

INDIAN POLITY

Question
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Constituent Assembly and making of the constitution

1. Who among the following was the chairman of the Union Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly? **(UPSC Pre 2005)**

- (a) B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) J. B. Kripalani
- (c) Jawaharalal Nehru
- (d) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar

2. 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? **(UPSC Pre 1996)**

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

3. Consider the following events: **(UPSC Pre 2004)**

- 1. Fourth general elections in India
- 2. Formation of Haryana state
- 3. Mysore named as Karnataka state
- 4. Meghalaya and Tripura become 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

4. Consider the following statements:

1. Article 371 A 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. Constitution 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? **(UPSC Pre 2005)**

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

5. Consider the following events

- 1. The first democratically elected communist party government formed in a State in India.
- 2. India's then largest bank, 'Imperial Bank of India', was renamed 'State Bank of India'.
- 3. Air India was nationalized and became the national carrier.
- 4. Goa became a part of independent India.

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the above events? **(UPSC Pre 2018)**

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

Comparison of Indian constitution with other countries

1. India and USA are two large democracies. Examine the basic tenants on which the two political systems are based **(UPSC Mains 2018)**

1. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer: **(UPSC Pre 2003)**

List-I (Item in the Indian Constitution)	List-II (Country from which it was derived)
A. Directive Principles of State Policy	1. Australia
B. Fundamental Rights	2. Canada
C. Concurrent List in Union-State Relations	3. Ireland
D. India as a Union of States with greater powers to the Union	4. United Kingdom
	5. United States of America

Codes:

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

Structure (Skeleton) of Indian constitution

1. What is a Constitution? What are the main sources of the Indian Constitution? **(UPSC Mains 2007)**

2. What is the significance of 26th November in the country's polity? **(UPSC Mains 2009)**

1. Consider the following statements: **(UPSC Pre 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

2. Which one of the following statements correctly describes the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of India? **(UPSC Pre 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

3. Which one of the following statements correctly describes the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of India? **(UPSC Pre 2001)**

(a) It lists 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. The provisions in Fifth Schedule and Sixth Schedule in the Constitution of India are made in order to **(UPSC Pre 2015)**

- (a) protect the interests of Scheduled Tribes
 - (b) determine the boundaries between States
 - (c) determine the powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats
 - (d) protect the interests of all the border States
5. Survey of India is under the ministry of: **(UPSC Pre 2003)**
- (a) Defence
 - (b) Environment and Forests
 - (c) Home Affairs
 - (d) Science and Technology
6. The Archaeological Survey of India is an attached office of the Department/Ministry of **(UPSC Pre 2004)**
- (a) Culture
 - (b) Tourism
 - (c) Science and Technology
 - (d) Human Resource Development

Basic features of the constitution

1. What do you understand by the term 'Rule of Law'? How does the Constitution of India seek to establish it? **(UPSC Mains 1996)**
2. What constitutes the doctrine of 'basic features' as introduced into the Constitution of India by the Judiciary? **(UPSC Mains 2000)**
3. What, according to the Supreme Court, constituted 'The Basic Features' which is upheld in case known as Keshavanand Bharati v/s. State of Kerala (1990) & Minerva Mills v/s. Union of India (1990) **(UPSC Mains 1997)**
4. Do you think there is a need for a review of the Indian Constitution? Justify your view. **(UPSC Mains 2000) (UPSC Mains 2008)**
5. "Parliament's power to amend the Constitution is a limited power and it cannot be enlarged into absolute power." In the light of this statement explain whether Parliament under Article 368 of the Constitution can destroy the Basic Structure of the Constitution by expanding its amending power? **(UPSC Mains 2019)**

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The 44th Amendment to the Constitution of India introduced an Article placing the election of the Prime Minister beyond judicial review.
2. The Supreme Court of India struck down the 99th Amendment to the Constitution of India as being violative of the independence of judiciary.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2019)**

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

Importance of constitution

1. Consider the following statements: **(UPSC Pre 2014)**

1. A Constitutional Government is the one which ...
2. places effective restrictions on individual liberty in the interest of State Authority
3. places effective restrictions on the Authority of the State in the interest of individual liberty

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

2. Which of the following are regarded as the main features of the “Rule of Law”? **(UPSC Pre 2018)**

1. Limitation of powers
2. Equality before law
3. People’s responsibility to the Government
4. Liberty and civil rights

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

3. Which one of the following statements is correct? **(UPSC Pre 2017)**

- (a) Rights are claims of the State against the citizens.
- (b) Rights are privileges which are incorporated in the Constitution of a State.
- (c) Rights are claims of the citizens against the State.
- (d) Rights are privileges of a few citizens against the many

Answers to Module 1

Constituent Assembly and making of the constitution

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

Comparison of Indian constitution with other countries

1. (d)

Structure (Skeleton) of Indian constitution

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

Basic features of the constitution

1. (b)

Importance of constitution

1. (c)
2. (c)
3. (c)

Module 2 (Preamble)

Preamble and the Philosophy of the constitution of India

1. The Preamble to the Constitution is aimed to embody the fundamental values and the philosophy on which the Constitution is based. Elucidate. **(UPSC Mains 1997)**

2. What is the significance of a preamble to a constitution? Bring out the philosophy of the Indian polity as enshrined in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. **(UPSC Mains 2004)**

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 of opportunity: and to promote among them all; FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and the integrity of the Nation.

In our Constituent Assembly this ‘X’ do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution.”, ‘X’ stands for: **(UPSC Pre 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

2. Which one of the following objectives is not embodied in the Preamble to the Constitution of India? **(UPSC Pre 2017)**

- (a) Liberty of thought
- (b) Economic liberty
- (c) Liberty of expression
- (d) Liberty of belief

3. The mind of the makers of the Constitution of India is reflected in which of the following? **(UPSC Pre 2017)**

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

Answers to Module 2

Preamble and the Philosophy of the constitution of India

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

Module 3 (Territory of the Union)

Admission or formation or establishment of new states

1. Which one of the following schedules of the Indian Constitution lists the names of states and specifies their territories? **(UPSC Pre 2003)**

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

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

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

Small states vs large states debate

1. Many State Governments further bifurcate geographical administrative areas like Districts and Talukas for better governance. In light of the above, can it also be justified that more number of smaller States would bring in effective governance at State level? Discuss. **(UPSC Mains 2013)**
2. Why is there a demand for making Uttarakhand a Separate hill state in India? **(UPSC Mains 1997)**

Answers to Module 3

Admission or formation or establishment of new states

1. (a)
2. (a)

Module 4 (Citizenship)

Citizenship before and after the commencement of constitution, PIO, OCI and dual citizenship

1. What are the constitutional rights of the citizens of India? What do you think about the demand of the NRI's for dual citizenship? **(UPSC Mains 1995)**

1. Consider the following statements.

1. Aadhaar card can be used as a proof of citizenship or domicile.

2. Once issued, Aadhaar number cannot be deactivated or omitted by the issuing Authority.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2018)**

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answers to Module 4

Citizenship before and after the commencement of constitution, PIO, OCI and dual citizenship

1. (d)

Module 5 (Fundamental Rights)

Right to Equality

1. The 'Powers, Privileges and Immunities of Parliament and its Members' as envisaged in Article 105 of the Constitution leave room for a large number of un-codified and un-enumerated privileges to continue. Assess the reasons for the absence of legal codification of the 'parliamentary privileges'. How can this problem be addressed? **(UPSC Mains 2014)**

2. On what grounds does Article 15 of the Indian Constitution prohibit discrimination? Indicate the way the concept of 'Special protection' has qualified this prohibition and contributed to social change. **(UPSC Mains 1999)**

1. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion etc. (Article 15 of the Constitution of India) is a Fundamental Rights classifiable under: **(UPSC Pre 1995)**

- (a) the Right to Freedom of Religion
- (b) the Right against Exploitation
- (c) the Cultural and Educational Rights
- (d) the Right to Equality

2. In the Indian Constitution, the Right to Equality is granted by five Articles. They are: **(UPSC Pre 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

3. One of the implications of equality in society is the absence of **(UPSC Pre 2017)**

- (a) Privileges
- (b) Restraints
- (c) Competition
- (d) Ideology

4. Which of the following are envisaged by the Right against Exploitation in the Constitution of India?

- 1. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour

2. Abolition of untouchability
3. Protection of the interests of minorities
4. Prohibition of employment of children in factories and mines

Select the correct answer using the code given below: **(UPSC Pre 2017)**

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

5. 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: **(UPSC Pre 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 term
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 from 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) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3
- (b) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2
- (c) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
- (d) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2

6. The following news item appeared in a National daily dated 1-12-1999: "...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.” **(UPSC Pre 2000)**

The Parliament referred to in this quotation is that of:

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

Freedom of Speech, Press and Right to information

1. Comment on the significance of the Preamble contained in the Right to Information Act. **(UPSC Mains 2012)**

2. What were the circumstances leading to the promulgation of Prasar Bharti Ordinance in August 1998? **(UPSC Mains 1998)**

1. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct? **(UPSC Pre 2003)**

(a) The Press Council of India is an autonomous quasi-judicial body established under an Act of the Parliament

(b) The Press Information Bureau provides accreditation to media person so as to have easy access to information from government sources

(c) Among all the states of India, Maharashtra publishes the largest number of newspapers

(d) Press Trust of India is the largest news agency in the country

2. Consider the following statements: **(UPSC Pre 1996)**

1. No one can be compelled to sing the National Anthem since:

2. it will be violative of the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression

3. it will be violative of the Right to the Freedom of Conscience and practice and propagation of religion

4. there is no legal provision obliging anyone to sing the National Anthem

(a) 1 and 3 are correct

(b) 2 and 3 are correct

(c) 1, 2 and 3 are correct

(d) none is correct

Religion, Culture and Secularism in India

1. Give your views on the right to freedom of religion as enshrined in the Indian Constitution. Do they make India a secular State? **(UPSC Mains 2005)**

2. What can France learn from the Indian Constitution's approach to secularism? **(UPSC Mains 2019)**

1. Which Article of the Constitution of India safeguards one's right to marry the person of one's choice? **(UPSC Pre 2019)**

- (a) Article 19
- (b) Article 21
- (c) Article 25
- (d) Article 29

Right to Life

1. State the amplitude of Article 21 of the Constitution. **(UPSC Mains 1998)**
2. What is right to life and personal liberty? How have the courts expanded its meaning in recent years? **(UPSC Mains 2006)**
3. What are the Rights within the ambit of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution? **(UPSC Mains 2012)**
4. Does the right to clean environment entail legal regulations on burning crackers during Diwali? Discuss in the light of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution and Judgement(s) of the Apex Court in this regard. **(UPSC Mains 2015)**

Right to property

1. What is the present status of the right to property as a Fundamental Right? **(UPSC Mains 1995)**

2. What is the status of the Right to Property in the Indian Constitution? **(UPSC Mains 1999)**

1. Consider the following statements: **(UPSC Pre 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 Constitutional Amendment.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

(a) 2 only

(b) 2 and 3

(c) 1 and 3

(d) 1, 2 and 3

2. With reference to land reforms in independent India, which one of the following statements is correct? **(UPSC Pre 2019)**

(a) The ceiling laws were aimed at family holdings and not individual holdings.

(b) The major aim of land reforms was providing agricultural land to all the landless.

(c) It resulted in cultivation of cash crops as a predominant form of cultivation.

(d) Land reforms permitted no exemptions to the ceiling limits.

3. The Ninth Schedule was introduced in the Constitution of India during the prime ministership of **(UPSC Pre 2019)**

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru

(b) Lal Bahadur Shastri

(c) Indira Gandhi

(d) Morarji Desai

4. The Ninth Schedule to the Indian Constitution was added by: **(UPSC Pre 2003)**

(a) First Amendment

(b) Eighth Amendment

- (c) Ninth Amendment
- (d) Forty Second Amendment

5. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Parliament of India can place a particular law in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India.
- 2. The validity of a law passed in the Ninth Schedule cannot be examined by any court and no judgment can be made on it.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2018)**

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

6. With reference to the 'Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (PBPT Act)', consider the following statements:

- 1. A property transaction is not treated as a benami transaction if the owner of the property is not aware of the transaction.
- 2. Properties held benami are liable for confiscation by the Government.
- 3. The Act provides for three authorities for investigations but does not provide for any appellate mechanism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2017)**

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

Right to privacy

1. Examine the scope of Fundamental Rights in the light of the latest judgement of the Supreme Court on Right to Privacy. **(UPSC Mains 2017)**

1. Right to Privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of Right to Life and Personal Liberty. Which of the following in the Constitution of India correctly and appropriately imply the above statement? **(UPSC Pre 2018)**

- (a) Article 14 and the provisions under the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution
- (b) Article 17 and the Directive Principles of state Policy in Part IV.
- (c) Article 21 and freedom guaranteed in part III
- (d) Article 24 and provisions under the 44th Amendment to the constitution.

Linguistic Minorities

1. What are the provisions regarding the protection of Linguistic minorities in the Constitution? **(UPSC Mains 1997)**

2. What is the special facility provided to the linguistic minorities under Article 350 A? **(UPSC Mains 2004)**

1. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) : **(UPSC Pre 1996)**

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

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

Religious Minorities

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

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2011)**

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

2. The Constitution of India recognises: **(UPSC Pre 1999)**

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

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

List-I (Article of Indian Constitution)	List-II (Provisions)
A. Article 16 (2)	No person shall be deprived of his property save by the authority of law
B. Article 29 (2)	No person can be discriminated against in the matter of public appointment on the ground of race, religious or caste
C. Article 30 (1)	All minorities whether based on religion or language shall have to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice
D. Article 31 (1)	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
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Codes (UPSC Pre 2002)

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

Restriction on fundamental rights

1. Discuss Section 66A of IT Act, with reference to its alleged violation of Article 19 of the Constitution. **(UPSC Mains 2013)**
 2. What do you understand by the concept "freedom of speech and expression"? Does it cover hate speech also? Why do the films in India stand on a slightly different plane from other forms of expression? Discuss. **(UPSC Mains 2014)**
 3. What are the constitutional limitations on the free movements of Indians throughout the country? **(UPSC Mains 2005)**
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1. Which of the following reflects the most appropriate relationship between law of the land and liberty? **(UPSC Pre 2018)**
 - (a) If there are more laws, there is less liberty
 - (b) If there is no law, there is no liberty
 - (c) If there is liberty laws have to be made by the people
 - (d) If laws are changed to often liberty is in danger
 2. A British citizen staying in India cannot claim the right to: **(UPSC Pre 1999)**
 - (a) Freedom of trade and profession
 - (b) Equality before the Law
 - (c) Protection of life and personal liberty
 - (d) Freedom of religion

Right to constitutional remedies

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

- (a) Right to Freedom of Religion
- (b) Right to Property
- (c) Right to Equality
- (d) Right to Constitutional Remedies

Answers to Module 5

Right to Equality

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

Freedom of Speech, Press and Right to information

1. (c)
2. (c)

Religion, Culture and Secularism in India

1. (b)

Right to property

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

Right to privacy

1. (c)

Linguistic Minorities

1. (b)

Religious Minorities

1. (c)
2. (d)
3. (a)

Restriction on fundamental rights

1. (b)

2. (a)

Right to constitutional remedies

1. (d)

Module 6 (Directive Principles of State Policy)

Directive Principles of State Policy

1. Bring out the differences between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy. Discuss some of the measures taken by the Union and State Governments for the implementation of the Directive Principles of State Policy. **(UPSC Mains 2007)**
 2. Briefly state the stages through which the present position of the Directive Principles vis-a-vis the Fundamental Rights has emerged. **(UPSC Mains 1998)**
 3. What is the importance of Directive Principles of State Policy? Mention which Directive Principles of State Policy have got primacy over the Fundamental Rights. **(UPSC Mains 1999)**
 4. What is the constitutional position of Directive Principles of State Policy? How has it been interpreted by the judiciary after the emergency in 1975-77? **(UPSC Mains 2001)**
 5. Discuss the constitutional provisions relating to the non-justifiable directives binding upon the states. **(UPSC Mains 2002)**
 6. Give a brief account of C.M.P. (Common Minimum Programme) of the United Front Government at the Centre. **(UPSC Mains 1997)**
 7. With what objectives was 'Annapurna' Scheme launched? **(UPSC Mains 2002)**
 8. Elucidate 'Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojna' **(UPSC Mains 2002)**
 9. Why was Janashree Bima Yojana introduced? **(UPSC Mains 2003)**
 10. Write about Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Yojana **(UPSC Mains 2005)**
 11. Performance of welfare schemes that are implemented for vulnerable sections is not so effective due to absence of their awareness and active involvement at all stages of policy process – Discuss **(UPSC Mains 2019)**
-
1. The purpose of the inclusion of Directive Principles of the State Policy in the Indian Constitution is to establish: **(UPSC Pre 2002)**
 - (a) political democracy
 - (b) social democracy
 - (c) Gandhian democracy
 - (d) social and economic democracy

2. Which of the following can be said to be essentially the parts of 'Inclusive Governance'? **(UPSC Pre 2012)**

1. Permitting the Non-Banking Financial Companies to do banking
2. Establishing effective District Planning Committees in all the districts
3. Increasing the government spending on public health
4. Strengthening the Mid-day Meal Scheme

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

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

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

4. The ideal of Welfare State' in the Indian Constitution is enshrined in its **(UPSC Pre 2015)**

- (a) Preamble
- (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c) Fundamental Rights
- (d) Seventh Schedule

5. Consider the following statements regarding the Directive Principles of State Policy: **(UPSC Pre 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

6. India is home to lakhs of person with disabilities. What are the benefits available to them under the law? **(UPSC Pre 2011)**

- 1. Free schooling till the age of 18 years in government- run schools.
- 2. Preferential allotment of land for setting up business.
- 3. Ramps in public buildings.

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

7. Consider the following:

- 1. Right to education.
- 2. Right to equal access to public service.
- 3. Right to food.

Which of the above is/are Human Right/Human Rights under “Universal Declaration of Human Rights”? **(UPSC Pre 2011)**

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

8. 'Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana' has been launched for **(UPSC Pre 2015)**

- (a) providing housing loan to poor people at cheaper interest rates
- (b) promoting women's Self-Help Groups in backward areas
- (c) promoting financial inclusion in the country
- (d) providing financial help to the marginalized communities

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

- (a) the Preamble and the Fundamental Rights
- (b) the Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy

(c) the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy

(d) None of the above

10. Consider the following statements:

1. The Factories Act, 1881 was passed with a view to fix the wages of industrial workers and to allow the workers to form trade unions.

2. N.M. Lokhande was a pioneer in organizing the labor movement in British India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2017)**

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

11. As per the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central (Amendment) Rules, 2018

1. if rules for fixed-term employment are implemented, it becomes easier for the firms/companies to lay off workers

2. no notice of termination of employment shall be necessary in the case of temporary workman

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2019)**

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

12. The Employment Assurance Scheme envisages financial assistance to rural areas for guaranteeing employment to at least **(UPSC Pre 1999)**

(a) 50 percent of the men and women seeking jobs in rural areas

(b) 50 percent of the men seeking jobs in rural areas

(c) one man and one woman in a rural family living below the poverty line

(d) one person in a rural landless household living below the poverty line

13. Consider the following:

1. Hotels and restaurants
2. Motor transport undertakings
3. Newspaper establishments
4. Private medical institutions

The employees of which of the above can have the 'Social Security' Coverage under Employees State Insurance Scheme? **(UPSC Pre 2012)**

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

14. International Labor Organization, Conventions 138 and 182 are related to **(UPSC Pre 2018)**

- (a) Child labor
- (b) Adaptation of agricultural practices to global climate change
- (c) Regulation of food prices and food security
- (d) Gender parity at the workplace

15. Which of the following gives 'Global Gender Gap Index' ranking to the countries of the world? **(UPSC Pre 2017)**

- (a) World Economic Forum
- (b) UN Human Rights Council
- (c) UN Women
- (d) World Health Organization

16. Which one of the following Articles of the Directive Principles of the State Policy deals with the promotion of international peace and security? **(UPSC Pre 2002)**

- (a) 51
- (b) 48 A
- (c) 43 A
- (d) 41

17. In the Constitution of India, promotion of international peace and security is included in the **(UPSC Pre 2014)**

- (a) Preamble to the Constitution

- (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c) Fundamental Duties
- (d) Ninth Schedule

18. With reference to the Constitution of India, the Directive Principles of State Policy constitute limitations upon

- 1. legislative function.
- 2. executive function.

Which of the above statements is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2017)**

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

19. With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following: **(UPSC Pre 2010)**

- 1. Fundamental Rights
- 2. Fundamental Duties
- 3. Directive Principles of the 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 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

20. Consider the following provisions under the Directive Principles of State Policy as enshrined in the Constitution of India:

- 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

Which of the above are the Gandhian Principles that are reflected in the Directive Principles of State Policy? **(UPSC Pre 2012)**

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 only

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

21. Which of the following is/are included in the Directive Principles of the State Policy? **(UPSC Pre 2008)**

- 1. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
- 2. Prohibition of consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of other drugs which are injurious to health

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

22. Which principle among the following was added to the Directive Principles of State Policy by the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution? **(UPSC Pre 2017)**

- (a) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women
- (b) Participation of workers in the management of industries
- (c) Right to work, education and public assistance
- (d) Securing living wage and human conditions of work to workers

23. Consider the following statements: **(UPSC Pre 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 statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

Right to education

1. What specific provisions exist in the Constitution of India about child labour? **(UPSC Mains 1997)**

2. Discuss the constitutional provisions regarding the rights of children. **(UPSC Mains 2001)**

1. Which of the following provisions of the Constitution of India have a bearing on Education? **(UPSC Pre 2012)**

1. Directive Principles of State Policy
2. Rural and Urban Local Bodies
3. Fifth Schedule
4. Sixth Schedule
5. Seventh Schedule

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3, 4 and 5 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 5 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

2. Consider the following statements:

1. As per the right to education (RTE) Act, to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in a state, a person would be required to possess the minimum qualification laid down by the concerned State council of Teacher education.

2. As per the RTE Act, for teaching primary classes, a candidate is required to pass a Teacher Eligibility Test conducted in accordance with the National Council of Teacher Education guidelines.

3. In India, more than 90 % of teacher education institutions are directly under the State Governments.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2018)**

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

3. Which Article of the Constitution provides that it shall be the endeavour of every state to provide adequate facility for instruction in

the mother tongue at the primary stage of education? **(UPSC Pre 2001)**

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

4. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Free and compulsory education to the children of 6-14 years age-group by the State by the seventy sixth Amendment to the Constitution of India.
- 2. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan seeks to provide computer education even in rural areas.
- 3. Education was included in the Concurrent List by the Forty-second Amendment, 1976 to the Constitution of India'.

Which of the statements given above are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2006)**

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

5. With reference to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, consider the following

- 1. The Rights of Development
- 2. The Right to Expression
- 3. The Right to Recreation

Which of the above is/are the Rights of the child? **(UPSC Pre 2010)**

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

6. 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'? **(UPSC Pre 2004)**

- (a) Article 24
- (b) Article 45

- (c) Article 330
- (d) Article 368

7. Consider the following statements:

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? **(UPSC Pre 2007)**

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

Uniform Civil Code

1. What have been the observations of the Supreme Court in a recent judgment in respect of a Uniform Civil Code? **(UPSC Mains 1995)**
2. Discuss the possible factors that inhibit India from enacting for its citizens a uniform civil code as provided for in the Directive Principles of State Policy. **(UPSC Mains 2015)**

Marginalized sections of the society

Women

1. What is Social Justice? How can reservation of seats for women in Parliament contribute to the establishment of a socially just society in India? **(UPSC Mains 1997)**
2. Examine the reasons for the non-introduction of Women's Reservation Bill in the Lok Sabha. **(UPSC Mains 1998)**
3. "The reservation of seats for women in the institutions of local self-government has had a limited impact on the patriarchal character of the Indian Political Process." Comment. **(UPSC Mains 2019)**
4. Is the National Commission for Women able to strategize and tackle the problems that women face at both public and private spheres? Give reasons in support of your answer. **(UPSC Mains 2017)**

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

Assertion (A): Reservation of thirty-three percent of seats for women in Parliament and State Legislature does not require any Constitutional amendment:

Reason (R): Political parties 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 following is correct? **(UPSC Pre 1997)**

- (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 the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

Scheduled Tribes

1. What are the protections afforded to Scheduled Tribes in the Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution? **(UPSC Mains 2005)**
2. Why are the tribals in India referred to as Scheduled tribes? Indicate the major provisions enshrined in the constitution of India for their upliftment. **(UPSC Mains 2016)**
3. Write problems specific to the de-notified and nomadic tribes in India **(UPSC Mains 2011)**

4. How do you explain the statistics that show that the sex ratio in Tribes in India is more favorable to women than the sex ratio among Scheduled Castes? **(UPSC Mains 2015)**

1. Which one of the following statements is not correct? **(UPSC Pre 2005)**

- (a) There is no definition of the Scheduled Tribe in the constitutions of India.
- (b) North-East India accounts for a little over half of the country's tribal population.
- (c) The people known as Todas live in the Nilgiri area.
- (d) Lotha is a language spoken in Nagaland.

2. Among the Indian States shown labelled 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the rough outline map given, the correct sequence in descending order of percent of scheduled tribe population to their total population is **(UPSC Pre 1998)**



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

3. Consider the following statements about Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in India:

1. PVTGs reside in 18 States and one Union Territory.
 2. A stagnant or declining population is one of the criteria for determining PVTG status.
 3. There are 95 PVTGs officially notified in the country so far.
 4. Irular and Konda Reddi tribes are included in the list of PVTGs.
- Which of the statements given above are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2019)**
- (a) 1, 2 and 3
 - (b) 2, 3 and 4
 - (c) 1, 2 and 4
 - (d) 1, 3 and 4
-
4. Under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 who shall be the authority to initiate the process for determining the nature and extent of individual or community forest rights or both? **(UPSC Pre 2013)**
- (a) State Forest Department
 - (b) District Collector / Deputy Commissioner
 - (c) Tahsildar / Block Development Officer / Mandal Revenue Officer
 - (d) Gram Sabha
-
5. The state which has the largest number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha is: **(UPSC Pre 2000)**
- (a) Bihar
 - (b) Gujarat
 - (c) Uttar Pradesh
 - (d) Madhya Pradesh
-
6. Under which Schedule of the Constitution of India can the transfer of tribal land to private parties for mining be declared null and void? **(UPSC Pre 2019)**
- (a) Third Schedule
 - (b) Fifth Schedule
 - (c) Ninth Schedule
 - (d) Twelfth Schedule
-
7. Which Schedule of the Constitution of India contains: Special

provisions for the administration and control of Scheduled Areas in several States? **(UPSC Pre 2008)**

- (a) Third
- (b) Fifth
- (c) Seventh
- (d) Ninth

8. In the areas covered under the Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, what is the role/ power of Gram Sabha?

1. Gram Sabha has the power to prevent alienation of land in the Scheduled Areas.
2. Gram Sabha has the ownership of minor forest produce.
3. Recommendation of Gram Sabha is required for granting prospecting licence or mining lease for any mineral in the Scheduled Areas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2012)**

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

9. The Government enacted the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act in 1996. Which one of the following is not identified as its objective? **(UPSC Pre 2013)**

- (a) To provide self-governance
- (b) To recognize traditional rights
- (c) To create autonomous regions in tribal areas
- (d) To free tribal people from exploitation

Scheduled Caste

1. Whether National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSCJ) can enforce the implementation of constitutional reservation for the Scheduled Castes in the religious minority institutions? Examine. **(UPSC Mains 2018)**

1. 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 **(UPSC Pre 1995)**

- (a) 21
- (b) 14
- (c) 07
- (d) 06

Answer to Module 6

Directive Principles of State Policy

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

Right to education

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

Marginalized sections of the society

Women

1. (d)

Schedule tribes

1. (a)

2. (b)

3. (c)

4. (d)

5. (d)

6. (b)

7. (b)

8. (b)

9. (c)

Scheduled Caste

1. (d)

Module 7 (Fundamental Duties)

Fundamental Duties

1. Write any four fundamental duties prescribed in the Constitution of India. **(UPSC Mains 1997)**
2. Identify the major Fundamental Duties. **(UPSC Mains 2003)**
3. Enumerate the Fundamental Duties incorporated in the Constitution after the 42nd Amendment. **(UPSC Mains 2008)**
4. “Essentially all that is contained in Part IVA of the constitution is just a codification of tasks integral to the Indian way of Life”. Critically examine this statement **(UPSC Mains 2011)**

1. In the context of India, which one of the following is the correct relationship between Rights and Duties? **(UPSC Pre 2017)**
 - (a) Rights are correlative with Duties.
 - (b) Rights are personal and hence independent of society and Duties.
 - (c) Rights, not Duties, are important for the advancement of the personality of the citizen.
 - (d) Duties, not Rights, are important for the stability of the State.

2. Which of the following is/are among the Fundamental Duties of citizens laid down in the Indian Constitution? **(UPSC Pre 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 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

3. Which of the following statements is/are true of the Fundamental Duties of an Indian citizen?

1. A legislative process has been provided to enforce these duties.
2. They are correlative to legal duties.

Select the correct answer using the code given below: **(UPSC Pre 2017)**

- (a) 1 only

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

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

- (a) To vote in public elections
- (b) To develop the scientific temper
- (c) To safeguard public property
- (d) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals

5. "To uphold and protect the Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India" is a provision made in the **(UPSC Pre 2015)**

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

Answer to Module 7

Fundamental Duties

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

Module 8 (Union Executive)

Parliamentary Democracy

1. Bring out the aberrations of the parliamentary system of government in India. **(UPSC Mains 2001)**
2. How does Parliament control the Union Executive? How effective is its control? **(UPSC Mains 2000) (UPSC Mains 2003)**
3. Distinguish between a starred question and an unstarred one asked in the Parliament. **(UPSC Mains 2008)**
4. Distinguish between Parliamentary and Presidential forms of Government. Do you think that changing over to Presidential form will be a solution for better governance? Substantiate your answer. **(UPSC Mains 1995)**
5. Explain the concept of 'Prime Ministerial Government' and accounts for its decline in recent times in India. **(UPSC Mains 1998)**

1. There is a Parliamentary System of Government in India because the **(UPSC Pre 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

2. The Indian parliamentary system is different from the British parliamentary system in that India has: **(UPSC Pre 1998)**

- (a) both a real and a nominal executive
- (b) system of collective responsibility
- (c) bicameral legislature
- (d) the system of judicial review

3. Democracy's superior virtue lies in the fact that it calls into activity **(UPSC Pre 2017)**

- (a) the intelligence and character of ordinary men and women.
- (b) the methods for strengthening executive leadership.
- (c) a superior individual with dynamism and vision.
- (d) a band of dedicated party workers

4. In the context of India, which of the following principles is/are implied institutionally in the parliamentary government? **(UPSC Pre**

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

5. The main advantage of the parliamentary form of government is that **(UPSC Pre 2017)**

- (a) the executive and legislature work independently.
- (b) it provides continuity of policy and is more efficient.
- (c) the executive remains responsible to the legislature.
- (d) the head of the government cannot be changed without election.

6. In what way does the Indian Parliament exercise control over the administration? **(UPSC Pre 2001)**

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

7. With reference to Union Government, consider the following statements: **(UPSC Pre 2009)**

1. Number of Ministries at the Centre on 15th August 1947 was 18.
2. 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

Issues related to Parliamentary democracy

1. Identify the major obstacles in the smooth functioning of Parliamentary democracy in India. **(UPSC Mains 2003)**
2. Discuss economic backwardness as a major challenge of Indian democracy. Can democracy and development go together smoothly? **(UPSC Mains 2006)**
3. ‘Simultaneous election to the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies will limit the amount of time and money spent in electioneering but it will reduce the government’s accountability to the people’ Discuss. **(UPSC Mains 2017)**
4. “The issue of a hung Parliament adversely affects the stability of Indian Government.” Discuss the statement and point out how far changing over to the Presidential form of government will be a solution to this problem. **(UPSC Mains 2002)**
5. Individual Parliamentarian’s role as the national lawmaker is on a decline, which in turn, has adversely impacted the quality of debates and their outcome. Discuss. **(UPSC Mains 2019)**

Constitution of the Parliament

1. Who and what does the Indian Parliament consist of? **(UPSC Mains 2005)**
2. Explain the status of the Ministers known as 'Ministers of State'. **(UPSC Mains 1995)**
3. Differentiate between Parliamentary Secretary and Lok Sabha Secretary. **(UPSC Mains 1998)**
4. What is the maximum gap between two sessions of the Indian Parliament? **(UPSC Mains 1999)**
5. Explain the scope of Article 331. **(UPSC Mains 1995)**

1. Which of the following are/is stated in the Constitution of India? **(UPSC Pre 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) Only 1
- (d) Only 2

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

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

3. Consider the following functionaries: **(UPSC Pre 2000)**

1. Cabinet Secretary
2. Chief Election Commissioner
3. Union Cabinet Minister
4. Chief Justice of India

Their correct sequence in the Order of Precedence is:

- (a) 3, 4, 2, 1
- (b) 4, 3, 1, 2

- (c) 4, 3, 2, 1
- (d) 3, 4, 1, 2

4. Which one of the following is the correct sequence in the descending order of precedence in the warrant of precedence? **(UPSC Pre 2004)**

- (a) Attorney General of India–Judges of the Supreme Court–Members of Parliament–Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (b) Judges of the Supreme Court–Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha–Attorney General of India–Members of the Parliament
- (c) Attorney General of India–Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha–Judges of the Supreme Court–Members of Parliament
- (d) Judges of the Supreme Court–Attorney General of India–Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha–Members of Parliament

Parliamentary Proceedings

1. What is a Cut Motion? Discuss its significance. **(UPSC Mains 1996)**
 2. What is a Privilege Motion? **(UPSC Mains 1998) (UPSC Mains 2000) (UPSC Mains 2003)**
 3. What is a Censure Motion? **(UPSC Mains 2008)**
 4. What do Rule 184 and 193 in Parliamentary Procedure signify? **(UPSC Mains 1997)**
 5. What is Call Attention Motion? **(UPSC Mains 2001)**
 6. What is meant by 'Sine-die' adjournment? **(UPSC Mains 2003)**
 7. What is a point of order? When can it be raised? **(UPSC Mains 2003)**
 8. What is Caretaker Government? **(UPSC Mains 2000)**
 9. Explain the following terms: **(UPSC Mains 2006)**
 - a. Dissolution of the House
 - b. Prorogation of the House
 - c. Adjournment of the business of the House
-
1. The Parliament of India exercises control over the functions of the Council of Ministers through
 1. Adjournment motion
 2. Question hour
 3. Supplementary questions
- Select the correct answer using the code given below: **(UPSC Pre 2017)**
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
-
2. In the Parliament of India, the purpose of an adjournment motion is **(UPSC Pre 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 demand for grant
 - (d) to postpone the proceedings to check the inappropriate or violent behaviour on the part of some members

3. Consider the following statements regarding a No-Confidence Motion in India **(UPSC Pre 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

4. Which one of the following statements is not correct? **(UPSC Pre 2004)**

- (a) In the 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

5. In which one of the following country will the no-confidence motion to bring down the government passed by the simultaneously a majority to elect successor government? **(UPSC Pre 1997)**

- (a) France
- (b) Germany
- (c) Italy
- (d) Portugal

Approval of funds

1. What is Consolidated Fund of India? **(UPSC Mains 2006)**
(UPSC Mains 2007)

2. What are the Consolidated and Contingency Funds of India? How are the two operated? **(UPSC Mains 1996)**

3. What is Vote on account? **(UPSC Mains 2000)**

1. The salaries and allowances of the Judges of the High Court are charged to the: **(UPSC Pre 2002)**

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

2. The authorization for the withdrawal of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India must come from **(UPSC Pre 2011)**

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

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

1. The Department of Revenue is responsible for the preparation of Union Budget that is presented to the Parliament.

2. No amount can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India without the authorization from the Parliament of India.

3. All the disbursements made from Public Account also need the authorization from the Parliament of India.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2015)**

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

4. With reference to Indian public finance, consider the following statements:

1. Disbursements from Public Accounts of India are subject to the Vote of the 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? **(UPSC Pre 2004)**

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

5. When the annual Union Budget is not passed by the Lok Sabha? **(UPSC Pre 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.

6. What is the difference between “vote-on-account” and “interim budget”?

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 budget, while an “interim budget” includes both expenditure and receipts

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2011)**

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

7. With reference to Indian Parliament, which one of the following

is not correct? **(UPSC Pre 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 additional Bill/Act is required for making changes in the rates of taxes which are already under operation.
- (d) No Money Bill can be introduced except on the recommendation of the President

8. All revenues received by the Union Government by way of taxes and other receipts for the conduct of Government business are credited to the? **(UPSC Pre 2011)**

- (a) Contingency Fund of India
- (b) Public Account
- (c) Consolidated Fund of India
- (d) Deposits and Advances Fund

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

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

10. Which of the following are the methods of Parliamentary control over public finance in India? **(UPSC Pre 2012)**

- 1. Placing Annual Financial Statement before the Parliament
 - 2. Withdrawal of moneys from Consolidated Fund of India only after passing the Appropriation Bill
 - 3. Provisions of supplementary grants and vote-on-account
 - 4. A periodic or at least a mid-year review of programme of the Government against macroeconomic forecasts and expenditure by a Parliamentary Budget Office
 - 5. Introducing Finance Bill in the Parliament
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- | | |
|-----|--------------------|
| (a) | 1, 2, 3 and 5 only |
| (b) | 1, 2 and 4 only |
| (c) | 3, 4 and 5 only |
| (d) | 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 |

Money v/s No-Money Bill

1. Define Money-bill. Discuss how it is passed in the Parliament. **(UPSC Mains 2004)**
 2. In case of any dispute whether a bill is a money bill or not, whose decision is final? **(UPSC Mains 1999)**
 3. Who presides over the Joint-Session of the two Houses of the Indian Parliament over a non-money bill? **(UPSC Mains 1999)**
-
1. Regarding Money Bill, which of the following statements is not correct? **(UPSC Pre 2018)**
 - (a) A bill shall be deemed to be money bill if it contains only provisions related to imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax.
 - (b) A Money Bill has provisions for the custody of the Consolidated Fund of India or the Contingency Fund of India.
 - (c) A Money Bill is concerned with appropriation of moneys out of the Contingency Fund of India.
 - (d) A Money Bill deals with the regulation of borrowing of money or giving of any guarantee by the government of India
 2. Which one of the following statements about a Money Bill is not correct? **(UPSC Pre 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
 3. What will follow if a Money Bill is substantially amended by the Rajya Sabha? **(UPSC Pre 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 cannot consider 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

4. With reference to the Parliament of India, consider the following statements:

1. A private member's bill is a bill presented by a Member of Parliament who is not elected but only nominated by the President of India.

2. Recently, a private member's bill has been passed in the Parliament of India for the first time in its history.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2017)**

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

5. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. A Bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapses on its prorogation.

2. A Bill pending in the Rajya Sabha, which has not been passed by the Lok Sabha, shall not lapse on dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

Select the correct answer using the code given below **(UPSC Pre 2016)**

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Rajya Sabha

1. Describe the non-federal features of the Council of States. **(UPSC Mains 1995)**
2. In what ways is the Rajya Sabha expected to play a special role in today's changing political scenario? **(UPSC Mains 1999)**
3. Explain the relevance of Rajya Sabha as a second chamber in the federal set up of Indian Parliamentary System. **(UPSC Mains 2003)**
4. Write brief but precise notes on the legislative powers assigned to the Rajya Sabha under article 249 & article 312 of the constitution **(UPSC Mains 2010)**

1. Consider the following statements:

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? **(UPSC Pre 2012)**

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

2.

Council of states	House of the People
Not more than 250 representatives of States and Union Territories	Not more than 552 representatives of states
Not more than 238 plus not more than 2 nominated Anglo-Indians	Not more than 530 plus X

Which one of the following will fit in the place marked 'X'? **(UPSC Pre 1995)**

- (a) Ministers who are not members of Parliament but who have to get themselves elected to either House of Parliament within six months after assuming office
- (b) Not more than 20 nominated members
- (c) Not more than 20 representatives of Union Territories
- (d) The Attorney General who has the right to speak and take part in

the proceedings of either House of the Parliament

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

Reason (R): The Members of both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha are eligible to be the Ministers of the Union Government. **(UPSC Pre 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

4. Consider the following statements

1. The Rajya Sabha alone has the power to declare that it would be in national interest for the Parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List.

2. Resolutions approving the proclamation of Emergency are passed only by the Lok Sabha.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2006)**

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

5. Who among the following have the right to vote in the elections to both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha? **(UPSC Pre 1995)**

- (a) Elected members of the Lower House of the Parliament
- (b) Elected members of the Upper House of the Parliament
- (c) Elected members of the Upper House of the State Legislature
- (d) Elected members of the Lower House of the State Legislature

6. Which of the following special powers have been conferred on the Rajya Sabha by the Constitution of India? **(UPSC Pre 2012)**

- (a) To change the existing territory of a State and to change the name of a State
- (b) To pass a resolution empowering the Parliament to make laws in the State List and to create one or more All India Services
- (c) To amend the election procedure of the President and to determine

the pension of the President after his/her retirement

(d) To determine the functions of the Election Commission and to determine the number of Election Commissioners

7. Consider the following statements: **(UPSC Pre 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

8. Which one of the following statements is correct? **(UPSC Pre 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

9. Consider the following statements: **(UPSC Pre 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

Joint Sitting

1. When is the device of joint sitting of both the Houses of Parliament not available? **(UPSC Mains 2001)**

2. The Indian Constitution has provisions for holding joint session of the two houses of the Parliament. Enumerate the occasions when this would normally happen and also the occasions when it cannot, with reasons thereof. **(UPSC Mains 2017)**

1. Consider the following statements:

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 is correct? **(UPSC Pre 2003)**

(a) 1 and 2

(b) 2 and 3

(c) 1 and 3

(d) 1, 2 and 3

2. When a bill is referred to a joint sitting of both the Houses of the Parliament, it has to be passed by **(UPSC Pre 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

Parliamentary Committees

1. Distinguish between departmental related parliament standing committees & parliamentary forums **(UPSC Mains 2011)**
2. What is Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha? **(UPSC Mains 2001)**
3. Explain the functions of the Estimates Committee. **(UPSC Mains 1995) (UPSC Mains 2000)**
4. Why do you think the committees are considered to be useful for parliamentary work? Discuss, in this context, the role of the Estimates Committee **(UPSC Mains 2018)**
5. Assess the importance of the role played by the Public Accounts Committee. **(UPSC Mains 1999) (UPSC Mains 2002)**
6. Discuss the role of Public Accounts Committee in establishing accountability of the government to the people. **(UPSC Mains 2017)**

1. With reference to the Parliament of India, which of the following Parliamentary Committees scrutinizes and reports to the House whether the powers to make the Parliament are being properly exercised by the Executive within the scope of such delegation **(UPSC Pre 2018)**

- (a) Committee on Government Assurances
- (b) Committee on Subordinate Legislation
- (c) Rules Committee
- (d) Business Advisory Committee

2. Consider the following statements: **(UPSC Pre 2013)**

1. The parliamentary Committee on public accounts 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

3. Consider the following statements: **(UPSC Pre 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 comprises Members of Lok Sabha, Members of Rajya Sabha and few eminent persons of industry and trade.

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

4. Which one of the following is the largest Committee of the Parliament? **(UPSC Pre 2014)**

- (a) The Committee on Public Accounts
- (b) The Committee on Estimates
- (c) The Committee on Public Undertakings
- (d) The Committee on Petitions

5. Consider the following statements: **(UPSC Pre 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 the 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, Board 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

Disqualification of Member of Parliament

1. What are the grounds of disqualification of a member of parliament from either house? Quote relevant provisions in your answer **(UPSC Mains 2010)**

2. On what grounds can a member be disqualified from either House of Parliament? **(UPSC Mains 2006)**

3. Which of the cases regarding disqualifications for Membership of either House of Parliament are decided by the President? **(UPSC Mains 1998)**

4. On what grounds a people's representative can be disqualified under the Representation of People Act, 1951? Also mention the remedies available to such person against his disqualification. **(UPSC Mains 2019)**

5. What is contempt of Parliament? **(UPSC Mains 2000) (UPSC Mains 2008)**

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959 exempts several posts from disqualification on the grounds of 'Office of Profit'.

2. The above-mentioned Act was amended five times.

3. The term 'Office of Profit' is well-defined in the Constitution of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2019)**

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 3 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Leader of opposition

1. Consider the following statements:
 1. In the first Lok Sabha, the largest party in the opposition was the Swatantra Party
 2. In the Lok Sabha, a “Leader of the Opposition” was recognized for the first time in 1969
 3. In the Lok Sabha, if a party does not have a minimum of 75 members, its leader cannot be recognized as the Leader of the Opposition
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2018)**
- (a) 1 and 3 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3

Speaker of the Lok Sabha

1. Bring out the powers & responsibilities attachment to the office of the speaker of the Lok Sabha **(UPSC Mains 2010)**
2. What is meant by 'Pro-term Speaker'? **(UPSC Mains 1998) (UPSC Mains 2002) (UPSC Mains 2007)**
3. What is Casting Vote? **(UPSC Mains 2007)**

1. The Speaker can ask a member of the House to stop speaking and let another member speak. This phenomenon is known as: **(UPSC Pre 2000)**

- (a) decorum
- (b) crossing the floor
- (c) interpellation
- (d) yielding the floor

2. Regarding the office of the Lok Sabha Speaker, consider the following statements:

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? **(UPSC Pre 2012)**

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

3. Who was the Speaker of the First Lok Sabha? **(UPSC Pre 2007)**

- (a) Hukum Singh
- (b) G.V. Mavalankar
- (c) K. M. Munshi
- (d) U.N. Dhebar

4. Consider the following statements

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 formal 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? **(UPSC Pre 2004)**

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

Constitutional Amendment Bill

1. What are the main differences between the passage of a Constitution Amendment Bill and other Legislative Bills? **(UPSC Mains 2001) (UPSC Mains 2006)**

2. How is the Constitution of India amended? Do you think that the procedure for amendment makes the Constitution a plaything in the hands of the Centre? **(UPSC Mains 2002)**

3. Highlight the significance of the Twenty Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of India? **(UPSC Mains 1999)**

4. What is the importance of the 84th Amendment of the Indian Constitution? **(UPSC Mains 2002)**

5. Explain the salient features of the constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016. Do you think it is efficacious enough 'to remove cascading effect of taxes and provide for common national market for goods and services'? **(UPSC Mains 2017)**

1. With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. No High Court shall have the jurisdiction to declare any central law to be constitutionally invalid.

2. An amendment to the Constitution of India cannot be called into question by the Supreme Court of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2019)**

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

2. Consider the following statements:

An amendment to the Constitution of India can be initiated by the:

1. Lok Sabha

2. Rajya Sabha

3. State Legislature

4. President

Which of the above statements is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 1999)**

(a) Only 1

(b) 1, 2 and 3

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

3. Consider the following statements:

- 1. An amendment to the Constitution of India can be initiated by an introduction of a bill in the Lok Sabha only.
- 2. If such an amendment seeks to make changes in the federal character of the Constitution, the amendment also requires to be ratified by the legislature of all the States of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2013)**

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

4. Which of the following are matters on which a constitutional amendment is possible only with the ratification of the legislature of not less than one-half of the states? **(UPSC Pre 1995)**

- 1. Election of the President
- 2. Representation of states in Parliament
- 3. Any of the Lists in the 7th Schedule
- 4. Abolition of the Legislature Council of a State

Codes:

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

5. Which one of the following bills must be passed by each House of the Indian Parliament separately by special majority? **(UPSC Pre 2003)**

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

6. A deadlock between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha calls for

a joint sitting of the Parliament during the passage of **(UPSC Pre 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

7. Which of the following Constitutional Amendments are related to raising the number of Members of Lok Sabha to be elected from the States? **(UPSC Pre 2003)**

- (a) 6th and 22nd
- (b) 13th and 38th
- (c) 7th and 31st
- (d) 11th and 42nd

8. Under which one of the following Constitution Amendment Acts, four languages were added to the list of languages under the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India, thereby raising their number to 22? **(UPSC Pre 2008)**

- (a) Constitution (Ninetieth Amendment) Act
- (b) Constitution (Ninety-first Amendment) Act
- (c) Constitution (Ninety-second Amendment) Act
- (d) Constitution (Ninety-third Amendment) Act

9. The 93rd Constitution Amendment deals with the: **(UPSC Pre 2002)**

- (a) continuation of reservation for backward classes in government employment
- (b) free and compulsory education for all children between the age of 6 and 14 years
- (c) reservation of 30 percent posts for women in government recruitments
- (d) allocation of more number of parliamentary seats for recently created States

10. The Constitution (98th Amendment) Act is related to: **(UPSC Pre 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.

11. What does the 104th Constitution Amendment Bill related to? **(UPSC Pre 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.

12. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists: **(UPSC Pre 2001)**

List-I (Amendments to the Constitution)	List-II
A. The Constitution (Sixty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1991	1. Establishment of state level Rent Tribunals
B. The Constitution (Seventy-fifth Amendment) Act, 1994	2. No reservations for Scheduled Castes in Panchayats in Arunachal Pradesh
C. The Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Act, 2000	3. Constitution of Panchayats in Villages or at other local level
D. The Constitution (Eighty-third Amendment) Act, 2000	4. Accepting the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission
	5. According the status of National Capital Territory to Delhi

Codes:

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

Anti-defection law

1. Describe the salient features of Anti-Defection Law. **(UPSC Mains 1995)**

2. The role of individual MPs (Members of Parliament) has diminished over the years and as a result healthy constructive debates on policy issues are not usually witnessed. How far can this be attributed to the anti-defection law, which was legislated but with a different intention? **(UPSC Mains 2013)**

1. Which one of the following Schedules of the Constitution of India contains provisions regarding anti-defection? **(UPSC Pre 2014)**

- (a) Second Schedule
- (b) Fifth Schedule
- (c) Eighth Schedule
- (d) Tenth Schedule

2. Which one of the following schedules of the Constitution of India contains provisions regarding anti-defection Act? **(UPSC Pre 1998)**

- (a) Second Schedule
- (b) Fifth Schedule
- (c) Eighth Schedule
- (d) Tenth Schedule

Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

1. State the difference between Council of Ministers and the Cabinet. **(UPSC Mains 2003) (UPSC Mains 2007)**

2. The size of the cabinet should be as big as governmental work justifies and as big as the Prime Minister can manage as a team. How far the efficacy of a government then is inversely related to the size of the cabinet? Discuss. **(UPSC Mains 2014)**

3. Distinguish between Cabinet Secretariat and Prime Minister's Secretariat. Which of these is more important? **(UPSC Mains 2001)**

1. 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: **(UPSC Pre 2002)**

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

2. Consider the following statements **(UPSC Pre 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

3. With reference to Union Government, consider the following statements: **(UPSC Pre 2009)**

1. The Ministries and Departments of the Government of India are created by the Prime

2. Minister on the advice of the Cabinet Secretary.

3. 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) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

4. Consider the following statements: **(UPSC Pre 2013)**

- 1. The Council of Ministers in the Centre shall be collectively responsible to the Parliament.
- 2. The Union Ministers 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 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

5. Which one of the following statements about the duties of Prime Minister is correct? **(UPSC Pre 1996)**

- (a) Is free to choose his minister only from among members of either House of the Parliament
- (b) Can choose his cabinet after consulting the President of India.
- (c) Has full discretion in the choice of persons who are to serve as ministers in his cabinet
- (d) Has only limited power in the choice of his cabinet colleagues because of the discretionary powers vested the President of India

6. Out of the following statements, choose the one that brings out the principle underlying the Cabinet form of Government: **(UPSC Pre 2017)**

- (a) An arrangement for minimizing the criticism against the Government whose responsibilities are complex and hard to carry out to the satisfaction of all.
- (b) A mechanism for speeding up the activities of the Government whose responsibilities are increasing day by day.
- (c) A mechanism of parliamentary democracy for ensuring

collective responsibility of the Government to the people.

(d) A device for strengthening the hands of the head of the Government whose hold over the people is in a state of decline.

7. With reference to the Union Government, consider the following statements: **(UPSC Pre 2009)**

1. The Constitution of India provides that all Cabinet Ministers shall be compulsorily be a sitting member 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

8. Which of the following is/are the function/functions of the Cabinet Secretariat? **(UPSC Pre 2014)**

1. Preparation of agenda for Cabinet Meetings

2. Secretarial assistance to Cabinet Committees

3. Allocation of financial resources to the Ministries

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 2 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

9. Which of the following Constitution Amendment Acts seeks that the size of the Councils of Ministers at the Centre and in a State must not exceed 15 per cent of the total number of members in the Lok Sabha and the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly of that State, respectively? **(UPSC Pre 2007)**

(a) 91st

(b) 93rd

(c) 95th

(d) 97th

10. Which one of the following Constitutional Amendments states that the total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Minister shall not exceed fifteen percent of the total number of members of the House of the People? **(UPSC Pre 2009)**

- (a) 90th
- (b) 91st
- (c) 92nd
- (d) 93rd

11. What is not explicitly stated in the Constitution of India but followed as a convention? **(UPSC Pre 1995)**

- (a) The Finance Minister is to be a Member of the Lower House
- (b) The Prime Minister has to resign if he loses the majority in the Lower House
- (c) All sections of India are to be represented in the Councils of Ministers
- (d) If both the President and the Vice-President demit office simultaneously before the end of the tenure, Speaker of the Lower House of the Parliament will officiate as the President

Prime Ministerial candidate from Rajya Sabha

1. Do you justify the Prime Minister's entry into Parliament through the Rajya Sabha? **(UPSC Mains 2000)**

1. If the Prime Minister of India belonged to the Upper House of Parliament: **(UPSC Pre 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 was to become a member of the Lower House within six months after being sworn in

2. The Prime Minister of India, at the time of his/her appointment **(UPSC Pre 2012)**

- (a) need not necessarily be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament but must become a member of one of the Houses within six months
- (b) need not necessarily be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament but must become a member of the Lok Sabha within six months
- (c) must be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament
- (d) must be a member of the Lok Sabha

Election and impeachment of the President

1. Discuss each adjective attached to the word 'Republic' in the preamble. Are they defensible in the present circumstance's stances? **(UPSC Mains 2016)**

2. How is the President of India elected? **(UPSC Mains 2007)**

3. Determining the 'value' assigned to the vote of a Member of a State Legislative Assembly and of a Member of Parliament in the Indian Presidential elections. **(UPSC Mains 2012)**

4. What is the composition of the Electoral College for the election of the President of the Indian Republic? How the value of votes cast is counted? **(UPSC Mains 2002)**

1. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists

List-I (Article of the Constitution)	List-II (Content)
A. Article 54	1. Election of the President of India
B. Article 75	2. Appointment of the Prime Minister
C. Article 155	3. Appointment of the Governor of a State
D. Article 164	4. Appointment of the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers of a State
	5. Composition of Legislative Assemblies

Codes **(UPSC Pre 2001)**

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

2. Proportional representation is not necessary in a country where: **(UPSC Pre 1997)**

- (a) there are no reserved constituencies
- (b) a two-party system has developed

- (c) the first past-post system prevails
- (d) there is a fusion of presidential and parliamentary forms of government

3. With reference to the election of the President of India, consider the following statements:

- 1. The value of the vote of each MLA varies from state to state.
- 2. The value of the vote of MPs of the Lok Sabha is more than the value of the vote of MPs of the Rajya Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2018)**

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

4. Which one of the following is a part of the electoral college for the President but, not the forum for his impeachment? **(UPSC Pre 1996)**

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

5. Consider the following statements:

In the electoral college for Presidential Election in India,

- 1. the value of the vote of an elected Member of Legislative Assembly equals $\frac{\text{State Population} \times 100}{\text{Number of Elected MLAs of the State}}$
- 2. the value of the vote of an elected Member of Parliament equals to total value of the votes of all elected MLA's and total number of elected MP's
- 3. there were more than 5000 members in the latest elections.

Which of these statements is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2003)**

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

6. In the Presidential election in India, every elected member of the Legislative Assembly of a State shall have as many votes as there are multiples of one thousand in the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the State by the total number of the elected members of the Assembly. As at present (1997) the expression “population” here means the population as ascertained by the: **(UPSC Pre 1997)**

- (a) 1991 Census
- (b) 1981 Census
- (c) 1971 Census
- (d) 1961 Census

7. Who among the following have held the office of the Vice-President of India?

- 1. Mohammad Hidayatullah
- 2. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
- 3. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
- 4. Shankar Dayal Sharma

Select the correct answer using the code given below **(UPSC Pre 2008)**

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

Election and impeachment of the Vice-President

1. How is the vice President of India elected? **(UPSC Mains 2003)**
(UPSC Mains 1999)

2. How are the President and the Vice President of India elected? What are the constitutional issues involved in their election? **(UPSC Mains 1997)**

1. The resolution for removing the Vice-President of India can be moved in the: **(UPSC Pre 2004)**

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

Veto powers of the President

1. What are the exceptions when the President of India is not bound by the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers? **(UPSC Mains 2007)**
2. To what extent can the President withhold his assent to a Bill already passed by the Parliament? **(UPSC Mains 2006)**
3. Explain Pocket Veto **(UPSC Mains 2009)**
4. In what ways can the President of India ascertain the views of the Supreme Court on a particular bill? **(UPSC Mains 2005)**

1. Which one of the following amendments to the Indian Constitution empowers the President to send back any matter for reconsideration by the Council of Ministers? **(UPSC Pre 2002)**

- (a) 39th
- (b) 40th
- (c) 42nd
- (d) 44th

2. 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)? **(UPSC Pre 2003)**

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

3. 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)? **(UPSC Pre 2003)**

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

Mercy Petition against death penalty

1. Discuss the question of death sentence and Presidential clemency. **(UPSC Mains 2003)**
2. “The exercise of executive clemency is not a privilege but is based on several principles & discretion has to be exercised in public considerations”. Analyze this statement in the context of judicial powers of the president of India **(UPSC Mains 2011)**
3. Instances of President's delay in commuting death sentences has come under public debate as denial of justice. Should there be a time limit specified for the President to accept/reject such petitions? Analyse. **(UPSC Mains 2014)**

Ordinance making powers of the President

1. Comment on the nature of Ordinance-making power of the President of India. What safeguards are there against possible misuse? **(UPSC Mains 2001)**
2. Resorting to ordinances has always raised concern on violation of the spirit of separation of powers doctrine. While noting the rationales justifying the power to promulgate ordinances, analyse whether the decisions of the Supreme Court on the issue have further facilitated resorting to this power. Should the power to promulgate ordinances be repealed? **(UPSC Mains 2015)**
3. What are the major changes brought in the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 through the recent Ordinance promulgated by the President? How far will it improve India's dispute resolution mechanism? Discuss. **(UPSC Mains 2015)**

President role as a grandfather

1. 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?

1. The Recommendations of the Union Finance Commission
2. The Report of the Public Accounts Committee
3. The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General
4. The Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes

Select the correct answer using the codes given below: **(UPSC Pre 2012)**

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

2. Consider the following statements:

1. 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.

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? **(UPSC Pre 2014)**

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

Answers to Module 8

Parliamentary Democracy

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

Constitution of the Parliament

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

Parliamentary Proceedings

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

Approval of funds

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

Money v/s No-Money Bill

1. (c)
2. (a)

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

Rajya Sabha

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

Joint Sitting

1. (d)
2. (a)

Parliamentary Committees

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

Disqualification of Member of Parliament

1. (a)

Leader of opposition

1. (b)

Speaker of the Lok Sabha

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

Constitutional Amendment Bill

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

Anti-defection law

1. (d)
2. (d)

Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

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

Prime Ministerial candidate from Rajya Sabha

1. (a)
2. (a)

Election and impeachment of the President

1. (a)
2. (c)
3. (a)
4. (c)
5. (c)
6. (c)
7. (b)

Election and impeachment of the Vice-President

1. (d)

Veto powers of the President

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

President role as a grandfather

1. (c)
2. (a)

Module 9 (State Executive)

Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council

1. What is a bicameral legislature? Mention the states that have a bicameral legislature in our country. **(UPSC Mains 1995)**
2. On what grounds the Legislative Councils are justified? How is it created or abolished in a State? **(UPSC Mains 1998)**
3. How is disagreement between the Legislative council & Legislative Assembly of a state in passing of an ordinary bill resolved? **(UPSC Mains 2010)**

1. Consider the following statements: **(UPSC Pre 2008)**

The Constitution of India provides that:

1. the Legislative Assembly of each State shall consist of not more than 450 members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State
2. a person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in the Legislative Assembly of a State if he/ she is less than 25 years of age

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

2. If in an election to a State legislative assembly, the candidate who is declared elected loses his deposit, it means that: **(UPSC Pre 1995)**

- (a) the polling was very poor
- (b) the election was for a multi-member constituency
- (c) the elected candidate's victory over his nearest rival was very marginal
- (d) a very large number of candidates contested the Election

3. Consider the following statements:

1. Speaker of the legislative assembly shall vacate his/her office if he/she ceases to be a member of the assembly
2. Whenever the legislative assembly is dissolved the speaker shall vacate his/her office immediately

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2018)**

- (a) 1 only

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

4. With reference to the Legislative Assembly of a State in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. The Governor makes a customary address to Members of the House at the commencement of the first session of the year.
- 2. When a State Legislature does not have a rule on a particular matter, it follows the Lok Sabha rule on that matter.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2019)**

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

5. Which one of the following States of India does not have a Legislative Council even though the Constitution? (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956 provides for it? **(UPSC Pre 1995)**

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

6. Consider the following statements: **(UPSC Pre 2015)**

- 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

Issues related to improper functioning of state legislature

1. What is meant by the 'lame-duck session' of the legislature?
(UPSC Mains 2002)
2. What is delegated legislation, and which are the factors responsible for its increase? **(UPSC Mains 1996)**

Governor

1. Is there any provision to impeach the Governor of a State?
(UPSC Mains 1999)

2. What were the two major considerations to have the Governor appointed and not elected? **(UPSC Mains 2008)**

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

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

2. No Governor can continue in office beyond five years

Codes:

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

2. Which of the following are the discretionary powers given to the Governor of a State? **(UPSC Pre 2014)**

1. Sending a report to the President of India for imposing the President's rule

2. Appointing the Ministers

3. Reserving certain bills passed by the State Legislature for consideration of the President of India

4. Making the rules to conduct the business of the State Government

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 1 and 3 only

(c) 2, 3 and 4 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

3. Consider the following statements:

1. The Chief Secretary in a State is appointed by the Governor of that State.

2. The Chief Secretary in a State has a fixed tenure.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2016)**

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

4. Consider the following statements:

- 1. No criminal proceedings shall be instituted against the governor of a state in any court during his term of office
- 2. Emoluments and allowances of the governor of a state shall not be diminished during his term of office.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2018)**

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

5. Which one of the following suggested that the Governor should be an eminent person from outside the State and should be a detached figure without intense political links or should not have taken part in politics in the recent past? **(UPSC Pre 2019)**

- (a) First Administrative Reforms Commission (1966)
- (b) Rajamannar Committee (1969)
- (c) Sarkaria Commission (1983)
- (d) National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (2000)

6. Which one of the following statements is correct? **(UPSC Pre 2013)**

- (a) In India, the same person cannot be appointed as Governor for two or more States at the same time
- (b) The Judges of the High Court of the States in India are appointed by the Governor of the State just as the Judges of Supreme Court are appointed by the President
- (c) No procedure has been laid down in the Constitution of India for the removal of a Governor from his/her post
- (d) In the case of a Union Territory having a legislative setup, the

Chief Minister is appointed by the Lt. Governor on the basis of majority support

Answers to Module 9

Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council

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

Issues related to improper functioning of state legislature

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

Module 10 (Centre-State Relations)

Autonomy of the states

1. Examine whether the grant of greater autonomy to the States would be in the interest of strengthening the integrity and promoting the economic development of the country, especially in the light of recent happenings in our Country. **(UPSC Mains 1991)**
2. Examine the demand for greater state autonomy and its impact on the smooth functioning of Indian polity. **(UPSC Mains 2000) (UPSC Mains 2008)**
3. Discuss the administrative relations between the centre and the states in the light of recent controversies. **(UPSC Mains 2001)**
4. How are the new States formed in India? Why have the demands of separate states like those of Vidarbha, Telangana etc. not been considered by the Government recently? **(UPSC Mains 1998)**
5. What are the constitutional restrictions imposed upon the power of borrowing of the state governments? **(UPSC Mains 2004)**
6. Comment on the financial relations between the Union and the States in India, has post-1991 liberalization in any way affected it? **(UPSC Mains 2005)**
7. Discuss the major extra-constitutional factors influencing the federal polity in India. **(UPSC Mains 2000) (UPSC Mains 2008)**
8. Write about M. M. Punchi Commission. **(UPSC Mains 2008)**
9. To what extent is Article 370 of the Indian Constitution, bearing marginal note "Temporary provision with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir", temporary? Discuss the future prospects of this provision in the context of Indian polity. **(UPSC Mains 2016)**
10. Did the Government of India Act, 1935 lay down a federal constitution? Discuss. **(UPSC Mains 2016)**

1. With reference to the Cabinet Mission, which of the following statements is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2015)**

1. It recommended government 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 code given below.

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

(d) None

2. In the Federation established by The Government of India Act of 1935, residuary powers were given to the **(UPSC Pre 2018)**

- (a) Federal Legislature
- (b) Governor General
- (c) Provincial Legislature
- (d) Provincial Governors

3. Which one of the following is not a feature of Indian federalism? **(UPSC Pre 2017)**

- (a) There is an independent judiciary in India.
- (b) Powers have been clearly divided between the Centre and the States.
- (c) The federating units have been given unequal representation in the Rajya Sabha.
- (d) It is the result of an agreement among the federating units.

4. The distribution of powers between the Centre and the States in the Indian Constitution is based on the scheme provided in the **(UPSC Pre 2012)**

- (a) Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909
- (b) Montagu-Chelmsford Act, 1919
- (c) Government of India Act, 1935
- (d) Indian Independence Act, 1947

5. The Parliament can make any law for whole or any part of India for implementing international treaties **(UPSC Pre 2000) (UPSC Pre 2013)**

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

6. Which one of the following subjects is under the Union List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India? **(UPSC Pre 2006)**

- (a) Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oilfields

- (b) Agriculture
- (c) Fisheries
- (d) Public Health

7. With reference to the Constitution of India, which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched? **(UPSC Pre 2004)**

- (a) Forests: Concurrent List
- (b) Stock Exchange: Concurrent List
- (c) Post Office Savings Bank: Union List
- (d) Public Health: State List

Taxation policy and ownership of local minerals

1. Recent directives from Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas are perceived by the 'Nagas' as a threat to override the exceptional status enjoyed by the State. Discuss in light of Article 371A of the Indian Constitution. **(UPSC Mains 2013)**

1. Which one of the following authorities makes recommendation to the Governor of a State as to the principles for determining the taxes and duties which may be appropriated by the Panchayats in that particular State? **(UPSC Pre 2010)**

- (a) District Planning Committees
- (b) State Finance Commission
- (c) Finance ministry of that State
- (d) Panchayati Raj Ministry of that State

2. Consider the following statements **(UPSC Pre 2003)**

- 1. In India, stamp duties on financial transactions are levied and collected by the State Government
- 2. appropriated by the Union Government

Which of these statements is/are correct?

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

3. Consider the following statements

- 1. In India, State Governments do not have the power to auction non-coal mines.
- 2. Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand do not have gold mines.
- 3. Rajasthan has iron ore mines.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2018)**

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

4. With reference to the management of minor minerals in India,

consider the following statements:

1. Sand is a 'minor mineral' according to the prevailing law in the country.
2. State Governments have the power to grant mining leases of minor minerals, but the powers regarding the formation of rules related to the grant of minor minerals lie with the Central Government.
3. State Governments have the power to frame rules to prevent illegal mining of minor minerals.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2019)**

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

Union government decisions encroaching state subjects

1. Why is it said that the centre has absolute veto over State Legislature? **(UPSC Mains 2001)**

2. Under what circumstances, Parliament may legislate on State subjects? **(UPSC Mains 2007)**

3. Though the federal principle is dominant in our Constitution and that principle is one of its basic features, but it is equally true that federalism under the Indian Constitution leans in favour of a strong Centre, a feature that militates against the concept of strong federalism. Discuss. **(UPSC Mains 2014)**

1. 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? **(UPSC Pre 2004)**

- (a) Article 257
- (b) Article 258
- (c) Article 355
- (d) Article 358

2. The Parliament of India acquires the power to legislate on any item in the State List in the national interest if a resolution to that effect is passed by the **(UPSC Pre 2016)**

- (a) Lok Sabha by a simple majority of its total membership
- (b) Lok Sabha by a majority of not less than two-thirds of its total membership
- (c) Rajya Sabha by a simple majority of its total membership
- (d) Rajya Sabha by a majority of not less than two-thirds of its members present and voting

3. Which of the following are matters on which a constitutional amendment is possible only with the ratification of the legislature of not less than one-half of the states? **(UPSC Pre 1995)**

- 1. Election of the President
- 2. Representation of states in the Parliament
- 3. Lists in the 7th Schedule
- 4. Abolition of the Legislature Council in a State

Codes:

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

Inter-State Water Disputes

1. What role can the Union Government play in settling inter-state water disputes? **(UPSC Mains 1996)**
2. Under what Article of the Constitution can the Union Government play its role in settling inter-state water disputes? **(UPSC Mains 2002)**
3. Constitutional mechanisms to resolve the inter-state water disputes have failed to address and solve the problems. Is the failure due to structural or process inadequacy or both? Discuss. **(UPSC Mains 2013)**
4. How does the Inter-State Council establish co-ordination between States? **(UPSC Mains 2006)**
5. The Inter-State river water dispute has once again assumed centre-stage after the Punjab Assembly's Bill terminating all previous accords on river waters. Discuss. **(UPSC Mains 2004)**
6. What solution has been arrived at recently in the Cauvery water dispute? **(UPSC Mains 1998)**
7. Disputes between the riparian states on sharing of river waters in post-independence India are becoming increasingly complex. Objectively analyse the major disputes in this connection with special reference to the southern state. **(UPSC Mains 2010)**

The state of Delhi

1. Discuss the essentials of the 69th Constitutional Amendment Act and anomalies, if any that have led to recent reported conflicts between the elected representatives and the institution of the Lieutenant Governor in the administration of Delhi. Do you think that this will give rise to a new trend in the functioning of the Indian federal politics? **(UPSC Mains 2016)**
2. Whether the Supreme Court Judgement (July 2018) can settle the political tussle between the Lt. Governor and elected government of Delhi? Examine. **(UPSC Mains 2018)**

Cooperative federalism

1. The concept of cooperative federalism has been increasingly emphasized in recent years. Highlight the drawbacks in the existing structure and the extent to which cooperative federalism would answer the shortcomings. **(UPSC Mains 2015)**

2. From the resolution of contentious issues regarding distribution of legislative powers by the courts, 'Principle of Federal Supremacy' and 'Harmonious Construction' have emerged. Explain. **(UPSC Mains 2019)**

1. Consider the following statements:

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? **(UPSC Pre 2004)**

(a) 1 and 2

(b) 2 and 3

(c) 2 only

(d) 3 only

2. Which of the following is/are extra-constitutional and extra-legal device(s) for securing cooperation and coordination between the States in India?

1. The National Development Council

2. The Governor's Conference

3. Zonal Councils

4. Inter-State Council

Codes **(UPSC Pre 1995)**

(a) 1 and 2

(b) 1, 2 and 3

(c) 3 and 4

(d) 4 only

3. Which of the following bodies does not/do not find mention in

the Constitution?

1. National Development Council
2. Planning Commission
3. Zonal Councils

Select the correct answer using the codes given below. **(UPSC Pre 2013)**

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

4. With reference to Indian polity, which one of the following statements is correct? **(UPSC Pre 2002)**

- (a) Planning Commission is accountable to the Parliament
- (b) President can make ordinance only when either of the two Houses of 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

5. Consider the following statements:

1. National Development Council is an organ of the Planning Commission.
2. The Economic and Social Planning is kept in the Concurrent List in the Constitution of India.
3. The Constitution of India prescribes that Panchayats should be assigned the task of preparation of plans for economic development and social justice.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2013)**

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

6. Which of the following are associated with 'Planning' in India?

1. The Finance Commission

2. The National Development Council
3. The Union Ministry of Rural Development
4. The Union Ministry of Urban Development
5. The Parliament

Select the correct answer using the code given below **(UPSC Pre 2014)**

- (a) 1, 2 and 5 only
- (b) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 2 and 5 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

7. Who among the following constitute the National Development Council?

1. The Prime Minister
2. The Chairman, Finance Commission
3. Ministers of the Union Cabinet
4. Chief Ministers of the States

Select the correct answer using the codes given below **(UPSC Pre 2013)**

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

8. The Government of India has established NITI Aayog to replace the **(UPSC Pre 2015)**

- (a) Finance Commission
- (b) National Development Council
- (c) Inter-State Council
- (d) The Constitution of India

9. The Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament for Railway Zones is constituted by the: **(UPSC Pre 2002)**

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

Answers to Module 10

Autonomy of the state

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

Taxation policy and ownership of local minerals

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

Union government decisions encroaching state subjects

1. (a)
2. (d)
3. (a)

Cooperative federalism

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

Module 11 (Emergency provisions)

Constitutional Provision/s

1. 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'? **(UPSC Pre 2003)**

- (a) Article 215
- (b) Article 275
- (c) Article 325
- (d) Article 355

President' rule

1. What is Article 356 in the Indian Constitution? Comment. **(UPSC Mains 1997)**
2. What do you know about the following: Article 356? **(UPSC Mains 1998)**
3. Discuss the meaning of “breakdown of constitutional machinery”. What are its effects? **(UPSC Mains 2004)**

1. If the President of India exercises his power as provided under Article 356 of the Constitution in respect of a particular state, then **(UPSC Pre 2018)**

- (a) The Assembly of the state is automatically dissolved
- (b) The powers of the Legislature of that State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of the Parliament
- (c) Article 19 is suspended in that state
- (d) The President can make laws relating to that State

2. Which of the following are not necessarily the consequences of the proclamation of the President's rule in a State?

1. Dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly
2. Removal of the Council of Ministers in the State
3. Dissolution of the local bodies

Select the correct answer using the code given below: **(UPSC Pre 2017)**

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

National Emergency

1. Highlight the significance of Forty Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of India. **(UPSC Mains 2003)**

1. The term of the Lok Sabha: **(UPSC Pre 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

Financial Emergency

1. Define Financial Emergency. How many times has this been proclaimed so far? **(UPSC Mains 1995)**

2. Under what circumstances can the Financial Emergency be proclaimed by the President of India? What consequences follow when such a declaration remains in force? **(UPSC Mains 2018)**

1. Consider the following statements in respect of financial emergency under Article 360 of the Constitution of India:

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 the High Courts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2007)**

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

Answers to Module 11

Constitutional Provision/s

1. (d)

President' rule

1. (b)
2. (b)

National Emergency

1. (c)

Financial Emergency

1. (c)

Module 12 (Judiciary)

Appointment of judges

1. Bring out the issues involved in the appointments and transfer of judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts in India. **(UPSC Mains 1998)**
2. Critically examine the Supreme Court's judgement on 'National Judicial Appointments Commission Act, 2014' with reference to appointment of judges of higher judiciary in India. **(UPSC Mains 2017)**
3. Present your views for and against the creation of an All India Judicial Service. **(UPSC Mains 1997)**

1. According to the Constitution of India the term 'district judge' shall not include: **(UPSC Pre 1996)**
 - (a) chief presidency magistrate
 - (b) sessions judges
 - (c) tribunal judge
 - (d) chief judge of a small cause court

2. The power to increase the number of judges in the Supreme Court of India is vested in **(UPSC Pre 2014)**
 - (a) the President of India
 - (b) the Parliament
 - (c) the Chief Justice of India
 - (d) the Law Commission

3. What is the provision to safeguard the autonomy of the Supreme Court of India?

1. While appointing the Supreme Court Judges, the President of India has to consult the Chief Justice of India.

2. The Supreme Court Judges can be removed by the Chief Justice of India only.

3. The salaries of the Judges are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India to which the legislature does not have to vote.

4. All appointments of officers and staffs of the Supreme Court of India are made by the Government only after consulting the Chief Justice of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2012)**

- (a) 1 and 3

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

Impeachment of the judge

1. How can a judge of the Supreme Court be removed? **(UPSC Mains 2004)**

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The motion to impeach a Judge of the Supreme Court of India cannot be rejected by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha as per the Judges (Inquiry) Act 1968.

2. The Constitution of India defines and gives details or what constitutes 'incapacity and proved misbehavior' of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India.

3. The details of the process of impeachment of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India are given in the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.

4. If the motion for the impeachment of a Judge is taken up for voting, the law requires the motion to be backed by each House of the Parliament and supported by a majority of total membership of that House and by not less than two-thirds of total members of that House present and voting.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2019)**

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

2. Consider the following statements: **(UPSC Pre 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 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Role of Judiciary

1. What is the position of the Supreme Court under the Constitution of India? Discuss its role as a guardian of the Constitution. **(UPSC Mains 1995) (UPSC Mains 2002)**
2. The Supreme Court of India keeps a check on arbitrary power of the Parliament in amending the Constitution.' Discuss critically. **(UPSC Mains 2013)**
3. Do you think that constitution of India does not accept principle of strict separation of powers rather it is based on the principle of 'checks and balance'? Explain. **(UPSC Mains 2019)**
4. Why does the Constitution of India contain different forms of Oath for the President, the Ministers, the Legislators and the members of the Judiciary? Discuss their significance. **(UPSC Mains 1996) (UPSC Mains 2002)**

1. Who / Which of the following is the custodian of the Constitution of India? **(UPSC Pre 2015)**

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

2. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer: **(UPSC Pre 1997)**

List-I (Functionaries)	List-II (Oaths or affirmations)
A. President of India	1. Secrecy of information
B. Judges of Supreme Court	2. Faithful Discharge of duties
C. Members of Parliament	3. Faith and Allegiance to the Constitution of India
D. Minister for the Union	4. Upholding the Constitution and the law

Codes:

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

(d) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2

Judicial activism

1. What is meant by 'Judicial Activism'? Evaluate its role in reducing corruption in public life. **(UPSC Mains 1996)**
2. What is meant by 'Judicial Activism'? Evaluate its role in the context of the functioning of Indian polity. **(UPSC Mains 2008)**
3. Is it possible to distinguish between judicial review and judicial activism in India? Does the recent behaviour of the Indian judiciary partake more of judicial activism? Argue with suitable examples. **(UPSC Mains 2005)**
4. Starting from inventing the 'basic structure' doctrine, the judiciary has played a highly proactive role in ensuring that India develops into a thriving democracy. In light of the statement, evaluate the role played by judicial activism in achieving the ideals of democracy. **(UPSC Mains 2015)**

Judicial review

1. What was held in the Coelho case? In this context, can you say that judicial review is of key importance amongst the basic features of the Constitution? **(UPSC Mains 2016)**

1. In India, Judicial Review implies **(UPSC Pre 2017)**

- (a) the power of the Judiciary to pronounce upon the constitutionality of laws and executive orders.
- (b) the power of the Judiciary to question the wisdom of the laws enacted by the Legislatures.
- (c) the power of the Judiciary to review all the legislative enactments before they are assented to by the President.
- (d) the power of the Judiciary to review its own judgements given earlier in similar or different cases.

Public Interest Litigation

1. Explain Public Interest Litigation. Who can file it and on what basis can it be rejected by the Court of Law? **(UPSC Mains 2000)**

2. Write about Supreme Court on Ragging. **(UPSC Mains 2008)**

1. The concept of public Interest litigation originated in: **(UPSC Pre 1997)**

- (a) United Kingdom
- (b) Australia
- (c) USA
- (d) Canada

2. Who was the Chief Justice of India when Public Interest Litigation (PIL) was introduced to the Indian judicial system? **(UPSC Pre 2006)**

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

Writs

1. What is the importance of Right to Constitutional Remedies? **(UPSC Mains 2007)**
2. Why is Article 32 considered as the cornerstone of the Constitution? **(UPSC Mains 1995)**
3. Is the High Courts' power to issue 'writs' wider than that of the Supreme Court of India? **(UPSC Mains 2006)**
4. What are the common points between Articles 14 and 226 of the Indian Constitution? **(UPSC Mains 2005)**
5. What is Habeas Corpus? **(UPSC Mains 2004)**
6. The Writ of Mandamus cannot be granted against certain persons. Who are they? **(UPSC Mains 1996)**

Territorial Jurisdiction

1. 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: **(UPSC Pre 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

2. Consider the following statements:

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? **(UPSC Pre 2005)**

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

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

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Kolkata
- (c) Chennai
- (d) Orissa

4. When the Chief Justice of a High Court acts in an administrative capacity, he is subject to: **(UPSC Pre 1996)**

- (a) the writ jurisdiction of any 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

5. Consider the following statements regarding the High Courts in

India:

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? **(UPSC Pre 2001)**

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

6. Consider the following statements:

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? **(UPSC Pre 2005)**

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

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

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

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

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct? **(UPSC Pre 2006)**

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

8. Consider the following statements:

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 of 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 statement(s) given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2006)**

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

9. How many High Courts in India have jurisdiction over more than one State (Union Territories not included)? **(UPSC Pre 2008)**

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 4
- (d) 5

Executive aspects of jurisdiction

1. Evolution of green benches in our judiciary. Comment (**UPSC Mains 2011**)

2. What is meant by 'double jeopardy'? (**UPSC Mains 2005**)

1. The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and the States falls under its (**UPSC Pre 1996**)
(**UPSC Pre 2014**)

- (a) advisory jurisdiction
- (b) appellate jurisdiction
- (c) original jurisdiction
- (d) writ jurisdiction / constitutional jurisdiction

2. Which of the following are included in the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?

1. A dispute between the Government of India and one or more States

2. A dispute regarding elections to either House of the Parliament or that of Legislature of a State

3. A dispute between the Government of India and a Union Territory

4. A dispute between two or more States

Select the correct answer using the codes given below: (**UPSC Pre 2012**)

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

3. Consider the following statements:

1. The Advocate General of a State in India is appointed by the President of India upon the recommendation of the Governor of the concerned State.

2. As provided in Civil Procedure Code, High Courts have original, appellate and advisory jurisdiction at the State level.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (**UPSC Pre 2009**)

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

- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

4. The Supreme Court of India tenders advice to the President on a matter of law or fact **(UPSC Pre 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

5. Consider the following statements:

The Supreme Court of India tenders advice to the President of India on matters of law or fact

- 1. on its own initiative (on any matter of larger public interest).
- 2. if he seeks such an advice.
- 3. only if the matters relate to the Fundamental Rights of the citizens.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2010)**

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

6. With reference to the Constitution of India, prohibitions or limitations or provisions contained in ordinary laws cannot act as prohibitions or limitations on the constitutional powers under Article 142. It could mean which one of the following. **(UPSC Pre 2019)**

- (a) The decisions taken by the Election Commission of India while discharging its duties cannot be challenged in any court of law.
- (b) The Supreme Court of India is not constrained in the exercise of its powers by the laws made by Parliament.
- (c) In the event of grave financial crisis in the country, the President of India can declare Financial Emergency without the counsel from the Cabinet.
- (d) State Legislatures cannot make laws on certain matters without the concurrence of Union Legislature.

7. With reference to National Legal Services Authority, consider the following statements:

1. Its objective is to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society on the basis of equal opportunity.
2. It issues guidelines for the State Legal Services Authorities to implement the legal programmes and schemes throughout the country.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2013)**

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

Contempt of the court

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

Assertion (A): Wilful disobedience or non-compliance of Court orders 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? **(UPSC Pre 1997)**

- (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 the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

Subordinate courts (Consumer forums, District and Sessions court, Gram Nyayalaya and Lok Adalat)

1. With reference to the Consumer Disputes Redressal at district level in India, which one of the following statements is not correct?

(UPSC Pre 2010)

- (a) A State Government can establish more than one District Forum in a district if it deems fit.
- (b) One of the members of the District Forum shall be a woman
- (c) The District Forum entertains the complaints where the value of goods or services does not exceed rupees fifty lakhs.
- (d) A complaint in relation to any goods sold or any service provided may be filed with a District Forum by the State Government as a representative of the interests of the consumers in general.

2. With reference to consumers' rights/privileges under the provisions of law in India, which of the following statements is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2012)**

- 1. Consumers are empowered to take samples for food testing.
- 2. When a consumer files a complaint in any consumer forum, no fee is required to be paid.
- 3. In case of death of a consumer, his/her legal heir can file a complaint in the consumer forum on his/her behalf.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

3. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The highest criminal court of the district is the Court of District and Session Judge
- 2. The District Judge 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 a death sentence, it must be

confirmed by the High Court before it is carried out

Which of the statements given above are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2004)**

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

4. With reference to Lok Adalats, consider the following statements:

1. An award made by a Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of a civil court and no appeal lies against there to any court.

2. Matrimonial/Family disputes are not covered under Lok Adalat.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2009)**

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

5. With reference to Lok Adalats, which of the following statements is correct? **(UPSC Pre 2010)**

(a) Lok Adalats have the jurisdiction to settle matters at pre-litigating stage and not those matters pending before any court

(b) Lok Adalats can deal with matters which are civil and not criminal in nature.

(c) Every Lok Adalat consists of either serving or retired judicial officers only and not any other person.

(d) None of the statements given above is correct.

6. Consider the following

1. Disputes with mobile cellular companies

2. Motor accident cases

3. Pension cases

For which of the above are Lok Adalats held? **(UPSC Pre 2005)**

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

7. With reference to the 'Gram Nyayalaya Act', which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. As per the Act, Gram Nyayalayas can hear only civil cases and not criminal cases.

2. The Act allows local social activists as mediators/reconciliators.

Select the correct answer using the code given below **(UPSC Pre 2016)**

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Lokpal and Lokayukta

1. Write notes on the Lokpal bill. **(UPSC Mains 2007)**
2. What are the significant features of Lokpal Bill recently introduced in the Lok Sabha? **(UPSC Mains 1998)**
1. Which of the following are the State in which the Lok Ayukta Act includes the Chief Minister in its ambit? **(UPSC Pre 1995)**
 - (a) West Bengal and Kerala
 - (b) Gujarat and Maharashtra
 - (c) Madhya Pradesh and Orissa
 - (d) Rajasthan and Karnataka

Answers to Module 12

Appointment of judges

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

Impeachment of the judge

1. (c)
2. (c)

Role of Judiciary

1. (d)
2. (c)

Judicial Review

1. (a)

Public Interest Litigation

1. (c)
2. (d)

Territorial Jurisdiction

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

Executive aspects of jurisdiction

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

5. (b)
6. (b)
7. (c)

Contempt of the Court

1. (b)

Subordinate courts (Consumer forums, District and Sessions court, Gram Nyayalaya and Lok Adalat)

1. (c)
2. (c)
3. (d)
4. (a)
5. (d)
6. (d)
7. (a)

Lokpal and Lakayukta

1. (b)

Module 13 (Local government)

Evolution and Growth

1. Highlight the significance of the Seventy-Third Amendment to the Constitution of India? **(UPSC Mains 1998)**

2. Consider the following statements:

1. Part IX of the Constitution of India provisions for Panchyats and was inserted by the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1992.

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2005)**

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

3. In which one of the following areas does the State Government not have control over its local bodies? **(UPSC Pre 2001)**

- (a) Citizens' grievances
- (b) Financial matters
- (c) Legislation
- (d) Personnel matters

4. The fundamental object of Panchayati Raj system is to ensure which among the following? **(UPSC Pre 2014)**

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

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

5. Local self-government can be best explained as an exercise in

(UPSC Pre 2017)

- (a) Federalism
- (b) Democratic decentralization
- (c) Administrative delegation
- (d) Direct democracy

6. Panchayat Raj was first introduced in India in October, 1959 in:

(UPSC Pre 1998)

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

7. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists

List-I (Local bodies)	List-II (States as in 1999)
A. Zila Parishads at the sub-divisional level	1. Andhra Pradesh
B. Mandal Praja Parishad	2. Assam
C. Tribal Councils	3. Mizoram
D. Absence of Village Panchayats	4. Meghalaya

Codes (UPSC Pre 2000)

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

8. What is the system of governance in the Panchayati Raj set up?

(UPSC Pre 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 in the state levels

9. In the new Panchayati Raj Bill enacted in 1993, there are several fresh provisions deviating from the past. Which one of the following is not one such provisions? **(UPSC Pre 1999)**

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

10. The Constitution (Seventy-Third Amendment) Act, 1992, which aims at promoting the Panchayati Raj Institutions in the country, provides for which of the following? **(UPSC Pre 2011)**

- 1. Constitution of District Planning Committees.
- 2. State Election Commissions to conduct all panchayat elections.
- 3. Establishment of State Finance Commission.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

11. Which one of the following is incorrect in respect of Local Government in India? **(UPSC Pre 1995)**

- (a) According to the Indian Constitution, local government is not an independent tier in the federal system
- (b) 30% of the seats in local bodies are reserved for women
- (c) Local government finances are to be provided by a Commission
- (d) Elections to local bodies are to be determined by a Commission

12. Which one of the following was not proposed by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment in the area of Panchayati Raj? **(UPSC Pre 1997)**

- (a) Thirty percent seats in all elected rural local bodies will be reserved for women candidates at all level
- (b) The States will constitute their Finance Commissions to allocate resources to Panchayati Raj institutions
- (c) The Panchayati Raj 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

13. The 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, 1992 refers to the:
(UPSC Pre 2000)

- (a) generation of gainful employment for the unemployed and the under employed men and women in rural areas
- (b) generation of employment for the able-bodied adults who are in need and desirous of work during the lean agricultural season
- (c) laying the foundation for strong and vibrant Panchayati Raj institutions in the country
- (d) guarantee of right to life, liberty and security of person, equality before law and equal protection without discrimination

Elections at Local level

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The minimum age prescribed for any person to be a member of Panchayat is 25 years.

2. A Panchayat reconstituted after premature dissolution continues only for the remainder period.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2016)**

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

2. If a Panchayat is dissolved, elections are to be held within:
(UPSC Pre 2009)

(a) 1 month

(b) 3 months

(c) 6 months

(d) 1 year

Financing of local government institutions

1. Discuss the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission which have been a departure from the previous commissions for strengthening the local government finances. **(UPSC Mains 2013)**
2. Assess the importance of Panchayat system in India as a part of local government. Apart from government grants, what sources the Panchayats can look out for financing developmental projects **(UPSC Mains 2018)**

Urban local bodies

1. Citizens' Charter is an ideal instrument of organizational transparency and accountability, but. it has its own limitations. Identify the limitations and suggest measures for greater effectiveness or the Citizens Charter **(UPSC Mains 2018)**

2. Write short note on Multi-level planning in India. **(UPSC Mains 2000)**

1. In India, the first Municipal Corporation was set up in which one among the following? **(UPSC Pre 2009)**

- (a) Calcutta
- (b) Madras
- (c) Bombay
- (d) Delhi

2. Assertion (A): The Central Rural Sanitation Programme was launched in 1986 to improve the quality of life of rural people in India.

Reason (R): Rural sanitation is a subject in the Concurrent List in the Constitution of India.

In the context of above two statements, which one of the following is correct? **(UPSC Pre 2004)**

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

3. Consider the following statements:

In India, a Metropolitan Planning Committee:

- 1. is constituted under the provisions of the Constitution of India.
- 2. prepares the draft development plans for metropolitan area.
- 3. has the sole responsibility for implementing Government sponsored schemes in the metropolitan area.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2011)**

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

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

4. 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: **(UPSC Pre 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 to the Constitution of India

Pros and Cons of Local self-governments

1. Explain the Local Area Development Scheme of the Members of Parliament. **(UPSC Mains 2001)**
2. What is meant by the 'fringe areas' in the sphere of local government in India? **(UPSC Mains 2002)**
3. Would you say that the implementation of the Panchayati System in the last ten years has led to a real restructuring of the Indian polity? **(UPSC Mains 2005)**
4. In absence of a well-educated and organized local level government system, 'Panchayats' and 'Samitis' have remained mainly political institutions and not effective instruments of governance. Critically discuss. **(UPSC Mains 2015)**
5. "The local self-government system in India has not proved to be effective instrument of governance". Critically examine the statement and give your views to improve the situation. **(UPSC Mains 2017)**
6. Khap Panchayats have been in the news for functioning as extra-constitutional authorities, often delivering pronouncements amounting to human rights violations. Discuss critically the actions taken by the legislative, executive and the judiciary to set the things right in this regard. **(UPSC Mains 2015)**
7. Discuss how state governments can exercise control over panchayats. **(UPSC Mains 2004)**

Answers to Module 13

Evolution and growth

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

Elections at Local level

1. (b)
2. (c)

Urban local bodies

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

Module 14 (Election and Election commission)

Election commission

1. Differentiate and state the significance of general election, mid-term election and by-election. **(UPSC Mains 1998)**
2. How is the Election Commission of India constituted? **(UPSC Mains 2004)**
3. What are the steps that the Election Commission may take if a recalcitrant State Government wants to put off Assembly Elections? **(UPSC Mains 2005)**
4. In the light of recent controversy regarding the use of Electronic Voting Machines (EVM), what are the challenges before the Election Commission of India to ensure the trustworthiness of elections in India? **(UPSC Mains 2018)**

1. Consider the following tasks: **(UPSC Pre 2004)**

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 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

2. Which one of the following is correct in respect of the commencement of the election process in India? **(UPSC Pre 1995)**

- (a) The recommendation for election is made by the government and the notification for election is issued by the Election Commission
- (b) The recommendation for election is made by the Election Commission and the notification for election is issued by the Home Ministry at the Centre and Home Departments in the States
- (c) The recommendation for election is made by the Election Commission and the notification for election is issued by the President and Governors of the States concerned

(d) Both the exercises of making a recommendation for election and that of issuing a notification in respect of it are done by the Election Commission

3. Consider the following statements:

1. The Election Commission of India is a five-member body.
2. Union Ministry of Home Affairs decides the election schedule for the conduct of both general elections and bye-elections.
3. Election Commission resolves the disputes relating to splits/mergers of recognized political parties.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2017)**

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

4. Consider the following statements with reference to India:

1. The Chief Election Commission 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? **(UPSC Pre 2002)**

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

Representation of People' act

1. Consider the following statements regarding the political parties in India

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 recognized in four or more states
4. During the 1999 general elections, there were six national and 48 state level parties recognized by the Election commission

Which of these statements are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2001)**

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

2. Consider the following statements about the recent amendments to the elections law by the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act 1996:

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 Parliament Constituency
4. No election will now be countermanded on the death of a contesting candidate

Which of the above statements are correct? **(UPSC Pre 1999)**

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

3. Right to vote and to be elected in India is a **(UPSC Pre 2017)**

- (a) Fundamental Right
- (b) Natural Right
- (c) Constitutional Right
- (d) Legal Right Solution

4. Which one among the following commission was set up in pursuance of a definite provision under an Article of the Constitution of India? **(UPSC Pre 2006)**

- (a) University Grants Commission
- (b) National Human Rights Commission
- (c) Election Commission
- (d) Central Vigilance Commission

Delimitation of constituencies

1. Describe the methods of delimiting constituencies for parliamentary elections in India. **(UPSC Mains 2002)**

2. How are electoral constituencies delimited for Parliamentary elections in India? **(UPSC Mains 1996)**

1. With reference to the Delimitation Commission, consider the following statements:

1. The orders of the Delimitation Commission cannot be challenged in a Court of Law.

2. When the orders of the Delimitation Commission are laid before the Lok Sabha or State Legislative Assembly, they cannot affect any modifications in the orders.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2012)**

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Evolution of election commission and democracy in India

1. What are the main determinants of voting behaviour in India? **(UPSC Mains 2007)**
 2. Examine the role of caste in Indian politics. **(UPSC Mains 2008)**
 3. What is value-based politics? **(UPSC Mains 2007)**
 4. Discuss the factors responsible for the rise of regionalism in India. How does it influence the political system? **(UPSC Mains 1997)**
 5. Examine the impact of Regional Political Parties in Indian politics. **(UPSC Mains 2008)**
 6. The Indian party system is passing through a phase of transition which looks to be full of contradictions and paradoxes." Discuss. **(UPSC Mains 2016)**
-
1. Which one of the following countries had more or less evolved into a two-party system? **(UPSC Pre 1996)**
 - (a) Sri Lanka
 - (b) Bangladesh
 - (c) Pakistan
 - (d) Myanmar

Electoral reforms

1. What is the major recommendation of Dinesh Goswami Committee? **(UPSC Mains 1996)**
 2. What is criminalization of politics? **(UPSC Mains 2007)**
 3. The recent elections in India seem to necessitate a change in the style of governance. Explain. **(UPSC Mains 1996)**
 4. Evaluate the significance of Supreme Court judgment on the Income Tax Returns of political parties. **(UPSC Mains 1996)**
 5. Identify the major electoral reforms which are necessary in the Indian Political System. **(UPSC Mains 2000)**
 6. To enhance the quality of democracy in India the Election Commission of India has proposed electoral reforms in 2016. What are the suggested reforms and how far are they significant to make democracy successful? **(UPSC Mains 2017)**
-
1. State funding of elections takes place in: **(UPSC Pre 1997)**
 - (a) U.S.A and Canada
 - (b) Britain and Switzerland
 - (c) France and Italy
 - (d) Germany and Austria
 2. The Dinesh Goswami Committee was concerned with **(UPSC Pre 1995)**
 - (a) de-nationalisation of banks
 - (b) electoral reforms
 - (c) steps to put down insurgency in the north-east
 - (d) the problem of the Chakmas

Role of Non state actors

1. How do pressure groups influence Indian political process? Do you agree with this view that informal pressure groups have emerged as powerful than formal pressure groups in recent years? **(UPSC Mains 2017)**
2. What are the preconditions for the growth of Civil Society? Is Indian democracy conducive to it? **(UPSC Mains 2003)**

Answers to Module 14

Election commission

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

Representation of People Act

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

Delimitation of Constituencies

1. (c)

Evolution of election commission and democracy in India

1. (b)

Electoral reforms

1. (d)
2. (b)

Module 15 (Commissions)

UPSC and State PSCs

1. How does the Indian Constitution seek to maintain independence of the Public Service Commission? **(UPSC Mains 2004)**
2. Discuss the composition and functions of the Union Public Service Commission. **(UPSC Mains 2008)**

Finance Commission

1. What is a Finance Commission? **(UPSC Mains 2003)**
 2. How is the Finance Commission of India constituted? What do you about the terms of reference of the recently constituted Finance Commission? Discuss. **(UPSC Mains 2018)**
 3. Discuss the status and the specific role of the Finance Commission in India **(UPSC Mains 1985)**
 4. What is a Finance Commission? Discuss the main functions of the State Finance Commission. **(UPSC Mains 2004)**
 5. Give an account of the mechanism employed in India to transfer financial resources from the Centre to the States. **(UPSC Mains 1987)**
 6. Discuss the advantages of 'Alternatives Scheme of Devolution suggested by Tenth Finance Commission of India **(UPSC Mains 1997)**
 7. Discuss briefly the main recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission **(UPSC Mains 1996)**
 8. What do you know about 11th Finance Commission? **(UPSC Mains 2000)**
 9. What are the objectives of the 12th Finance Commission? **(UPSC Mains 2004)**
 10. Discuss the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission which have been a departure from the previous commissions for strengthening the local government finances. **(UPSC Mains 2013)**
-
1. The primary function of the Finance Commission in India is to: **(UPSC Pre 2000)**
 - (a) distribution of revenue between the Centre and the States
 - (b) prepare the Annual Budget
 - (c) advise the President on financial matters
 - (d) allocate funds to various ministries of the Union and State Governments
 2. Consider the following statements:
The function(s) of the Finance commission is/are:
 1. to allow the withdrawal of the money out of the Consolidated Fund of India
 2. to allocate between the States the shares of proceeds of taxes

3. to consider applications 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? **(UPSC Pre 2003)**

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

3. Who of the following shall cause every recommendation made by the finance Commission to be laid before each House of Parliament? **(UPSC Pre 2010)**

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

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? **(UPSC Pre 2002)**

- (a) Finance Commission
- (b) Inter-State Council
- (c) Union Ministry of Finance
- (d) Public Accounts Committee

5. With reference to the Finance Commission of India, which of the following statements is correct? **(UPSC Pre 2011)**

- (a) It encourages the inflow of foreign capital for infrastructure development
- (b) It facilitates the proper distribution of finances among the Public Sector Undertakings
- (c) It ensures transparency in financial administration
- (d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct in his context

6. Which of the following is /are among the noticeable features of

the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission? **(UPSC Pre 2012)**

1. A design for the Goods and Services Tax, and a compensation package linked to adherence to the proposed design
2. A design for the creation of lakhs of jobs in the next ten years in consonance with India's demographic dividend
3. Devolution of a specified share of central taxes to local bodies as grants

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

7. With reference to the Fourteenth Finance Commission, which of the following statements is/ are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2015)**

1. It has increased the share of States in the central divisible pool from 32 percent to 42 percent.
2. It has made recommendations concerning sector- specific grants.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Comptroller and Auditor General

1. What constitutional provisions make the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India independent? **(UPSC Mains 1996)**
2. Distinguish between the auditing and accounting functions of the CAG of India. **(UPSC Mains 2008)**
3. Exercise of CAG's powers in relation to the accounts of the Union and the States is derived from Article 149 of the Indian Constitution. Discuss whether audit of the Government's Policy implementation could amount to overstepping its own (CAG) jurisdiction. **(UPSC Mains 2016)**
4. "The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has a very vital role to play." Explain how this is reflected in the method and terms of his appointment as well as the range of powers he can exercise **(UPSC Mains 2018)**

1. Which one of the following duties is not performed by Comptroller and Auditor general of India? **(UPSC Pre 2001)**

- (a) To audit and report on all expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India
- (b) To audit and report on all expenditure from the Contingency Funds and Public Accounts
- (c) To audit and report on all trading, manufacturing, profit and loss accounts
- (d) To control the receipt and issue of public money, and to ensure that the public revenue is lodged in the exchequer

2. In India, other than ensuring that public funds are used efficiently and for intended purpose, what is the importance of the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)?

1. CAG exercises exchequer control on behalf of the Parliament when the President of India declares national emergency/financial emergency.
2. CAG reports on the execution of projects or programmes by the ministries are discussed by the Public Accounts Committee.
3. Information from CAG reports can be used by investigating agencies to frame charges against those who have violated the law while managing public finances.

4. While dealing with the audit and accounting of government companies, CAG has certain judicial powers for prosecuting those who violate the law.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2012)**

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

Attorney General

1. “The Attorney-General is the chief legal adviser and lawyer of the Government of India.” Discuss. **(UPSC Mains 2019)**

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

1. He is appointed by the President of India
2. He must have the same qualifications as are required for 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? **(UPSC Pre 2000)**

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

2. Consider the following statements:

1. Attorney General of India can
2. take part in the proceedings of the Lok Sabha
3. be a member of a committee of the Lok Sabha
4. speak in the Lok Sabha
5. vote in the Lok Sabha

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2013)**

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

Central Vigilance Commission

1. Point out the constitution and functions of the Central Vigilance Commission. **(UPSC Mains 1998)**

National Human Rights Commission

1. Multiplicity of various commissions for the vulnerable sections or the society leads to problems or overlapping jurisdiction and duplication of functions. Is it better to merge all commissions into an umbrella Human Rights Commission? Argue your case **(UPSC Mains 2018)**

1. Consider the following statements regarding the National Human Rights Commission of India:

1. Its Chairman must be a retired Chief Justice of India
2. It exists 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? **(UPSC Pre 1999)**

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

2. According to the National Human Rights Commission Act, 1993, who amongst the following can be its Chairman? **(UPSC Pre 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

Answers to Module 15

Finance Commission

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

Comptroller and Auditor General

1. (c)
2. (c)

Attorney General

1. (a)
2. (c)

National Human Rights Commission

1. (d)
2. (c)

Module 16 (Other Offices)

Central Administrative Tribunal

1. What is a quasi-judicial body? Explain with the help of concrete examples. **(UPSC Mains 2016)**

2. “The Central Administration Tribunal which was established for redressal of grievances and complaints by or against central government employees, nowadays is exercising its powers as an independent judicial authority.” Explain. **(UPSC Mains 2019)**

3. How far do you agree with the view that tribunals curtail the jurisdiction of ordinary courts? In view of the above, discuss the constitutional validity and competency of the tribunals in India **(UPSC Mains 2018)**

1. Consider the following statements

1. Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) was set up during the Prime Ministership of Lal Bahadur Shastri.

2. The Members of CAT are drawn from both judicial and administrative streams.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2009)**

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Regulatory bodies

1. In India, which of the following review the independent regulators in sectors like telecommunications, insurance, electricity, etc.?

1. Ad Hoc Committees set up by the Parliament
2. Parliamentary Department Related Standing Committees
3. Finance Commission
4. Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission
5. NITI Aayog

Select the correct answer using the code given below: **(UPSC Pre 2019)**

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1, 3 and 4
- (c) 3, 4 and 5
- (d) 2 and 5

2. Consider the following statements:

1. Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is the first regulatory body set up by the Government of India.
2. One of the tasks of PNGRB is to ensure competitive markets for gas.
3. Appeals against the decisions of PNGRB go before the Appellate Tribunals for Electricity.

Which of the statements given above are correct? **(UPSC Pre 2019)**

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

National Security Council

1. Discuss the composition and functions of the National Security Council. **(UPSC Mains 1999)**

Answers to Module 16

Central Administrative Tribunal

1. (b)

Regulatory Bodies

1. (c)
2. (b)