

## CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AND GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP (HSS101)



### QUESTION BANK – UNIT I



*Compiled by*

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CONSTITUTION OF INDIA & GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP			
Course Code	HSS101	Course Type	HSMC
Teaching Hours/Week (L:T:P:S)	01:0:0:0	Credits	01
Total Teaching Hours	15+0+0	CIE + SEE Marks	50 + 00
Teaching Department: Humanities			
Course Objectives:			
1.	To Understand the Obligations, Responsibilities, Privileges and Rights, Duties and the Role that they have to play in deciding the Administrative Machinery of the nation as citizens.		
2.	To empower learners to become aware of and understand global issues and to become active promoters of more peaceful, tolerant, inclusive, secure, and sustainable societies.		
UNIT - I			
Evolution of the Indian Constitution			06 Hours
Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 – Partition Plan of 1947 and Indian Independence Act 1947, Constituent Assembly and Committees – Drafting, Enactment and Enforcement of Indian Constitution, Basic structure of Indian Constitution, Salient Features of Indian Constitution, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties.			
Separation of Powers (Organs of the Constitution)			03 Hours
Executive: Union and State Legislature: Union and State Indian Judicial System			
UNIT - II			
Structure of Government			03 Hours
Union: Prime Minister, Council of Ministers State: Chief Minister, Council of Ministers Local Self-Governance: Panchayat Raj Institutions, Urban Governance			
Global Citizenship			03 Hours
Meaning of Global Citizenship – ‘Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam’, Types of Global Citizenship, Globalization and Interconnectedness, Characteristics/Attributes of a Global Citizen, Rights of Global Citizenship, Responsibilities of a Global Citizen, Ethical Dimensions and Sustainability practices.			
Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, student will be able to			
1.	Analyze the legalities and related issues of Indian Constitution as a fundamental law of the nation and the rights and duties of Indian Citizen.		
2.	Become a responsible citizen being interconnected; has knowledge about his/her role in the community, State and the country; has a role in making the world a better place to live by applying critical thinking and ethical reasoning.		

Course Outcomes Mapping with Program Outcomes & PSO														
Program Outcomes→	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	PSO↓	
↓ Course Outcomes													1	2
HSS - 1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
HSS - 2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	1		2	-	-
1: Low 2: Medium 3: High														
REFERENCE BOOKS														
1	Basu, D.D., "Introduction to the Constitution of India", Twentieth Edition, Reprint 2011. LexisNexis Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur, Haryana, India, 2011.													
2	Pylee, M.V. "Introduction to Constitution of India", Fourth Revised Edition. Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2005.													
3	Sharma, B.K. "Introduction to Constitution of India", Second Edition. Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2004.													
4	Venkatesh, B.R. & Merunandan, K.B., "An Introduction to Constitution of India and Professional Ethics", Second Edition. Merugu Publications, Bangalore, 2007.													
5	United Nations. "The Sustainable Development Goals Report."													
6	UNESCO. (2015). "Global Citizenship Education: Topics and Learning Objectives."													
7	Amartya Sen. (1999). "Development as Freedom."													
8	Martha Nussbaum. (2011). "Creating Capabilities: The Human Development Approach."													
9	Martha Nussbaum, <i>Cultivating Humanity: A Classical Defense of Reform in Liberal Education</i>													
E Resources														
1	NPTEL course: "Constitution of India". <a href="http://nptel.ac.in/courses/109104032/">http://nptel.ac.in/courses/109104032/</a>													
2	"Constitution of India" eBook. <a href="https://pothi.com/pothi/book/ebook-ministry-law-and-justice-constitution-india">https://pothi.com/pothi/book/ebook-ministry-law-and-justice-constitution-india</a> .													
3	<a href="http://iasplanner.blogspot.com/2010/11/free-ebook-download-constitution-of.html">iasplanner.blogspot.com/2010/11/free-ebook-download-constitution-of.html</a>													
4	<a href="http://www.iasabhiyan.com">www.iasabhiyan.com</a>													
5	Samvidhaan, Documentary by Prasaar Bharathi													
6	<a href="http://en.unesco.org/gced">http://en.unesco.org/gced</a>													
7	<a href="https://www.theglobalcitizensinitiative.org/the-rights-and-responsibilities-of-global-citizenship/">https://www.theglobalcitizensinitiative.org/the-rights-and-responsibilities-of-global-citizenship/</a>													
8	<a href="https://www.un.org/en/academic-impact/global-citizenship">https://www.un.org/en/academic-impact/global-citizenship</a>													
9	UN Sustainable Development Goals: <a href="https://sdgs.un.org/">https://sdgs.un.org/</a>													
10	UNESCO Global Citizenship Education: <a href="https://en.unesco.org/themes/gced">https://en.unesco.org/themes/gced</a>													

## HSS101 : Constitution of India & Global Citizenship

### UNIT - I

#### Evolution of the Indian Constitution

**06 Hours**

Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 – Partition Plan of 1947 and Indian Independence Act 1947, Constituent Assembly and Committees – Drafting, Enactment and Enforcement of Indian Constitution, Basic structure of Indian Constitution, Salient Features of Indian Constitution, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties.

#### Separation of Powers (Organs of the Constitution)

**03 Hours**

Executive: Union and State  
 Legislature: Union and State  
 Indian Judicial System

### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

**Note: All options marked 'a' are correct answers.**

1	The Constitution of India was enacted by a Constituent Assembly set up a) under the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946 b) under the Indian Independence Act, 1947 c) under a resolution of the Provisional Government d) by the Indian National Congress
2	The members of the Constituent Assembly were a) elected by the provincial assemblies b) directly elected by the people c) nominated by various political parties d) nominated by the rulers of the Indian state
3	The Constituent Assembly set up under the Cabinet Mission Plan had a strength of a) 389 members b) 411 members c) 298 members d) 487 members
4	The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India was held on a) 09th December 1946 b) 26th January 1948 c) 16th August 1947 d) 26th November 1947

5	Which one of the following acted as the Provisional President of the Constituent Assembly? a) Dr. Sachhidanand Sinha b) C. Rajagopalachari c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad d) Jawaharlal Nehru
6	On December 11, 1946 the Constituent Assembly elected ----- as its permanent Chairman / President. a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad b) Jawaharlal Nehru c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar d) K.M. Munshi
7	Who acted as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly? a) B.R. Ambedkar b) C. Rajagopalachari c) Rajendra Prasad d) Jawaharlal Nehru
8	The strength of the Constituent Assembly, after the withdrawal of the Muslim League, was reduced to a) 299 members b) 329 members c) 331 members d) 359 members
9	The Objective Resolution, which outlined the philosophy of the Indian Constitution, was moved in the Constituent Assembly by a) Jawaharlal Nehru b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad d) B.R. Ambedkar
10	The Drafting Committee of the Constitution, including the chairman, comprised of a) eight members b) seven members c) five members d) nine members
11	The Constitution of India was adopted on a) 26th November 1949 b) 26 January 1950 c) 26th January 1949 d) 31st December 1949

12	Who of the following is regarded as the architect of the Indian Constitution? a) B.R. Ambedkar b) Jawaharlal Nehru c) B. N. Rau d) Rajendra Prasad
13	Who of the following acted as the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly? a) B.N. Rau b) B.R. Ambedkar c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad d) Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha
14	The Constitution of India came into force on a) 26th January 1950 b) 26th January 1952 c) 16 August, 1948 d) 26th November 1949
15	The Constituent Assembly of India took all decisions by a) all the above methods b) simple majority c) two-thirds majority d) consensus
16	The Constitution of India, at present, contains a) 395 Articles b) 295 Articles c) over 440 Articles d) 259 Articles
17	How many schedules the Constitution of India contains? a) 12 b) 9 c) 10 d) 11
18	Into how many parts or chapters has Indian Constitution been divided? a) 22 b) 1 c) 11 d) 21
19	The Constitution describes the Indian Union as a) India, i.e., Bharat b) India, i.e., Bharatvarsha c) India, i.e., Hindustan d) None of these

20	The idea of the Constitution of India was flashed for the first time by a) M K Gandhi b) B R Ambedkar c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad d) None of these
21	The Constitution of India a) provides single citizenship b) provides double citizenship c) contains no provision regarding citizenship d) provides multiple citizenship
22	Right to freedom can be restricted a) on all the above noted grounds b) in the interest of security of the states c) in the interest of friendly relations foreign states d) in the interest of public order
23	Which one of the following freedom, enshrined in Article 19 of the Constitution, has been abolished? a) freedom to acquire, hold, use and dispose of property b) freedom to assemble peacefully with arms c) freedom to reside and settle in any part of the country d) freedom to carry on any profession, occupation, trade or business
24	Which one of the following exercised the most profound influence on the Indian Constitution? a) The Government of India Act, 1935 b) The U.S. Constitution c) British Constitution d) The UN Charter
25	The theory of 'basic structure of the Constitution' implies a) that certain features of the Constitution are so basic to the Constitution that they cannot be abrogated b) that certain features of the Constitution can be changed by the Parliament with the prior approval of the majority of the state legislatures c) that certain features of the Constitution can be changed only after seeking prior approval of the majority of the judges of the Supreme Court d) none of the above
26	Mountbatten plan refers to a) Partition of India b) Elect the members to form a Constituent Assembly c) Giving total independence to India by transferring power d) None of these

27	One of the following was not a member of the Cabinet Mission visited India in the year 1946 a) None of these b) Lord Pethick Lawrance c) Sir Stafford Cripps d) A. V. Alexander
28	The voting age in general elections was reduced from 21 years to 18 years by the a) 61st Constitutional Amendment b) 72nd Constitutional Amendment c) 42nd Constitutional Amendment d) 44th Constitutional Amendment
29	The National Flag of India adopted in the name of ..... a) Women of India b) Freedom fighters c) M K Gandhi d) Queen Elizabeth
30	What is the chief source of political power in India? a) the people b) the Constitution c) the Parliament d) the Parliament and State Legislature
31	The Fundamental Rights of Indian citizens are contained in a) Part III of the Constitution b) Part IV of the Constitution c) the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution d) none of these
32	Which one of the following' ceased to be a Fundamental Right? a) right to property b) right to constitutional remedies c) right to freedom of speech d) all these
33	The Fundamental Rights of Indian citizens a) can be suspended by the President during national emergency b) can be suspended by the President during all types of emergencies c) can be suspended by the President with the prior approval of the Supreme Court at any time d) cannot be suspended under any condition



34	Who has been vested with the power to decide whether the restrictions imposed on the Fundamental Rights of Indian citizen are reasonable or not? a) the Judiciary b) the Parliament c) the President d) none of these
35	The Government of India introduced Bharat Ratna and Padma awards under a) Article 18 of the Constitution b) Article 14 of the Constitution c) Article 25 of the Constitution d) none of the above Articles
36	Under the provisions of which Article of the Constitution the government abolished the practice of untouchability? a) Article 17 b) Article 16 c) Article 18 d) Article 20
37	The Fundamental Rights of a citizen can be suspended a) by the President during a national emergency b) by the Parliament through a law enacted by two-thirds majority c) by the Supreme Court d) none of these
38	For the enforcement of Fundamental Rights, the courts can issue a) a writ b) a decree c) an ordinance d) a notification
39	The Constitution guarantees right against exploitation of 1. Children, 2. Women, 3. Tribal, 4. Dalits. Select the correct answer using the following codes: a) 1 and 2 b) 1 and 3 c) 1,2 and 3 d) 2,3 and 4
40	Which one of the following is a bulwark of personal freedom? a) Habeas Corpus b) Quo Warranto c) Mandamus d) Certiorari

41	Under the Indian Constitution, a citizen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) cannot be deprived of his life and liberty under any condition</li> <li>b) can be deprived of life and liberty by the President during emergency</li> <li>c) can be deprived of life and liberty only in accordance with the procedure established by law</li> <li>d) None of these</li> </ul>
42	The writ of Habeas Corpus is issued <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 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</li> <li>b) by a superior court to the lower court directing it to transfer the record of proceedings in a case for its review</li> <li>c) by a superior court to do something in the nature of his allotted duty</li> <li>d) in the former of an order to stop proceedings in a certain case</li> </ul>
43	The writ of Quo Warranto is an order from a superior court <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) whereby it can call upon a person to show under what authority he is holding the office</li> <li>b) the produce a person detained by an official before the nearest court within 24 hours</li> <li>c) to an inferior court to stop proceedings in a particular case</li> <li>d) to the lower court to transfer a case pending before it to the superior court for trial.</li> </ul>
44	The writ of Mandamus is issued by a superior court <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) to command a person or public authority to do something in the nature of public duty</li> <li>b) to produce an illegally detained person before a court within 24 hours</li> <li>c) to command a person or public authority to stop proceedings in a case in national interest</li> <li>d) in all these cases</li> </ul>
45	The writ of Certiorari is issued by a superior court <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) to an inferior court to stop further proceedings in a particular case</li> <li>b) to an inferior court to transfer the record of proceedings in a case for its review</li> <li>c) to an officer to show his right to hold a particular office</li> <li>d) to a public authority to produce a person detained by it before the court within 24 hours</li> </ul>
46	Which of the following writs literally means 'you may have the body'? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Habeas Corpus</li> <li>b) Mandamus</li> <li>c) Quo Warranto</li> <li>d) Certiorari</li> </ul>
47	A writ of Prohibition is issued by a superior court <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) to an inferior court of body exercising judicial or quasi-judicial functions to transfer the record of proceedings in a case for its review</li> <li>b) to prevent an inferior court or tribunal from exceeding its jurisdiction or acting contrary to the rules of natural justice</li> <li>c) whereby it can call upon a person to show under what authority he is holding the office</li> <li>d) to an authority to produce an illegally detained person before the court</li> </ul>

48	Which one of the following writs literally means 'what is your authority'? a) Quo Warranto b) Habeas Corpus c) Certiorari d) Prohibition
49	Jobs are reserved for SC and ST category a) at the time of appointment b) at the time of pay review c) on the basis of annual income d) on all these conditions
50	Right to Privacy includes a) right to personal liberty b) right to move freely throughout the c) right to reside in any part of d) right to practice any profession and carry on any occupation
51	Minority may be a) Linguistic or religious b) Regional or national c) Racial or regional d) Gender and racial
52	Freedom of Press is included in a) right to freedom of speech and expression b) right to carry on any occupation or profession c) right to personal liberty d) right to equality before law
53	A person arrested under punitive detention enjoys the right to a) all these b) consult a lawyer of his choice c) to be produced before the magistrate d) to be informed of the reason for the arrest and detention
54	Which of the following comes under the jurisdiction of both the High Courts and the Supreme Court? a) protection of the Fundamental Rights b) disputes between the Centre and the States c) disputes between the states inter state d) protection against violation of the Constitution.
55	A Member of Parliament enjoys immunity from prosecution for having said anything a) during the session of the Parliament b) in the Parliament and its committees c) at a Press Conference d) at any of these places

56	Which of the following is the guardian of the Fundamental Rights of the people enshrined in the Constitution? a) The Supreme Court of India b) The President of India c) The Parliament d) The Legislature
57	The following Article is available even to aliens a) Article 20 b) Article 29 c) Article 19 d) Article 30
58	Which of the following confers upon the citizen, the right to approach a court of law for the protection and restoration of fundamental rights? a) Right to Constitutional Remedy b) Right to Equality c) Right to life and liberty d) Right against Exploitation
59	The Fundamental Rights imply the rights a) which are indispensable for the growth of human personality b) which a man inherits from the nature at the time of his birth c) which are enforced by the State d) which impose no obligation on a State
60	Which of the following immunities is available to the Governor of a State? a) All of the above b) No criminal suit can be filed against the Governor c) No civil suit can be filed against the Governor d) He cannot be arrested
61	As per Article 21A the State shall provide free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of a) 14 years b) 10 years c) 20 years d) 18 years
62	In which Articles the Right to Freedom of Religion is guaranteed under the Constitution of India? a) 25 – 28 b) 14 – 18 c) 19 – 21 d) 36 – 51

63	Which one of the following Fundamental Rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as 'the heart and soul of Constitution'?
	a) right to constitutional remedies b) right to equality c) right to religion d) all the above
64	A person cannot be detained under Preventive Detention law beyond a period of
	a) three months b) six months c) two months d) six weeks
65	Article 33 of Indian Constitution prohibits
	a) the right of the armed forces personnel to form association and unions b) discrimination on matters of public appointment c) the practice of 'Untouchability' in any form d) all the above
66	Constitution empowers the state governments to make special law and provisions for
	a) Women and Children b) Workers in the Mines c) Farmers d) All of these
67	Who are not entitled to form association
	a) Police Constables b) Merchants c) Teachers d) Farmers
68	Fundamental Duties of the Indian citizens were
	a) added to the Constitution by the 42 amendment b) enshrined in the original Constitution c) added to the Constitution by the 44th Amendment d) added to the Constitution in the wake of the Supreme Court judgment Keshavananda Bharati case, with consent of all the political parties
69	The Fundamental Duties of citizens
	a) are contained in Part IV-A of Constitution b) lie scattered throughout the Constitution c) are contained in Schedule IX of Constitution d) are contained in the Presidential Order issued in 1979

70	Which one of the following has wrongly listed as a duty of Indian citizens a) to practice family planning and control population b) To uphold and protect the sovereign unity and integrity of the country c) to promote harmony and the spirit common brotherhood among the people of India d) to protect and preserve the natural environment
71	Fundamental duty demands a) To abide by the Constitution b) To work sincerely c) To avoid corruption and delay in work d) To abide by moral rules
72	Fundamental duties were incorporated in the constitution by the a) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 b) 44th Amendment Act, 1978 c) 25th Amendment Act, 1976 d) 42nd Amendment Act, 1978
73	An integral part of the Parliament is a) the President of India b) the Prime Minister of India c) the Chief Justice of India d) the Election Commissioner
74	The function of the Pro-Temp Speaker is to a) swear-in members and hold charge till a regular Speaker is elected b) conduct the proceedings of the house in the absence of the Speaker c) officiate as Speaker when the Speaker is unlikely to be elected d) Check if the election certificates of the members are in order
75	The differences between the two houses of Parliament are resolved through a) a joint session of the two houses b) mediatory efforts of the officers of the two houses c) a joint committee of the two houses, specially constituted for this purpose d) the mediation of Minister for Parliamentary Affair
76	The quorum or minimum number of members required to hold the meeting of either house of Parliament is a) one-tenth b) one-fourth c) one-third d) one-fifth

77	Which of the following bills can be introduced in the Parliament only with the prior approval of the President? a) Money Bills b) bill pertaining to impeachment of President c) bill pertaining to powers of the Supreme Court d) all these
78	The Speaker of the Lok Sabha has to address his letter of resignation to a) the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha b) the Prime Minister c) the President d) the Vice-President
79	Who of the following is considered the custodian of Lok Sabha? a) the leader of the Opposition b) the Speaker c) the Prime Minister d) the Chief Whip of the ruling party
80	Who among the following may belong to the Rajya Sabha but can speak in both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha a) ministers who are members of the Rajya Sabha b) nominated members of the Rajya Sabha who are experts of a particular field c) the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha d) the leader of the house in the Rajya Sabha
81	A member, after being elected as Speaker of Lok Sabha, generally a) cuts off his connections with his party b) becomes the Chief Spokesman of his party c) continues to be a member of the party and seeks to promote its interests d) joins the ruling party
82	The Constitution has vested the executive power of the Union Government in a) the President b) the Prime Minister c) the Council of Ministers d) all the above three
83	To be eligible for election as President a candidate must be a) over 35 years of age b) over 60 years of age c) over 55 years of age d) there is no age limit prescribed by the Constitution

84	Who decides the disputes regarding election of the President? a) the Supreme Court b) the Election Commission c) the Parliament d) both Supreme Court and High Courts
85	If the President wishes to tender his resignation before the expiry of his normal term, he has to address the same to a) the Vice-President of India b) the Speaker of Lok Sabha c) the Chief Justice of India d) the Election Commission
86	The Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairman of a) the Rajya Sabha b) the National Development Council c) the Planning Commission d) None of the above
87	What is the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha at any time in future? a) 550 b) 543 c) 545 d) 525
88	The members of Lok Sabha are a) directly elected by the people b) indirectly elected through state legislatures c) partly nominated and partly elected indirectly d) partly elected directly and partly elected indirectly
89	The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is a) elected by the members of the Lok Sabha b) appointed by the President c) appointed by the President on the recommendations of the Prime Minister d) elected by the members of the two houses at a joint sitting
90	The Parliament or a state legislature can declare a seat vacant if a member is absent without permission from the sessions for a) 60 days b) 90 days c) 30 days d) 120 days



91	No person can contest elections for the membership of the Lok Sabha at the union legislature and Vidhan Sabha of the state legislature unless he is a citizen of India and has completed the age of ..... a) 25 years b) 28 years and 30 years respectively c) 18 years and 21 years respectively d) 30 years
92	Who of the following is the executive head of a State? a) the Governor b) the Chief Minister c) the President d) None of these
93	The Indian Judiciary is a a) single and integrated judicial system b) Highest law making body c) dependent system on legislature and executive d) Act on the orders by the Indian Parliament
94	The administrators of Union Territories are designated as a) Lieutenant Governor b) Governor c) Commissioner d) Chief Secretary
95	The Supreme Court of India enjoys the power of judicial review which implies that it can declare the laws passed by the legislature and orders issued by the executive as unconstitutional, if a) they contravene any provision of the Constitution b) review its own judgements c) initiate cases at its own discretion d) review the working of the subordinate courts
96	While imparting justice, the Supreme Court relies on the principle of a) All of these b) Rule of Law c) Due process of law d) Procedure established by law
97	A judge of the Supreme Court can relinquish office before the completion of his tenure addressing his resignation to a) the President b) the Chief Justice of India c) the Union Law Minister d) the Prime Minister of India

98	<p>The members of the State Legislative Council are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) partly elected and partly nominated</li> <li>b) wholly elected directly by the people</li> <li>c) wholly elected indirectly</li> <li>d) wholly nominated</li> </ul>
99	<p>The maximum gap between two sessions of Parliament can be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) six months</li> <li>b) four months</li> <li>c) one year</li> <li>d) nine months</li> </ul>
100	<p>The Chief Justice and other judges of the High Court are appointed by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the President of India</li> <li>b) the Governor</li> <li>c) the Prime Minister</li> <li>d) the Chief Justice of India</li> </ul>