

INDIAN POLITY & CONSTITUTION

INTRODUCTION : FRAMING OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AND THE NATURE OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

1. BR Ambedkar was elected to the Constituent Assembly from (1996)
- (a) West Bengal
 - (b) The then Bombay Presidency
 - (c) The then Madhya Bharat
 - (d) Punjab

Ans: A

In 1946, Ambedkar had contested elections to join the Constituent Assembly, not in Bombay, where Congress was the ruling party, but in Bengal, where he was elected after winning the support of the Muslim League.

2. The Indian parliamentary system is different from the British parliamentary system in that India has (1998)
- (a) Both a real and a nominal executive
 - (b) A system of collective responsibility
 - (c) Bicameral legislature
 - (d) The system of judicial review

Ans: D

The legislature of the Britain is famously addressed as the most powerful legislature in the world which can do anything that is naturally impossible. There is no system of judicial review in Britain. The system of Bicameral legislature and collective responsibility is borrowed from the British System.

3. The Government of India Act of 1919 clearly defined (1998)
- (a) The separation of powers between the judiciary and legislature
 - (b) The jurisdiction of the central and provincial governments
 - (c) The powers of the Secretary of State for India and Viceroy
 - (d) None of the above

Ans: B

The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms which became the Government of India Act in 1919 clearly defined the jurisdiction of the central and provincial governments.

4. With reference to the Cabinet Mission, which of the following statements is/are correct? (1999)
- 1. It recommended a federal government.
 - 2. It enlarged the powers of the Indian courts.
 - 3. It provided for more Indians in the ICS.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) None

Ans: A

According to the proposals of the Cabinet Mission announced in May, 1946, the country could have a Federal government consisting of the British and the Indian India. The Federation was naturally to look after the national and international problems like the Defense and communication, the foreign affairs and the international trade while the provinces were to enjoy complete autonomy in Provincial subjects like police, agriculture, industries, educational and many other local problems.

It did not made any recommendation related to courts or ICS. Hence statement 2 and 3 are incorrect.

5. The most short-lived of all of Britain's constitutional experiments in India was the **(1999)**

- (a) Indian Councils Act of 1861
- (b) Indian Councils Act of 1892
- (c) Indian Councils Act of 1909
- (d) Government of India Act of 1919

Ans: C

All other major acts enacted by the British in India was in force for at least 15 years whereas the Act of 1909 was in force only for 10 years.

6. Consider the following statements: **(2000)**

- 1. The Legislative Council of a State in India can be larger in size than half of the Legislative Assembly of that particular State.
- 2. The Governor of a State nominates the Chairman of Legislative Council of that particular State.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: D

The constitution has fixed the maximum strength of Legislative council at one-third that of legislative Assembly. The Chairman of the Legislative Council is elected by the council itself from amongst its members and is not nominated by Governor. Governor Nominates only 1/12th of the members of the Legislative Council.

7. Which one of the following is not a feature of the Government of India Act of 1935? (2000)

- (a) Dyarchy at the Centre as well as in the Provinces
- (b) A bicameral legislature
- (c) Provincial autonomy
- (d) An All-India Federation

Ans: A

The act of 1935 provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the Centre. It abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced provincial autonomy in its place. The provinces were allowed to act as autonomous units of administration in their defined spheres.

8. "To uphold and protect the Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India" is a provision made in the (2001)

- (a) Preamble of the Constitution
- (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c) Fundamental Rights
- (d) Fundamental Duties

Ans: C

Article 51 A (c) of the Fundamental Duties says – It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.

9. Which one of the following Acts of British India strengthened the Viceroy's authority over his executive council by substituting "portfolio" or departmental system for corporate functioning? (2002)
- (a) Indian Councils Act, 1861
 - (b) Government of India Act, 1858
 - (c) Indian Councils Act, 1892
 - (d) Indian Councils Act, 1909

Ans: A

The Indian Councils Act of 1861, empowered the Viceroy to make rules and orders for the more convenient transaction of business in the council. It also gave a recognition to the 'portfolio' system, introduced by Lord Canning in 1859.

10. Match List-I (Acts of Colonial Government of India) with List-II (Provisions) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists: (2002)

List-I (Acts of Colonial Government of India)

- A. Charter Act, 1813
- B. Regulating Act
- C. Act of 1858
- D. Pitt's India Act

List-II (Provisions)

1. Set up a Board of Control in Britain to fully regulate the East India Company's affairs in India.
2. Company's trade monopoly in India was ended.
3. The power to govern was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown.
4. The Company's directors were asked to present to the British Government all correspondence and documents pertaining to the administration of the company.

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	4	3	1
(b)	1	3	4	2
(c)	2	3	4	1
(d)	1	4	3	2

Ans: A

11. The members of the Constituent Assembly which drafted the Constitution of India were (2002)
- (a) Nominated by the British Parliament
 - (b) Nominated by the Governor General
 - (c) Elected by the Legislative Assemblies of various provinces
 - (d) Elected by the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League

Ans: C

Explanation:

The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was to be 396. Of these, 296 seats were to be allocated to the British India and 93 seats to the Princely States. Each Province and Princely state were to be allocated seats in proportion to their respective population. Seats allocated to each British Province were to be divided among the three principal communities – Muslims, Sikhs and General in proportion to their population. The representative of each community were to be elected by members of that community in the provincial legislative assembly and voting was to be by the method of proportional representation by means of single transferrable vote.

12. Which one of the following provisions was **NOT** made in the Charter Act of 1833? **(2003)**
- a) The trading activities of the East India Company were to be abolished.
 - b) The designation of the supreme authority was to be changed as the Governor-General of India in Council.
 - c) All law-making powers to be conferred on Governor-General in Council.
 - d) An Indian was to be appointed as a Law Member in the Governor-General's Council.

Ans: D

An Indian was to be appointed as a Law Member in the Governor-General's Council was introduced by the Act of 1909.

13. Match List-I (Item in the Indian Constitution) with List-II (Country from which it was derived) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

(2003)

List-I (Item in the Indian Constitution)

- A. Directive Principles of State Policy
- B. Fundamental Rights
- C. Concurrent List in Union-State Relations
- D. India as a Union of States with greater powers to the Union

List-II (Country from which it was derived)

- 1. Australia 2. Canada
- 3. Ireland 4. United Kingdom
- 5. United States of America

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	5	4	1	2
(b)	3	5	2	1
(c)	5	4	2	1
(d)	3	5	1	2

Ans: D

Following are the borrowed features of constitution from different countries.

From U.K.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nominal Head ♦ President (like Queen)• Cabinet System of Ministers• Post of PM• Parliamentary Type of Govt.• Bicameral Parliament• Lower House more powerful• Council of Ministers responsible to Lower House• Speaker in Lok Sabha
From U.S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Written Constitution• Executive head of state known as President and his being the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces• Vice- President as the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha• Fundamental Rights

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supreme Court • Provision of States • Independence of Judiciary and judicial review • Preamble • Removal of Supreme court and High court Judges
From USSR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental Duties • Five year Plan
From AUSTRALIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concurrent list • Language of the preamble • Provision regarding trade, commerce and intercourse
From JAPAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on which the Supreme Court function
From WEIMAR CONSTITUTION OF GERMANY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspension of Fundamental Rights during the emergency
From CANADA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheme of federation with a strong centre • Distribution of powers between centre and the states and placing Residuary Powers with the centre
From IRELAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of Directive Principles of States Policy (Ireland borrowed it from SPAIN) • Method of election of President • Nomination of members in the Rajya Sabha by the President

14. Which one of the following statements is correct? (2004)

- (a) The Constituent Assembly of India was elected by the Provincial Assemblies in the year 1946.
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru, MA Jinnah and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were members of the Constituent Assembly of India.
- (c) The First Session of the Constituent Assembly of India was held in January, 1947.
- (d) The Constitution of India was adopted on 26th January, 1950.

Ans: A

Explanation:

The members of the constituent assembly was elected by the members of the provincial legislative assembly. The elections were held in July-August 1946.

15. Consider the following statements: **(2005)**

1. The Constitution of India has 40 parts
2. There are 390 Articles in the Constitution of India in all
3. Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules were added to the Constitution of India by the Constitution (Amendment) Acts

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 only
(c) 3 only (d) 1,2 and 3

Ans: C

Explanation:

The Constitution of India had 22 parts at the time of framing of constitution and 24 parts in 2005. The constitution had 395 articles at the time of framing of constitution and above 450 articles in 2005.

16. Which portfolio was held by Dr. Rajendra Prasad in the Interim Government formed in the year 1946? **(2006)**

- (a) Defence
- (b) External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations
- (c) Food and Agriculture
- (d) None

Ans: C

Portfolios held by the personalities in interim government formed during 1946.

Agriculture and Food - Rajendra Prasad

Defence - Baldev Singh

Vice President of the Executive Council

External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations - Jawaharlal Nehru

17. Consider the following statements: (2006)

1. The Charter Act 1853 abolished East India Company's monopoly of Indian trade
2. Under the Government of India Act 1858, the British Parliament abolished the East India Company altogether and undertook the responsibility of ruling India directly.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: D

The East India Company's monopoly in trade was abolished by the Act of 1833. Under the act of 1858 the British parliament undertook the responsibility of India but did not abolish the East India Company altogether.

18. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the formation of the following as full States of the Indian Union? (2007)

- (a) Sikkim-Arunachal Pradesh-Nagaland-Haryana
- (b) Nagaland-Haryana-Sikkim-Arunachal Pradesh
- (c) Sikkim-Haryana-Nagaland-Arunachal Pradesh
- (d) Nagaland-Arunachal Pradesh-Sikkim-Haryana

ANS: B

Explanation:

Maharashtra reorganization – 1960

Goa, Daman and Diu – 1961

Nagaland – 1963

Haryana, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh – 1966

Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya – 1972

Sikkim – 1974

Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh – 1987

19. The "Instrument of Instructions" contained in the Government of India Act 1935 have been incorporated in the Constitution of India in the year 1950. (2010)
- (a) Fundamental Rights
 - (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
 - (c) Extent of executive power of State
 - (d) Conduct of business of the Government of India

Ans: B

Instrument of instructions under Government of India Act 1935 were instructions issued to Governors of the colonies or Governor in general by British government.

By government of India act 1935, federal nature of India came into existence. With the enactment of this act large autonomy was provided to princely states, direct elections provision and election reforms were introduced, and federal court was setup. But Congress opposed this bill for they wanted a unitary government.

Under the draft constitution these instructions were proposed to issue directives to state and central governments and adopted under Directive Principles of State policies.

Answers Key :

1	D	2	C	3	B	4	A	5	D
6	D	7	A	8	D	9	A	10	C
11	B	12	C	13	D	14	A	15	C
16	C	17	D	18	B	17	B		

TIMES IAS ACADEMY

THE PREAMBLE

1. In the following quotation,

"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 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 'X' do hereby adopt enact and give to ourselves this Constitution". 'X' stands for

(1997)

- a. Twenty-sixth day of January, 1950
- b. Twenty-sixth day of November, 1949
- c. Twenty-sixth day of January, 1949
- d. None of the above

Answer: B

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

2. Consider the following statements:

1. Sikkim has the minimum area among the 28 Indian States (Delhi and Puducherry not included)
2. Chandigarh has the highest literacy rate among Puducherry, NCT of Delhi and other Union Territories.
3. Maharashtra has the highest population after Uttar Pradesh among the 28 Indian States (Delhi and Puducherry not included).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only

- (c) 1 only (d) 3 only

Ans: B

Explanation:

Goa has the minimum area

3. Which one of the following pairs is *not* correctly matched? (2006)

- (a) States Reorganization Act: Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Treaty of Yandabu : Assam
- (c) State of Bilaspur : Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Year 1966 becomes a state: Gujarat

Ans: D

Gujarat was bifurcated from Bombay in 1960.

4. Consider the following events:

- 1. Fourth general elections in India
- 2. Formation of Haryana State
- 3. Mysore named as Karnataka State
- 4. Meghalaya and Tripura became full States

Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the above?

- (a) 2 1 4 3 (b) 4 3 2 1
- (c) 2 3 4 1 (d) 4 1 2 3

Ans: A

Formation of Haryana – 1966

Fourth general election in India – 1967

Mysore named as Karnataka – 1973

Meghalaya and Tripura became full States in 1972

5. If a new state of the Indian Union is to be created, which one of the following schedules of the Constitution must be amended? (2003)

- (a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) Fifth

Ans: A

Schedule 1 of the constitution deals with name of the Union and its territories.

So if a new state is created Schedule 1 of the constitution is to be amended to add the name of the new state into the constitution

6. Which one of the following statements is incorrect? (2000)

- (a) Goa attained full statehood in 1987
(b) Diu is an island in the Gulf of Khambhat
(c) Daman and Diu were separated from Goa by the 56th Amendment of the Constitution of India
(d) Dadra and Nagar Haveli were under French colonial rule till 1954

Ans:

Dadra and Nagar Haveli were under Portuguese rule and not under French rule.

ANSWER KEY :

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (d)

CITIZENSHIP

1. Consider the following statements: (2005)
1. Articles 371 to 371 I were inserted in the Constitution of India to meet regional demands of Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa
 2. Constitutions of India and the United States of America envisage a dual policy (The Union and the States) but a single citizenship.
 3. A naturalized citizen of India can never be deprived of his citizenship

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 3 (c) 3 (d) 1

Ans: D

Explanation:

A naturalised citizen can be deprived of citizenship if it is found that the person has obtained the citizenship by fraudulent means. Only citizen by birth cannot be deprived of his/her citizenship.

Only India has single citizenship and the USA has dual citizenship whereas both the countries has dual polity.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS, D.P.S.P & FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

1. The ideal of 'Welfare State' in the Indian Constitution is enshrined in its (2015)

- (a) Preamble
- (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c) Fundamental Right
- (d) Tenth Schedule

Ans: B

Directive Principles of State Principles contains the provisions for the welfare state

2. Consider the following statements regarding the Directive Principles of State Policy: **(2015)**

1. The Principles spell out the socio-economic democracy in the country.
2. The provisions contained in these Principles are not enforceable by any court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: C

Explanation:

The Directive Principles are aimed at ensuring socio economic democracy in the country

Article 37 states that the directive principle cannot be enforceable by any court of law.

3. 'Economic Justice' as one of the objectives of the Indian Constitution has been provided in **(2013)**

- (a) The Preamble and the Fundamental Rights
- (b) The Preamble and the Directive Principles of the State Policy
- (c) The Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) None of the above

Ans: B

The preamble states that it is the objective of the constitution to ensure 'justice – social, economic and political'

Article 39 (b) and (c) aims at ensuring economic justice by, preventing concentration of wealth and promoting distribution of wealth and also states that the operation of economic system must be such that it should sub serve the common good which is nothing but ensuring economic justice

4. According to the Constitution of India, which of the following are fundamental for the governance of the country? **(2013)**

- (a) Fundamental Rights
- (b) Fundamental Duties
- (c) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties

Ans: C

Directive Principles are a set of guidelines given to the State(s) which is to be kept in mind while framing the policies. When these principles are incorporated in policy making it will ensure good governance in the country, which implies that the Directive principles are fundamental for governance in the country

5. Consider the following provisions under the Directive Principles of State Policy as enshrined in the Constitution of India: **(2012)**

1. Securing for citizens of India a uniform civil code.
2. Organizing Village Panchayats
3. Promoting cottage industries in rural areas
4. Securing for all the workers reasonable leisure and cultural opportunities.

- (a) 1,2 and 4
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1,3 and 4
- (d) 1,2, 3 and 4

Ans: B

The Directive Principles can be classified into three broad categories – Socialistic, Gandhian and Liberal intellectual.

Gandhian Principles are

- a) To organize village panchayat
- b) To promote cottage industries on an individual or cooperative basis in rural areas
- c) To promote cooperative societies
- d) To promote educational and economic interests of SCs/STs and other weaker sections
- e) To prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs
- f) To prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves and other milch and draught cattle.

6. Which of the following is/are among the Fundamental Duties of citizens laid down in the Indian Constitution. **(2012)**

- 1. To preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
- 2. To protect the weaker sections from social injustice
- 3. To develop the scientific temper and spirit of inquiry
- 4. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 only

(c) 1,3 and 4

(d) 1,2, 3 and 4

Ans: C

To protect the weaker sections from social injustice is not a fundamental duty

7. In India, if a religious sect/community is given the status of a national minority, what special advantages it is entitled to? **(2011)**

1. It can establish and administer exclusive educational institutions.
2. The President of India automatically nominates a representative of the community to Lok Sabha.
3. It can derive benefits from the Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1,2 and 3

Ans: C

Explanation:

President nominates only two persons from Anglo Indian community to Lok Sabha and 12 members who are specialized in the fields of Arts, Science and Social Service to the Rajya Sabha. There is neither reservation for minorities in the parliament nor the president nominates members from minorities to the Parliament.

8. Under the Constitution of India, which one of the following is not a fundamental duty? **(2011)**

- (a) To vote in public elections
- (b) To develop a scientific temper
- (c) To safeguard public property

(d) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals

Ans: A

To vote in public elections is a right guaranteed in the constitution outside Part III of the constitution.

9. With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following: (2010)

1. Fundamental Rights
2. Fundamental Duties
3. Directive Principles of State Policy

Which of the above provisions of the Constitution of India is/are fulfilled by the National Social Assistance Programme launched by the Government of India?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: B

Fundamental Rights and Fundamental duties are nothing to do with National Social assistance programme.

Article 41 of the constitution provides for right to work, to education and public assistance in certain cases which is provided by national social assistance programme

10. Consider the following statements: (2006)

1. There is no provision in the Constitution of India to encourage equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
2. The Constitution of India does not define backward classes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: D

Article 39(d) provides for equal pay for equal for men and women

Constitution defines backward class as those class which is backward socially and educationally. Educational and social backwardness is the criteria used to classify a group of population as backward class.

11. What does the 104th Constitution Amendment Bill relate to? (2006)

- (a) Abolition of Legislative Councils in certain States
- (b) Introduction of dual citizenship for persons of Indian origin living outside India
- (c) Providing quota to socially and educationally backward classes in private educational institutions
- (d) Providing quota for religious minorities in the services under the Central Government

Ans: C

The Indian Parliament has passed the 104th Constitution Amendment Bill, providing reservations for the socially and educationally backward classes, besides the Scheduled Classes and Scheduled Tribes, in all private aided and unaided educational institutions.

12. Consider the following statements: (2006)

1. Free and compulsory education to the children of 6-14 years age group by the State was made a Fundamental Right by the 76th Amendment to the Constitution of India.
2. SarvaShikshaAbhiyan seeks to provide computer education even in rural areas.
3. Education was included in the Concurrent List by the 42nd Amendment, 1976 to the Constitution of India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 3

Ans: C

Free and compulsory education to the children of 6-14 years age group by the State was made a Fundamental Right by the 86th Amendment of 2002.

SSA provides scholarships to students of parents living below or marginally above poverty line. The SSA also seeks to provide computer education even in rural areas to bridge the digital divide.

The Forty-Second Amendment, 1976 brought about drastic changes in the Indian Constitution. Before 1976, Education as a whole was a State Subject and the Central Government used to play only an advisory role. A lot of controversy continued for some time regarding the constitutional provisions of education.

The persons connected with educational administration felt that the Education should be the joint responsibility of the Central and State governments. In 1976, this controversy was put to rest by a Constitutional Amendment. The amendment which is known as the Forty-Second Amendment of the Indian Constitution received the assent of the President on December 18, 1976.

Accordingly, education was put on the Concurrent list. The implications of

making education a concurrent subject is that both the Centre and the States can legislate on any aspect of education from the Primary to the University level. By having education in the Concurrent list, the Centre can implement directly any policy decision in the States. The amendment was suggested by a Committee headed by. S. Swaran Singh. Education on the Concurrent list was put on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee in 1976.

13. Consider the following statements: **(2005)**

1. Article 301 pertains to the Right to Property
2. Right to Property is a legal right but not a Fundamental Right
3. Article 300 A was inserted in the Constitution of India by the Congress Government at the Centre by the 44th Constitutional Amendment

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: B

Explanation:

Article 300 A pertains to right to property. Article 301 deals with taxation. Right to property is removed from being a fundamental right by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 and was placed in article 300A. Hence it is now a constitutional/legal right. Not a fundamental right.

14. Match List-I (*Articles of the Constitution of India*) with List-II (*Provision*) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists: **(2004)**

List-I List-II

- A. Article 14 1. The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them
- B. Article 15 2. The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of laws within the territory of India
- C. Article 16 3. 'Untouchability' is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden
- D. Article 17 4. There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	4	1	3
(b)	3	1	4	2
(c)	2	1	4	3
(d)	3	4	1	2

Ans: C

15. Which Article of the Constitution of India says, 'No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment'? (2004)

- (a) Article 24 (b) Article 45
 (c) Article 330 (d) Article 368

Ans: A

16. In the Indian Constitution, the Right to Equality is granted by five Articles.

They are (2002)

- (a) Article 16 to Article 20
- (b) Article 15 to Article 19
- (c) Article 14 to Article 18
- (d) Article 13 to Article 17

Ans: C

Right to Equality – article 14 – 18

Right to freedom – article 19 – 22

Right against exploitation – article 23 and 24

Right to freedom of religion – article 25 – 28

Cultural and educational rights – article 29 and 30

Right to constitutional remedies – article 32

17. Which one of the following rights was described by Dr B. R. Ambedkar as the heart and soul of the Constitution? (2002)

- (a) Right to freedom of religion
- (b) Right to property
- (c) Right to equality
- (d) Right to Constitutional remedies

Ans: D

Without right to constitutional remedies, the fundamental rights would be meaningless. Hence Ambedkar described right to constitutional remedies as heart and soul of the constitution.

18. Match List-I (*Article of Indian Constitution*) with List-II (*Provisions*) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists: (2002)

List-I (Article of Indian Constitution)

- A. Article 16 (2) B. Article 29 (2)
C. Article 30(1) D. Article 31(1)

List-II (Provisions)

1. No person shall be deprived of his property saved by the authority of law
2. No person can be discriminated against in the matter of public appointment on the ground of race, religion or caste
3. All minorities whether based on religion or language shall have the fundamental right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice
4. No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State, or receiving State aid, on grounds of religion, race, caste, language or any of them

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	4	3	1
(b)	3	1	2	4
(c)	2	1	3	4
(d)	3	4	2	1

Ans: A

19. Which Article of the Constitution provides that it shall be the endeavour of every state to provide adequate facility of instruction in mother tongue at the primary stage of

- education? (2001)
- (a) Article 349 (b) Article 350
- (c) Article 350 A (d) Article 351

Ans: C

20. The Constitution of India recognizes (1999)

- (a) Only religious minorities
- (b) Only linguistic minorities
- (c) Religious and linguistic minorities
- (d) Religious, linguistic and ethnic minorities

Ans: C

21. The concept of Public Interest Litigation originated in (1997)

- (a) The United Kingdom (c) The United States
- (b) Australia (d) Canada

Ans: C

Explanation:

The term "PIL" originated in the United States in the mid-1980s.

22. Consider the following statements: No one can be compelled to sing the National Anthem since (1996)

- I. It will be violative of the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression
- II. It will be violative of the Right to Freedom of Conscience and Practice and Propagation of Religion
- III. There is no legal provision obliging any one to sing the National Anthem

Of these statements

- (a) I and II are correct
- (b) II and III are correct
- (c) I, II and III are correct
- (d) None is correct

Ans:

23. Of the four forms of political protests mentioned below, which one is derived from the name of the person who used it as a political weapon for the first time? (1996)

- (a) Boycott
- (b) Gherao
- (c) Bandh
- (d) Hartal

Ans: A

It was capital Charles Kanigham Boycott of Ireland, who first used the term Boycott as a political right for non-reduction of land taxes.

25. The meeting of Indian and British political leaders during 1930-32 in London has often been referred to as the First, Second and Third Round Table Conferences. It would be incorrect to refer to them as such because:

- (a) the Indian National Congress did not take part in two of them
- (b) Indian parties other than the Indian National Congress participating in the Conference represented sectional interests and not the whole of India.
- (c) the British Labour Party had withdrawn from the Conference thereby making the proceeding of the Conference partisan.
- (d) it was an instance of a Conference held in three sessions and not that of three separate conferences.

Ans: D

History Question

ANSWER KEY

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b)
6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (a) 9. (c) 10. (b)
11. (c) 12. (c) 13. (c) 14. (c) 15. (a)
16. (c) 17. (d) 18. (a) 19. (c) 20. (c)
21. (c) 22. (a) 23. (d) 24. (a) 25. (d)

TIMES IAS ACADEMY

CHILD RIGHTS & CHILD LABOUR

1. Consider the following statements: (2007)

1. The nation-wide scheme of the National Child Labour Projects (NCLP) is run by the Union Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
2. Gurupadswamy Committee dealt with the issues of child labour.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: B

NCLP is run by a registered society constituted under the State Government's Department of Labour. NCLP Scheme was initiated in 12 districts in 1988 with the objective of withdrawing and rehabilitating children working in identified hazardous occupations and process. The number of projects was increased to 200 during 9th Plan and has been expanded to cover 250 districts across 21 states during the 10th Plan. The Child Labour Cell is entrusted with the responsibility of formulation and implementation of policy and programmes for tackling problems of child labour. The Cell is responsible for funding and monitoring of the projects taken up under the scheme of National Child Labour Projects.

The projects have been taken up in the Central Sector, the entire funding is done by the Central Government (Ministry of Labour & Employment). Funds are released to the concerned Project Societies depending upon the progress of project activities.

Way back in 1979, Government formed the first committee called Gurupadswamy Committee to study the issue of child labour and to suggest measures to tackle it. The Committee examined the problem in detail and made some far-reaching recommendations. It observed that as long as poverty continued, it would be difficult to totally eliminate child labour and hence, any

attempt to abolish it through legal recourse would not be a practical proposition. The Committee felt that in the circumstances, the only alternative left was to ban child labour in hazardous areas and to regulate and ameliorate the conditions of work in other areas. It recommended that a multiple policy approach was required in dealing with the problems of working children. Based on the recommendations of Gurupadaswamy Committee, the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act was enacted in 1986. The Act prohibits employment of children in certain specified hazardous occupations and processes and regulates the working conditions in others. The list of hazardous occupations and processes is progressively being expanded on the recommendation of Child Labour Technical Advisory Committee constituted under the Act.

2. According to the National Human Rights Commission Act, 1993, who amongst the following can be its Chairman? (2004)
- (a) Any serving Judge of the Supreme Court
 - (b) Any serving Judge of the High Court
 - (c) Only a retired Chief Justice of India
 - (d) Only a retired Chief Justice of a High Court

Ans: C

Explanation:

Only a retired Chief Justice of India can be appointed as chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission

3. The following news item appeared in a National daily dated 1-12-1999
(2000)

"... Parliament today rejected a Bill to grant women the right to vote and stand for office in parliamentary elections, by a margin of 32 to 30.

The National Assembly was split between liberal, pro-government and Shiite Muslim deputies who were in favour of women's rights, while the opposition camp grouped Sunni Muslim fundamentalists and tribal MPs. A total of 64 MPs and Ministers were present, of whom two abstained." The Parliament referred to in this quotation is that of

- (a) Kuwait (b) Iran
(c) Bahrain (d) Saudi Arabia

Ans: A

4. Consider the following statements regarding the National Human Rights Commission of India: (1999)

1. Its Chairman must be a retired Chief Justice of India
2. It has formations in each state as State Human Rights Commission
3. Its powers are only recommendatory in nature
4. It is mandatory to appoint a woman as a member of the Commission

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 2 and 4
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 3

Ans: D

Explanation:

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is consisting of a chairperson and seven other members. Out of the seven members, three are ex-officio

members and four others are appointed by the President on the recommendation of a Selection Committee. The Committee is consisting of the Prime Minister who is the chairman of this Committee, Union Home Minister, Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Leaders of the Opposition in both the Houses of Parliament.

The members of the NHRC are as follows:

1. The Chairperson is a retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
2. One member is either a working or a retired judge of the Supreme Court.
3. One member is either a working or a retired Chief Justice or a judge of a High Court.
4. Two persons having knowledge or practical experience in matters relating to Human Rights.

Besides them, the Chairpersons of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Minorities and National Commission for Women shall be its ex-officio members.

State Human Rights Commission is independent of NHRC.

ANSWERS KEY

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (a)

THE UNION EXECUTIVE AND PARLIAMENT

1. The Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane is approved by the
(2015)

- (a) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
- (b) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices
- (c) Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Ministry of Agriculture
- (d) Agricultural Produce Market Committee

Ans: A

Explanation:

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, has approved the Fair and Remunerative price of sugarcane payable by sugar mills for the 2015-16 sugar season to be fixed at Rs.230/- per quintal. This will be linked to a basic recovery rate of 9.5 percent, subject to a premium of Rs.2.42 per quintal for every 0.1 percentage point increase in recovery above that level.

2. Consider the following statements: (2015)

- 1. The Rajya Sabha has no power either to reject or to amend a Money Bill.
- 2. The Rajya Sabha cannot vote on the Demands for Grants.
- 3. The Rajya Sabha cannot discuss the Annual Financial Statement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: B

Rajya Sabha Vis-A-Vis Lok Sabha!

The two Houses of Parliament enjoy co-equal power and status in all spheres

except in financial matters and in regard to the responsibility of the Council of Ministers, which are exclusively in the domain of Lok Sabha.

Accordingly, a Money Bill cannot be introduced in Rajya Sabha. Rajya Sabha has no power either to reject or amend a Money Bill. It can only make recommendations on the Money Bill.

If such a Bill is not returned to Lok Sabha within a period of fourteen days, the Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both the Houses at the expiration of the said period in the form in which it was passed by Lok Sabha. Whether a particular Bill is a Money Bill or not is to be decided by the Speaker of Lok Sabha. Rajya Sabha may discuss the Annual Financial Statement.

It has no power to vote on the Demands for Grants.

3. When a bill is referred to a joint sitting of both the Houses of the Parliament, it has to be passed by **(2015)**
- (a) a simple majority of members present and voting
 - (b) three-fourths majority of members present and voting
 - (c) two-thirds majority of the Houses
 - (d) absolute majority of the Houses

Ans: A

Explanation:

If a Bill passed by one House is rejected by the other House, or, the Houses have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the Bill, or more than six months elapse from the date of the receipt of the Bill by the other House without the Bill being passed by it, the President may call a joint sitting of the two Houses to resolve the deadlock. If, at the joint sitting of the Houses, the Bill is passed by a majority of the total number of members of both the Houses

present and voting (i.e. simple majority), with the amendments, if any, accepted by them, the Bill is deemed to have been passed by both the Houses.

There cannot be a joint sitting of both Houses on a Constitution Amendment Bill.

4. Consider the following statements: (2015)

1. The Executive Power of the Union of India is vested in the Prime Minister.
2. The Prime Minister is the ex officio Chairman of the Civil Services Board.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: D

Article 53: Executive power of the Union

- (1) The executive power of the Union shall be vested in the President and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with this Constitution

The **Cabinet Secretary** is the ex-officio head of the Civil Services Board, the **Cabinet Secretariat**, the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and head of all civil services under the rules of business of the Government of India.

5. Who/Which of the following is the custodian of the Constitution of India?
(2015)

- (a) The President of India
(b) The Prime Minister of India
(c) The Lok Sabha Secretariat
(d) The Supreme Court of India

Ans: D

The Supreme Court is known as the custodian of the constitution of India.
(reference, NCERT, polity 11th book)

6. There is a Parliamentary System of Government of India because the **(2015)**

- (a) Lok Sabha is elected directly by the people
- (b) Parliament can amend the Constitution
- (c) Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved
- (d) Council of Ministers is responsible to the Lok Sabha

Ans: D

A parliamentary system of government is a system of democratic governance of a state in which the executive branch derives its democratic legitimacy from and is held accountable to the legislature (parliament). So, the executive (council of ministers) is responsible to the Lok Sabha (part of Parliament) is why India has a Parliamentary system of Government.

7. Consider the following statements : **(2014)**

1. The President shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the allocation among Ministers of the said business.
2. All executive actions of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the Prime Minister.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: A

Clause (3) of Article 77 ("Conduct of Business of the Government of India ") of

the Constitution of India lays down as follows:

"(3) The President shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of India , and for the allocation among Ministers of the said business".

Under the above provision, the President has made the "Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961"

As per the structure of our Constitution and system of our governance, the President is the executive head of India. And our Parliament consists of the President at the apex seat and both Lok Sabha and Council of States i.e. Rajya Sabha. Further all executive action of the Government of India is expressed to be taken in the name of the President. All orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the President, has been authenticated in the manner which has been specified in the prescribed Rules made in Parliamentary Procedures

8. Consider the following statements regarding a No-Confidence Motion in India. (2014)

1. There is no mention of a No-Confidence Motion in the Constitution of India.
2. A Motion of No-Confidence can be introduced in the Lok Sabha only.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: C

Explanation:

Council of ministers is collectively responsible to Lok Sabha and hence a motion of No-Confidence can be moved in Lok Sabah only

9. Which one of the following is the largest Committee of the Parliament? (2014)
- (a) The Committee on Public Accounts
 - (b) The Committee on Estimates
 - (c) The Committee on Public Undertakings
 - (d) The Committee on Petitions

Ans: B

Public Accounts Committee – 22 members

Estimates Committee – 30 members

Committee on Public Undertakings - 22 members

Committee on Petitions – in Lok Sabha 15 Members, in Rajya Sabha 10 members.

10. Which of the following is / are the function/ functions of the Cabinet Secretariat? (2014)

- 1. Preparation of agenda for Cabinet Meetings
- 2. Secretarial assistance to Cabinet Committess
- 3. Allocations of Financial resources to the ministries

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: C

The Cabinet Secretariat is under the direct charge of the Prime Minister. The administrative head of the Secretariat is the Cabinet Secretary who is also the ex-officio Chairman of the Civil Services Board. In the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 "Cabinet Secretariat" finds a place in the First Schedule to the Rules. The subjects allotted to this Secretariat are:-

1. Secretarial assistance to Cabinet and Cabinet Committees.

2. Rules of Business.

The Cabinet Secretariat is responsible for the administration of the Government of India (Transaction of Business) Rules, 1961 and the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules 1961, facilitating smooth transaction of business in Ministries/Departments of the Government by ensuring adherence to these rules. The Secretariat assists in decision-making in Government by ensuring Inter-Ministerial coordination, ironing out differences amongst Ministries/Departments and evolving consensus through the instrumentality of the standing/adhoc Committees of Secretaries. Through this mechanism new policy initiatives are also promoted.

The Cabinet Secretariat ensures that the President, the Vice President and Ministers are kept informed of the major activities of all Ministries/Departments by means of monthly summary of their activities. Management of major crisis situations in the country and coordinating activities of various Ministries in such a situation is also one of the functions of the Cabinet Secretariat.

11. What will follow if a Money Bill is substantially amended by the Rajya Sabha? (2013)

(a) The Lok Sabha may still proceed with the Bill, accepting or not accepting the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha.

(b) The Lok Sabha may send the Bill further

- (c) The Lok Sabha may send the Bill to the Rajya Sabha for reconsideration
- (d) The President may call a joint sitting for passing the Bill

Ans: A

The Rajya Sabha literally has no powers regarding money bills, and the Lok Sabha has absolute powers over money bill. At the maximum the Rajya Sabha can delay a money bill for 14 days. If Rajya Sabha proposes an amendment to the money bill, the Lok Sabha can accept or reject it and proceed with the bill.

12. Consider the following statements: Attorney General of India can (2013)

1. Take part in the proceedings of the Lok Sabha
2. Be a member of a committee of the Lok Sabha
3. Speak in the Lok Sabha
4. Vote in the Lok Sabha

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 4
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) 1 and 3

Ans: C

The Attorney general has the right to take part in proceedings of both the houses of Parliament, can be appointed as a member of any of the committee of Parliament and has the right to speak in the parliament without right to vote.

13. The Parliament can make a law for whole or any part of India for implementing international treaties (2013)

- (a) with the consent of all the States

- (b) with the consent of majority of States
- (c) with the consent of State concerned
- (d) without the consent of any State

Ans: D

According to Article 253, the parliament can make laws in state list for whole or part of India, giving effect to international treaties without the consent of any state. This underlying issue is Lokpal Bill.

14. Consider the following statements:

The Parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts

1. consists of not more than 25 Members of the Lok Sabha
2. scrutinizes appropriation and finance accounts of the Government
3. examines the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: B

Explanation:

PAC consists of 22 members, 15 from the Lok Sabha and 7 from the Rajya Sabha. The committee examines the audit reports of the CAG and appropriation accounts and finance accounts of the Union govt. and any other accounts laid before the Lok Sabha

15. In the context of India which of the following principles is/are implied institutionally in the parliamentary government **(2013)**

1. Members of the Cabinet are Members of the Parliament.

2. Ministers hold the office till they enjoy confidence in the Parliament.
3. Cabinet is headed by the Head of the State.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 3
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1,2 and 3

Ans: A

President is head of the state and PM is head of the government. Art. 74 provides for council of ministers headed by PM. So any option having 3 can be omitted, and hence 1 and 2 is the answer.

16. Consider the following statements: **(2013)**

1. The Council of Ministers in the Centre shall be collectively responsible to the Parliament.
2. The Union Minister shall hold the office during the pleasure of the President of India.
3. The Prime Minister shall communicate to the President about the proposals for legislation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1,2 and 3

Ans: B

Council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha, hence statement 1 is incorrect.

17. Consider the following statements: **(2013)**

1. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha are not the members of that House.
2. While the nominated members of the two Houses of the Parliament have no voting right in the Presidential election, they have the right to vote in the election of the Vice President.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: B

Explanation:

Deputy chairman is elected by the Rajya Sabha itself, among its members, whereas the Vice President acts as the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha

18. In the Parliament of India, the purpose of an adjournment motion is (2012)

- (a) to allow a discussion on a definite matter of urgent public importance
- (b) to let opposition members collect information from the ministers
- (c) to allow a reduction of specific amount in demerit for grant
- (d) to postpone the proceedings to check the inappropriate or violent behaviour on the part of some members

Ans: A

Explanation:

Rules of the Lok Sabha. 56. Subject to the provisions of these rules, a **motion** for an **adjournment** of the business of the House for the **purpose** of

discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker.

19. Consider the following statements: (2012)

1. Union Territories are not represented in the Rajya Sabha.
2. It is within the purview of the Chief Election Commissioner to adjudicate the election disputes.
3. According to the Constitution of India, the Parliament consists of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha only.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) None of the above

Ans: D

Explanation:

Union territories of Delhi and Pondicherry are represented in the Rajya Sabha.

The Chief Election Commissioner does not adjudicate disputes in election. Any disputes regarding election is the original jurisdiction of the High court and any disputes arising in the election of the president and vice President is original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

Article 79 – Constitution of Parliament There shall be a Parliament for the Union which shall consist of the President and two Houses to be known respectively as the council of States and the House of the People

20.Regarding the office of the Lok Sabha Speaker, consider the following statements (2012)

1. He/She holds the office during the pleasure of the President.
2. He/She need not be a member of the House at the time of his/her election but has to become a member of the House within six months from the date of his/ her election.
3. If he/she intends to resign, the letter of his/her resignation has to be addressed to the Deputy Speaker.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) None

Ans: B

Explanation:

Speaker is an autonomous Constitutional body by himself, he can be removed by Lok Sabha, President has no role in this. So Speaker doesn't hold office during the pleasure of President.

Speaker is elected from among the members of the Lok Sabha. A person can become a speaker without being a member of Lok Sabha, but cannot become a speaker without being a member of Lok Sabha

21.According to the Constitution of India, it is the duty of the President of India to cause to be laid before the Parliament which of the following? (2012)

1. The recommendations of the Union Finance Commission
2. The Report of the Public Accounts Committee

3. The Report of the Controller for Scheduled Castes
4. The Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 4 only
- (c) 1,3 and 4
- (d) 1,2, 3 and 4

Ans: C

CAG gives three audit reports to President. He lays it before both houses of the parliament. After this, the Public Accounts Committee examines them and reports its findings to the parliament.

It means:

- President lays down CAG report.
- PAC lays down report in parliament on its own (President doesn't come in picture).

The Public Accounts Committee submits its reports directly to the parliament and not to the President.

22.A deadlock between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha calls for a joint sitting of the Parliament during the passage of **(2012)**

1. Ordinary Legislation
2. Money Bill
3. Constitution Amendment Bill

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1,2 and 3

Ans: A

Explanation:

The provisions of joint sitting is applicable to ordinary bills or financial bills only and not to money bills or Constitutional amendment bills.

23. What is the difference between "vote-on-account" and "interim budget"?

(2012)

1. The provision of a "vote-on-account" is used by a regular Government, while an "interim budget" is a provision used by a caretaker Government.
2. A "vote-on-account" only deals with the expenditure in Government's budget, while an "interim budget" includes both expenditure and receipts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: B

Explanation:

While a '**Vote on Account**' deals only with the expenditure side of the government's budget, an **Interim Budget** is a complete set of accounts, including both expenditure and receipts. An **Interim Budget** gives the complete financial statement, very similar to a full Budget.

Interim budget is not used by a caretaker government

24. The authorization for the withdrawal of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India must come from (2011)

- (a) The President of India
- (b) The Parliament of India
- (c) The Prime Minister of India
- (d) The Union Finance Minister

Ans: B

25. All revenues received by the Union Government by way of taxes and other receipts for the conduct of Government business are credited to the (2011)

- (a) Contingency Fund of India
- (b) Public Accounts
- (c) Consolidated Fund of India
- (d) Deposits and Advance Fund

Ans: C

26. When the annual Union Budget is not passed by the Lok Sabha (2011)

- (a) the Budget is modified and presented again
- (b) the Budget is referred to the Rajya Sabha for suggestions
- (c) the Union Finance Minister is asked to resign
- (d) the Prime Minister submits the resignation of Council of Ministers

Ans: D

Explanation:

When a budget document is not Passed by the Lok Sabha, it implies that the ruling party has lost its majority in the Lok Sabha and it leads to the test of confidence in the Lok Sabha.

27. Who of the following shall cause every recommendation made by the Finance Commission to be laid before each House of Parliament? (2010)

- (a) The President of India

- (b) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (c) The Prime Minister of India
- (d) The Union Finance Minister

Ans: A

Explanation:

The Finance Commission submits its reports to the President and the President will make the report of the Finance Commission to be laid before the parliament.

28. Which one of the following is responsible for the preparation and presentation of Union Budget to the Parliament? (2010)

- (a) Department of Revenue
- (b) Department of Economic Affairs
- (c) Department of Financial Services
- (d) Department of Expenditure

Ans: B

29. With reference to Union Government, consider the following statements:

(2009)

1. The Ministries Departments of the Government of India are created by the Prime Minister on the advice of the Cabinet Secretary.
2. Each of the Ministries is assigned to a Minister by the President of India on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only

(c) 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: B

The Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 is made by the President of India under Article 77 of the Constitution for the allocation of business of the Government of India.

The Ministries/Departments of the Government of India are created by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister under these Rules. The business of the Government of India are transacted in the ministries/departments, secretariats and offices (referred to as "Department") as per the distribution of subjects specified in these Rules. Each of the Ministry (ies) will be assigned to a Minister by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. Each department will be generally under the charge of a Secretary to assist the Minister on policy matters and general administration.

30. With reference to Union Government, consider the following statements:

(2009)

1. The Constitution of India provides that all Cabinet Ministers shall be compulsorily the sitting members of Lok Sabha only.
2. The Union Cabinet Secretariat operates under the direction of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: D

Explanation:

A person who is not a member of the Lok Sabha can be appointed as a Cabinet Minister. A person who is not even a member of parliament can be appointed as a minister, provided he/she should become a member of parliament within 6 months.

The Union Cabinet Secretariat operates under the direction of the Prime Minister.

31. With reference to Union Government, consider the following statements:

(2009)

1. The number of Ministries at the Centre on 15th August 1947 was 18.
2. The number of Ministries at the Centre at present is 36.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: A

The new United Progressive Alliance (UPA) included 79 members, 78 members in the cabinet plus Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. The first 20 cabinet ministers including Manmohan Singh, swore in on 22 May 2009, while the other 59 cabinet members swore in on 27 May 2009.

32. Who among the following have held the office of the Vice-President of India? (2008)

1. Mohammad Hidayatullah

2. Fakruddin Ali Ahmed
3. NeelamSanjiva Reddy
4. Shankar Dayal Sharma

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1,2, 3 and 4 (b) land 4 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 3 and 4 only

Ans: B

List of Vice Presidents of India

- 1) SarvepalliRadhakrishnan
- 2) Zakir Husain
- 3) VarahagiriVenkataGiri
- 4) Gopal Swarup Pathak
- 5) BasappaDanappaJatti
- 6) Mohammad Hidayatullah
- 7) Shankar Dayal Sharma
- 8) Kocheril Raman Narayanan
- 9) Krishan Kant
- 10) Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
- 11) Mohammad Hamid Ansari

33. Which one of the following is the largest (area wise) Lok Sabha constituency? (2008)

- (a) Kangra (b) Ladakh
(c) Kachchh (d) Bhilwara

Ans: B

The top five area-wise constituencies are- Ladakh (173,266 sq km), Barmer (71,601 sq km), Kutch (41,644 sq km), Arunachal West (40,572 sq km) and Arunachal East (39,749 sq km).

34. Who among the following have been the Union Finance Ministers of India?

(2007)

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. VP Singh | 2. R Venkataraman |
| 3. YBChavan | 4. Pranab Mukherjee |

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| (a) 1,2 and 3 | (b) 1,3 and 4 |
| (c) 2 and 4 | (d) 1,2, 3 and 4 |

Ans: D

35.A : The Council of Ministers in the Union of India is collectively responsible both to the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

R : The Members of both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha are eligible to be the Ministers of the Union Government (2007)

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true.

Ans: D

36. Who was the Speaker of the First Lok Sabha? (2007)

- (a) Hukum Singh
(b) GVMavalankar
(c) KMMunshi

(d)UNDhebar

Ans: B

37.Consider the following statements: (2007)

1. Jawaharlal Nehru was in his fourth term as the Prime Minister of India at the time of his death.
2. Jawaharlal Nehru represented Rae Bareilly constituency as a Member of Parliament.
3. The first non-Congress Prime Minister of India assumed the Office in the year 1977.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 only
(c) 1 only (d) 1 and 3 only

Ans: D

PhulpurLok Sabha constituency is one of the 80 Lok Sabha (parliamentary) constituencies in Uttar Pradesh state in northern India.

Its best-known MP is the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, who died in office in 1964 while holding this seat.

38.Consider the following statements in respect of financial emergency under Article 360 of the Constitution ofIndia: (2007)

1. A Proclamation of financial emergency issued shall cease to operate at the expiration of two months, unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by the resolutions of both Houses of Parliament.
2. If any Proclamation of financial emergency is in operation, it is competent for the President of India to issue directions for the reduction

of salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving in connection with the affairs of the Union but excluding the Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: A

Article 360 – Provisions as to financial emergency

(1) If the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credit of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, he may by a Proclamation make a declaration to that effect

(2) A Proclamation issued under clause (1)

(a) may be revoked or varied by a subsequent Proclamation;

(b) shall be laid before each House of Parliament;

(c) shall cease to operate at the expiration of two months unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament: Provided that if any such Proclamation is issued at a time when the House of the People has been dissolved or the dissolution of the House of the People takes place during the period of two months referred to in sub clause (c), and if a resolution approving the Proclamation has been passed by the Council of States, but no resolution with respect to such Proclamation has been passed by the House of the People before the expiration of that period, the Proclamation shall cease to operate at the expiration of thirty days from the date on which the House of the People first sits after its reconstitution, unless before the expiration of the said period of thirty days a resolution approving the Proclamation has been also passed by the House of the People

(3) During the period any such Proclamation as is mentioned in clause (1) is in

operation, the executive authority of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to any State to observe such canons of financial propriety as may be specified in the directions, and to the giving of such other directions as the President may deem necessary and adequate for the purpose

(4) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution

(a) any such direction may include

(i) a provision requiring the reduction of salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving in connection with the affairs of a State;

(ii) a provision requiring all Money Bills or other Bills to which the provisions of Article 207 apply to be reserved for the consideration of the President after they are passed by the Legislature of the State;

(b) it shall be competent for the President during the period any Proclamation issued under this article is in operation to issue directions for the reduction of salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving in connection with the affairs of the Union including the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts

39. Consider the following statements : (2007)

1. The Chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts is appointed by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
2. The Committee on Public Accounts comprise Members of Lok Sabha, Members of Rajya Sabha and a few eminent persons of industry and trade.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: A

Explanation:

The Members of the committee are elected from among the members of the parliament according to the principle of proportional representation, which means no person who is not an MP can be appointed as a Member of PAC.

40. Consider the following statements : (2006)

1. The Rajya Sabha alone has power to declare that it would be in the national interest for the Parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List.
2. Resolution approving the Proclamation of Emergency is passed only by the Lok Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: A

Resolution for proclamation of emergency is to be approved by both the houses of the parliament and for the revocation of emergency, approval of Lok Sabha alone is sufficient.

41. Consider the following statements: (2004)

1. The Speaker of Lok Sabha has the power to adjourn the House sine die but, on prorogation, it is only the President who can summon the House.

2. Unless sooner dissolved or there is an extension of the term, there is an automatic dissolution of the Lok Sabha by efflux of time, at the end of the period of five years, even if no normal order of dissolution is issued by the President.
3. The Speaker of Lok Sabha continues in office even after the dissolution of the House and until 'immediately before the first meeting of the House'.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1,2 and 3

Ans: D

42. With reference to Indian Public Finance, consider the following statements:

1. Disbursements from Public Accounts of India are subject to the Vote of Parliament.
2. The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of a Consolidated Fund, a Public Account and a Contingency Fund for each State.
3. Appropriations and disbursements under the Railway Budget are subject to the same form of parliamentary control as other appropriations and disbursements.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: B

Disbursements from Public Accounts of India are not subject to the voting of Parliament. All other moneys (i.e. other than those entitled to consolidated fund

of India) received by or on behalf of GOI shall be credited to the public account of India, ex : Pension Fund.

43. With reference to Indian Parliament, which one of the following is not correct? (2004)

- (a) The Appropriation Bill must be passed by both the Houses of Parliament before it can be enacted into law
- (b) No money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under the appropriation made by the Appropriation Act
- (c) Finance Bill is required for proposing new taxes but no other Bill/Act is required for making changes in the rate of taxes which are already under operation
- (d) No Money Bill can be introduced except on the recommendation of the President

Ans: C

Taxes can be altered by bill/Act. Example levy of cess and so on

44. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

(2004)

- (a) In Lok Sabha, a no-confidence motion has to set out the grounds on which it is based
- (b) In the case of a no-confidence motion in Lok Sabha, no conditions of admissibility have been laid down in the Rules
- (c) A motion of no-confidence, once admitted, has to be taken up within ten days of the leave being granted
- (d) Rajya Sabha is not empowered to entertain a motion of no-confidence

Ans: A

There is no need to state the reasons for adoption of no-confidence motion in the Lok Sabha

45. The resolution for removing the Vice-President of India can be moved in the (2004)

- (a) Lok Sabha alone
- (b) Either House of Parliament
- (c) Joint Sitting of Parliament
- (d) Rajya Sabha alone

Ans: D

The Vice President can be removed by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by an absolute majority and agreed to it by the Lok Sabha

46. Who among the following was never the Lok Sabha Speaker?

- (a) KVKSundaram
- (b) GS Dhillon
- (c) BaliramBhagat
- (d) Hukum Singh

Ans: A

47. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?(2004)

Department

1. Department of Women and Child Development
2. Department of Official Language
3. Department of Drinking Water Supply

Ministry of the Government of India

Ministry of Human Resource Development

Ministry of Water Resources

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) None

Ans: A

The Department of Women and Child Development was set up in the year 1985 as a part of the Ministry of Human Resource Development to give the much needed impetus to the holistic development of women and children.

Department of official language – Home ministry

In 1999, the **Department of Drinking Water Supply** (DDWS) was formed under **Ministry** of Rural Development, for focused attention on **drinking water** and sanitation.

48. 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)? (2003)

- (a) Article 121 (b) Article 123
(c) Article 122 (d) Article 124

Ans: B

Article 123 deals with the ordinance making power of the president

49. Consider the following statements: (2003)

1. The joint sitting of the two Houses of the Parliament in India is sanctioned under Article 108 of the Constitution.
2. The first joint sitting of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha was held in the year 1961.
3. The second joint sitting of the two Houses of Indian Parliament was held to pass the Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill.

Which of these statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1,2 and 3

Ans: D

As per Article 108 of Constitution, a Joint session of Parliament can be summoned by the President

Joint session of Indian parliament has been called for only three bills i.e. dowry prohibition act, 1961, banking service commission act 1978 and POTA, 2002

50. Consider the following statements: (2003)

1. While members of the Rajya Sabha are associated with Committees on Public Accounts and Public Undertakings, members of Committee on Estimates are drawn entirely from Lok Sabha.
2. The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs works under the overall direction of Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs.
3. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs nominates Members of Parliament on Committees, Councils, Boards and Commissions etc. set up by the Government of India in the various ministries.

Which of these statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1,2 and 3

Ans: D

51. Which one of the following statements is correct? (2003)

- (a) Only the Rajya Sabha and not the Lok Sabha can have nominated members
- (b) There is a constitutional provision for nominating two members belonging to the Anglo-Indian community to the Rajya Sabha
- (c) There is no constitutional bar for a nominated member to be appointed as a Union Minister
- (d) A nominated member can vote both in the Presidential and Vice Presidential elections

Ans: C

12 members are nominated to the Rajya Sabha and 2 members from the Anglo Indian Community are nominated to the Lok Sabha by the President, if in his opinion if they are not adequately represented in the parliament

A nominated member cannot in the presidential election

52. 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)? (2003)

- (a) Article 142
- (b) Article 143
- (c) Article 144
- (d) Article 145

Ans: B

Article 143 – Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The President can seek the advice of the SC in constitutional matters, the advice so tendered is not binding on the president.

53. Which one of the following Bills must be passed by each House of the Indian Parliament separately, by special majority? (2003)

- (a) Ordinary Bill
- (b) Money Bill
- (c) Finance Bill
- (d) Constitution Amendment Bill

Ans: D

54. Consider the following statements: (2003)

In the electoral college for Presidential Election in India,

1. The value of the vote of an elected Member of Legislative Assembly = $\frac{\text{State Population}}{\text{Number of elected MLAs of the State} \times 100}$

2. The value of the vote of an elected Member of Parliament = $\frac{\text{Total value of the votes of all elected MLAs}}{\text{Total number of elected MPs}}$

3. There were more than 5000 members in the latest election.

Which of these statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) 3 only

Ans: B

55. With reference to Indian polity, which one of the following statements is correct? (2002)

- (a) Planning Commission accountable to the Parliament
- (b) President can make ordinance only when either of the two Houses of the Parliament is not in session.
- (c) The minimum age prescribed for appointment, as a Judge of the Supreme Court is 40 years.
- (d) National Development Council is constituted of Union Finance Minister and the Chief Ministers of all the States.

Ans: B

The planning commission was not accountable to the parliament

There is no minimum age for a person to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court

NDC is constituted of the PM, Chief Ministers and Chief Secretaries of all states.

56. The Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament for Railway Zones is constituted by the (2002)

- (a) President of India
- (b) Ministry of Railways
- (c) Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
- (d) Ministry of Transport

Ans: C

57. The term of the Lok Sabha (2002)

- (a) Cannot be extended under any circumstances
- (b) Can be extended by six months at a time
- (c) Can be extended by one year at a time during the proclamation of emergency
- (d) Can be extended for two years at a time during the proclamation of emergency

Ans: C

58. The Supreme Court of India tenders advice to the President on a matter of law or fact (2001)

- (a) On its own initiative
- (b) Only if he seeks such advice
- (c) Only if the matter relates to the Fundamental Rights of citizens
- (d) Only if the issue poses a threat to the unity and integrity of the country

Ans: B

Article 143 - Power of President to consult Supreme Court

- (1) If at any time it appears to the President that a question of law or fact has arisen, or is likely to arise, which is of such a nature and of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court upon it, he may refer the question to that Court for consideration and the Court may, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the President its opinion thereon
- (2) The President may, notwithstanding anything in the proviso to Article 131, refer a dispute of the kind mentioned in the said proviso to the Supreme Court for opinion and the Supreme Court shall, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the President its opinion thereon

59. In what way does the Indian Parliament exercise control over the administration? (2001)

- (a) Through Parliamentary Committees
- (b) Through Consultative Committees of various ministries
- (c) By making the administrators send periodic reports
- (d) By compelling the executive to issue writs

Ans: A

60. The Speaker can ask a member of the House to stop speaking and let another member speak. This is known as (2000)

- (a) Decorum
- (b) Crossing the floor
- (c) Interpretation
- (d) Yielding the floor

Ans: D

Crossing the floor is when a politician changes their allegiance or votes against their party

61. Which one of the following statements about a Money Bill is not correct? (2000)

- (a) A Money Bill can be tabled in either House of Parliament
- (b) The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the final authority to decide whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not
- (c) The Rajya Sabha must return a Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha and send it for consideration within 14 days

(d) The President cannot return a Money Bill to the Lok Sabha for reconsideration

Ans: A

A money Bill can be introduced only in the LoK Sabha and not in Rajya Sabha

62. Consider the following statements about the Attorney General of India:

(2000)

1. He is appointed by the President of India
2. He must have the same qualifications as are required by a judge of the Supreme Court
3. He must be a member of either House of Parliament
4. He can be removed by impeachment by Parliament

Which of these statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 3 and 4

Ans: A

Attorney General should not be a Member of Parliament

Attorney General holds office during the pleasure of the president

63. If the number of seats allocated to a state in the Lok Sabha is 42, then the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes in that State will be: (1996)

- (a) 21 (b) 14
(c) 7 (d) 6

Ans: D

Article 330 – Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People

(1) Seats shall be reserved in the House of the People for

(a) the Scheduled Castes;

(b) the Scheduled Tribes except the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam; and

(c) the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam

(2) The number of seats reserved in any State or Union territory for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes under clause (1) shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats allotted to that State or Union territory in the House of the People as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State or Union territory or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State or Union territory or part of the State or Union territory, as the case may be, in respect of which seats are so reserved, bears to the total population of the State or Union territory

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (2), the number of seats reserved in the House of the People for the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam shall bear to the total number of seats allotted to that State a proportion not less than the population of the Scheduled Tribes in the said autonomous districts bears to the total population of the State

Explanation In this article 332, the expression population means the population as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published: Provided that the reference in this Explanation to the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published shall, until the relevant figures for the first census taken after the year 2000 have been published, be construed as a reference to the 1971 census

64. Which one of the following is part of the electoral college

for the election of the President of India but does not form part of the forum for his impeachment? (1996)

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) Rajya Sabha
- (c) State Legislative Councils
- (d) State Legislative Assemblies

65. Which one of the following statements is correct? (1996)

- a. Prime Ministers is free to choose his ministers only from among those who are members of either House of the Parliament
- b. Prime Minister can choose his cabinet colleagues after due counselling by the President of India in this regard.
- c. Prime Minister has full discretion in the choice of persons who are to serve as ministers in his cabinet.
- d. Prime Minister has only limited powers in the choice of his cabinet colleagues because of the discretionary powers vested with the President of India.

Ans: C

75. Other provisions as to Ministers

- (1) The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister
- (2) The Minister shall hold office during the pleasure of the President
- (3) The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People
- (4) Before a Minister enters upon his office, the President shall administer to him the oaths of office and of secrecy according to the forms set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule
- (5) A Minister who for any period of six consecutive months is not a member of either House of Parliament shall at the expiration of that period cease to be a Minister

66. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A) : The word minority is not defined in the Constitution of India. (1996)

Reason (R) : The Minorities Commission is not a constitutional body. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is NOT a correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

Ans: B

67. If the Prime Minister of India belonged to the Upper House of Parliament: (1997)

- a. He will not be able to vote in his favour in the event of a no-confidence motion
- b. He will not be able to speak on the budget in the Lower House
- c. He can make statements only in the Upper House
- d. He has to become a member of the Lower House within six months after being sworn in as the Prime Minister.

Ans: A

A minister including PM has the right to take part in proceedings in both the houses of the parliament without the right to vote in the house in which he/she is not a member.

68. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) (1997)

Assertion (A): The reservation of thirty- three percent of seats for women in Parliament and State Legislatures does not require Constitutional amendment.

Reason (R) : Political parties contesting elections can allocate contesting elections can allocate thirty-three percent of seats they contest to women candidates without any constitutional amendment.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the followings is correct?

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is NOT a correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

Ans: D

The reservation of seats for women in the Parliament requires constitutional amendment because the articles 80 and 81, which deals with the composition of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha is to be amended.

69. Which of the following are/is stated in the Constitution of India? (1997)

1. The President shall not be a member of either House of Parliament.
2. The Parliament shall consist of the President and two houses.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (a) Neither 1 nor 2
- (b) Both 1 and 2
- (c) 1 alone
- (d) 2 alone

Ans: B

70. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:

	List I (Functionaries)		List II (Oaths or affirmations)
A	President of India secrecy of Information	1	1
B	Judges of Supreme Duties Court	2	Faith discharge of
C	Members of to the Parliament	3	Faith and allegiance
D	Minister for the Constitution Union	4	Upholding and the Law

CODES

	A	B	C	D
a.	3	4	1	2
b.	4	3	2	1
c.	3	4	2	1
d.	4	3	1	2

ANS: B

TIMES IAS ACADEMY

The State Executive & The State Legislature

1. As per Indian Protocol, who among the following ranks highest in the order of precedence? (2003)

- (a) Deputy Prime Minister
- (b) Former President
- (c) Governor of a State within his State
- (d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

2. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists? (2001)

List I (Article of the Constitution)

- A. Article 54 B. Article 75
C. Article 155 D. Article 164

List II (Content)

- 1. Election of President of India
- 2. Appointment of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
- 3. Appointment of the Governor of the State
- 4. Appointment of the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers of a State
- 5. Composition of Legislative Assemblies

CODES:			
A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 1	2	4	5
(c) 2	1	3	5
(d) 2	1	4	3

3. Article 156 of the Constitution of India provides that a Governor shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office. Which of the following can be deduced from this? (1995)

- 1. No Governor can be removed from office till the completion of his term

2. No Governor can continue in office beyond a period of five years

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither

Answer Key :

1. c 2. a c. d

TIMES IAS ACADEMY

JUDICIARY IN INDIA

1. Consider the following statements: (2007)

1. The Judges (Inquiry) Bill 2006 contemplates to establish a Judicial Council which will receive complaints against Judges of the Supreme Court including the Chief Justice of India, High Court Chief Justices and Judges.
2. Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, a women can file a petition before a 1st Class Judicial Magistrate.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

2. Consider the following statements: (2007)

1. The mode of removal of a judge of a High Court in India is same as that of removal of a judge of the Supreme Court.
2. After retirement from the office, a permanent judge of a High Court cannot plead or act in any court or before any authority in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

3. **Assertion (A):** In India, every state has a High Court in its territory.

Reason (R): The Constitution of India provides for a High Court in each state. (2006)

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true.

4. Consider the following statements: **(2006)**

1. A person who has held office as a permanent judge of a High Court cannot plead or act in any court or before any authority in India except the Supreme Court.
2. A person is not qualified for appointment as a judge of a High Court in India unless he has for at least five years held a judicial office in the territory of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

5. Who was the Chief Justice of India when public interest litigation (PIL) was introduced to the Indian judicial system? **(2006)**

- (a) M. Hidayatullah (b) A.M. Ahmadi
(c) A.S. Anand (d) P.N. Bhagwati

6. Consider the following statements: **(2005)**

1. The Parliament cannot enlarge the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India as its jurisdiction is limited to that conferred by the Constitution.
2. The officers and servants of the Supreme Court and High Courts are appointed by the concerned Chief Justice and the administrative expenses are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

7. Consider the following statements: **(2005)**

1. There are 25 High Courts in India.
2. Punjab, Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh have a common High Court.
3. National Capital Territory of Delhi has a High Court of its own.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 1,2 and 3 (d) 3
8. The Constitution (98th Amendment) Act is related to: **(2005)**
 - (a) Empowering the Centre to levy and appropriate service tax
 - (b) The constitution of the National Judicial Commission
 - (c) Readjustment of electoral constituencies on the basis of the Population Census 2001
 - (d) The demarcation of new boundaries between States
 9. Consider the following statements:
 1. The highest criminal court of the district is the Court of District and Sessions Judge
 2. The District Judges are appointed by the Governor in consultation with the High Courts
 3. A person to be eligible for appointment as a District Judge should be an advocate or a pleader of seven years' standing or more, or an officer in judicial service of the Union or the State
 4. When the Sessions Judge awards death sentence, it must be confirmed by the High Court before it is carried out

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 3 and 4 (d) 1,2, 3 and 4

10. 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 **(2003)**

- (a) The President of India
- (b) The Chief Justice of India
- (c) The Parliament
- (d) The Union Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs

11. Which one of the following High Courts has the Territorial Jurisdiction over Andaman and Nicobar Islands? **(2003)**

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Calcutta
- (c) Madras
- (d) Orissa

12. The salaries and allowances of the Judges of the High Court are charged to the **(2002)**

- (a) Consolidated Fund of India
- (b) Consolidated Fund of the State
- (c) Contingency Fund of India
- (d) Contingency Fund of the State

13. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R): **(1997)**

Assertion (A): Wilful disobedience or non-compliance of Court order and use of derogatory language about judicial behaviour amount to Contempt of Court.

Reason (R): Judicial activism cannot be practised without arming the judiciary with punitive powers to punish contemptuous behaviour.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

14. Consider the following statements regarding the High Courts in India:
(2001)

1. There are Eighteen High Courts in the country
2. Three of them have jurisdiction over more than one state
3. No Union Territory has a High Court of its own
4. Judges of the High Court hold office till the age of 62

Which of these statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1,2 and 4
 - (b) 2 and 3
 - (c) 1 and 4
 - (d) 4
15. The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and the States falls under its (1996)
- (a) Advisory jurisdiction
 - (b) Appellate jurisdiction
 - (c) Original jurisdiction
 - (d) Constitutional jurisdiction
16. When the Chief Justice of a High Court acts in an administrative capacity, he is subject to (1996)
- (a) The writ jurisdiction of any of the other judges of the High Court
 - (b) Special control exercised by the Chief justice of India
 - (c) Discretionary powers of the Governor of the State
 - (d) Special powers provided to the Chief Minister in this regard

17. According to the Constitution of India, the term 'District Judge' shall not include (1996)

- (a) Chief Presidency Magistrate
- (b) Sessions Judge
- (c) Tribunal Judge
- (d) Chief Judge of a small Cause Court

ANSWER KEY :

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 2. a | 3. d | 4. d | 5. d |
| 6. b | 7. a | 8. a | 9. d | 10. c |
| 11. b | 12. b | 13. a | 14. c | 15. c |
| 16. c | 17. c | | | |

TIMES IAS ACADEMY

Local Government and State Administration

1. The fundamental object of Panchayati Raj system is to ensure which among the following? (2003)

1. People's participation in development
2. Political accountability
3. Democratic decentralization
4. Financial mobilization

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1,2 and 3 (b) 2 and 4
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1,2, 3 and 4

2. Consider the following statements: (2005)

1. Part IX of the Constitution of India contains provisions for Panchayats and was inserted by the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act 1992.

2. Part IX A of the Constitution of India contains provisions for municipalities and Article 243 Q envisages two types of municipalities - a Municipal Council and a Municipal Corporation for every State.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

3. A college student desires to get elected to the Municipal Council of his city. The validity of his nomination would depend on the important condition, among others, that (2000)

- a) He obtains permission from the Principal of his college
- b) He is a member of a political party
- c) His name figures in the voters' list
- d) He files a declaration owing allegiance of the Constitution of India

4. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists: **(2000) LIST-I (LOCAL BODIES)**

- A. ZilaParishads at the sub-divisional level
- B. Mandal PrajaParishad
- C. Tribal Councils
- D. Absence of Village Panchayats

LIST - II (STATES AS IN 1999)

- 1. Andhra Pradesh
- 2. Assam
- 3. Mizoram
- 4. Meghalaya

CODES:

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (a) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (b) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |

5. " instill into the vast millions of workers, men and women, who actually do the job, a sense of partnership and of cooperative performance " The above passage

relates to **(2000)**

- (a) Planned Development
- (b) Community Development
- (c) Panchayati Raj System
- (d) Integrated Development Programme

6. In the Panchayati Raj Bill enacted in 1993, there were several fresh provisions deviating from the past. Which one of the following is not such provision? **(1999)**

- (a) A number of added responsibilities in the area of agriculture, rural development, primary education and social forestry among others

- (b) Elections being made mandatory for all posts at the time they are due
- (c) A statutory representation for women in the panchayats, upto a third of the strength
- (d) Regular remuneration to the Panchayat members, so as to ensure their punctuality and accountability

7. In the Panchayati Raj was first introduced in India in October, 1959 in (1998)

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Kerala (d) Karnataka

8. What is the system of governance in the Panchayati Raj set-up? (1996)

- (a) Single tier structure of local self government at the village level
- (b) Two-tier system of local self government at the village and block levels
- (c) Three-tier structure of local self government at the village, block and district levels
- (d) Four-tier system of local self government at the village, block, district and state levels

9. Which one of the following was NOT proposed by the 73rd constitutional amendment in the area of Panchayati Raj?

- (a) Thirty percent seats in all elected rural local bodies will be reserved for women candidates at all levels
- (b) The States will constitute their Finance Commissions to allocate resource to Panchayati Raj institutions
- (c) The Panchayati Raj elected functionaries will be disqualified to hold their offices if they have more than two children
- (d) The elections will be held in six months time if Panchayati Raj bodies are superseded or dissolved by the State government.

Answer Key :

1. d 2. a 3. c 4. d 5. b
6. d 7. a 8. c 9. c

TIMES IAS ACADEMY

THE CENTER-STATE RELATIONS

1. Recently Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh governments signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the linking of two rivers as a link project. Which are these two rivers? **(2006)**
 - (a) Betwa and Chambal
 - (b) Betwa and Ken
 - (c) Chambal and Son
 - (d) Ken and Narmada
2. 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 impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union? **(2004)**
 - (a) Article 257
 - (b) Article 258
 - (c) Article 355
 - (d) Article 356
3. Which one of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provides that 'It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance'? **(2003)**
 - (a) Article 215
 - (b) Article 275
 - (c) Article 325
 - (d) Article 355
4. Which one of the following authorities recommends the principles governing the grants-in-aid of the revenues to the states out of the Consolidated Fund of India? **(2002)**
 - (a) Finance Commission
 - (b) Inter-State Council
 - (c) Union Ministry of Finance
 - (d) Public Accounts Committee

5. The Parliament can make any law for the whole or any part of India for implementing International treaties (2000)

- (a) with the consent of all the States
- (b) with the consent of the majority of States
- (c) with the consent of the State concerned
- (d) without the consent of any State

Answer Key :

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (d)

TIMES IAS ACADEMY

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS, LOKPAL & LOKAYUKTA, ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNALS

1. Which one among the following Commissions was set up in pursuance of a definite provision under an Article of the Constitution of India? (2006)
- (a) University Grants Commission
 - (b) National Human Rights Commission
 - (c) Election Commission
 - (d) Central Vigilance Commission

2. Consider the following tasks:

- 1. Superintendence, direction and conduct of free and fair elections
- 2. Preparation of electoral rolls for all elections to the Parliament, State Legislatures and the Office of the President and the Vice-President
- 3. Giving recognition to political parties and allotting election symbols to political parties and individuals contesting the election
- 4. Proclamation of final verdict in the case of election disputes

Which of the above are the functions of the Election Commission of India?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
 - (b) 2, 3 and 4
 - (c) 1 and 3
 - (d) 1, 2 and 4
3. Which one of the following statements correctly describes the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of India? (2004)
- (a) It contains the scheme of the distribution of powers between the Union and the States
 - (b) It contains the languages listed in the Constitution
 - (c) It contains the provisions regarding the administration of tribal areas
 - (d) It allocates seats in the Council of States
4. With reference to the Constitution of India, which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched? (2004)

- (a) Forest - Concurrent List
- (b) Stock Exchanges - Concurrent List
- (c) Post Office Savings Bank - Union List
- (d) Public Health - State List

5. Which one of the following Schedules of the Indian Constitution lists the names of States and specifies their territories? **(2003)**

- (a) First (b) Second
- (c) Third (d) Fourth

6. Consider the following statements with reference to India: **(2002)**

1. The Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners enjoy equal powers but receive unequal salaries
2. The Chief Election Commissioner is entitled to the same salary as is provided to a judge of the Supreme Court
3. The Chief Election Commissioner shall not be removed from his office except in like manner and on like grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court
4. The term of office of the Election Commissioner is five years from the date he assumes his office or till the day he attains the age of 62 years, whichever is earlier

Which of these statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 4 (d) 2 and 4

7. In the case of election to the Lok Sabha, the amount of security deposited for general category candidates and SC/ST category candidates respectively is **(2002)**

- (a) Rs 5,000 and Rs 2,500

- (b) Rs 10,000 and Rs 2,500
- (c) Rs 10,000 and Rs 5,000
- (d) Rs 15,000 and Rs 7,500

8. Consider the following statements regarding the political parties in India:
(2001)

1. The Representation of the People Act, 1951 provides for the registration of political parties
2. Registration of political parties is carried out by the Election Commission
3. A national level political party is one which is recognised in four or more states.
4. During the 1999 general elections, there were six national and 48 state level parties recognised by the Election Commission

Which of these statements are correct?

- (a) 1,2 and 4
- (b) 1 and 3
- (c) 2 and 4
- (d) 1,2, 3 and 4

9. If a new state of the Indian Union is to be created, which one of the following Schedules of the Constitution must be amended? **(2001)**

- (a) First
- (b) Second
- (c) Third
- (d) Fifth

10. Consider the following statements about the recent amendments to the Election Law by the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1996:
(1999)

1. Any conviction for the offence of insulting the Indian national flag or the Constitution of India shall entail disqualification for contesting elections to Parliament and State legislatures for six years from the date of conviction

2. There is an increase in the security deposit which a candidate has to make to contest the election to the Lok Sabha
3. A candidate cannot now stand for election from more than one Parliamentary constituency
4. No election will now be countermanded on the death of a contesting candidate

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 2 and 3 (b) 1,2 and 4
(c) 1,2, 3 and 4 (d) 1 and 3
11. Which one of the following Schedules of the Constitution of India contains provisions regarding Anti-Defection Act? **(1998)**
- (a) Second Schedule (b) Fifth Schedule
(c) Eighth Schedule (d) Tenth Schedule
12. The Dinesh Goswami Committee recommended **(1997)**
- (a) The Constitution of State level Election Commissions
(b) List System of election to the Lok Sabha
(c) Governmental funding of Parliamentary elections
(d) A ban on the candidature of independent candidates in the Parliamentary election
13. Proportional representation is not necessary in a country where **(1997)**
- (a) There are no reserved constituencies
(b) A two-party system has developed
(c) The first-past-the-post system prevails
(d) There is a fusion of presidential and parliamentary forms of governments

Answer Key :

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (a)
6. (b) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (a) 10. (b)
11. (d) 12. (b) 13. (b)

TIMES IAS ACADEMY

COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEES, COUNCIL, TRIBUNAL

1. Consider the following statements: (2004)

1. The highest deciding body for planning in India is the Planning Commission of India
2. The Secretary of the Planning Commission of India is also the Secretary of National Development Council
3. The Constitution includes economic and social planning in the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 2 only (d) 3 only

2. Who among the following are appointed by the President of India? (1994)

1. The Chairman, Finance Commission
2. The Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission
3. The Chief Minister of a Union Territory

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 2 and 3 only

3. Consider the following statements: (2003)

The function(s) of the Finance Commission is/are:

1. To allow the withdrawal of money out of the Consolidated Fund of India.
2. To allocate between the States the shares of proceeds of taxes.
3. To consider application for grants-in-aid from States.
4. To supervise and report on whether the Union and State governments are levying taxes in accordance with the budgetary provisions.

Which of these statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) 2 and 3

(c) 3 and 4

(d) 1,2 and 4

4. The primary function of the Finance Commission in India is to **(2000)**

ANSWERS KEY

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a)

TIMES IAS ACADEMY