

**MC23111- INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND FREEDOM MOVEMENT
QUESTION BANK WITH ANSWERS**

**UNIT-I
PART – A**

1. What is Colonialism?
2. What are the advantages of colonialism?
3. What are the consequences of Colonial Administration?
4. What is non cooperation movement?
5. What is the nature of revolt of 1857?
6. What is Civil Disobedience Movement?
7. What is quit India movement?
8. Write short notes on Khilafat Movement (1919)
9. What is independence of India act 1947?
10. What is partition of India and Pakistan?
11. Write short notes on Quit India Movement (1942)
12. Why is Mahatma Gandhi called our father of nation?
13. Explain Khilafat Movement (1919)
14. Write short notes on Kheda Movement (1918)
15. Describe briefly about Champaran Movement (1917)

1. What is Colonialism?

Colonialism is a system where a powerful country takes control over a weaker country, exploiting its resources and ruling over its people politically, economically, and socially.

2. What are the advantages of colonialism?

Though colonialism was largely exploitative, some perceived advantages included:

- Introduction of modern education
- Development of infrastructure like railways and telegraphs
- Introduction of legal and administrative systems

However, these were mainly designed to serve colonial interests, not local welfare.

3. What are the consequences of Colonial Administration?

- Economic exploitation and poverty
- Destruction of local industries
- Social and cultural disruption
- Famines due to faulty policies
- Rise of nationalism and resistance movements

4. What is Non-Cooperation Movement?

Launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920, it was a peaceful protest against British rule. Indians refused to cooperate by boycotting British goods, schools, courts, and titles.

5. What is the nature of the Revolt of 1857?

The Revolt of 1857 was India's first large-scale rebellion against British rule. It began as a

sepoys' mutiny but grew into a widespread uprising. It had both political and religious causes and marked the beginning of organized resistance.

6. What is Civil Disobedience Movement?

Started in 1930 by Gandhi with the Salt March, it encouraged Indians to disobey unjust British laws non-violently. It included refusal to pay taxes and breaking salt laws.

7. What is Quit India Movement?

Launched in 1942, it was a mass protest demanding an end to British rule in India. Gandhi gave the call "Do or Die." It led to widespread arrests and violence.

8. Write short notes on Khilafat Movement (1919)

The Khilafat Movement was started by Indian Muslims to protest against the dismemberment of the Ottoman Caliphate after World War I. Gandhi supported it to unite Hindus and Muslims in the freedom struggle.

9. What is Independence of India Act 1947?

This Act passed by the British Parliament gave India and Pakistan independence. It led to the creation of two separate dominions: India and Pakistan, effective from 15 August 1947.

10. What is Partition of India and Pakistan?

The Partition in 1947 divided British India into two countries—India (Hindu-majority) and Pakistan (Muslim-majority). It led to large-scale communal violence and the migration of millions.

11. Write short notes on Quit India Movement (1942)

The Quit India Movement was a powerful protest demanding an end to British rule. Launched by Gandhi in August 1942, it saw mass protests, strikes, and arrests. Though suppressed, it intensified the call for independence.

12. Why is Mahatma Gandhi called the Father of the Nation?

Gandhi is called the Father of the Nation because he led India's freedom struggle using non-violence and truth. He inspired millions and united people across castes, religions, and regions.

13. Explain Khilafat Movement (1919)

The Khilafat Movement aimed to protect the Caliph of Turkey after World War I. Indian Muslims feared the Caliph's removal would harm Islam. Gandhi supported it to unite Indians against British rule.

14. Write short notes on Kheda Movement (1918)

The Kheda Movement was led by Gandhi in Gujarat when farmers were unable to pay taxes due to crop failure. Gandhi urged them not to pay taxes, and the British finally agreed to suspend the revenue.

15. Describe briefly about Champaran Movement (1917)

The Champaran Movement was Gandhi's first civil disobedience movement in India. It was launched to support indigo farmers in Bihar who were forced to grow indigo under harsh conditions by British planters. Gandhi's efforts led to reforms in their favor.

PART B

1. Describe British Colonialism in India.
2. Enumerate the nature and significance of the revolt of 1857.
3. Describe colonial administration till 1857
4. Illustrate the rise of nationalism in India.
5. Discuss Indian Freedom Struggle under Mahama Gandhi.
6. Classify different movements and describe it.
7. Elaborate British official response to National Movement.
8. Interpret Independence of India Act 1947.
9. Describe the importance of freedom and partition
10. Discuss how people resist early in British rule.

1. Describe British Colonialism in India.

British colonialism in India began with the arrival of the British East India Company in the early 1600s for trade purposes. Over time, the Company gained military and political power, notably after the Battle of Plassey (1757) and Buxar (1764). By the 19th century, British control had expanded across most of India.

Colonialism transformed India's economy into a raw material supplier and a market for British goods. Traditional industries like textiles collapsed, and agriculture became commercialized. The British introduced Western education, English language, railways, legal systems, and a centralized administration.

While some developments were beneficial, they primarily served British interests.

Colonialism led to economic exploitation, famines, social dislocation, and the loss of Indian sovereignty. It also gave rise to political awareness and the foundation of the national movement.

2. Enumerate the nature and significance of the Revolt of 1857.

The Revolt of 1857 was the first major uprising against British rule. It began as a mutiny of Indian soldiers (sepoys) in Meerut but soon spread across north and central India. The immediate cause was the use of greased cartridges rumored to contain cow and pig fat, offending both Hindus and Muslims.

However, the deeper causes were political annexations like the Doctrine of Lapse, economic hardships, and social-religious interference. Leaders like Rani Lakshmi Bai, Bahadur Shah Zafar, and Tantia Tope became symbols of resistance.

The revolt had both a military and civilian character. Although it failed due to poor coordination and lack of nationwide support, it marked a turning point. The British Crown took direct control from the East India Company, leading to major administrative changes. The revolt inspired future generations and is regarded as the First War of Indian Independence.

3. Describe Colonial Administration till 1857.

Before 1857, India was governed by the British East India Company under royal charters. The Governor-General held supreme power. The Company's administration was highly centralized and driven by commercial interests.

Laws and revenue systems were introduced, often ignoring local customs. The Permanent Settlement in Bengal and Ryotwari system in the south heavily burdened farmers. The

judiciary, police, and military were restructured to maintain British dominance. Social reforms like abolition of Sati and promotion of English education, though progressive, were seen as foreign impositions. Indian princely states were annexed using the Doctrine of Lapse. The administration lacked Indian participation and failed to address people's grievances. These policies laid the groundwork for widespread resentment, culminating in the 1857 Revolt.

4. Illustrate the Rise of Nationalism in India.

Nationalism in India developed due to several factors. British economic exploitation led to poverty and unemployment. Western education introduced Indians to ideas of liberty, equality, and democracy. The press and vernacular literature spread awareness among the masses.

Socio-religious reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Swami Vivekananda awakened national pride. Events like the 1857 Revolt and the Ilbert Bill controversy showed Indians their unequal status.

The formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885 gave a platform to raise political demands. Early nationalists used petitions and debates, while later leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak called for direct action. The Bengal Partition (1905) and repressive policies further united people.

Nationalism evolved from moderate demands to mass movements under Gandhi, ultimately leading to independence.

5. Discuss Indian Freedom Struggle under Mahatma Gandhi.

Mahatma Gandhi transformed the freedom struggle into a mass movement based on non-violence and truth. His first major movement was the **Champaran Satyagraha (1917)**, followed by the **Kheda Satyagraha (1918)** and **Ahmedabad Mill Strike**.

The **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920)** urged people to boycott British goods, schools, and titles. Though suspended after the Chauri Chaura incident, it awakened the masses. The **Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)** began with the Salt March and involved refusal to obey unjust laws. The **Quit India Movement (1942)** was a final call for British exit and led to widespread arrests.

Gandhi's methods included hartals, fasting, satyagraha, and constructive work like promoting khadi and village industries. His leadership united people of all backgrounds. His philosophy of ahimsa (non-violence) became the moral foundation of the struggle, ultimately forcing the British to grant independence.

6. Classify Different Movements and Describe Them.

Indian freedom movements can be classified into:

1. **Early Resistance (Before 1885):** Revolt of 1857, tribal and peasant uprisings.
2. **Moderate Phase (1885–1905):** Led by Dadabhai Naoroji and Gopal Krishna Gokhale, demanded reforms through petitions and dialogue.
3. **Extremist Phase (1905–1919):** Leaders like Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, and Bipin Chandra Pal called for Swaraj and mass mobilization.
4. **Gandhian Phase (1919–1947):** Mass movements like Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, and Quit India led by Gandhi based on non-violence.

5. **Revolutionary Movements:** Youth groups like Bhagat Singh's HSRA used armed resistance.
6. **Regional Movements:** Champaran, Kheda, Khilafat, Telangana peasant revolt, etc. These movements reflected the evolving nature of resistance, from elite-led protests to mass participation.

7. Elaborate British Official Response to National Movement.

The British initially dismissed early nationalist demands as insignificant. As the movement grew, they responded with repression. The **Rowlatt Act (1919)** allowed detention without trial, and peaceful protests like **Jallianwala Bagh** were met with violence.

Leaders were jailed, newspapers censored, and public gatherings banned. During **Quit India Movement**, the entire Congress leadership was imprisoned. At times, they offered partial reforms, like **Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919)** and **Government of India Act (1935)**, to divide and pacify Indians.

They also used the policy of “Divide and Rule” by encouraging communal and caste divisions, leading to tensions. Despite repression, the movement gained strength, and international pressure post-WWII forced the British to negotiate.

8. Interpret Independence of India Act 1947.

The **Independence of India Act 1947**, passed by the British Parliament, marked the legal end of British rule in India. It provided for the creation of two dominions—India and Pakistan—effective from **15 August 1947**.

The Act allowed each dominion to have its own Governor-General, legislature, and power to make laws. The princely states were given the option to join India or Pakistan. It also led to the partition of Punjab and Bengal.

The Act symbolized the final transfer of power from the British Crown to Indian leaders. It ended British suzerainty and gave full sovereignty to India and Pakistan, laying the foundation for the modern republic.

9. Describe the Importance of Freedom and Partition.

Freedom from British rule on **15 August 1947** was a historic moment for India. It ended nearly 200 years of colonial exploitation and restored self-governance. It allowed India to build a democratic republic based on equality, justice, and sovereignty.

However, freedom came with the tragic **Partition of India**, creating Pakistan. Partition led to mass migration, communal riots, and the deaths of nearly a million people. It left deep scars in society and caused long-term political and emotional divides.

Despite the trauma, independence allowed India to shape its destiny, create a constitution, and grow into a strong nation. The freedom struggle also left a legacy of unity, sacrifice, and resilience.

10. Discuss How People Resisted Early in British Rule.

Early resistance to British rule was scattered and localized but expressed strong resentment. Examples include the **Sanyasi Rebellion (late 18th century)**, **Vellore Mutiny (1806)**, **Tribal revolts** like Santhal and Munda uprisings, and peasant revolts against oppressive revenue policies.

These movements were mostly uncoordinated and lacked national leadership but were rooted

in opposition to economic exploitation, land alienation, and disrespect to local customs. The **Revolt of 1857** was the first large-scale armed rebellion. Although suppressed, it marked the beginning of political awareness. Gradually, resistance evolved into organized political action with the formation of the **Indian National Congress** in 1885.

MC23111- INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND FREEDOM MOVEMENT

QUESTION BANK WITH ANSWERS

UNIT-II

PART – A

1. Write about the constituent assembly of India.
2. List out the committees appointed in the constituent assembly of India
3. Write the text to the preamble of Indian Constitution.
4. What is meant by right against exploitation?
5. What is meant by right to constitutional remedies?
6. Write about the meaning of the term Constitution.
7. What Indian constitution is demarcating?
8. Briefly write about the fundamental duties of the citizens of India
9. Write about the fundamental duty of abiding constitution and respecting ideals.
10. What lays down the directive principles of state policy?
11. Define preamble.
12. Mention any two minor committees of constituent assembly.
13. Mention any two major committees of constituent assembly.
14. Who framed constituent assembly.
15. Define citizenship.

1. Write about the Constituent Assembly of India.

The Constituent Assembly was formed in 1946 to draft the Constitution of India. It had 389 members and was chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad. It adopted the Constitution on 26 November 1949.

2. List out the committees appointed in the Constituent Assembly of India.

Major Committees:

- Drafting Committee (Dr. B.R. Ambedkar)
- Union Powers Committee
- Union Constitution Committee
- Provincial Constitution Committee
- Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights

Minor Committees:

- House Committee
- Order of Business Committee

- Ad hoc Committee on the National Flag

3. Write the text of the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

"We, the People of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens:

Justice, social, economic and political;

Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

Equality of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

In our Constituent Assembly this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution."

4. What is meant by Right Against Exploitation?

It refers to fundamental rights that prohibit human trafficking, forced labour, and child labour under Articles 23 and 24 of the Indian Constitution.

5. What is meant by Right to Constitutional Remedies?

It allows citizens to approach the Supreme Court or High Courts to protect their fundamental rights. It is provided under Article 32.

6. Write about the meaning of the term Constitution.

A constitution is a set of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a country is governed.

7. What is Indian Constitution demarcating?

The Constitution demarcates powers and functions between the Union and State governments and defines the rights and duties of citizens.

8. Briefly write about the Fundamental Duties of the citizens of India.

The Constitution lists 11 Fundamental Duties under Article 51A, including respecting the Constitution, promoting harmony, and protecting the environment.

9. Write about the fundamental duty of abiding Constitution and respecting ideals.

Citizens must uphold and respect the Constitution, its ideals, the National Flag, and the National Anthem, as per Article 51A(a).

10. What lays down the Directive Principles of State Policy?

Part IV (Articles 36 to 51) of the Constitution lays down the Directive Principles, which guide the state in policy-making for social and economic welfare.

11. Define Preamble.

The Preamble is the introductory statement of the Constitution that declares its aims, values, and guiding principles.

12. Mention any two minor committees of the Constituent Assembly.

- House Committee
- Order of Business Committee

13. Mention any two major committees of the Constituent Assembly.

- Drafting Committee (Dr. B.R. Ambedkar)
- Union Constitution Committee (Jawaharlal Nehru)

14. Who framed the Constituent Assembly?

The Constituent Assembly was formed by the **Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946** under British rule to frame India's Constitution.

15. Define Citizenship.

Citizenship is the legal status of a person recognized under the law as a legal member of a sovereign state, with rights and duties.

PART B

1. Elaborate historical background of Indian Constitution.
2. Define Preamble. Explain its significance.
3. Describe directive principles of state policy and classify the types.
4. Explain the structure and functions of Union Government.
5. Discuss the importance of citizenship and describe the various ways of obtaining it.
6. Interpret constitutional remedies for Citizens.
7. Classify fundamental rights and brief its values.
8. Elaborate fundamental duties.
9. Describe the sources of Indian Constitution.
10. Explain the role of constituent assembly of India and list the major committees.

1. Elaborate Historical Background of Indian Constitution

The Indian Constitution has a rich historical background rooted in India's colonial past and freedom struggle. Before independence, various Government of India Acts, such as **Acts of 1858, 1909, 1919, and 1935**, laid down administrative frameworks but provided limited rights to Indians.

The **Regulating Act of 1773** and subsequent British laws gradually centralized power under British control. The **Indian Councils Act 1909 (Morley-Minto)** introduced minor reforms, and the **Government of India Act 1919** brought diarchy. However, the **Government of India Act 1935** became a significant base for the Indian Constitution.

In 1946, the **Constituent Assembly** was formed to draft the Constitution. Under the **Cabinet Mission Plan**, members were elected indirectly by the provincial assemblies. After extensive debates and discussions, the Constitution was adopted on **26 November 1949** and came into effect on **26 January 1950**.

2. Define Preamble. Explain Its Significance

The **Preamble** is the **introductory statement** to the Indian Constitution. It declares India as a **Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic** and promises **Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity** to all citizens.

It was inspired by the **Objectives Resolution** moved by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1946. Though not enforceable by law, the Preamble reflects the **spirit and philosophy** of the Constitution. It serves as a guiding light for interpreting the Constitution and has been used by the Supreme Court in landmark judgments. The **42nd Amendment (1976)** added the terms "Socialist", "Secular", and "Integrity". Thus, the Preamble holds **moral, political, and legal significance**, outlining the vision of the Constitution-makers.

3. Describe Directive Principles of State Policy and Classify the Types

Directive Principles of State Policy are listed in **Part IV (Articles 36–51)** of the Constitution. These are **non-justiciable**, meaning they are not enforceable by courts, but they act as **guidelines for the government** in making laws.

These principles aim to establish **social and economic democracy** in India. They draw inspiration from the **Irish Constitution** and the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**.

Classification of Directive Principles:

- **Socialistic Principles:** Provide social and economic justice (e.g., Article 39 – equal pay for equal work).
- **Gandhian Principles:** Inspired by Gandhi's ideas (e.g., promotion of cottage industries, prohibition, village panchayats).
- **Liberal-Intellectual Principles:** Focus on individual rights and international peace (e.g., Article 44 – Uniform Civil Code).
These principles reflect the **aspirations of the people** and serve as a measure for judging governmental performance.

4. Explain the Structure and Functions of Union Government

The Union Government of India has **three main organs**:

1. **Executive** – Consists of the President, Vice President, Prime Minister, and Council of Ministers. The **President is the constitutional head**, while the **Prime Minister is the real head**.
2. **Legislature** – The **Parliament of India** consists of two houses: **Lok Sabha (Lower House)** and **Rajya Sabha (Upper House)**. It makes laws, approves budgets, and checks the Executive.
3. **Judiciary** – Headed by the **Supreme Court**, it ensures justice and protects the Constitution. It also resolves disputes between states and the union.
The Union Government governs the entire country on subjects listed in the **Union List** of the Seventh Schedule. It plays a vital role in maintaining law, order, development, and international relations.

5. Discuss the Importance of Citizenship and Describe the Various Ways of Obtaining It

Citizenship grants individuals full membership of the state along with **civil and political rights**, such as voting, holding public office, and protection under the law. In India, the concept is **single citizenship**, as per **Article 5 to 11** in Part II of the Constitution.

The **Citizenship Act, 1955**, lays down methods of acquiring Indian citizenship:

1. **By Birth:** Born in India.
2. **By Descent:** Born abroad to Indian parents.
3. **By Registration:** Application to the government.
4. **By Naturalization:** After fulfilling residency and other conditions.
5. **By Incorporation of Territory:** E.g., citizens of Goa and Sikkim after their inclusion.

Citizenship is important for national identity, rights, and responsibilities, including **fundamental duties** like upholding the Constitution.

6. Interpret Constitutional Remedies for Citizens

Right to Constitutional Remedies is enshrined in **Article 32** of the Constitution. It empowers citizens to move the **Supreme Court or High Courts** to enforce their **fundamental rights**. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called this “**the heart and soul of the Constitution.**”

Courts can issue **writs** such as:

1. **Habeas Corpus** – Release of unlawfully detained persons.
2. **Mandamus** – Direction to perform official duty.
3. **Prohibition** – Stops lower court from exceeding authority.
4. **Certiorari** – Transfers a case to a higher court.
5. **Quo Warranto** – Questions the legality of a person holding public office.
This right ensures **legal protection against state actions** and strengthens the rule of law in a democracy.

7. Classify Fundamental Rights and Brief Its Values

Fundamental Rights are listed in **Part III (Articles 12 to 35)** of the Constitution. These protect individual liberty and ensure equality and justice.

Classification of Fundamental Rights:

1. **Right to Equality** (Art. 14–18) – Equal treatment before law.
2. **Right to Freedom** (Art. 19–22) – Freedom of speech, expression, movement, etc.
3. **Right Against Exploitation** (Art. 23–24) – No human trafficking or child labor.
4. **Right to Freedom of Religion** (Art. 25–28) – Freedom to practice any religion.
5. **Cultural and Educational Rights** (Art. 29–30) – Protection of language and culture.
6. **Right to Constitutional Remedies** (Art. 32) – Enforce all above rights.

These rights promote **democracy, dignity, liberty, and justice** for all citizens.

8. Elaborate Fundamental Duties

Fundamental Duties are listed in **Article 51A** of the Constitution. These were added by the **42nd Amendment Act, 1976**. They are moral obligations expected from every citizen.

There are **11 fundamental duties**, including:

- Abiding by the Constitution and respecting the National Flag and Anthem
- Promoting harmony and brotherhood
- Protecting the environment
- Preserving heritage and culture
- Defending the country

- Striving for excellence
Although not enforceable by courts, they serve as a reminder that **rights come with responsibilities**. Citizens must uphold these duties to ensure national unity and development.

9. Describe the Sources of Indian Constitution

The Indian Constitution draws from various sources to meet its diverse needs. Some major sources include:

- **Government of India Act, 1935** – Federal structure, office of Governor, emergency powers
 - **British Constitution** – Parliamentary system, rule of law
 - **US Constitution** – Fundamental Rights, judicial review, independence of judiciary
 - **Irish Constitution** – Directive Principles of State Policy
 - **Canadian Constitution** – Federalism with strong center
 - **Australian Constitution** – Concurrent list, freedom of trade
 - **Weimar Constitution (Germany)** – Emergency provisions
- The Indian Constitution is called a “**bag of borrowings**”, yet it is uniquely adapted to India’s social, political, and cultural context.

10. Explain the Role of Constituent Assembly of India and List the Major Committees

The **Constituent Assembly**, formed in **December 1946**, was tasked with framing the Indian Constitution. It had 389 members, with **Dr. Rajendra Prasad as President** and **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as Chairman of the Drafting Committee**. The Assembly debated and discussed every clause thoroughly.

It adopted the Constitution on **26 November 1949**, after 2 years, 11 months, and 18 days of work. The Assembly also served as the provisional Parliament of India till 1952.

Major Committees of the Assembly include:

- **Drafting Committee** – B.R. Ambedkar (Chairman)
 - **Union Constitution Committee** – Jawaharlal Nehru
 - **Union Powers Committee** – Jawaharlal Nehru
 - **Provincial Constitution Committee** – Sardar Patel
 - **Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights** – Sardar Patel
 - **Minority Rights Subcommittee, Flag Committee**, etc.
- The Constituent Assembly laid the foundation of **sovereign, democratic, and inclusive India**.

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QUESTION BANK WITH ANSWERS

UNIT-III

PART – A

1. Recall the two levels of Government provided by the Constitution of India.
2. Name the three branches of the Government.
3. Define the Parliament of India.
4. Compare and contrast 'The Lok Sabha' and 'The Rajya Sabha'.
5. Explain the qualifications for a Lok Sabha Member?
6. Illustrate the qualifications for a Rajya Sabha Member?
7. Outline on 'Question Hour'?
8. Identify on what is a bill? How many stages are there for a bill?
9. Write a note on utilization of the powers of the president of India.
10. Enumerate the qualifications of a vice-president?
11. Define the term cabinet.
12. Write short notes on the Supreme Court of India.
13. Enumerate any four qualifications of the Judge of Supreme Court of India.
14. Formulate the types of jurisdiction of a supreme court?
15. Briefly explain judicial review.

1. Recall the two levels of Government provided by the Constitution of India.

The Constitution provides for a **two-tier system of government**:

1. **Union (Central) Government**
2. **State Governments**
In some cases, a third level — **Local Government (Panchayats and Municipalities)** — is also recognized.

2. Name the three branches of the Government.

1. **Legislative** – Makes laws
2. **Executive** – Implements laws
3. **Judiciary** – Interprets and enforces laws

3. Define the Parliament of India.

The **Parliament of India** is the supreme legislative body of the country. It consists of:

- The **President of India**
- The **Rajya Sabha** (Council of States)
- The **Lok Sabha** (House of the People)

4. Compare and Contrast the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

Feature	Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha
Members	545 (maximum)	250 (maximum)
Term	5 years	Permanent body (1/3 retires every 2 years)
Headed by	Speaker	Vice-President of India
Powers	Greater financial powers	Reviews and delays legislation
Election	Directly elected by people	Indirectly elected by state MLAs

5. Explain the Qualifications for a Lok Sabha Member.

- Must be a **citizen of India**
- At least **25 years old**
- Must not hold any **office of profit**
- Must be registered as a **voter in any parliamentary constituency**

6. Illustrate the Qualifications for a Rajya Sabha Member.

- Must be a **citizen of India**
- At least **30 years old**
- Must possess such other qualifications as prescribed by Parliament
- Should not hold any **office of profit**

7. Outline on 'Question Hour'.

The **Question Hour** is the first hour of a parliamentary sitting where **Members of Parliament (MPs) ask questions** to ministers regarding public affairs. It is a powerful tool to hold the government accountable.

8. Identify what is a Bill? How many stages are there for a Bill?

A **bill** is a proposal for a new law or amendment to an existing law.

Stages of a Bill:

1. First Reading – Introduction
2. Second Reading – Detailed discussion
3. Committee Stage – Examination by a committee
4. Third Reading – Final approval
5. Passage in other House
6. President's assent

9. Write a note on Utilization of the Powers of the President of India.

The **President of India** is the constitutional head and exercises powers on the advice of the Council of Ministers. Powers include:

- **Executive** – Appointing PM, governors, judges
- **Legislative** – Summoning Parliament, giving assent to bills
- **Judicial** – Granting pardons
- **Emergency** – Proclaiming national/state/financial emergency

10. Enumerate the Qualifications of a Vice-President.

- Must be a **citizen of India**
- At least **35 years of age**
- Eligible to be elected as a member of the **Rajya Sabha**
- Must not hold any **office of profit**

11. Define the Term Cabinet.

The **Cabinet** is a group of senior ministers, headed by the **Prime Minister**, who are in charge of major ministries. It is the **real executive authority** and takes key policy decisions.

12. Write Short Notes on the Supreme Court of India.

The **Supreme Court** is the **highest judicial authority** in India, established under **Article 124** of the Constitution. It consists of the **Chief Justice of India** and other judges. It protects fundamental rights, interprets the Constitution, and settles disputes between the union and states.

13. Enumerate any Four Qualifications of a Judge of the Supreme Court of India.

1. Must be a **citizen of India**
2. At least **5 years as a High Court judge**, or
3. At least **10 years as an advocate in High Court**, or
4. A **distinguished jurist** in the opinion of the President

14. Formulate the Types of Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

- **Original Jurisdiction** – Disputes between union and states
- **Appellate Jurisdiction** – Appeals from High Courts
- **Advisory Jurisdiction** – Advice to President under Article 143
- **Writ Jurisdiction** – Protection of fundamental rights under Article 32

15. Briefly Explain Judicial Review.

Judicial Review is the power of the courts to examine the constitutionality of laws and executive orders. If found unconstitutional, the court can **strike them down**. It ensures **checks and balances** and **protects fundamental rights**.

PART B

1. Illustrate in detail on the composition of the Central Government of India.
2. Determine the structure and functions of the Parliament.
3. Define bill and describe the process of passing the bill in assembly.
4. Elaborate the functions of union government.
5. Discuss various powers of the President.
6. Describe the composition and structure of the Supreme Court.
7. Explain the powers of Prime Minister.
8. Elaborate judicial review.
9. Mention the roles and responsibilities of cabinet ministers.
10. Elaborate the structure and functions of Supreme Court of India.

1. Illustrate in detail on the composition of the Central Government of India.

The **Central Government of India** is the national authority responsible for the governance of the entire country. It is composed of three main organs:

- **Executive Branch:**
 - **President of India:** Constitutional head of the country.
 - **Vice President**
 - **Prime Minister:** Head of Government.
 - **Council of Ministers:** Cabinet ministers, Ministers of State, Deputy Ministers.
 - **Civil Services:** IAS, IPS, IFS officers implementing government policy.
- **Legislative Branch (Parliament):**
 - **Lok Sabha** (House of the People)
 - **Rajya Sabha** (Council of States)
 - **President** (as a part of Parliament)
- **Judicial Branch:**
 - **Supreme Court of India**
 - Independent from the executive and legislature, interprets laws and protects fundamental rights.

2. Determine the structure and functions of the Parliament.

Structure:

- **The President of India**
- **Rajya Sabha** (Upper House): 250 members (238 elected + 12 nominated)
- **Lok Sabha** (Lower House): 545 members (543 elected + 2 nominated)

Functions:

- **Legislative:** Enacting laws for the nation.
- **Financial:** Approval of budget, taxes, and expenditures.
- **Executive Control:** Question Hour, motions, and debates to hold the executive accountable.
- **Electoral:** Electing the President and Vice President.
- **Constitutional:** Amending the Constitution when necessary.

3. Define Bill and describe the process of passing the Bill in Assembly.

A **Bill** is a proposal to make or amend a law.

Process:

1. **Introduction (First Reading):** Introduced in either house by a minister or private member.
2. **Second Reading:** Detailed discussion, clause by clause.
3. **Committee Stage:** Sent to a standing/select committee for scrutiny (if needed).
4. **Third Reading:** Final discussion and voting.
5. **Other House:** The bill goes through the same process in the second house.
6. **Presidential Assent:** President signs the bill, making it an Act of Parliament.

Money Bills can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha.

4. Elaborate the functions of Union Government.

The **Union Government** is responsible for national governance and policy-making.

Main Functions:

- **Legislative:** Making laws on Union List (defence, foreign affairs, banking, etc.).
- **Executive:** Enforcing laws and implementing policies.
- **Judicial:** Maintaining law and order through federal courts.
- **Administrative:** Managing defence, railways, atomic energy, foreign trade.
- **Financial:** Formulating national budget, taxes, and resource allocation.
- **Foreign Affairs:** Managing international relations and treaties.
- **Emergency:** Proclaiming and handling national emergencies under constitutional provisions.

5. Discuss various powers of the President.

The President of India, though largely ceremonial, holds significant constitutional powers:

- **Executive Powers:** Appoints Prime Minister, Governors, judges, and key officials.
- **Legislative Powers:** Summons and dissolves Parliament, gives assent to bills, can promulgate ordinances.
- **Judicial Powers:** Grants pardons, reprieves, and commutations.
- **Emergency Powers:** Can declare National, State, or Financial Emergency.
- **Military Powers:** Supreme Commander of the Defence Forces.

The President exercises powers on the **aid and advice of the Council of Ministers**.

6. Describe the composition and structure of the Supreme Court.

- **Established:** January 26, 1950 under Article 124.
- **Composition:**
 - **Chief Justice of India (CJI)**
 - **Maximum 33 other judges** (subject to parliamentary legislation)
- **Appointed by:** President of India.
- **Tenure:** Till 65 years of age.

Structure:

- Functions as a **constitutional court, appellate court, and court of original jurisdiction**.
- Bench strength varies (single judge, division bench, constitution bench).
- Located in New Delhi.

7. Explain the powers of Prime Minister.

The **Prime Minister of India** is the head of the Union Government and exercises wide powers:

- **Executive:** Leads the Council of Ministers; allocates portfolios.
- **Legislative:** Advises the President on summoning/dissolving Parliament.
- **Administrative:** Supervises and coordinates work of all ministries.
- **Foreign Affairs:** Represents India globally.
- **Party Leader:** Leader of the majority party in Lok Sabha.
- **Crisis Manager:** Key decision-maker during national crises.

8. Elaborate Judicial Review.

Judicial Review is the power of courts to determine the **constitutional validity** of legislative enactments and executive orders.

Key Points:

- Ensures **laws conform to the Constitution**.
- Protects **Fundamental Rights**.
- Declares laws **null and void** if found unconstitutional.
- Empowered under **Articles 13, 32, 131–136, 226**.
- Acts as a **check and balance** on legislative and executive powers.

It is a fundamental feature of the **Basic Structure Doctrine**.

9. Mention the roles and responsibilities of Cabinet Ministers.

Cabinet Ministers are senior members of the Council of Ministers. Their roles include:

- **Policy Formulation:** Drafting and approving key national policies.
- **Administration:** Supervising ministries (e.g., Defence, Finance, Health).
- **Parliamentary Role:** Representing ministries during debates and Question Hour.
- **Advisory Role:** Advising the Prime Minister and President.
- **Budget Management:** Overseeing expenditure and financial planning of their departments.
- **Implementation:** Ensuring effective policy execution.

They function as a **collective decision-making body** headed by the Prime Minister.

10. Elaborate the structure and functions of the Supreme Court of India.

Structure:

- **Chief Justice of India + up to 33 Judges.**
- **Appointed by the President** with consultation.
- **Bench Composition:** Single judge to Constitution benches (5 or more judges).
- **Retirement Age:** 65 years.

Functions:

- **Constitutional Interpretation:** Decides constitutional issues and disputes.
- **Protection of Fundamental Rights:** Enforces rights through writs under Article 32.
- **Original Jurisdiction:** Disputes between Centre and States (Art. 131).
- **Appellate Jurisdiction:** Hears appeals in civil, criminal, and constitutional matters.
- **Advisory Jurisdiction:** Advises President under Article 143.
- **Judicial Review:** Strikes down unconstitutional laws.

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QUESTION BANK WITH ANSWERS

UNIT-IV

PART – A

1. Briefly describe the structure state government.
2. List the major functions of state government.
3. Enumerate the structure of state government.
4. List out a division of Legislature.
5. Define State Legislative Council
6. Define Panchayati Raj system.
7. Recall District Councils.
8. Explain block level panchayat.
9. Define municipal councils.
10. State the types of urban local governments.
11. Describe Cantonment Board.
12. Shortly elaborate township.
13. Explain the financial power Chief Minister.
14. State the judicial power governor.
15. Define quo warranto.
16. Define mandamus.
17. Define by habeas corpus.
18. Define by certiorari.
19. Define Prohibition.
20. List the hierarchy of courts in criminal matters.
21. Distinguish Municipality and Municipal Corporation.

1. Briefly describe the structure of State Government.

The State Government has **three branches**:

- **Executive:** Governor, Chief Minister, and Council of Ministers
- **Legislature:** Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council (in some states)
- **Judiciary:** State High Court and subordinate courts

2. List the major functions of State Government.

- Law and order maintenance
- Education, health, and agriculture
- State roads and infrastructure

- Local governance supervision
- Implementation of central and state schemes

3. Enumerate the structure of State Government.

- **Governor** (nominal head)
- **Chief Minister** (executive head)
- **Council of Ministers**
- **Legislative Assembly** (and Legislative Council, if bicameral)
- **State Judiciary**

4. List out a division of Legislature.

- **Unicameral:** One house – Legislative Assembly
- **Bicameral:** Two houses – Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council

5. Define State Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council is the **upper house** in bicameral state legislatures. It acts as a revising chamber for bills passed by the Legislative Assembly.

6. Define Panchayati Raj System.

It is a **three-tier rural local self-government system** comprising:

- **Gram Panchayat** (village level)
- **Panchayat Samiti** (block level)
- **Zila Parishad** (district level)

7. Recall District Councils.

District Councils or **Zila Parishads** are the top tier of the Panchayati Raj system responsible for planning and development at the district level.

8. Explain Block Level Panchayat.

The **Panchayat Samiti** operates at the block level, coordinating development activities and acting as a link between Gram Panchayats and Zila Parishad.

9. Define Municipal Councils.

Municipal Councils govern **smaller urban areas** (population between 25,000 to 1 million), managing local infrastructure, sanitation, and services.

10. State the types of Urban Local Governments.

- **Municipal Corporation**
- **Municipality (Municipal Council)**
- **Town Area Committee**
- **Notified Area Committee**
- **Cantonment Board**
- **Township**

11. Describe Cantonment Board.

A **Cantonment Board** is a municipal body established in military areas to manage civic services for both military and civilian populations.

12. Shortly elaborate Township.

A **Township** is a local body established by large public enterprises to provide municipal services to their employees.

13. Explain the financial power of the Chief Minister.

The Chief Minister recommends the state budget, supervises expenditure, and advises the Governor on financial matters.

14. State the judicial power of the Governor.

The Governor can grant **pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment** under Article 161 of the Constitution for state offenses.

15. Define Quo Warranto.

A writ of **Quo Warranto** is issued to **restrain a person from holding a public office** they are not entitled to.

16. Define Mandamus.

Mandamus is a writ that **orders a public official or body to perform a legal duty** they have failed to fulfill.

17. Define Habeas Corpus.

Habeas Corpus means “**produce the body.**” It is issued to release a person **illegally detained**.

18. Define Certiorari.

Certiorari is a writ issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal to **quash a decision** that is illegal or exceeds jurisdiction.

19. Define Prohibition.

Prohibition is issued by a higher court to a lower court to **stop it from continuing with a case** that exceeds its jurisdiction.

20. List the hierarchy of courts in criminal matters.

- **Supreme Court**
- **High Court**
- **Sessions Court**
- **Chief Judicial Magistrate**
- **Judicial Magistrate First Class**
- **Second Class Magistrate**

21. Distinguish Municipality and Municipal Corporation.

Feature	Municipality	Municipal Corporation
Area Size	Smaller towns	Large urban cities
Population	25,000 to 1 million approx.	More than 1 million
Head	Municipal Chairman	Mayor
Law	Governed by State Municipal Act	Also under State Municipal Act

PART B

1. Explain the structure and functions of state government.
2. Classify and describe eight types of urban local government.
3. Explain the powers and responsibilities of Mayor.
4. Discuss about the powers and functions of the Chief Minister.
5. Elaborate the powers and responsibilities of the Council of Ministers.
6. Discuss jurisdiction of High Court.
7. Explain the powers and roles of Governor of the state.
8. Describe the role of chief executive officer of Municipal Corporation.
9. Define Panchayati Raj and classify three level of it.
10. Classify the hierarchy of courts in the state.

1. Explain the structure and functions of State Government.

Structure of State Government:

The State Government functions under a **parliamentary system** and has three main branches:

- **Executive:** Governor (nominal head), Chief Minister (real executive), and Council of Ministers.
- **Legislature:** Unicameral (Legislative Assembly) or Bicameral (Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council).
- **Judiciary:** High Court (apex in the state), District and Subordinate Courts.

Functions:

- Maintenance of law and order.
- Administration of education, agriculture, and health.

- Formulating state laws.
- Implementation of development programs and schemes.
- Revenue collection from state taxes.

2. Classify and describe eight types of urban local government.

Urban local bodies are classified based on the size and function of the area they govern:

1. **Municipal Corporation** – For large cities; headed by a Mayor.
2. **Municipal Council (Municipality)** – For medium-sized towns.
3. **Notified Area Committee** – For developing areas without municipality status.
4. **Town Area Committee** – For small towns; performs limited civic functions.
5. **Cantonment Board** – Administers areas under military control.
6. **Township** – Managed by large industrial or commercial establishments.
7. **Port Trust** – Governs and maintains major ports.
8. **Special Purpose Agencies** – Set up for specific functions like transport, water supply.

3. Explain the powers and responsibilities of Mayor.

- **Presides over meetings** of the Municipal Corporation.
- Acts as the **ceremonial head** of the city.
- Oversees municipal **policy implementation**.
- Guides the **budget and financial decisions**.
- Ensures effective delivery of **civic services**.
- Coordinates with the **Municipal Commissioner** and councillors.

4. Discuss about the powers and functions of the Chief Minister.

- Heads the **Council of Ministers** and advises the Governor.
- Exercises **executive powers** at the state level.
- Prepares and presents the **state budget**.
- Plays a key role in **policy-making** and law enforcement.
- Represents the state in dealings with the **Central Government**.
- Chairs **state planning and development bodies**.
- Can recommend **dissolution of the Assembly**.

5. Elaborate the powers and responsibilities of the Council of Ministers.

- Formulates and implements **state policies and laws**.
- Responsible for **administrative functioning**.
- Prepares the **state's annual budget**.

- Advises the Governor on legislative matters.
- Exercises **collective responsibility** to the Legislative Assembly.
- Supervises and coordinates the work of **various departments**.

6. Discuss jurisdiction of High Court.

- **Original Jurisdiction:** Hearing cases directly such as election petitions or writ petitions.
- **Appellate Jurisdiction:** Hears appeals against decisions from subordinate courts.
- **Supervisory Jurisdiction:** Supervises lower courts.
- **Writ Jurisdiction:** Can issue writs under Article 226 for enforcement of fundamental rights.

7. Explain the powers and roles of Governor of the State.

- **Executive Powers:** Appoints Chief Minister, Ministers, and state officials.
- **Legislative Powers:** Summons and dissolves state legislature; gives assent to bills.
- **Judicial Powers:** Can grant pardons under Article 161.
- **Discretionary Powers:** Can act independently in specific constitutional situations.

8. Describe the role of Chief Executive Officer of Municipal Corporation.

- Known as the **Municipal Commissioner** (an IAS officer).
- Responsible for **day-to-day administration**.
- Executes decisions of the corporation.
- Prepares and implements the **municipal budget**.
- Supervises public works, sanitation, water supply, etc.
- Coordinates between elected representatives and the administration.

9. Define Panchayati Raj and classify three levels of it.

Panchayati Raj is a **three-tier system** of rural local self-government introduced by the 73rd Amendment.

1. **Gram Panchayat (Village Level):** Headed by the Sarpanch.
2. **Panchayat Samiti (Block Level):** Coordinates all village panchayats in a block.
3. **Zila Parishad (District Level):** Oversees development in the entire district.

10. Classify the hierarchy of courts in the state.

1. **High Court:** Highest judicial authority in the state.
2. **District Court:** Headed by District Judge; civil and criminal cases.
3. **Additional District and Sessions Courts:** Handle appeals and sessions trials.
4. **Chief Judicial Magistrate:** Tries serious criminal cases.
5. **Judicial Magistrate First Class:** Handles less severe criminal matters.
6. **Judicial Magistrate Second Class:** Minor offences and petty cases.

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QUESTION BANK WITH ANSWERS

UNIT-V

PART – A

1. Define federalism?
2. List out the nature of federalism
3. Explain legislative relation
4. Describe the features of Parliamentary System in India.
5. Mention the advantages of Parliamentary System.
6. Define CAG
7. State the members are all appointed by the ECI
8. List Functions of UPSC.
9. How is the GST Council structured?
10. Mention the objectives of NITI Aayog
11. Define Lokpal
12. State the functions of national development Council
13. When is the President Rule Imposed in a state?
14. Describe the role of the Election Commission
15. Briefly explain the importance of GST Council
16. Mention the structure of GST Council structured
17. Define written Constitution?
18. Define Supremacy of Constitution
19. Define Rigid Constitution
20. Define Bicameral Legislature

1. Define federalism.

Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country, such as states or provinces.

2. List out the nature of federalism.

- Dual government system
- Division of powers
- Written constitution
- Independent judiciary
- Rigid constitution
- Supremacy of the Constitution

3. Explain legislative relation.

Legislative relation refers to how the law-making powers are distributed between the Centre and the States through three lists in the Seventh Schedule: Union List, State List, and Concurrent List.

4. Describe the features of Parliamentary System in India.

- Dual leadership (President and Prime Minister)
- Collective responsibility
- Real executive power rests with the Prime Minister
- Council of Ministers responsible to Lok Sabha
- Bicameral legislature

5. Mention the advantages of Parliamentary System.

- Responsible government
- Flexible government
- Prevents authoritarianism
- Ensures representation
- Allows quick legislative action

6. Define CAG.

CAG (Comptroller and Auditor General) is an independent constitutional authority responsible for auditing government revenues and expenditures.

7. State the members all appointed by the ECI.

All Election Commissioners, including the Chief Election Commissioner, are appointed by the **President of India**, not by ECI itself.

8. List Functions of UPSC.

- Conducts civil services examinations
- Recruits for All India and Central services
- Advises the President on disciplinary matters
- Assists in framing recruitment rules

9. How is the GST Council structured?

- Chairperson: Union Finance Minister
- Members: Union Minister of State (Finance) and Finance Ministers of all states
- Decision-making body on GST matters

10. Mention the objectives of NITI Aayog.

- Promote cooperative federalism
- Provide strategic and technical advice to the Centre and states
- Foster innovation and sustainable development
- Act as a policy think tank

11. Define Lokpal.

Lokpal is an anti-corruption authority that investigates complaints against public officials, including the Prime Minister, Ministers, and MPs.

12. State the functions of National Development Council.

- Approves the five-year plans
- Reviews national economic policies
- Encourages cooperation between Centre and States
- Promotes balanced regional development

13. When is President's Rule imposed in a state?

President's Rule is imposed when a state government is unable to function according to constitutional provisions (Article 356).

14. Describe the role of the Election Commission.

- Conducts free and fair elections
- Prepares and updates electoral rolls
- Grants recognition to political parties
- Monitors election expenditures

15. Briefly explain the importance of GST Council.

The GST Council ensures uniformity in tax rates and policies across India and helps in smooth implementation of GST.

16. Mention the structure of GST Council.

- Chairperson: Union Finance Minister
- Member: Union Minister of State for Finance
- Members: Finance Ministers of all States

17. Define written Constitution.

A written Constitution is a formal document that clearly outlines the structure, powers, and duties of government institutions and citizens' rights.

18. Define Supremacy of Constitution.

Supremacy of the Constitution means the Constitution is the supreme law of the land and all laws and actions must conform to it.

19. Define Rigid Constitution.

A rigid Constitution is one that requires a special procedure or higher majority for amendments, unlike ordinary laws.

20. Define Bicameral Legislature.

A bicameral legislature has two houses: an Upper House (Rajya Sabha) and a Lower House (Lok Sabha), as seen in the Indian Parliament.

PART B

1. Describe Indian federal system in detail.
2. Explain in detail the center – state relations, and how it helps to develop the economic growth of the nation.
3. Assess how the parliamentary system works in India.
4. Benefits of the Parliamentary system
5. Elucidate the term CAG and its challenges.
6. Explain election commission in detail and state its significance.
7. Briefly explain any two of the following i) UPSC ii) GST iii) NITI
8. Classify and distinguish constitutional and non-constitutional bodies.
9. Distinguish SGST and IGST
10. Define NDC and explain its significance.

1. Describe Indian federal system in detail.

India follows a **quasi-federal system**, meaning it blends both federal and unitary features. Though the Constitution describes India as a "Union of States", it provides for a division of powers between the Centre and States.

Key Features:

- **Written Constitution:** Clearly outlines the structure and division of powers.
- **Dual Polity:** Governments at both Centre and State levels.
- **Division of Powers:** Legislative, administrative, and financial powers are divided via three lists – Union, State, and Concurrent.
- **Independent Judiciary:** The Supreme Court safeguards the Constitution and resolves Centre-State disputes.
- **Single Citizenship:** Unlike the USA, Indian citizens have one citizenship.
- **Strong Centre:** The Centre has more powers, especially during emergencies.

2. Explain in detail the center–state relations, and how it helps to develop the economic growth of the nation.

Centre–State relations in India are classified into three types:

- **Legislative Relations:** Powers are divided via three lists. In case of conflict in the Concurrent List, the Union law prevails.
- **Administrative Relations:** Centre can give directions to States to ensure laws are implemented effectively.
- **Financial Relations:** The Finance Commission recommends sharing of taxes. Grants-in-aid and centrally sponsored schemes ensure balanced development.

Economic Growth Contribution:

- Efficient **cooperative federalism** ensures better implementation of schemes like GST, Make in India, Smart Cities.
- Centre and States jointly invest in **infrastructure, health, and education**.
- Institutions like **NITI Aayog** promote cooperative planning.
- Devolution of funds and duties boosts **regional economies**, thereby promoting inclusive growth.

3. Assess how the parliamentary system works in India.

India follows the **Parliamentary form of government** both at the Centre and State levels.

Features:

- **President is the constitutional head**, but Prime Minister is the real executive.
- **Council of Ministers** is responsible to the **Lok Sabha**.
- **Collective Responsibility:** Ministers act as a team; if one falls, all fall.
- **Bicameral Legislature:** Lok Sabha (House of the People) and Rajya Sabha (Council of States).
- **Frequent debates, Question Hour, and Zero Hour** ensure accountability.

The system promotes **responsible governance**, ensures **representation of people**, and checks **arbitrary power** through debates and opposition scrutiny.

4. Benefits of the Parliamentary system

- **Accountability:** Ministers are answerable to the Parliament.
- **Representation:** Reflects the will of the people.
- **Flexibility:** Government can be changed without full elections through no-confidence motions.
- **Avoids Dictatorship:** Power is shared; no one person controls everything.
- **Experienced Leadership:** PM and Ministers are usually experienced lawmakers.

5. Elucidate the term CAG and its challenges.

CAG (Comptroller and Auditor General of India) is a constitutional authority under Article 148.

Functions:

- Audits government receipts and expenditures.
- Examines public corporations like PSUs.
- Lays audit reports before Parliament.

Challenges:

- **Delayed audit reports** affect actionability.
 - **Limited access** to certain private-public partnerships.
 - **Overburdened staff and technology gaps.**
 - Pressure from **political and executive interference.**
- Despite challenges, CAG remains vital for **fiscal transparency and accountability.**

6. Explain election commission in detail and state its significance.

The **Election Commission of India (ECI)** is an independent constitutional body under Article 324.

Structure:

- Consists of Chief Election Commissioner and two Election Commissioners.
- Functions:**
- Conducts elections for Parliament, State Legislatures, President and Vice-President.
 - Prepares and revises electoral rolls.
 - Monitors Model Code of Conduct.
 - Declares election schedules and results.

Significance:

- **Safeguards democracy** by ensuring free and fair elections.
- **Checks misuse of power** by political parties.
- Plays a key role in **strengthening voter trust** and promoting electoral reforms.

7. Briefly explain any two of the following:

i) UPSC (Union Public Service Commission):

- Constitutional body under Article 315.
- Conducts exams like IAS, IPS, IFS.
- Advises on service matters, appointments, and promotions.
- Ensures **merit-based selection** in the bureaucracy.

ii) GST (Goods and Services Tax):

- Indirect tax introduced in 2017 to unify India into one market.
- Replaced multiple cascading taxes.
- Benefits: **Increased transparency**, ease of doing business, higher tax compliance.
- Administered by **GST Council**.

iii) NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India):

- Successor to Planning Commission, formed in 2015.
 - Think tank for strategic and policy matters.
 - Promotes **cooperative federalism**.
 - Prepares **vision documents**, policy research, and development monitoring.
- ## 8. Classify and distinguish constitutional and non-constitutional bodies.

Constitutional Bodies

Created by the Constitution.

Examples: EC, CAG, UPSC, Finance Commission.

Derive power directly from Constitution.

Have more autonomy and protection.

Non-Constitutional Bodies

Created by Acts of Parliament or Executive orders.

Examples: NITI Aayog, NHRC, Planning Commission.

Derive power from statutes.

May be altered or dissolved easily.

9. Distinguish SGST and IGST

SGST (State GST)

Levied by State Government.

Collected on **intra-state** sales.

Revenue goes to the respective State.

Example: Sale of goods within Tamil Nadu.

IGST (Integrated GST)

Levied by Central Government.

Collected on **inter-state** sales and imports.

Revenue is shared between Centre and State.

Example: Sale from Maharashtra to Kerala.

10. Define NDC and explain its significance.

NDC (National Development Council) was an apex body for decision-making on development matters.

Formed in 1952 and **abolished** in 2015 after NITI Aayog was formed.

Composition: PM (Chairman), Union Ministers, Chief Ministers, and UT Administrators.

Functions:

- Approved Five-Year Plans.
- Ensured coordination between Centre and States.
- Discussed national development policies.

Significance:

- Fostered **cooperative federalism**.
- Ensured **state participation** in central planning.
- Played a pivotal role in shaping India's **planned economy**.