by ---- **Lok Sabha**

307. In which system, the government can be removed by way of 'No Confidence Motion'? --- **Parliamentary**

308. Who will determine the rank of different Ministers in Union and State Council of Ministers? ----- **Prime Minister and Chief Minister**

309. Which of the following powers is exclusively vested in the Rajya Sabha? ----- **To recommend the creation of new All India Services**

310. The Rajya Sabha can be dissolved before expiry of its term by the -----

311. Who is the first woman film star nominated or elected to Rajya Sabha? ----- **Nargis Dutt**

312. No taxes can be levied or expenditure incurred without the approval of the -----

Parliament

313. Who decides disputes regarding the disqualification of MPs? ----- **The President in consultation with Election Commission**

314. Election to the Lok Sabha could not be held in Punjab in December 1984 due to -----

Uncertainties created by growing terrorist activities

315. Who decides whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not? (OR) If any question arises whether a Bill is Money Bill or not, the decision of the _____ is final. ----- **Speaker**

316. All Money Bills can be introduced ----- **in Lok Sabha only**

317. Who is the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha who died in Office? ----- **G.M.C. Balayogi**

318. Who presides over the Lok Sabha if neither the Speaker nor the Deputy Speaker is available? ----- **A Member appointed by President**

319. If there is a disagreement between the two Houses of the Parliament on any particular Bill ----- **A Joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament is convened**

320. In the Indian Constitution, the Budget is referred as ----- **Annual Financial Statement**

321. During the discussions in Parliament, 'Guillotine' applies to ----- **Demands for Grants**

322. Which Assembly is presided over by a non-member? ----- **Rajya Sabha**

323. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha has ----- **a vote only in case of tie**

324. The Secretary General of the Lok Sabha, who is the Chief of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, is appointed by ----- **Speaker**

325. The Parliament of India cannot be regarded as a sovereign body because ----- **(i) of the presence of certain fundamental rights of the citizens, (ii) its authority is confined to jurisdiction earmarked by the Constitution & (iii) laws passed by Parliament can be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court**

326. The Parliament of India exercises control over administration ---- **through Parliamentary Committees**

327. The speech made by a MP on the floor of House-----**cannot be questioned in any Court of Law**

328. The Parliament works through numerous committees, whose members are ----- **Either appointed by the Speaker or elected by the House**

329. This is not the function of Lok Sabha. ----- **Judicial**

330. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha makes use of his / her casting vote only ----- **in case of tie i.e. when votes are equally divided**

331. Lok Sabha Secretariat works under the direct supervision of the ---- **Speaker**

332. Lok Sabha passes vote on account to ---- **meet the expenditure during the period between the introduction of budget and its passage**

333. Which State sends the maximum number of representatives to the Rajya Sabha? -----
Uttar Pradesh

334. A half an hour discussion can be raised in the House after giving notice to the -----
Secretary General of the House

335. A MP enjoys immunity from prosecution for having said anything ----- **in the Parliament and its Committees**

336. The final decision whether a MP of Lok Sabha has incurred disqualification under the Defection Law rests with the ---- **Speaker**

337. The Parliament or State Legislature can declare a seat vacant if a member absents himself without permission from the sessions for _____ days. ----- **60**

338. Who presides over the Lok Sabha if neither Speaker nor Deputy Speaker is available? -----
- a member of the panel of Chairmen announced by Speaker

339. The function of the Pro-Temp Speaker is to ----- **swear-in members and hold charge till a regular Speaker is elected**

340. Which one of the following are the Financial Committees of Parliament of India?----- **1. Public Accounts Committee, 2. Estimate Committee & 3. Committee on Public Undertakings**

341. The Public Accounts Committee submits its report to the ----- **Speaker**

342. The Comptroller and Auditor General acts as friend, philosopher and guide of -----
Public Accounts Committee

343. Which one of the following motions is related with the Union Budget? ----- **Cut Motion**

344. Which of the following Committees of Parliament is concerned with the regularity and economy of expenditure? ----- **Public Accounts Committee**

345. Who of the following is considered the Custodian of the Parliament? ----- **Speaker**

346. A member, after being elected as Speaker of Lok Sabha, generally ----- **cuts-off his connection with his party**

347. Which one of the following is the correct definition of the term 'Whip'?----- **State in which all the members of the political party are required to be present in the Parliament and vote according to the instructions of the party**

348. Who among the following may belong to Rajya Sabha but can speak in both the Houses? -
----- **Ministers who are MPs of Rajya Sabha**

349. Which one of the following statements regarding the Office of the Speaker is correct? -----
- if he intends to resign, the letter of his resignation is to be addressed to the Deputy Speaker

350. Which of the following statement is correct? ----- **the term of the Lok Sabha can be extended by one year at a time**

351. Which one of the following Lok Sabha enjoyed a term of more than five years? ----- **5th**

352. The differences between the two Houses of Parliament are resolved through (OR)
Disagreement between the two Houses of the Indian Parliament is finally resolved by which of the following processes? ----- **a joint session of the two Houses**

353. The quorum or minimum number of members required to hold the meeting of either House of Parliament is ----- **one-tenth**

354. Which of the following States sends the largest number of MPs to Lok Sabha after Uttar Pradesh? ----- **Maharashtra**

355. Which of the following statements is not correct? ----- **In the event of the dissolution of the Lok Sabha, any Bill pending in the Rajya Sabha, but not passed by the Lok Sabha, lapses**

356. Under the new Committee system launched in April 1993, out of the 17 Standing Committees ----- **6 are constituted by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and 11 by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha**

357. The term 'closure' in Parliamentary terminology ----- **stoppage of debate on a motion**

358. 'No Confidence' motion against Council of Ministers can be introduced in the ----- **Lok Sabha**

359. The Supreme Court of India consists of a Chief Justice and _____ Judges. ---- **30**

360. Who is the first Chief Justice of India? ----- **Harlal J. Kania**

361. The following factor does not help to maintain independence of judiciary ----- **highly attractive retirement benefits**

362. The Principles of Natural Justice do not require ----- **follow instructions strictly by superior officer**

363. The Supreme Court of India was set up ----- **By the Constitution**

364. Which is the highest Court of appeal in India? ----- **Supreme Court**

365. Who interprets the Indian Constitution? ----- **Supreme Court**

366. Which Article provides that laws laid down by Supreme Court is binding on all courts in India? --- **141**

367. Which Article empowers the Supreme Court to review its own judgment? ----- **137**

368. The Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the ----- **President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India**

369. The Judges of the Supreme Court hold Office till they attain the age (in years) of ----- **65**

370. One of the qualifications to become the Judge of the Supreme Court is ----- **In the opinion of the President, he must be a distinguished Jurist**

371. The Supreme Court holds its meetings at New Delhi, but it can meet elsewhere ----- **With the approval of the President**

372. For criminal misconduct, the Judge of the Supreme Court ----- **can be prosecuted**

373. The Judges of Supreme Court, after retirement, are not permitted to carry on practice before-----

374. In the event of non-availability of Chief Justice of India, an Acting Chief Justice can be appointed by the ---- **President**

375. The Judges of the Supreme Court ----- **can be removed by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament**

376. The Judges of the Supreme Court can be removed on the ground of proved misbehavior by the _____ if the Parliament passes a resolution with two-third majority present and voting. ----- **President**

377. The Supreme Court of India is a court of record which implies that ---- **(i) All its decisions have evidentiary value and cannot be questioned in any court & (ii) It has power to punish for its contempt**

378. The Supreme Court tenders advice to the President on a matter of law or fact ----- **only if he seeks such advice**

379. The advice of the Supreme Court is ----- **not binding on the President**

380. All cases involving an interpretation of the Constitution fall within the ----- **Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court**

381. Power of the Supreme Court to decide disputes between the Center and States fall under its ----- **Original Jurisdiction**

382. Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India relates to ----- **Disputes between Union and States**

383. The Supreme Court has Original Jurisdiction in ----- **All Inter-State disputes**

384. Under the Advisory Jurisdiction, the Supreme Court gives it's opinion to the ----- **President**

385. Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court does not include ----- **appeals against writs**

386. Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in appeal from High Court in regard to civil matters pertaining only to ----- **Substantial question of law**

387. Who has the power to enlarge the Jurisdiction of Supreme Court with respect to any matter contained under the Union List? ----- **Parliament**

388. Which of the following statement refers to 'Epistolary Jurisdiction' of the Supreme Court? ----- Taking **cognizance of the concerned matter through letter addressed to the Court**

389. Who has the power to increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court? ----- **Parliament**

390. Ad hoc Judges can be appointed in the Supreme Court by the ----- **Chief Justice of India with the prior consent of the President**

391. Ad hoc Judges can be appointed to the Supreme Court ----- **if requisite number of Judges are not available to hold the meeting of the Court**

392. How many Judges of the Supreme Court have been removed from their Office before the expiry of their normal term through Impeachment? ----- **none**

393. Which of the following has been wrongly listed as criteria for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court? -----

394. Which conditions does not contribute to the independence of the Indian Judiciary? -----

Once appointed, the Judges cannot be removed from their Office before the date of retirement

395. Which of the following statements regarding Supreme Court of India is not correct? -----

Acts as the protector of the Directive Principles of State Policy

396. Which of the following cases was connected with the Supreme Court's judgment in 1980 that the Amendments made to Articles 31 (c) and 368 are invalid? ----- **Keshavananda Bharti Case**

397. In which Case did the Supreme Court restore the primacy of Fundamental Rights over Directive Principles of State Policy? ----- **Minerva Mills Case**

398. Any Act violating Article 13(2) of the Constitution shall be declared as Unconstitutional by ----- **Supreme Court**

399. 'Appeal by Special Leave' means ----- **Supreme Court, granting in its discretion special permission to appeal from any judgment passed by any Court**

400. The framers of Constitution borrowed the idea of Judicial Review from Constitution of --- **USA**

401. The framers of Constitution adopted the doctrine of Judicial Review ----- **to ensure proper working of the federal system of the government**

402. It became imperative for the framers of the Indian Constitution to adopt the doctrine of Judicial Review because of ----- **Adoption of Federal system of Government**

403. Which Amendment curtailed the Supreme Court/High Court's power of Judicial Review? ----- **42nd**

404. The concept of 'Judicial Activism' gained currency in India in ----- **1990s**

405. Judicial Activism has led to increase in the powers of ----- **Judiciary**

406. The concept of Judicial Review is borrowed from the Constitution of ----- **USA**

407. In India, power of Judicial Review is restricted because ----- **Constitution is supreme**

408. While imparting justice, the Supreme Court relies on the principle of --- **Procedure established by law**

409. On which List does the Union Government enjoy exclusive powers? ----- **Union List**

410. On which List do the States enjoy exclusive jurisdiction? ----- **State List**

411. The subjects of National Importance were enumerated under ----- **Union List**

412. Subjects like Defence and External Affairs are enumerated under ---- **List I**

413. Subjects of Local Importance were enumerated under ----- **List II**

414. The Constitution of India vests the Residuary powers in ----- **Union Government**

415. Under the Constitution, Residuary Powers vested with the ----- **Union Government**

416. In case of conflict between the Central and State laws on a subject in Concurrent List ----

Law of the Center prevails

417. The concept of Concurrent List is borrowed from the Constitution of ----- **Australia**

418. At the time of accession to the Dominion, the States acceded only three subjects: -----

Defence, Foreign Affairs and Communication

419. The Constitution of India has created ----- **very strong center**

420. The Parliament can legislate on any subject in the state list ----- **in all these cases**

421. The Central Government can issue directions to the State with regard to the subjects in ----

All these Lists

422. Which among the following subject is transferred from State List to Concurrent List by 42nd Constitutional Amendment? ----- **Education**

423. A Law passed by the State Legislature on a Concurrent list gets precedence over the Central Law if ---- **It was approved for the President**

424. Water disputes between the States shall be decided by----- **A Body appointed by**

Parliament

425. A tax shall not be levied or collected except by the authority of the --- **Law**

426. The main purpose to impose taxes is to ----- **Run the machinery of State**

427. The Provisions regarding division of taxes between Union and State can be suspended ----

During National Emergency

428. The procedure for amendment of the Indian Constitution is ----- **partly rigid and**

flexible

429. The Amendment procedure of the Constitution of India has been modeled on the Constitutional pattern of ----- **South Africa**

430. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with the amendment procedure? ----- **368**

431. Which was the lengthiest Amendment to the Constitution? ----- **42nd**

432. Which Amendment affirmed the right of the Lok Sabha to amend any part of the Constitution? ---- **24th**

433. The 24th Amendment became necessary as a result of the Supreme Court judgment in ----
- **Golak Nath Case**

434. After a Bill is passed by the Parliament it is sent to the President for his assent, who can return it for reconsideration to Lok Sabha. But if the Bill is re-passed and sent to the President for his assent, he ----- **has to sign it**

435. If Finance Minister fails to get Annual Budget passed in the Lok Sabha, the Prime Minister can ---- **submit resignation of his Cabinet**

436. The Comptroller and Auditor General acts as the ---- **Guardian of public finances**

437. The Comptroller and Auditor General is appointed by ----- **President**

438. The Comptroller and Auditor General holds Office ----- **for a term of six years**

439. The Comptroller and Auditor General can be removed from his Office before the expiry of his term by the ----- **President on the recommendation of the Parliament**

440. The salary and allowances of the Comptroller and Auditor General are paid out of the -----
-- **Consolidated Fund of India**

441. The salary and allowances of the Comptroller and Auditor General ----- **are determined by the Parliament**

442. The Constitution secures the independence of the Comptroller and Auditor General by ----
(i) making the removal of CAG very difficult, (ii) providing that his salary and service conditions shall not be changed to his disadvantage & (iii) by giving the CAG complete control over his administrative staff

443. The Comptroller and Auditor General performs ----- **only audit functions**

444. The Comptroller and Auditor General submits his annual report regarding the Center to the --- **President**

445. The Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India was created ----- **under the Constitution**

446. The Comptroller and Auditor General is intimately connected with the following Committee of the Parliament? ----- **Public Accounts Committee**

447. The Comptroller and Auditor General presents a detailed review of Union Accounts to the Union Finance Minister every ----- **twelve months**

448. The Comptroller and Auditor General does not audit the accounts of ----- **Municipal Bodies**

449. The Comptroller and Auditor General has to submit the Audit Report of the Central and State Governments before the ----- **President and Governor**

450. Which one of the following is the most important item of expenditure of the Government of India on the revenue account? ----- **Interest payments**

451. The Attorney General of India is the ----- **Highest Legal Officer of Union Government**

452. The Attorney General of India is appointed by the ----- **President**

453. The Attorney General of India holds Office ----- **during the pleasure of the President**

454. Which of the following duties / functions has been assigned to the Attorney General of India? ----- **to render legal advice to Central Government**

455. Who of the following acts as the Chief Legal Advisor to the Government of India? -----
Attorney General

456. If the Attorney General of India wishes to tender his resignation before the expiry of his term, he has to address his resignation to the ----- **President**

457. Who has the right to participate in proceedings of the Parliament even though he is not a MP? ----- **Attorney General of India**

458. The three types of Civil Services envisaged under the Constitution are ----- **All India Services, Central Services and State Services**
459. Which one of the following is presided over by a Non-member? ---- **Rajya Sabha**
460. If the Rajya Sabha rejects a Money Bill, but follows ----- **The Lok Sabha can sent the same for Presidential assent**
461. Which Article provides for the composition of Finance Commission? ----- **280**
462. The Finance Commission has a term of _____ years. ----- **5**
463. The Finance Commission consists of _____ number of Members. ----- **5**
464. Who appoints the Finance Commission? ----- **President**
465. The Report of Finance Commission shall be laid before the ----- **President**
466. Grants-in-aid of revenue to the state is recommended by ----- **Finance Commission**
467. Who finally approves the draft of Five Year Plans? ----- **National Development Council**
468. For those Union Territories without Legislative Councils of their own, laws are passed by the ----- **Parliament**
469. The day-to-day administration of the Union Territory is looked after by the ----- **President**
470. For Union Territories without legislative assemblies on their own, laws are passed by the - ----- **Parliament**
471. Which one of the following is the 28th State of the Indian Union? ----- **Jharkhand**
472. Which one of the following was a Union Territory before it was accorded the status of a full-fledged State?-----
473. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as a Union territory?-----
474. Who is the competent to prescribe conditions for acquisition of citizenship? ----- **Parliament**
475. Which of the following is the Indian Constitution to Parliamentary procedures? ----- **Adjournment Motion**
476. What is the minimum duration in (years) of stay essential before a person can apply for Indian citizenship? ----- **5**
477. Who has the power to increase the salary and allowances of the President of India? ----- **Parliament**
478. One-third of the members of the Rajya Sabha retire every _____ year(s). ----- **two**
479. 'Special majority' means more than ----- **two-third % majority**
480. 'Special leave' means ----- **permission granted by the Supreme Court to appeal**
481. 'Respite' means ----- **awarding lesser punishment**
482. 'Violate' means ---- **commit breach of law**
483. 'Interpret' means ----- **ascertaining the meaning of a word**
484. Which one of the following Commission has not been provided in the Constitution? ----- **Planning**

485. The Planning Commission is a ----- **Executive Body**

486. Which of the following Offices has not been provided in the Constitution? ----- **Deputy Prime Minister**

487. Which Article of the Constitution provides protection to the Civil Servants? ----- **311**

488. Who has the power to create All India Services? ----- **Parliament**

489. Which Article of the Constitution authorizes the Parliament to create All India Services? -
----- **312**

490. Parliament under the Article 312 gets the power to create All India Services when ----
Rajya Sabha passes a Resolution with two-thirds majority

491. Which Article of the Constitution provides for the composition of Public Service Commission? ---- **315**

492. The Members of Indian Administrative Services will be under the control of -----
Ministry of Human Resources Development

493. The Members of Indian Police Services will be under the control of ---- **Home Minister**

494. The Members of Indian Forest Services will be under the control of ----- **Ministry of Environment and Forest**

495. Immediate control of the members of All India Services lies with the ----- **State Government**

496. The disciplinary actions against the members of All India Services lies with ----- **Central Government**

497. Members of All India Services hold office during the pleasure of the ----- **President**

498. Which of the following All India Services contain in the Constitution? ----- **(i) All India Judicial Services, (ii) Indian Forest Services & (iii) Indian Administrative Services**

499. Which of the body which recruits persons to All India Services? ----- **Union Public Service Commission**

500. Chairman and Members of UPSC / WBPSCC shall hold Office for a term of __ years and tenure of __ years. ----- **6/6 and 65/62**

501. In the removal of which of the following officials does the Parliament play no role? -----
Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission

502. Chairman and Members of UPSC / WBPSCC may resign their Office by submitting their resignation to the (OR) Chairman and Members of UPSC / WBPSCC can be removed on ground of proved misbehavior by the -----**President / Governor**

503. Salaries and Pension of the Chairman and Members of UPSC shall be charged from the ---
-- **Consolidated Fund**

504. UPSC / WBPSCC has to submit an Annual Report to the ----- **Parliament / Governor**

505. Who enjoys the Rank of a Cabinet Minister of Indian Union? ----- **Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission**

506. Planning Commission was composed in the year ----- **1950**

507. Who heads the National Integration Council? -----**PM**

508. Recognition of States was done in the year 1956 on the ground of _____ basis. -----

Linguistic

509. Which is the first State in India formed on Linguistic grounds? ----- **Andhra Pradesh**

510. Which Part of the Constitution incorporates Special provisions to the State of Jammu & Kashmir? ---- **XXI**

511. The Provisions with regard to the Union Territories are incorporated under the Constitution by way of _____ Constitution Amendment Act. ----- **7th**

512. Every Union Territory shall be administered by the ---- **President**

513. The Union Territory does not have ----- **Recognized Official language**

514. Who has power to create Legislature or Council of Ministers or both for certain Union Territory (Pondicherry)? ----- **Parliament**

515. Under Indian Constitution, the Union Territory of Delhi is referred as ---- **National Capital Territory**

516. When did Delhi became Union Territory? ----- **1956**

517. The Administrator appointed under the Article 239 to the Union Territory of Delhi is called -----**Lieutenant Governor**

518. Which of the following Union Territory shall have Legislative Assembly? ----- **Delhi**

519. Legislative Assembly of Delhi shall have power to make laws for the whole of National Capital Territory with respect to the matter contained in ----- **Both List II and III**

520. The Chief Minister of Delhi shall be appointed by the ----- **Lieutenant Governor**

521. The Council of Ministers of Delhi shall hold Office during the pleasure of ----- **Prime Minister**

522. The Council of Ministers of Delhi shall be collectively responsible to ---- **Legislative Assembly of Delhi**

523. The Emergency provision for National Capital Territory of Delhi is enshrined under the Article ---- **239A**

524. Who has the power to constitute a High Court to the Union Territory? ----- **Parliament**

525. Before 1956, the present day Union Territory were characterized as ----- **Part C States**

526. Parliament has delegated some legislative powers in relation to the Union Territory to -----

Union Government

527. The aid and advice rendered by the Council of Ministers to the Administrator of the Union Territory is -----**Discretionary**

528. Who is authorized to appoint the Chief Minister of Delhi? ----- **Lieutenant Governor**

529. In 1954, Government of India introduced decorations (in form of the medals) Bharat Ratna, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan, and Padma Sri Awards under the Article ----- **18**

530. In 1996, the Supreme Court upheld the validity of the Civilians Awards, but recommended that the total awards to be given each year in all categories should be restricted to ---
----- **50**
531. Indian Constitution was inaugurated on ----- **26.01.1950**
532. The Chairman of Rajya Sabha is ----- **Elected by the two Houses of Parliament**
533. Which one of the Constitutional posts is enjoyed for a fixed term? ----- **President**
534. Which of the following is not a prescribed qualification to become President of India? ----
-- **Should be a Graduate**
535. Which is the highest Court of Justice of India? ----- **Supreme Court**
536. The President of India is similar to ----- **Queen of England**
537. President declares emergencies ----- **On the advice of the Council of Ministers**
538. The President can return a Bill for reconsideration by the Parliament for _____ time(s). ---
--- **One**
539. Who was the President of India at Proclamation of Emergency in the year 1976? -----
Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad
540. Who was the Defence Minister of India during the Indo-China War of 1962? ----- **V. K. Krishna Menon**
541. Which portfolio was held by Dr. Rajendra Prasad in Interim Government formed in the year 1946? ----- **Food and Agriculture**
542. Which system of Government, in which the 'Real Executive' is absolutely dependent upon the wishes of the Legislatures? ----- **Parliamentary**
543. In India, a tax on agricultural incomes can be levied by ----- **Only the State Governments**
544. Which one of the following is not among the sources of revenue for the Union? -----
Land revenue
545. Under which Articles, the Supreme Court has been given the powers to review any judgment pronounced or order made it previously? ----- **137**
546. The office of the Lokpal and Lokayuktha in India is based on one of the following? -----
Ombudsman in Scandinavia
547. The constituents of Indian Parliament, as mentioned in the Constitution are the -----
President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
548. The name of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands was changed to Lakshadweep by an Act of Parliament in ----- **1973**
549. The full status of 'State' was conferred upon the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura in ----- **1972**
550. Which one of the following States / Union Territories of the country has more than 50% tribal population of the total population? ----- **Dadra and Nagar Haveli**

551. The Residuary Powers (i.e. those relating to subjects not mentioned in any of the three lists included in the VII Schedule) are, according to our Constitution, vested in the ----- **Union Parliament**

552. The Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, who is the Chief of its Secretariat, is -----
Appointed by the Speaker

553. Which Commission was set up in pursuance of a definite provision under the Article of the Indian Constitution? ----- **Election**

554. Which one of the following is not a type of relationship specified by the Constitution of India between Center and States? ----- **Judicial**

555. Which one of the following is not a constitutionally mandated body? ----- **Center-State relations**

556. Who was the first Chairman of the Planning Commission? ----- **Jawaharlal Nehru**

557. Who among the following enjoy the rank of a Cabinet Minister? ----- **(i) Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission, (ii) Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha & (iii) Speaker of Lok Sabha**

558. Which is the constitutional authority that has been made responsible for constituting the Finance Commission periodically? ----- **President of India**

559. The Finance Commission is normally expected to be constituted after every ____ years. --
---- **Five**

560. Which is true for the Finance Commission? ----- **It is constituted under the Article 280 of the Constitution**

561. Who among the following was the Chairman of the Committee on Pricing and Taxation of Petroleum products? ----- **Dr. C. Rangarajan**

562. Who among the following was the Head of the Investment Commission which submitted its Report to the Government of India recently (2007)? ----- **Ratan Tata**

563. Who was the Chief Justice of India when Public Interest Litigation was introduced to the Indian Judicial system? ----- **P. N. Bhagwati**

564. The concept of Public Interest Litigation has strengthened ----- **Rule of Law**

565. Public Interest Litigation means ----- **Petitions by any conscious person or organization on behalf of an aggrieved person or group for reasons of interest of the public**

566. In India, National Income is estimated by ----- **Central Statistical Organization**

567. As per Article 100 (3), the quorum to constitute a meeting of either House of Parliament is ----- **One-tenth of the total number of members of that House**

568. The 'Rule of Law' means ----- **That no person can be punished unless his guilt is established by a fair trial**

569. The term 'Law' used in the expression 'Rule of Law' refers to ----- **Positive Law**

570. The draft of the Indian Penal Code was prepared by _____ Indian Law Commission. -----
- **First**

571. In a particular case, the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers is sent back by the President for reconsideration. If the Council of Ministers adhere to their earlier advice, the President ----- **Has no option but to accept such advice**

572. In which of the following situations can the President promulgate the Ordinance? -----
Parliament is not in session

573. The gap (period) between two sessions of the Lok Sabha is termed as ----- **Prorogation**

574. Both the Union and the States derive their authority from the Constitution of India which divides, as between them, all of the following powers, except ----- **Judicial**

575. Which of the following Schedules in the Constitution divides the legislative powers between the Union and the States? ----- **VII**

576. The powers to legislate with respect to any matter not enumerated in any of the three Lists are mentioned as Residuary Powers. Which of the following is empowered to determine finally as to whether or not a particular matters falls in this category? ----- **Judiciary only**

577. The vesting of Residuary Powers under our Constitution in the Union, instead of the State Legislatures, follows the precedent of the _____ Constitution. ----- **Canadian**

578. When two Houses of Parliament differ regarding a Bill, then the deadlock is resolved by --
----- **A Joint Sitting of the two Houses**

579. 'Closure' in Parliamentary terminology means ----- **A rule of legislative procedure under which further debate on a motion can be stopped**

580. Which one of the following statements is not correct? ----- **The proposal for amending the Constitution can only be initiated in Lok Sabha**

581. In which of the following cases is a joint session of the two Houses of Parliament not necessary? ----- **A Bill to amend the Constitution**

582. Which of the following is not a tool of legislative control over administration in India? ----
Dissolution of House

583. The Secretary General of the Lok Sabha is the Chief of its Secretariat and is -----
Appointed by the Speaker

584. Main Standing Committee of Lok Sabha is / are ----- **Public Accounts, Public Understanding, Estimate**

585. To whom does the Public Accounts Committee submits its report? ----- **Speaker of Lok Sabha**

586. The work of General Purpose Committee is to advice the ----- **Speaker**

587. Which one of the following is not a Parliamentary Committee? ---- **Demands for Grants Committee**

588. Which of the following Committees are sometimes described as 'Twin Sisters'? -----
Public Account and Estimate Committees

589. To which of the following Bills the President must accord his sanction without sending it back for fresh consideration? ----- **Money Bill**

590. All of the following statements in regard to Money Bills are incorrect, except ----- **A Money Bill can only be introduced in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha has no power to make a change in it against the will of Lok Sabha**

591. 14 days notice is necessary for moving a ----- **Resolution of impeaching the President**

592. In the Union Budget in India, which Expenditure is the largest in amount? ----- **Non-Plan**

593. The 11th Five-Year Plan has been named as ----- **Towards Infrastructural and Agricultural Growth**

594. On which of the following subjects does the power to legislate vest both in the Union as well as the State legislatures? ----- **Acquisition and requisitioning of property**

595. The President is empowered to establish an Inter-State Council if at any time it appears to him that the public interests would be served thereby. Which of the following has not so been set up? ---- **Inter-State Commerce Council**

596. The Council of Ministers in India remains in their Office till it enjoys the support of ----- **Majority of the Members of Lok Sabha**

597. The Council of Ministers is ----- **Larger than Cabinet**

598. The resolution for removing the Vice President of India can be moved in the ----- **Rajya Sabha alone**

599. Anti-Defection Act relating to disqualification of Members of Parliament and State Legislatures does not covers ----- **Chairman of Rajya Sabha**

600. Which statement is not correct? ----- **The Supreme Court of India has to look into all disputes with regard to the election of Vice President of India**

601. Which one of the following Amendments to the Constitution clearly has laid down that the President of India is bound to accept the advice given by the Council of Ministers? ----- **42nd**

602. Which one of the following statements is not correct? ----- **North-East India accounts for a little over half of the country's tribal population**

603. Under which Ministry of the Government of India does the Food and Nutrition Board work? ----- **Ministry of Human Resource Development**

604. The Archaeological Survey of India is an attached office of the Department / Ministry of - ---- **Culture**

605. Survey of India is under the Ministry of ----- **Science and Technology**

606. Which one of the following is not a Department in Ministry of Human Resources Development? ----- **Technical Education and Literacy**

607. 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 impeded or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union? ----- **257**

608. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution did the President give his assent 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)? ----- **123**

609. Which one of the following statements is correct? ----- **There is no constitutional bar for a nominated member to be appointed as a Union Minister**

610. The power to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India with respect to any matter included in the Union List of Legislative Powers rests with ----- **Parliament**

611. 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)? -----
143

612. Which one of the following statements is not correct? ----- **Among all the States of India, Maharashtra publishes the largest number of newspapers**

613. With reference to the Indian Polity, which one of the following statements is correct? -----
President can make the ordinance only when either of the two Houses of Parliament is not in session

614. The Consultative Committee of the Members of Parliament for Railway Zones is constituted by ----- **Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs**

615. The Supreme Court of India tenders advice to the President of India on the matter of law or fact ----- **Only if he seeks such advice**

616. Which is correct under the hierarchy of Courts? ----- **Supreme Court, High Courts, Other Courts**

617. 'Judicial Activism' refers to ----- **Expansion of jurisdiction of courts**

618. Which one of the following duty is not performed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India? ----- **To control the receipt and issue of public money, and to ensure that the public revenue is lodged in the exchequer**

619. If a new State of Indian Union is to be created, which Schedule of Constitution must be amended? ----- **First**

620. Which subject is under the Union List in the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India? ---
--- **Regulation of labor**

621. The Speaker can ask a member of the House to stop speaking and let another member speak. This phenomenon is known as ----- **Yielding the floor**

622. The sovereign power under the Indian Constitution rests with the ----- **Parliament**

623. Parliament is an instrument of _____ Justice. ----- **Legal**

624. Under which Article of the Constitution does the Central Government gives Plan assistance to the State Government? ----- **275**

625. Which one of the following is the correct sequence of Union Territories of India in the increasing order of their area? ----- **Lakshadweep – Chandigarh – Pondicherry – Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

626. What is Value Added Tax? ----- **A simple, transparent, easy to pay tax imposed on the consumers**

627. The VAT adopted by 21 States replaced which of the following taxes? ----- **State Sales Tax**
628. Which one of the following is not a Central Government Tax? ----- **Land Tax**
629. Who is the President of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research? ----- **Prime Minister**
630. Consider the following statements: **(i) The Rajya Sabha alone has the power to declare that it would be in national interest for the Parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List.**
631. Under the Constitution, which of the following functionaries can be suspended? ----- **Members of Public Service Commission**
632. In India, present trend of rapid urbanization is due to ----- **Lack of employment opportunities in rural areas**
633. Under the Indian Parliamentary practices, normally how many sessions take place? ----- **3**
634. The Contingency Fund of India rests at the disposal of the ----- **President**
635. Which is not a characteristic of economically under developed countries? ----- **High proportion of labor in secondary activity**
636. Who declares war and concludes peace? ----- **President, in the advice of the Cabinet**
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VI. STATE GOVERNMENT

1. Who appoints the Governor of the State? ----- **The President**
2. Membership of Legislative Assembly can vary between ----- **60 - 500**
3. What is the minimum age in years for becoming the MLC and MLA in the State? ----- **30 and 25**
4. What is the tenure in years of Office of MLA and MLC in the State? ----- **5 and 6**
5. What is the eligibility age and tenure of Office of the Governor? (in years) ----- **35 and 5**
6. The State Legislature unless dissolved earlier shall continue for a period of _____ years. ---- **5**

7. The Legislative Council shall not be subjected to dissolution however one-third of its members shall retire after every _____ years. ----- **2**

8. Who appoints the Vice Chancellors of the Universities? ----- **Governor**

9. Who is the Executive (Constitutional) Head of the State Government? ----- **Governor**

10. The Executive powers of the State Government shall be exercised in the name of -----

Governor

11. Generally, the Governor belongs to ----- **some other State**

12. The Governor of a State acts as ----- **Agent of President**

13. The Governor of the State shall be appointed by the ----- **President**

14. The Governor holds Office ----- **during the pleasure of the President**

15. As a matter of convention, while appointing the Governor of a State, the President consults ----- **State Chief Minister**

16. The Governor is the part and parcel of the ----- **State Legislature**

17. The salary and allowances of the Governor are charged to ----- **The Consolidated Fund of the State**

18. The emoluments of the Ministers in the State Government are determined by -----

Legislative Assembly

19. The salaries and allowances of the Speaker of Legislative Assembly and Chairman of Legislative Council shall be determined by the ----- **State Legislature**

20. The emoluments, allowances and privileges of the Governor shall be determined by the ---- **- Parliament**

21. If the Governor of a State wishes to relinquish Office before the expiry of his / her term, he / she has to address resignation ----- **President**

22. The Governor plays a dual role as an agent of the President and as the -----

Constitutional Head of the State

23. The Governor of a State should ----- **not hold any other office of profit**

24. The Governor may resign his / her Office by writing to the ----- **President**

25. Can one person act as Governor of more than one State? ----- **Yes**

26. When a person acts as Governor of more than one State, his / her salary is ----- **shared by the concerned States**

27. Which one of the following legislative powers is enjoyed by the Governor? ----- **(i) can nominate certain members of Anglo-Indian community to the Legislative Assembly, (ii) can summon or prorogue the State Legislative, (iii) can appoint one-sixth the members of the Legislative Council**

28. Who discharges the duties of the Office of Governor if it falls vacant due to death or resignation? ----- **Chief Justice of High Court**

29. The Governor of a State is administered the oath of Office by (OR) The Governor before entering upon his Office has to administer his oath before the ----- **Chief Justice of High Court**

30. There is no provision for the impeachment of the ----- **Governor**

31. Which one of the following is correct regarding the Governor of a State? ----- **(i) No Money Bill can be introduced in State Legislature without prior permission of Governor, (ii) He can recommend to the President to impose President's Rule in the State, (iii) He has the power to issue ordinances when the legislature is not in session**

32. The Governor can issue ordinances ----- **only during the recess of the State Legislature**

33. The ordinances issued by the Governor are subject to approval by the ----- **State Legislature**

34. A Governor ----- **may be transferred from one State to another State**

35. The Governor has power to dissolve ----- **Legislative Assembly**

36. Who appoints and administers the oath for the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers? --- **Governor**

37. The Contingency Fund of the State is operated by the ----- **Governor**

38. The Governor is accountable for his / her actions to the ----- **President**

39. Unless approved by the State Legislature, the ordinance issued by the Governor remains in force for a maximum period of ----- six months

40. A Legislative Bill which did not receive the Governor's immediate assent was ----- **Jammu & Kashmir citizenship**

41. The District Judges and Magistrate of the Civil Courts shall be appointed by the ----- **Governor**

42. The High Court of Karnataka established in the year ----- **1884**

43. The Guwahati High Court has territorial jurisdiction over ____ number of States. ----- **4**

44. Which High Court has four Principal Benches? -----

45. The High Court for the territory of Andaman and Nicobar is the High Court of ----- **West Bengal**

46. The number of States under the Jurisdiction of a High Court shall be decided on the basis of ----- **Area and Population**

47. Who decides the number of Judges in the High Court? ----- **President**

48. High Courts in India were first started (1862) at ----- **Bombay, Calcutta and Madras**

49. The Governor can recommend imposition of President's Rule in the State ----- **At his discretion**

50. The term of Legislative Assembly can be extended for a period of ____ during the time of Emergency. ----- **One year**

51. Governor will act under the following circumstance with advice of Ministers while returning ----- **Appointing the Advocate General**

52. Parliament or State Legislature can declare a seat vacant if the member is absent from the session for a period of _____ days without permission. ----- **60**

53. 'Bicameral' means----- **Presence of two Houses in the State**

54. 'Unicameral' means ----- **Presence of one House in the State**

55. What is the system of Legislature in the State of Karnataka? ----- **Bicameral**

56. Which State(s) is / are having Bicameral system?-----Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka , Maharashtra,

57. Which State(s) is / are having Unicameral system?-----

58. Which are the two States having common Capital? ----- **Punjab and Haryana**

59. Sikkim was admitted as a full-fledged State of Indian Union in the year _____. -----

1975

60. The Residuary power with respect to the Jammu & Kashmir rest with the ----- **State Government of Jammu & Kashmir**

61. Who appoints the Governor of Jammu & Kashmir? ----- **President**

62. Which of the following bodies can be abolished but not dissolved? ----- **State Legislative Council**

63. Who appoints the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers in the State? ----- **Governor**

64. Who appoints the Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court? ----- **President**

65. What is the retirement age in years for Chief Justice and other Judges of High Court? -----

62

66. Salaries and other emoluments of the High Court Judges shall be determined by the ----- **Parliament**

67. Which among the following Article of the Constitution empowers the High Court to issue writs of various kinds? ----- **226**

68. Writ Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 32 is not wider than that of the Writ Jurisdiction of the High Court under Article 226 because the High Court may exercise this power in relation to ----- **Violation of Fundamental and Legal Rights**

69. Article 227 of the Indian Constitution deals with the ----- **High Court's power of superintendence over all Courts and Tribunals within its Jurisdiction**

70. Who has power to establish common High Court for two or more States and Union Territories? ----- **Parliament**

71. In WB, the number of seats in Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council are-----

72. Who is having power to remove the Governor before expiry of the tenure? ----- **President**

73. What is the retirement age in years of a High Court Judge? ----- **62**

74. The total members in the Legislative Council should not be less than (Article 171). -----

40

75. The Legislative Council is a permanent House, however, _____ number of members retire after every _____ years. ----- **One-third and 2**

76. A Cabinet Minister of a State Government can be removed by the ----- **Chief Minister**

77. The Council of Ministers in the State remains in power for ----- **as long as it retains the confidence of Legislative Assembly**

78. The State Council of Ministers has to tender their resignation if vote of no-confidence is passed against it by the ----- **Legislative Assembly**

79. Who is the Channel of Communication between the Governor and the State Council of Ministers? -----

Chief Minister

80. Chief Minister of all the States are the Members of ----- **National Development Council**

81. This is not the power of the Chief Minister. ----- **Control over State Judiciary**

82. The Chief Minister of a State cannot take part in the election of President if he is ----- **A member of the Legislative Council of the State**

83. If a member of Lok Sabha is appointed as the Chief Minister of a State ----- **He must become a member of the State Legislature within six months**

84. What is the effect of the resignation or death of the Chief Minister of the State? ----- **Dissolves the Legislative Assembly**

85. Which tax is levied by the Union and collected and appropriated by the States? ----- **Stamp duties**

86. Which category of professional people are entitled to elect their representatives to the State Legislative Council? ----- **Teachers of not lower than secondary school level in the State**

87. The Graduates constitute a separate constituency for the election of the specified number of members to ----- **State Legislative Council**

88. Legislative Council is ----- **not dissolved**

89. How many States in India have Legislative Councils? ----- **5**

90. Which among the following House cannot be dissolved but can be abolished? -----

Legislative Council

91. Without certificate of High Court, an appeal can made to Supreme Court ----- **with the special leave of Supreme Court**

92. What is meant by 'Court of Records'? ----- **The court that preserves all the records**

93. The Legislative Council in a State can be created or disbanded by the ----- **Parliament on the recommendation of the State Legislative Assembly**

94. The Members of the State Legislature can claim immunity from _____ Proceedings. ----- **Civil**

95. The major part of following central revenues goes to various State Governments in India --- **Excise Duty**

96. Which of the following is the most important source of revenue of the states in India? -----

-- **Sales Tax**

97. Who Superintendents all subordinate courts in a State? ----- **High Court**

98. Which one of the following High Courts has the territorial jurisdiction over Andaman and Nicobar Islands? ----- **Calcutta**

99. Power to extend or restrict the Jurisdiction of High Court vest with ----- **Parliament**

100. A temporary Judge of High Court can hold Office for a maximum period of -----

Two years

101. Which one of the following Union Territories has a High Court of its own? ----- **Delhi**

102. When there is no majority party in the State Legislative Assembly, the main consideration governing the appointment of a Chief Minister by Governor is the ----- **ability of the person who is most likely to command a stable majority**

103. If there is a dispute between two States ----- **only Supreme Court has jurisdiction to decide that case**

104. Which of the following States are involved in disputes over sharing of river waters?-----
(i) Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat , (ii) Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, (iii) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu

105. Constitution empowers State Governments to make special law for ----- **Women and Children**

106. The State Government does not enjoy any control over local bodies with regard to ----
Personal matters

107. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly shall be elected by the ----- **Members of Legislative Assembly**

108. The Speaker of Legislative Assembly can vacate his Office by addressing his resignation to the -----**Deputy Speaker of Legislative Assembly**

109. Find out the correct response: ‘After the State Legislature is dissolved the Speaker of Legislative Assembly’? ----- **Remains as Speaker until the 1st Meeting of the Legislative Assembly after the dissolution**

110. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly shall be removed by the House by passing a resolution ----- **after 14 days clear notice passed by majority of all the Members of the House**

111. Who among the following is described as the Custodian of State Legislative Assembly? --
----- **Speaker**

112. Who is the neutral in the affairs of the party politics? ----- **Speaker of Legislative Assembly**

113. The Speaker of Legislative Assembly enjoys ----- **Right to vote only in case of tie**

114. What is the minimum gap permissible between the two sessions of the Legislature? -----
Six months

115. The authority to allot the agenda of the State Legislative Assembly is ----- **Speaker of Legislative Assembly**
116. Find out the correct response to the Ordinance promulgated by the Governor? ----- **has the same force as the law made by the State Legislature**
117. What shall be the qualification of a person to be appointed as the Advocate General for the State? ----- **Qualified to be appointed as Judge of High Court**
118. The Governor does not appoint ----- **Judges of High Court**
119. An Advocate General shall hold Office during the pleasure of the ----- **Governor**
120. Who has the power to create and abolish Legislative Council if the Legislative Assembly of State passes a resolution to that effect? ----- **Parliament**
121. Which of the following taxes is levied by the State Government only? ----- **Entertainment Tax**
122. Goa got the status of Statehood by the way of ____ Constitutional Amendment. ----- **56th**
123. Law with regard to Anti-defection is inserted by way of ____ Constitutional Amendment. ----- **52nd**
124. Among the following Amendments, which is considered as Mini-Constitution? ----- **42nd**
125. 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments is pertaining to ----- **Local Self Government**
126. State Emergency (President's Rule) can be declared ----- **When the Government of the State cannot be carried in accordance with the Provision of the Constitution**
127. Which Article gives Special Provisions to the State of Jammu & Kashmir? ----- **370**
128. The President can make a Proclamation of Emergency in Jammu & Kashmir with the ----- **Concurrence of the State Legislature**
129. There is no provision in the Constitution for the impeachment of ----- **Governor**
130. The member of State Public Service Commission can be removed on the ground of misbehavior only after an enquiry has been conducted by the ----- **High Court of the State**
131. Who can recommend abolition or creation of the Legislative Council in a State? ----- **Legislative Assembly of the State**
132. Where were the High Courts in India first set up? ----- **Bombay, Madras and Calcutta**
133. The High Courts at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras were established under the ----- **Indian High Courts Act,**
134. The Additional and Acting Judges of the High Court are appointed by the ----- **President**
135. High Courts exercise ----- **Writ Jurisdiction**
136. As per Indian Protocol, who among the following ranks highest in the order of precedence? ----- **State Governor**

137. The salaries and allowances of the Judges of the High Court are charges to the -----

Consolidated Fund of the State

138. High Courts enjoy ----- **(i) Original Jurisdiction, (ii) Administrative powers, (iii) Appellate Jurisdiction**

139. In which area does the State Government not have control over its Local Bodies? -----

Personnel matters

140. Which State Government has decided to provide health insurance to people living below the poverty line with effective from January 2007? ----- **Karnataka**

141. What was the scheme to reduce interest burden of the State Government in India through gradual conversion of high cost debt into low cost debt? ----- **Debt-write off Scheme**

142. What is the chronological order in which the following States of Indian Union were created or granted full statehood? ----- **Andhra Pradesh > Maharashtra > Nagaland > Haryana**

143. Which among the following can be transferred by the President which related to High Court? ----- **(i) Chief Justice, (ii) Permanent Judge**

144. Which Constitutional Amendment is associated with the linguistic reorganization of a State? ----- **3rd**

145. Full Statehood was conferred to Arunachal Pradesh by the ____ Amendment of the Constitution. ----- **55th**

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VII. CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR SCs AND STs, WOMEN, CHILDREN AND OBCs

1. Which Article under the Constitution provides for the reservation of SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha? ----- **300**

2. In which year was 'untouchability' abolished in India? ----- **1950**

3. The following act does not amount to practicing untouchability ----- **denying access to a home**

4. 'Self-incrimination' means Compelling a person to ----- **be a witness against himself**

5. The Constitution seeks to protect the interests of the SCs and STs by reserving seats for them in ----- **public services, in legislatures**

6. Indian Constitution guarantees reservation to SCs and STs in ----- **Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly**
7. Seats for SCs and STs are not reserved in ----- **Rajya Sabha**
8. The Special Officer who looks into the working of the safeguards for SCs and STs is called as ----- **Commissioner for SCs and STs**
9. According to Marriage Act of 1954, the age is fixed at ____ years for men and ____ for women. -----
21 and 18
10. The year ____ was declared as the year of women empowerment to the promotion of the development of women. ----- **2001**
11. Who are considered to be the vulnerable group? ----- **Women and Children**
12. In which one of the following States is it constitutionally obligatory for the State to have a separate Minister for Tribal Welfare? -----
13. The reservation for members of SCs and STs has been extended up to ----- **2010**
14. Extension of reservation to SCs and STs for another 10 years is provided by way of ____ Constitutional Amendment. ----- **45th**
15. Reservation for the SCs and STs in the Parliament and State Assemblies was extended up to 2010 by the Amendment ----- **79th**
16. Concept of 'creamy layer', propounded by Supreme Court with regard to reservations, refers to ----- **economically better-off people**
17. What is the maximum percentage of jobs that can be reserved by a State for backward class people in the government jobs? ----- **50%**
18. The Tamil Nadu Reservation Act, which provides for 69% reservation in the jobs and educational institutional in the State, was placed in the Ninth Schedule by the Amendment ----- **76th**
19. Which Article provides for the National Commission of SCs / STs? ----- **338 / 338A**
20. The National Commission for SCs and STs has to submit an Annual report to the -----
President
21. Which Article of the Indian Constitution empowers the President to appoint a Commission to investigate the conditions of backward classes in general and suggest ameliorative measures? ---
----- **342**
22. Certain seats shall be reserved for the SCs and STs in Lok Sabha on the basis of their -----
-- **Population**
23. Minority Groups are recognized on the basis of their ----- **Population**
24. Special provisions relating to the Minorities are guaranteed under the Part _____. -----
XVI
25. Jobs are reserved for SC and ST people ----- **both at the time of appointment and promotion**

26. The Mandal Commission for backward classes was set up in ----- **1978**

27. Which is the Commission appointed by the Government of India to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes of the society? ----- **Mandal**

28. Which of the following Prime Minister was in favour of implementation of the recommendation of the Mandal Commission? ----- **V. P. Singh**

29. Who is empowered to nominate Anglo-Indian Community to Lok Sabha / Legislative Assembly? ----- **President / Governor**

30. How many members will be nominated by President / Governor from Anglo-Indian Community? ----- **2 / 1**

31. In which one of the following States there is no reservation for the SCs for Lok Sabha? ----- **Jammu & Kashmir**

32. Under the Provisions of which Article of the Constitution, the Government abolished the practice of untouchability? ----- **17**

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VIII. EMERGENCY PROVISIONS

1. Emergency Provisions were borrowed from the Constitution of ----- **Germany**

2. Emergency Provisions under Indian Constitution describes the nature of Indian Polity as ----- **Unitary**

3. Which Article under the Constitution authorizes the President to proclaim an emergency? --- **352**

4. Emergency Provisions are enshrined under _____ Part of the Constitution. ----- **XVIII**

5. According to the Article 355, it is the duty of the Union to protect States against ----- **External Aggression, Constitutional Breakdown, Internal Disturbance**

6. The Indian Constitution is designed to work as a Unitary Government during the time of --- **Emergency**

7. When the National Emergency is declared, the following Article is suspended? ----- **14**

8. While Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, the President cannot suspend certain Fundamental Rights. They are ----- **20 and 21**

9. The final authority to make a Proclamation of Emergency rests with (OR) _____ is empowered to declare an Emergency. ----- **President**

10. President can proclaim an Emergency with the recommendation of the ----- **Union Cabinet**

11. President can proclaim emergency on the recommendation of the Union Cabinet. Such recommendation shall be ----- **Written recommendation**

12. How many types of emergencies are envisaged by the Constitution?----- **3**

13. Breakdown of Constitutional Machinery in a State is popularly known as -----

President's Rule

14. President's Rule can be imposed on the States ----- **on failure of the constitutional machinery in a State**

15. President's Rule at the Center is possible ----- **during National Emergency**

16. The President can declare National Emergency ----- **On the recommendation of the Council of Ministers**

17. Proclamation of National Emergency ceases to operate unless approved by the Parliament within (OR) Once the National Emergency is proclaimed, it should be approved by the Parliament within (OR) Proclamation issued under Article 352 shall be laid before the Parliament within -----
-- **one month**

18. Proclamation issued has been approved by the Parliament will be in force for a period of ---
--- **6 months**

19. When the Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, Parliament has power to make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India under ----- **List II**

20. When the Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, the Parliament has special powers to legislate under ----- **State List**

21. The President can declare National Emergency ----- **Due to threat arising on account of foreign attack or armed rebellion**

22. President can proclaim an emergency on the ground of ----- **External Aggression, War, Armed Rebellion**

23. How many times has a National Emergency been declared so far by the President? -----
Thrice

24. The President can declare Constitutional Emergency in a State ----- **If he is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the State Government cannot be carried out on in accordance with the Constitution**

25. Which type of emergency has been declared the maximum number of times? -----
Constitutional Emergency

26. Which one of the following types of emergency has not yet declared, till now? -----
Financial Emergency

27. A National Emergency can remain in operation with the approval of Parliament for a -----
Indefinite period

28. This is not a ground to declare National Emergency. ----- **serious internal disturbance**
29. To declare National Emergency, a decision must be taken by the ----- **Cabinet**
30. Financial Emergency can be proclaimed under the Article _____. ----- **360**
31. Who is empowered to proclaim the Financial Emergency? ----- **President**
32. Financial Emergency can be proclaimed on the ground of ----- **Any part of the Indian Territory is threatened, Financial stability, Credit of India**
33. The President can declare Financial Emergency ----- **If there is a threat to the financial stability or credit of India**
34. During a Financial Emergency, the President ----- **(i) Order the reduction of salaries of Supreme Court and High Court Judges, (ii) Order the reduction of salaries and allowances of all Central and State Civil Servants, (iii) Ask all States to reserve all the Money or Financial Bills passed by the State Legislature for his consideration**
35. When the Financial Emergency is under operation, the Union is empowered to ----- **Reduce the salaries of its employees**
36. The three types of Proclamation of Emergency made by the President have to be placed before each House of Parliament for its approval within ----- **One month in case of National Emergency and within two months due to breakdown of constitutional machinery and Financial Emergency**
37. Which one of the following emergencies can be declared by the President only on the receipt in writing of the decision of the Union Cabinet ----- **Emergency due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion**
38. When a Financial Emergency is proclaimed ----- **Salaries and allowances of any class of employees may be reduced**
39. If State fails to comply with the directives of the Central Government, the President can ----
----- **declare breakdown of the constitutional machinery in the State and assume responsibility for its governance**
40. This is not a ground to declare State Emergency ----- **No clear majority**
41. When a State Emergency is declared, all or any of the functions of the State Government are assumed by the ----- **President**
42. President made a Proclamation of Emergency on grounds of internal disturbances for first time in ----- **1975**
43. When the State Emergency is in operation, the President can't interfere in the matters of ---
----- **State Judiciary**
44. Who has the duty to protect States against external aggression and internal disturbance? ----
----- **Union Government**
45. For first time, the President make a Proclamation of Emergency under the Article 352 in --
----- **1962**

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IX. ELECTORAL PROCESS

1. The Electoral System of India is largely based on the pattern of ----- **Britain**
2. The details regarding the Electoral System of India ----- **were provided by the Parliament through a number of laws**
3. Who has the power to make necessary provisions with respect to elections? -----
Parliament
4. Who is competent to declare the elections to the Lok Sabha? ----- **President**
5. What is the outstanding feature(s) of the Electoral System of India? ----- **(i) Political parties are an indispensable part of the process, (ii) Based on Universal Adult Franchise, & (iii) Provides a single electoral body**
6. Elections to Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly in India are conducted on the basis of ----
-- **Adult Franchise**
7. What is the system used to elect the President of India? ----- **Proportional Representation**
8. Who is authorized to determine the territorial constituencies after each Census? -----
Parliament
9. Which of the following provisions kept democracy alive in India? ----- **Electoral provisions**
10. Chief Minister of a State is not eligible to vote in the Presidential Election if he is -----
- **Member of the Legislative Council of the State Legislature**
11. Voting age of citizens is changed from 21 to 18 years by ____ Constitutional Amendment Act. ----- **61st**
12. 61st Constitutional Amendment reduced the voting age from ----- **21 to 18**
13. Citizen of India have the right to cast his vote after attaining the age of ____ years. -----
- **18**
14. Elections in India are held on the basis of ----- **Single-member constituencies**

15. The Chief Election Commissioner ----- **Appointed by the President**
16. The Chief Election Commissioner holds Office ----- **for a fixed term of five years**
17. The number of Members in Election Commission including the Chairman is -----

3

18. Which Article under the Constitution gives power to Election Commission to conduct elections? ----- **324**
19. The control and preparation of electoral rolls for Parliament and State Legislature vest with the ----- **Election Commission**
20. Election to Local Self Government shall be conducted by ----- **State Election Commission**
21. Who will conduct the elections to posts of President and Vice President? -----
Election Commission
22. Election Commission does not conduct election to ----- **Speaker of Lok Sabha**
23. Who has been made responsible for free and fair elections in the country? ----- **Chief Election Commissioner**
24. Elections to Lok Sabha shall be held after every ----- **Five years**
25. For election to Lok Sabha, nomination papers can be filed by ----- **Any citizen whose name appears in the electoral roll**
26. The party system in India can be described as ----- **Multi-party**
27. Which one of the following is a feature of the party system in India? ----- **There is a close resemblance in the policies and programmes of various political**
28. In India, the citizens have been given the right to vote on the basis of ----- **age**
29. Which categories of persons are not entitled to exercise vote through postal ballot? -----
--- **Indian nationals settled abroad**
30. Which body gives recognition to political parties? ----- **Election Commission**
31. Main consideration which prompted government to convert Election Commission into a multi-member body was ----- **To check the unbridled powers of the Chief Election Commissioner**
32. Who accords recognition to various political parties as national or regional parties? -----
-- **Election Commission**
33. To be recognized as a national party, a party must secure at least ----- **4% of the valid votes in four or more States**
34. To be recognized as a regional party, a party must secure at least ----- **4% of the valid votes in State**
35. Which one of the following statements about the Election Commission is correct? -----
The Members of the Election Commission have equal powers with the Chief Election Commissioner

36. Which of the following is not the function of the Election Commission? -----

Selecting candidates for contesting elections

37. This is not the function of the Election Commission. ----- **Ascertain the suitability of candidates**

38. Election disputes shall be decided by the ----- **Election Commission**

39. In terms of Election laws in India, electioneering ceases in a constituency at least

_____ hours before the commencement of the polling. ----- **48**

40. The Election Commission does not conduct election to the ----- **Post of Prime Minister**

41. The Election Commission has no power to conduct election to the ----- **Speaker of Lok Sabha**

42. The Election Commission is responsible for the conduct of elections to ----- **(i)**

Parliament, (ii) Offices of President and Vice President & (iii) State Legislatures

43. The Election Commission of India enjoys ----- **Constitutional basis**

44. The Election Commission generally consists of the Chief Election Commissioner and such other Commissioners as ----- **determined by the President from time to time**

45. Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from Office before the expiry of the term by the ----- **President on the recommendation of the Parliament**

46. Chief Election Commissioner shall be removed by the ----- **Parliament**

47. Who of the following has voting rights? ----- **Adult resident citizen of a State**

48. Who is responsible for keeping the voters' list up-to-date at all times? ----- **Election Commission**

49. The first general elections were held in India in (OR) When did first General Elections was held? ----- **1951-52**

50. Which of the following General Elections of India was spread over for 100 days? ----- **First**

51. Which of the following features of the Electoral System of India ? ----- **(i) It is based on Universal Adult Franchise, (ii) Political parties are an indispensable part of the electoral process & (iii) It provides a single electoral body**

52. The term 'Fourth Estate' refers to ----- **Press**

53. The chief merit of proportional representation is ----- **representation to all parties in the legislature according to their strength**

54. In India, the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote is used in the election of the ----- **President**

55. Regional Election Commissioners may be appointed by the ----- **President**

56. Regional Election Commissioners may be appointed by the President with the consultation of ----- **Election Commission**

57. Other Election Commissioner or Regional Election Commissioners shall be removed on the recommendation of the ----- **Chief Election Commissioner**

58. Which of the following Lok Sabha was dissolved before the expiry of its nominal term and fresh elections held before the due date? ----- **Fourth**

59. The Parliamentary elections of 1999, which have been described as the longest elections of India, were spread over _____ weeks. ----- **four**

60. Which one of the following regional party emerged as the largest opposition party in the Lok Sabha elections held in December, 1984? ----- **Telugu Desam Party**

61. Consider the following tasks: **(i) Supervision, direction and conduction of elections, (ii) Preparation of electoral rolls, (iii) Proclaiming final verdict in the case of electoral irregularities**

62. What is the ground on which the Chief Election Commissioner of India can be removed from his Office? ----- **Incapacity**

63. Elections to the Lok Sabha and Legislatures Assemblies in India are held on the basis of ---
----- **Adult Franchise**

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