

# The constitutional principle of the 'Basic Structure'

## MODEL QUESTIONS

- By which one of the following Acts was the Federal Court in India created?
  - Indian Council Act, 1861
  - Government of India Act, 1919
  - Government of India Act, 1909
  - None of the above
- The demand for the Constituent Assembly was put forward by the Indian National Congress in 1936 at its session held at:
  - Bombay
  - Kanpur
  - Lucknow
  - Lahore
- The members of the Constituent Assembly were:
  - elected by Provincial Assemblies
  - elected directly by people
  - nominated by the Government
  - only representatives of the princely states
- The first attempt at introducing a representative and popular element in administration was made by:
  - Indian Councils Act, 1909
  - Indian Councils Act, 1900
  - Government of India Act, 1935
  - Indian Councils Act, 1919
- Which of the following was not one of the features of the Government of India Act, 1935?
  - Dyarchy of centre
  - Provincial autonomy
  - Bicameral Legislature
  - All India Federation
- Who was the first Foreign Minister of free India?
  - Jawaharlal Nehru
  - Gulzari Lal Nanda
  - Lal Bahadur Shastri
  - John Mathai
- Which of the following was adopted from the Maurya dynasty in the emblem of Government of India?
  - Four Lions
  - Chariot wheel
  - Horse
  - Words 'Satyameva Jayate'
- Who among the following was the Chairman of the Provincial Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly?
  - B.R. Ambedkar
  - Jawaharlal Nehru
  - J.B. Kripalani
  - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- What is popular sovereignty?
  - sovereignty of the head of state
  - sovereignty of people's representative
  - sovereignty of the people
  - sovereignty of the legal head
- Which of the following would be called a "Secular" State?
  - The state which does not discriminate between religions
  - The state which accepts all religions as religions of state
  - The state which follows a particular religion
  - The state which is anti-religion
- The constitutional principle of the 'Basic Structure' was invented by the:
  - Executive
  - Judiciary
  - Legislature
  - Civil Society
- Which Constitution has inspired the Indian concepts of rule of law, Parliamentary system and law-making procedure?
  - US constitution
  - British Constitution
  - Canadian Constitution
  - All of the above
- The Constitution of India borrowed the concept of 'Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court' from the Constitution of:
  - Ireland
  - Canada
  - USA
  - UK
- The Indian Constitution closely follows the constitutional system of:
  - USA
  - Switzerland
  - Russia
  - UK
- The Constitution of India is designed to work as a unitary government:
  - in normal times
  - when the Parliament so desires
  - in times of emergency
  - at the will of the President
- Which of the following features of the Constitution of India does not resemble the American Constitution?
  - Federal form of Government
  - Fundamental Rights
  - Parliamentary form of Government
  - Written Constitution
- Which of the following determines that the Indian Constitution is federal?
  - An independent judiciary
  - A written and rigid Constitution
  - Distribution of powers between the Centre and States
  - Vesting of residuary powers with the Centre
- 'To uphold and protect the Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India' is a provision made in the:
  - Directive Principles of State Policy
  - Fundamental Rights
  - Fundamental Duties
  - Preamble of the Constitution
- The phrase "equality before law" used in Article-14 of Indian Constitution has been borrowed

## General Studies

### INDIAN POLITY

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from:

- U.S.A
  - Britain
  - Germany
  - Greece
- According to the Constitution of India, which of the following are fundamental for the governance of the country?
    - Fundamental Duties
    - Fundamental Rights
    - Directive Principles of State Policies
    - Fundamental rights and Fundamental Duties
  - Provisions of citizenship in Indian constitution became applicable in:
    - 1950
    - 1949
    - 1951
    - 1952
  - Who is competent to prescribe conditions as for acquiring Indian citizenship?
    - Parliament
    - State Legislatures
    - President
    - Attorney General
  - A person can become a citizen of India even if born outside India if his/her:
    - father is a citizen of India
    - mother is a citizen of India
    - father is a citizen of India at the time of person's birth
    - father or mother is a citizen of India at the time of the person's birth
  - The total number of Fundamental Duties mentioned in the Constitution is:
    - 10
    - 9
    - 11
    - 13
  - Which one of the following amendments accorded precedence to Directive principle over Fundamental Rights?
    - 24th amendment
    - 42nd amendment
    - 44th amendment
    - 39th amendment
  - Which of the following is correct about the Fundamental Duties?
    - These are not enforceable
    - They are primarily moral duties
    - They are not related to any legal rights
    - All of the above
  - Which Article of the Constitution of India 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?

- Article 349
- Article 350
- Article 351
- Article 350A

28. Part V of the Constitution deals with:

- Union Executive
- Parliament
- Comptroller and Auditor General
- All of the above

29. Match the following:

#### List -1

- Inter State Council
- Abolition of titles
- Administrative Tribunals
- Union Public Service Commission

#### List -2

- Article 315
- Article 18
- Article 263
- Article 323(A)
- A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1
- A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
- A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3
- A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1

30. Under which Article of the Constitution is the President's rule promulgated on any State in India?

- 356
- 352
- 360
- 370

31. The rule of passing resolution by 2/3rd majority of total number of members of the House of Parliament is applicable in the case of:

- amendment of the Constitution
- approval of proclamation of emergency
- impeachment of President
- disapproval of proclamation of emergency

32. While a proclamation of emergency is in operation in the country, the State Government:

- cannot legislate
- is suspended
- can legislate only on subjects in the Concurrent List
- can legislate on the subject in the State List

33. The President's rule is imposed for the period of:

- 3 months
- 6 months
- till the next election is held
- it depends upon the President's wish

34. On the basis of financial crisis, Emergency has been declared by the President of India:

- in 1962
- in 1991
- in 1971
- not even once

35. Who was the only second Vice-President of India to get a second

consecutive term after S.Radhakrishnan?

- Mohammad Hamid Ansari
- K.R. Narayanan
- B.S. Shekhawat
- Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma

36. Parliamentary or Presidential Government can be distinguished mainly by:

- its federal nature
- the rigidity of the Constitution
- the employer-employee relations
- the legislative-executive relations

37. Which one of the following is an essential ingredient of Parliamentary government?

- A written Constitution
- Political Parties
- A rigid Constitution
- An independent judiciary

38. Who can initiate impeachment proceedings against the President of India?

- Rajya Sabha
- Only Lok Sabha
- Any Vidhan Sabha
- Either House of Parliament

39. The President has the power to remove all the following except:

- Attorney-General of India
- Governor of a State
- Council of Ministers
- Chairman of a State Public

40. Which of the following Chief Justices of India has acted as President of India?

- P.N. Bhagwati
- Mohammad Hidayatullah
- P.B. Gajendra Ghadkar
- All of the above

41. The executive authority of the Union is vested by the Constitution in the:

- Cabinet
- President
- Prime Minister
- Union Legislature

42. Who among the following are appointed by the President of India?

- Chairman, Finance Commission
- Chief Election Commissioner
- Chief Minister of a Union Territory
- Both 1) and 2)

## KEY

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