

Workbook For

# INTERMEDIATE

SECOND YEAR

## CIVICS

By

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## PREFACE

*I hear and I forget; I see and I remember;*

*I do and I understand; I think and I learn;*

The Board of Intermediate Education, Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada made an attempt to provide work books for the first time to Intermediate students with relevant and authentic material with an aim to engage them in academic activity and to motivate them for self-learning and self-assessment. These work books are tailored based on the concepts of “*learning by doing*” and “*activity-oriented approach*” to sharpen the students in four core skills of learning – *Understanding, Interpretation, Analysis and Application*.

The endeavor is to provide ample scope to the students to understand the underlying concepts in each topic. The workbooks enable the students to practice more and acquire the skills to apply the learned concept in any related context with critical and creative thinking. The inner motive is that the students should shift from the existing rote learning mechanism to the conceptual learning mechanism of the core concepts.

I am sure that these compendia are perfect tools in the hands of the students to face not only the Intermediate Public Examinations but also the other competitive Examinations.

My due appreciation to all the course writers who put in all their efforts in bringing out these work books in the desired modus.

**V. RAMAKRISHNA, I.R.S.**

SECRETARY

B.I.E, A.P., VIJAYAWADA.

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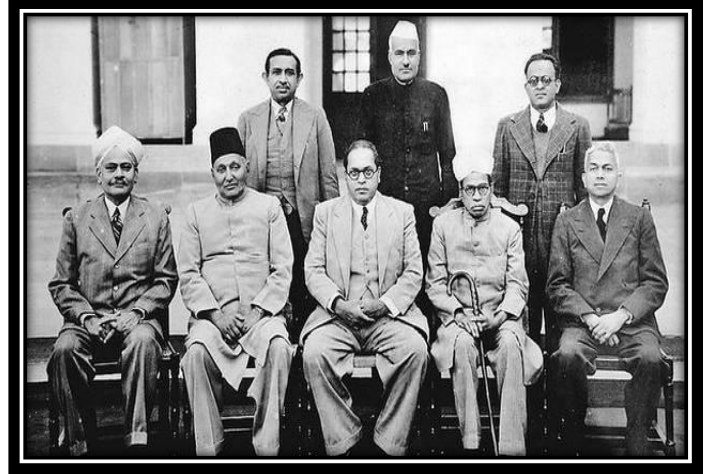
# Chapter 1: Constitution of India

## Topics covered:

1. The constitution
2. Elements of the constitution
3. The Indian Constitution - Its historical background
4. The making of Indian Constitution
5. Preamble of the Indian Constitution.
6. Salient features of Indian Constitution:



- A lengthy written document.
- A combination of rigidity and flexibility
- Quasi Federal polity
- Republican government
- Parliamentary government
- Fundamental rights and fundamental duties
- Single citizenship
- Universal adult franchise
- Secular state
- Independent judiciary
- Directive Principles of State Policy
- Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalika acts.



## 1. ONE WORD ANSWERS

1. How many articles that Indian constitution contains?

A.

2. Who called Indian federalism as the Quasi federal?

A.

3. Who called the Indian federalism as the cooperative federalism?

A.

4. What are the federal features of Indian Constitution?

A.

5. What are the unitary features of Indian Constitution?

A.

6. Which article deals with the amendment procedure of Indian Constitution?

A.

7. Which article describes India as Union of States?

A.

8. Which country is known as the mother of parliamentary government?

A.

9. Who elected the president of India?

A.

10. Who was the first chief justice of India?

A.

11. Which schedule deals with the center and the state relations?

A.

12. Define Constitution.

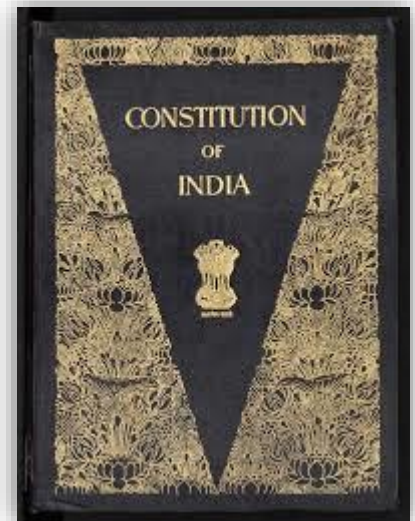
A.

13. How many constitutional amendments have been made to Indian Constitution since it was enacted in 1950?

A.

14. Which Constitution amendment is known as mini constitution?

A.



## 2. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE ANSWERS.

- \_\_\_\_\_ act passed by the British government to control and regulate the affairs of the East India company in India.
- Governor of Bengal was designated as a Governor General of Bengal according to \_\_\_\_\_ act.
- The first Governor general of Bengal was \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1773 regulating act provided for the establishment of Supreme Court at \_\_\_\_\_.
- According to the regulating act of 1773 the Governors of Bengal and Madras were subordinated to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Pitt's India Act was passed in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ act called the company territories in India as the British possessions in India.
- \_\_\_\_\_ act given the supreme control to the British government over the company affairs and its administration in India.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the first governor general of India.
- Governor General of Bengal was designated as the governor general of India under charter act of \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ appointed as the law member to the governor general Council.
- \_\_\_\_\_ act separated the legislative and executive functions of the governor general council.
- \_\_\_\_\_ act introduced an open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants.
- Macaulay Committee was appointed on Indian Civil services in \_\_\_\_\_.
- First war of independence or sepoy mutiny occurred in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ end the company rule in India.
- The 1858 act changed the designation of Governor general of India to that of \_\_\_\_\_ India.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the first viceroy of India.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the direct representative of the British crown in India.
- \_\_\_\_\_ act created the post of secretary of state for India.
- The act of 1909 is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1909 act introduced the system of \_\_\_\_\_ for Muslims in India.
- \_\_\_\_\_ became the first Indian to join the Viceroy's executive council.
- The act of \_\_\_\_\_ provided for the division of authority between the state and provincial Government and introduction of the dyarchy in the provinces.
- Dyarchy means \_\_\_\_\_.
- The nonviolent, non-cooperation movement started by \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Simon Commission was appointed in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Nehru committee was constituted in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
- The three round table conferences held in London in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ act provided for the introduction of Federal polity and establishment of provincial autonomy in the British India provinces.
- The Cripps mission was set up in the year \_\_\_\_\_.



32. Gandhiji started \_\_\_\_\_ movement in the year 1942.
33. \_\_\_\_\_ demanded the partition of country on the religious basis.
34. \_\_\_\_\_ was the prime minister of interim government
35. \_\_\_\_\_ act provided for setting up of Dominion of India and Dominion of Pakistan.
36. The word constitution is derived from the Latin word Constitutio which means \_\_\_\_\_.
37. 1934 the idea of a constituent assembly for India was put forward for the first time by \_\_\_\_\_.
38. In 1935, \_\_\_\_\_ officially demanded constituent assembly to frame the constitution of India.
39. \_\_\_\_\_ party rejected the Cripps proposal.
40. Constituent assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the \_\_\_\_\_.
41. The election to the constituent assembly was \_\_\_\_\_.
42. \_\_\_\_\_ seats allotted to British Indian provinces.
43. \_\_\_\_\_ seats allotted to native States.
44. Total strength of constituent assembly is \_\_\_\_\_.
45. The first meeting of constituent assembly was held on \_\_\_\_\_.
46. The meeting of constituent assembly was boycotted by \_\_\_\_\_.
47. The president of the constituent assembly was \_\_\_\_\_.
48. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were elected as the vice presidents of constituent assembly.
49. On December 13<sup>th</sup>, 1946 \_\_\_\_\_ moved the historic objective resolution in the Assembly.
50. Constituent assembly formed \_\_\_\_\_ committees for framing the constitution.
51. The chairman of the drafting committee \_\_\_\_\_.
52. The draft committee consists of \_\_\_\_\_ members.
53. The constitution was passed and adopted by the constituent assembly on \_\_\_\_\_.
54. On \_\_\_\_\_, the constitution came into force.
55. Father of Indian Constitution \_\_\_\_\_.
56. The constituent assembly had \_\_\_\_\_ sessions.
57. The nation flag was adopted by the constituent assembly on \_\_\_\_\_.
58. The national song and national anthem were accepted by constituent assembly on \_\_\_\_\_.
59. \_\_\_\_\_ was the last Governor General of independent India.
60. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first deputy Prime Minister and home minister.
61. \_\_\_\_\_ important role in the Peaceful merger of native States into the Indian Union.
62. Justice \_\_\_\_\_ described that Preamble is the soul of constitution.
63. \_\_\_\_\_ act added the terms socialistic and secular to the Preamble.
64. American constitution consists of \_\_\_\_\_ articles.
65. The constitution of India has opted for \_\_\_\_\_ parliamentary system.
66. The parliamentary system is based on the principle of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ between the legislature and executive organs
67. The parliamentary system is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

68. Fundamental rights are incorporated in part \_\_\_\_\_ from articles \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Constitution.
69. Fundamental rights are borrowed from the \_\_\_\_\_ constitution.
70. The subcommittee on fundamental rights under \_\_\_\_\_ was set up by the constituent assembly.
71. Article 17 abolishes \_\_\_\_\_.
72. Courts can issue the \_\_\_\_\_ for the protection of fundamental rights.
73. At present people of India enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ fundamental rights
74. Right to property was made a legal right under article \_\_\_\_\_.
75. People enjoy six freedoms under the article \_\_\_\_\_.
76. The right to property was abolished from the list of fundamental rights by \_\_\_\_\_ in 1978.
77. Right to \_\_\_\_\_ is described as the heart and soul of the constitution.
78. The 10 fundamental duties are added to the Constitution by \_\_\_\_\_.
79. \_\_\_\_\_ Committee recommended for the Inclusion of fundamental duties in the constitution.
80. \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Constitution contains Fundamental duties.
81. \_\_\_\_\_ constitutional Amendment Act 2002 added one more fundamental duty to the list of fundamental duties.
82. The ten fundamental duties came into force with effect from \_\_\_\_\_.
83. The 11th fundamental duty came into force with effect from \_\_\_\_\_.
84. \_\_\_\_\_ constitutional Amendment Act relates to reduce of voting age from 21 to 18 years.
85. The directive principles of state policy are included in part \_\_\_\_\_ and from articles \_\_\_\_\_.
86. The framers of the Constitution borrowed the directive Principles of State Policy from \_\_\_\_\_ constitution.
87. The directive principles of state policy are classified into \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
88. \_\_\_\_\_ stands at the top of the integrated judicial system in our country.
89. \_\_\_\_\_ Constitutional amendment act of 1971 made it obligatory for the president to give his assent to a constitutional amendment bill.
90. \_\_\_\_\_ writ is related to individual Liberty.
91. In 1979 Janata government appointed the second backward classes Commission under the chairmanship of \_\_\_\_\_
92. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ act added four new Directive Principles of State Policy to the original list.
93. The President of India can be removed from the office by the process of \_\_\_\_\_ for the violation of constitution.
94. In India the nominal executive is \_\_\_\_\_ and the real executive is \_\_\_\_\_
95. In India when the parliament is not in session \_\_\_\_\_ issue the ordinances.
96. Expand Niti Aayog \_\_\_\_\_
97. The legislative powers are distributed between center and state as \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
98. \_\_\_\_\_ commission is appointed to review the center and state relations in the year 1987.
99. \_\_\_\_\_ commission was set up in 2007 on center and state relations.

100. Rural Local governments originated and developed in India after the independence on the basis of the recommendations of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1957.

### 3. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which act divided the powers between the center and units into three list as federal list, provisional list and concurrent list? [ ]
  - a. 1935 Act
  - b. 1919 Act
  - c. 1909 Act
  - d. 1947 Act
2. Which of the following act established the federal Public Service Commission, provincial public service commission, and joint Public Service Commission? [ ]
  - a.1909act
  - b.1919act
  - c.1935act
  - d.1947act
3. Which day we are celebrating Republic Day? [ ]
  - a. August 15th 1947
  - b. January 24th 1950
  - c. January 26 1950
  - d. None of the above
4. In a parliamentary system Council of Ministers are responsible to [ ]
  - a. People
  - b. President
  - c. Prime Minister
  - d. Parliament
5. Which of the following described the basic structure of the constitution? [ ]
  - a. Shankari Prasad
  - b. Sajjan Singh case
  - c. Golaknath case
  - d. Kesavananda Bharati case
6. The first Constitutional Amendment Act related to [ ]
  - a. Right to property
  - b. Right to religion
  - c. Right to freedom

d. Right to Equality

7. Right to vote is a [ ]
- a. Fundamental right
  - b. Legal right
  - c. Natural right
  - d. Constitutional right
8. The 42nd amendment act was made to the constitution in the year. [ ]
- a.1973
  - b.1974
  - c.1975
  - d.1976
9. The voting age in India is [ ]
- a. 18 years
  - b. 19 years
  - c. 20 years
  - d. 21 years
10. Identify the correct chronological sequence of the following. [ ]
- 1. Round table conference
  - 2. Quit India Movement
  - 3. Formation of Indian National Congress.
  - 4. Simon Commission
- codes:
- a. 4, 2, 3, 1
  - b. 3, 4, 1, 2
  - c. 2, 3, 4, 1
  - d. 1, 4, 2, 3
11. According to the constitution India is a [ ]
- a. Federation
  - b. Confederation
  - c. Union of States
  - d. None of the above
12. Which of the following act throw open the Indian trade to all the British merchants? [ ]
- a. Regulating act 1773
  - b. Pitt's India Act 1784

c. Charter act of 1853

d. Act of 1813

13. Which one of the following acts created the office of governor general of Bengal? [ ]

a. Pitt's India Act 1784

b. Regulating act 1773

c. Charter act of 1793

d. None of the above

14. The Pitt's India Act of 1784 [ ]

a. Rectified the shortcomings of the regulating act.

b. Established the system of Double Government.

c. British government was given supreme control over the company affairs and its administration in India.

d. All the above

15. Who described the Government India Act 1935 as a new charter of bandage? [ ]

a. Jawaharlal Nehru

b. Mohammed Ali Jinnah

c. K. T. shah

d. Mahatma Gandhi.

16. System of dyarchy was introduced in the province under the [ ]

a. Indian Councils act 1892

b. Indian Councils Act 1919

c. Government of India Act 1935

d. Reforms Act of 1909

17. Who was known as Father of Communal Electorate? [ ]

a. Lord Minto

b. Lord Morley

c. Lord Montagu

d. Lord Chelmsford

18. The Rowlatt Act was passed in the year [ ]

a.1931

b.1919

c.1920

d.1942

19. Which of the following acts provided for the association of Indians with the executive councils of viceroys and governors?

a. Indian councils act 1909 [ ]

- b. Indian councils act 1919
- c. Government of India Act 1935
- d. None of the above

20. Who was the governor general of India who proposed the change of capital from Calcutta to Delhi? [ ]

- a. Lansdowne
- b. Lord Karjan
- c. Lord Harding
- d. Dufferin

21. The office of the secretary of state for India was created under which of the following [ ]

- a. Indian councils Act 1861
- b. Indian councils Act 1909
- c. Indian councils Act 1892
- d. Government India Act of 1858

22. The System of Dyarchy at the center was introduced under [ ]

- a. 1909 Act
- b. 1919 Act
- c. 1935 Act
- d. None of the above

23. Who were the members of the cabinet mission dispatched by the British labor government in 1945? [ ]

- 1. A.V. Alexander
  - 2. Pethwic Lawrence
  - 3. Stafford Cripps
  - 4. Clement Attlee
- a. 1,2,3      b. 2,4  
c. 1,4        d. 1,3,4

24. The cabinet mission India to [ ]

- a. Finalize the date for the transfer of power to Indians
- b. To work out the terms for the transfer of power to Indians
- c. To discuss the plan for the partition of country
- d. None of the above

25. The cabinet Mission was a [ ]

- a. Six-member Commission
- b. Two-member Commission

- c. Three-member commission
- d. Five-member Commission

26. The interim government at the Centre was formed [ ]

- a. After the visit of Cripps mission
- b. Before the visit of Cripps mission
- c. After Lord Mountbatten came to India for transfer of power
- d. After the visit of cabinet mission.

27. Which is the correct chronological order of the following? [ ]

- 1. Cripps mission
- 2. Gandhi Irwin pact
- 3. Simon Commission
- 4. Partition of the country

- a. 1,2,3,4    b. 2,1,4,3
- c. 2,1,3,4    d. 3,2,1,4

28. The British for the first time considered the demand for the partition of India into two parts under

- a. Cripps mission plan [ ]
- b. Mountbatten plan of June 1947
- c. Cabinet mission plan
- d. None of the above

29. The constituent assembly took how much time to finalize the constitution [ ]

- a. 3 years 11 months 17 days
- b. 2 years 17 months 11 days
- c. 2 years 11 months 17 days
- d. 3 years 17 months 11 days

30. Which of the following constitutional provisions came into force on 26<sup>th</sup> November 1949? [ ]

- a. Citizenship
- b. Emergency provisions
- c. Elections
- d. Federal system

31. Which of the following statement is correct regarding the constituent assembly? [ ]

- a. Cripps mission first time proposed for the creation of constituent assembly.
- b. Constituent assembly created as per the recommendations of the cabinet mission.
- c. In 1935, the Indian National Congress demanded for the creation of constituent assembly.
- d. All the above.

32. In the following who was not the member of drafting committee. [ ]
- a. K. M. Munshi
  - b. A. V. Thakkar
  - c. T. T. Krishnamachari
  - d. B. R. Ambedkar
33. Which statement is correct regarding the objective resolution? [ ]
- a. It declares India is an independent, sovereign and Republic.
  - b. On December 13<sup>th</sup> 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru moved history objective resolution in the Assembly.
  - c. The Preamble of Indian constitution is based on the objective resolution.
  - d. All the above.
34. Which of the following statements regarding the constituent assembly are true? [ ]
- 1. It was not based on adult franchise
  - 2. It resulted from direct elections
  - 3. It was a multi-party body
  - 4. It works through several committees.
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below
- a. 1 and 2
  - b. 2 and 3
  - c. 1 and 4
  - d. 1, 2, 3 and 4
35. Which one of the following statements is correct? [ ]
- a. The constituent assembly of India was elected by the provincial assemblies in the year 1946
  - b. Jawaharlal Nehru, M. A. Jinnah, Vallabhbhai Patel were the members of the constituent assembly of India.
  - c. The first session of the constituent assembly of India was held in January 1947.
  - d. Constitution of India was adopted on 26 January 1950.
36. The "Instrument of instructions" contained in the Government of India Act 1935 have been incorporated in the constitution of India in the year 1950 as [ ]
- a. Fundamental rights
  - b. Directive principles of State policy
  - c. Extent of executive power of state
  - d. Conduct of business of Government of India.
37. Distribution of powers between the center and states in the Indian Constitution is based on the scheme provided in the [ ]
- a. Morley-Minto reforms 1909



- b. Montagu-Chelmsford act 1919
- c. Government of India Act 1935
- d. Indian Independence Act 1947.

38. Members of the constituent assembly from the provinces were [ ]

- a. Directly elected by the people of those provinces
- b. Nominated by the Indian National Congress and Muslim League
- c. Elected by the provincial legislative assemblies
- d. Selected by the government for their expertise in constitutional matters

39. Best example for the rigid constitution. [ ]

- a. India
- b. Britain
- c. America
- d. None of the above

40. Best example of flexible constitution. [ ]

- a. America
- b. India
- c. Britain
- d. None of the above

41. Which parts of the Constitution contains the division of powers between the center and state?

- a. 11th and 12th part [ ]
- b. 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> part
- c. 1st and 2nd part
- d. 7th and 8th part.

42. Features of parliamentary government. [ ]

- a. Existence of nominal and real executive
- b. Collective responsibility
- c. Majority party rule
- d. All the above.

43. Choose the federal features of constitution. [ ]

- a. Division of powers
- b. Single citizenship
- c. Strong Centre
- d. Unwritten constitution

44. Choose the unitary features of constitution. [ ]

- a. Flexible constitution
- b. Integrated judiciary
- c. Single constitution
- d. All the above

45. Which acts laid the foundation of parliamentary government in India. [ ]

- a. Indian councils act of 1909
- b. Indian councils act of 1919
- c. Government India Act of 1935
- d. All the above

46. Which article of the constitution deals with the Panchayati Raj system? [ ]

- a. 40
- b. 41
- c. 42
- d. 44

47. Identify the correct statement. [ ]

- a. Urban local government - 12<sup>th</sup> schedule
- b. Rural local governments – 11<sup>th</sup> schedule
- c. both a and b
- d. None of the above

48. In which year 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments came into force? [ ]

- a.1991
- b.1992
- c.1993
- d.1994

49. Which amendment Act gives constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj institutions? [ ]

- a. 74th Amendment Act
- b. 73rd Amendment Act
- c. 64th Amendment Act
- d. 65 Amendment Act.

50. Term of office of Panchayati is [ ]

- a. 6 years
- b. 4 years
- c. 3 years

d. 5 years

51. Local governments are included in [ ]

a. Fundamental rights

b. Directive Principles of State Policy

c. Fundamental duties

d. both a and b

52. The Parliament of India consists of [ ]

a. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

b. Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and President

c. Lok Sabha only

d. Rajya Sabha only

53. Maximum strength of Rajya Sabha is [ ]

a. 250

b. 550

c. 525

d. 600

54. Maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is [ ]

a. 250

b. 238

c. 552

d. 545

55. Which article deals with the Rajya Sabha? [ ]

a. 60

b. 70

c. 80

d. 100

56. The normal term of office of Lok Sabha is [ ]

a. 5 years

b. 6 years

c. 7 years

d. 4 years

57. Rajya Sabha is [ ]

a. A permanent house

b. Has a maximum life of 6 years

c. Has a maximum life of 5 years

d. None of the above

58. Lok Sabha is presided over by [ ]

a. President

b. Vice president

c. Speaker

d. Chairman

59. Rajya Sabha is presided over by [ ]

a. Chairman

b. Speaker

c. President

d. Prime Minister

60. The term secular was added to the Constitution by [ ]

a. 40<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act.

b. 41<sup>st</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act.

c. 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act.

d. 44<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act.

61. In which year the voting age is reduced to 18 years? [ ]

a. 1987

b. 1988

c. 1989

d. 1990

62. Which articles are not suspended during emergency? [ ]

a. 15 and 16

b. 20 and 21

c. 23 and 24

d. None of the above

63. Which of the following is correct? [ ]

a. The draft constitution has 315 articles and 13 schedules.

b. The final form of constitution has 395 articles and 8 schedules

c. Both a and b

d. None of the above

64. Which of the following is the basic structure of the Indian Constitution? [ ]

a. Republican and Democratic form of Government.

- b. Secular Character of the Constitution.
- c. Federal Character of the Constitution.
- d. All the above.

65. Which of the following is known as the fundamental rights case? [ ]

- a. Kesavananda Bharati
- b. Minerva Mills case
- c. Menaka Gandhi case
- d. Golaknath case

66. Which one of the following fundamental right is guaranteed only to the citizens of India not to foreigners living in India? [ ]

- a. Protection of Personal life and liberty.
- b. Freedom of religion
- c. Equality of opportunity in the matters of public employment.
- d. Equality before law.

67. The power to issue a writ of Habeas Corpus is vested in [ ]

- a. Supreme court
- b. High Court
- c. Subordinate courts
- d. High Court and Supreme Court

68. Which of the following rights are the part of article 21? [ ]

- a. Right to health
- b. Right to free Legal Aid
- c. Right to free education up to 14 years of age.
- d. All the above

69. Which statement is correct? [ ]

- a. Equality before law has been taken from British.
- b. Equal Protection of laws has been taken from America.
- c. Both a & b are correct
- d. None of the above

70. Which of the following duties does not cover under the fundamental duties? [ ]

- 1. Paying taxes
  - 2. Casting Vote
  - 3. Protect the unity and integrity of India
  - 4. To safeguard the public property.
- a. 1 & 3    b. 1 & 2    c. 3 & 4    d. 1, 2 & 3.

71. Equal pay for equal work [ ]

- a. Fundamental right
- b. Fundamental duty
- c. Constitutional right
- d. Directive principle

72. Which of the following is not the feature of Directive Principles of State Policy? [   ]

- a. Social and Economic justice
- b. Welfare state
- c. Legal in nature
- d. None of the above

73. Which of the following statement is correct? [   ]

- a. Uniform Civil Code - Article 44
- b. Organize Agriculture and animal husbandry and modern lines - Article 48
- c. To separate the Judiciary from executive – Article 50
- d. All the above

74. The following Amendment Act added new directive relating to cooperative societies in the year 2011.

[   ]

- a. 95th Amendment Act
- b. 96th Amendment Act
- c. 97th Amendment Act
- d. 98th Amendment Act

75. Which statement is correct? [   ]

- a. Article 38 (2) to minimize inequalities in income, states and opportunities.
- b. To provide early childhood care and education for all the children's until they completed the age of 6 years - Article 45
- c. Free legal aid to poor - Article 39 A
- d. All the above

76. Which statement is correct? [   ]

- 1. President is integral part of the parliament
  - 2. President summons and prorogues the both houses
  - 3. President addresses the both houses of the Parliament.
  - 4. President is a member of the Parliament.
- a. 1&2 b. 1, 2 & 3 c. 4 only d. 1, 2, 3, 4

77. Which of the following provisions in constitution can be amended with simple majority? [   ]

- 1. Fundamental rights
  - 2. Citizenship
  - 3. Formation of new States
  - 4. Abolition and creation of Legislative councils.
- a. 1 only b. 2, 3 & 4 c. 1, 3 & 4 d. None of the above.

78. Which of the following statement is correct regarding amendment of Indian Constitution? [     ]
- a. Article 368 provides for two types of amendments.
  - b. States are not empowered to initiate amendment.
  - c. The president must give his assent to the Amendment Bill
  - d. All the above
79. Which of the following provisions can be amended by the special majority of parliament and consent of the states? [     ]
- a. Election of the president
  - b. Distribution of Legislative powers between the center and States.
  - c. Extent of the executive power of Union and States.
  - d. All the above.
80. Parliament cannot amend those provisions which form the basic structure of the constitution. This was ruled by the supreme court in [     ]
- a. Kesavananda Bharati case
  - b. Indra sawhaney case
  - c. S.R Bommai case.
  - d. None of the above
81. Which of the following articles of the fundamental rights are amended by the 44th Amendment Act?
- a. 21, 22
  - b.30, 31a
  - c. 19,20
  - d. All the above.
82. In India council of ministers are appointed by.
- a. President
  - b. Prime Minister
  - c. President on the advice of the Prime Minister.
  - d. Parliament.
83. Which of the following is the feature of parliamentary government?
- a. Theory of Separation of powers
  - b. Supremacy of the Parliament.
  - c. Executive is responsible to legislature.
  - d. Supremacy of the judiciary.
84. Federalism means
- a. Separation of powers
  - b. Division of power
  - c. Fusion of powers
  - d. none of the above

85. According to the provisions of constitution the president has the power to declare emergency under the articles.
- a.352
  - b.356
  - c.360
  - d. All the above
86. The book my presidential years is the autobiography of
- a. K.R. Narayanan
  - b. Neelam Sanjiv Reddy
  - c. Shankar Dayal Sharma
  - d. Venkatraman.
87. Who presided over the Cabinet meeting?
- a. President
  - b. Vice president
  - c. Home Minister
  - d. Prime Minister
88. Which article States that Union Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the house of people?
- a. Article 80
  - b. Article 75
  - c. Article 52
  - d. Article 126
89. The members of Rajya Sabha are elected by
- a. Directly elected by the people
  - b. Members of Lok Sabha
  - c. State legislative assemblies
  - d. none of the above.
90. In India the residuary Powers are assigned to
- a. Union government
  - b. State government
  - c. Both Union and State Government
  - d. None of the above
91. Which commission concluded that Cooperative federalism which will be the key for sustaining the India's Unity, integrity and social and economic development in future?
- a. Rajamannar committee
  - b. Sarkaria Commission
  - c. Punchhi Commission
  - d. Administrative Reforms Commission.



92. Which of the following areas created tension between union and States?
- a. Appointment of governor
  - b. Article 356
  - c. Demand for state autonomy.
  - d. All the above.
93. Government of India launched the community development program for the development of rural local government in the year.
- a. 1950
  - b. 1951
  - c. 1952
  - d. 1957
94. Which state first implement the new Panchayati Raj system as recommended by the Balwant Rai Mehta committee.
- a. Andhra Pradesh
  - b. Gujarat
  - c. Rajasthan
  - d. Karnataka.
95. Which of the following statements related to the 73rd constitutional amendment act 1992?
- a. Constituted grama sabha for every village.
  - b. Reservations for SCs and STs
  - c. Duration of Panchayati as five years.
  - d. All the above
96. Which of the following statement related to the 74th constitutional amendment act of 1992?
- a. It incorporated the twelfth schedule in constitution.
  - b. It enabled state government to appoint state finance commission
  - c. Appointment of state election commission
  - d. All the above.

#### 4. MATCH THE FOLLOWING



##### 1. Importance of the year

Year	[ ]	Importance
1.1927	[ ]	A. Mountbatten plan
2.1930	[ ]	B. Government of India Act
3.1935	[ ]	C. Cripps mission
4.1942	[ ]	D. Round table conference
5.1947	[ ]	E. The Simon Commission

##### 2. Committees appointed by constituent assembly

Name of the Committee	[ ]	Headed By
1. Drafting committee	[ ]	A. H C Mukherjee
2. Rules of procedure committee	[ ]	B. Vallabhbhai Patel
3. Fundamental rights sub committee	[ ]	C. J.B. Kriplani
4. Provincial constitution Committee	[ ]	D. B.R Ambedkar
5. Minority sub committee	[ ]	E. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
6. Union power committee	[ ]	F. Nehru

##### 3. Community wise representatives in the constituent assembly

Community	[ ]	Represented By
1. Parsees	[ ]	A. Dr BR Ambedkar
2. All India Trade Union	[ ]	B. Sardar Baldev Singh
3. Minorities	[ ]	C. C.H. Mukherjee
4. Hindu Mahasabha	[ ]	D. H.B Modi
5. Sikhs	[ ]	E. Shyam Prasad Mukherjee
6. Scheduled castes	[ ]	F. Jag Jeevan ram

#### 4. Parts and Provisions of the Indian Constitution

Provisions		Parts of the constitution
1. Citizenship	[ ]	A. Part XVIII
2. Relation between the Union and States	[ ]	B. Part I
3. State government	[ ]	C. Part XV
4. Fundamental rights	[ ]	D. Part XX
5. Union government	[ ]	E. Part VI
6. Directive Principles of State Policy	[ ]	F. Part III
7. Amendment of the constitution	[ ]	G. Part XI
8. The Union and its territories	[ ]	H. Part V
9. Elections	[ ]	I. Part II
10. Emergency provisions	[ ]	J. Part IV

#### 5. Articles and provisions of the Indian Constitution

Articles		Provisions
1. 14	[ ]	A. Universal adult franchise
2. 21a	[ ]	B. Attorney General
3. 52	[ ]	C. Finance commission
4. 124	[ ]	D. Vice president
5. 280	[ ]	E. National emergency
6. 93	[ ]	F. Comptroller and Auditor General <sup>3</sup>
7. 76	[ ]	G. Speaker of Lok Sabha
8. 63	[ ]	H. Supreme Court
9. 352	[ ]	I. Equality before law
10. 148	[ ]	J. Right to elementary education
11. 324	[ ]	K. President of India
12. 326	[ ]	L. Election Commission

## 6. Sources of Indian Constitution

- |                                   |     |  |
|-----------------------------------|-----|--|
| 1. Japanese constitution          | [ ] | a. Election of members of Rajya Sabha.                 |
| 2. Australian constitution        | [ ] | b. Fundamental duties                                  |
| 3. Soviet constitution            | [ ] | c. Post of vice president                              |
| 4. South African constitution     | [ ] | d. Vesting of residuary powers with the centre         |
| 5. Weimar constitution of Germany | [ ] | e. Bicameralism  |
| 6. US Constitution                | [ ] | f. Procedure established by the law.                   |
| 7. Canadian constitution          | [ ] | g. Suspension of Fundamental duties during emergency.  |
| 8. British constitutions          | [ ] | h. Joint sitting of two houses of houses of parliament |

## 5. TRUE OR FALSE

1. The Indian Constitution is prepared by the constituent assembly. ( )
2. Indian Parliament is a sovereign body like British Parliament. ( )
3. The constitution of India introduced bicameralism at National level. ( )
4. Venkaiah Naidu is the chairman of the Rajya Sabha. ( )
5. There is a mention of judicial review in our constitution. ( )
6. India constitution stands for secular state. ( )
7. Indian Constitution prefers communal representation. ( )
8. The word Federation is not used in our constitution. ( )
9. Fundamental rights are non-justiciable. ( )
10. Indian constitution provides dual citizenship to its citizens. ( )
11. H V R Iyengar was the secretary to the constituent assembly. ( )
12. The first session of constituent assembly was held in Bombay. ( )
13. Now Right to property is a fundamental right. ( )
14. 1935 Act provided for the establishment of Reserve Bank of India. ( )
15. 1935 Act provided for the establishment of federal court in the year 1937. ( )
16. 1947 Indian independence Act ended the British rule in India. ( )
17. India got independence in the year August 15th 1947. ( )
18. The constituent assembly of India formed in 1946 became the parliament of the Indian Dominion. ( )
19. On January 24th 1950 Babu Rajendra Prasad was elected as the first president of India. ( )
20. Narendra Modi's government decided to celebrate the November 26 as the constitutional day from 2015. ( )
21. In a Parliamentary form of Government, the president is the nominal executive and Prime Minister is the real executive. ( )
22. President of India nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha. ( )
23. First Lok Sabha constituted in the year 1952. ( )
24. Muslim League demanded for the partition of country. ( )
25. The word federal figures in the constitution of India. ( )

## 6. ODD ONE OUT.

Underline the Odd one out.

1. Federal government: - Unwritten Constitution, division of powers, independent judiciary.
2. Parliamentary government: - Collective responsibility, single executive, cabinet government.
3. Fundamental duties: - Article 51A, 1976, 44 constitutional amendment.
4. Fundamental rights: - Britain, Writs, Article 12 to 35.
5. Directive Principles of State Policy: - Article 36 to 51, welfare state, Justiciable.
6. Bicameralism: - Existence of one house, India, Lower house and Upper house.
7. Parliament: - VI part, 79 to 122 articles, Westminster model of government.
8. Lok Sabha: - 1/10 quorum, money bill, permanent house.
9. Rajya Sabha: - Vice president, 250 members, 25 years of age.
10. Vice president: - Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Emergency powers, Article 63 to 71.
11. Gram Panchayat: - President, Grama Sabha, Panchayat secretary.
12. Zilla Parishad: - Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Mahasabha, Mayor.
13. President of India: - Article 352, Real Executive, Impeachment.

## 7. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

### Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

We, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens.

JUSTICE, social, economic and political.

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity and to promote among them all.

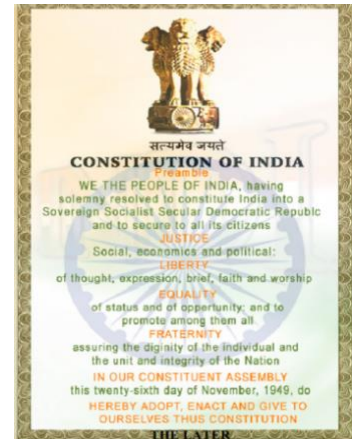
FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation.

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

This 26th day of the November 1949 do HEREBY ADOPT ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

Answer the following questions.

1. Sovereign –
2. Socialist –
3. Secular –
4. Democratic –
5. Republic –
6. Justice –
7. Liberty –
8. Equality –
9. Fraternity –



**8. FILL UNDER THE HEADINGS WITH SUITABLE PROVISIONS OF CONSTITUTION.**

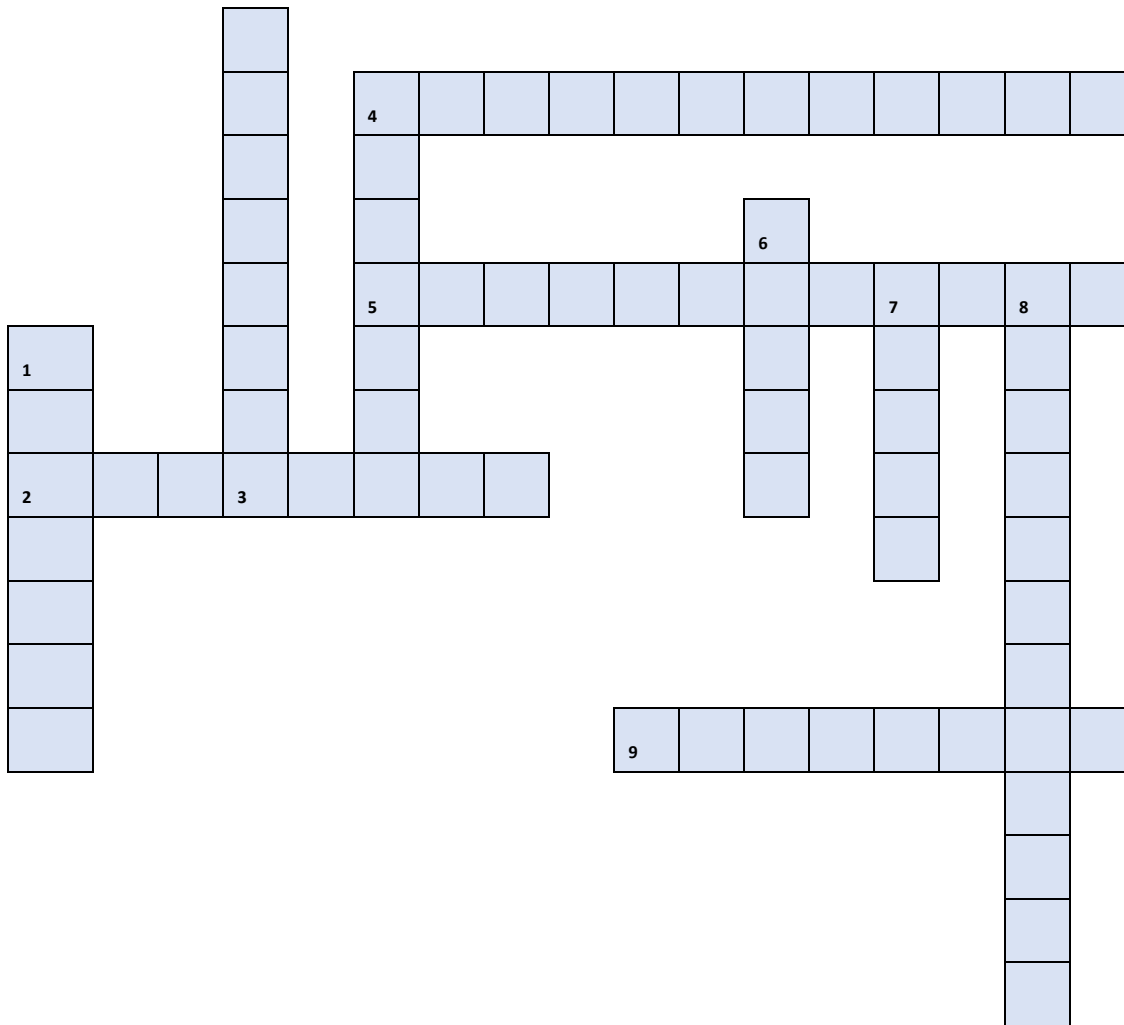
1. Election of president.
2. Fundamental rights.
3. Provision related to Citizenship.
4. Admission of new States.
5. Directive Principles of State Policy.
6. Salaries and allowances of the President, Vice President, Supreme court and High court Judges.
7. Executive powers of the union, states.
8. Provisions relating to three lists (Union, State, Concurrent list).

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| 1. Amendment by the simple majority of the Parliament. | 2. Amendment by the special majority of the Parliament. | 3. Amendment by the special majority of the Parliament and the ratification of the half of the state legislatures. |
|--|---|--|



## 9. CROSSWORD

Fill up the crossword puzzle using the clues given below.



### Across

2. The symbol of the constituent assembly is \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the custodian of Indian Constitution.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ called the Indian Constitution as the lawyers Paradise
9. Father of Indian Constitution \_\_\_\_\_

### Down

1. \_\_\_\_\_ constitution is the world's oldest constitution in the world
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the soul of Indian Constitution.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ elected as the temporary president of the constituent assembly
6. Constitutional advisor to the assembly \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ constitution is the lengthiest constitution in the world.
8. First Speaker of Lok Sabha \_\_\_\_\_

## 10. FILL THE BOXES WITH THE GIVEN CLUES.

### Sources of Indian Constitution.

#### Clues:

A strong Central Government with weak state government.

Parliamentary form of Government.

Fundamental rights.

The concepts of liberty, equality, and fraternity.

Rule of law.

Division of powers into three list.

Integrated judiciary.

Cabinet government.

Independent judiciary.

Single citizenship.

Law making procedure.

Directive principles of state policy.

Quasi federal form of government.

Protection of minorities.

Residual powers.

Emergency powers.

Judicial Review.

Sources	Features borrowed
1. British Constitution	
2. US Constitution	
3. Irish Constitution	
4. Canadian Constitution	
5. French constitution	
6. Weimar constitution of Germany	
7. Government India Act of 1935.	

**11. IDENTIFY THE PICTURES AND WRITE DOWN THE NAMES IN THE GIVEN BLANKS.**



1. \_\_\_\_\_



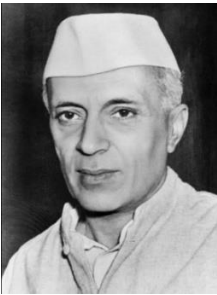
2. \_\_\_\_\_



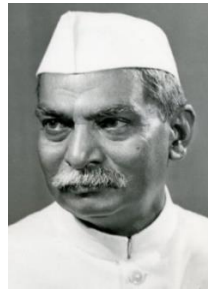
3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_



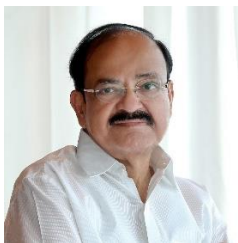
6. \_\_\_\_\_



7. \_\_\_\_\_



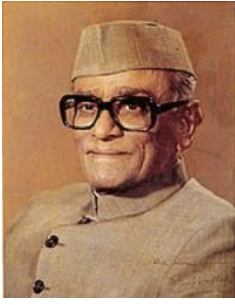
8. \_\_\_\_\_



9. \_\_\_\_\_



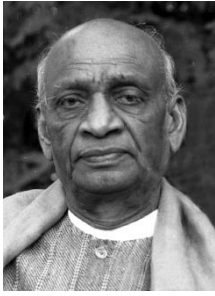
10. \_\_\_\_\_



11. \_\_\_\_\_



12. \_\_\_\_\_



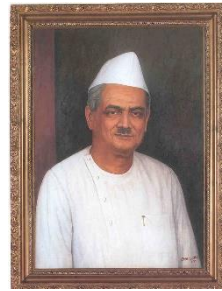
13. \_\_\_\_\_



14. \_\_\_\_\_



15. \_\_\_\_\_



16. \_\_\_\_\_

## ANSWERS

### One-word Answers

1. 395 articles, 12 schedules and divided into 22 parts.
2. K. C. Where
3. Granville Austin
4. Division of powers, existence of two government
5. Single Government, single constitution.
6. Article 368
7. Article 1
8. Britain
9. Electoral college
10. Harilal J. Kania.
11. Seventh schedule
12. The supreme document that regulates the relationship between the governed (people) and the government.
13. 104 amendments
14. 42nd Constitutional amendment act.

### Fill in the blanks

- |  |                                  |                                 |                                      |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. 1773  | 2. 1773                          | 3. Lord Warren Hastings         | 4. Kolkata                           |
| 5. Governor General of Bengal  | 6. 1784                          | 7. 1784                         | 8. 1784                              |
| 9. Lord William Bentinck   | 10. 1833                         | 11. Lord Macauley               | 12. 1853                             |
| 13. 1853   | 14. 1854                         | 15. 1857                        | 16. Government of India Act 1858     |
| 17. Viceroy  | 18. Lord Canning                 | 19. Viceroy                     | 20. 1858                             |
| 21. Minto Morley reforms   | 22. Communal representation      | 23. S. P. Sinha                 | 24. 1919                             |
| 25. Division of Executive powers between the Indian representatives and British. |                                  | 26. Gandhiji                    | 27. 1927                             |
| 28. 1928   | 29. 1930, 1931, 1932             | 30. 1935                        | 31. 1942                             |
| 32. Quit India   | 33. All India Muslim League      | 34. Jawaharlal Nehru            | 35. 1947 The Indian Independence Act |
| 36. To establish   | 38. The Indian National Congress | 39. Muslim League               | 40. Cabinet Mission plan             |
| 37. M N Roy  |                                  |                                 |                                      |
| 41. Indirect   | 42. 292                          | 43. 93                          | 44. 385                              |
| 45. December 9th 1946  | 46. All India Muslim League      | 47. Doctor Babu Rajendra Prasad | 48. HC Mukherjee, VT Krishnamachari  |
| 49. Jawaharlal Nehru   | 50. 22                           | 51. Dr BR Ambedkar              | 52. 7                                |
| 53. November 26 1949   |                                  | 54. January 26 1950             | 55. BR Ambedkar                      |

56. 11 sessions	57. July 22nd 1947	58. January 24 1950	59. Lord Mountbatten
60. Vallabhbhai Patel	61. Vallabhbhai Patel	62. Hidayathulla	63. The 42nd amendment
64. 7	65. British	66. Cooperation, coordination	67. Responsible government, cabinet government
68. III, 12 to 35	69. America	70. J B Kripalani	71. Untouchability
72. writs	73. Six	74. 300 A	75. 19
76. 44 <sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act	77. constitutional remedies	78. 42 <sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act.	79. Sardar Swaran Singh
80. Part IV A, Article 51A	81. 86	82. January 3rd 1977	83. December 12th 2002
84. 61 <sup>st</sup>	85. IV, 36 to 51	86. Ireland	87. Socialistic, Liberal and Intellectual, Gandhian principles
88. Supreme Court	89. 24 <sup>th</sup>	90. Habeus Corpus	91. B P Mandal
92. 42 <sup>nd</sup> and 44 <sup>th</sup> Constitutional amendment act	93. Impeachment	94. President, Prime Minister	95. President
96. National Institution of Transforming India	97. Central list, State list and Concurrent list	98. Sarkarian	99. Punchchi
100. Balvantharai Mehta committee.			

### Multiple choice questions

1.a	2.c	3.c	4.d	5.d	6.a	7.b
8.d	9.a	10.b	11.c	12.d	13.b	14.d
15.a	16.b	17.a	18.b	19.a	20.c	21.d
22.c	23.a	24.b	25.c	26.d	27.d	28.b
29.c	30.a	31.d	32.b	33.d	34.c	35.a
36.b	37.c	38.c	39.c	40.c	41.a	42.d
43.a	44.d	45.d	46.a	47.c	48.c	49.b
50.d	51.b	52.b	53.a	54.c	55.c	56.a
57.a	58.c	59.a	60.c	61.c	62.b	63.c
64.d	65. a	66. c	67. d	68. d	69. c	70. b
71. d	72. c	73. d	74. c	75. d	76. b	77. b
78. d	79. d	80. a	81. d	82. c	83. c	84. b
85. d	86. d	87. d	88. b	89. c	90. a	91. c
92. d	93. c	94. c	95. d	96. d		

### Match the following

- 1) 1. E 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. A
- 2) 1. D 2. E 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. F
- 3) 1. D 2. F 3. C 4. E 5. B 6. A
- 4) 1. I 2. G 3. E 4. F 5. H 6. J 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. A
- 5) 1. I 2. J 3. K 4. H 5. C 6. G 7. B 8. D 9. E 10. F 11. L 12. A
- 6) 1. f 2. h 3. b 4. a 5. g 6. c 7. d 8. e

### True or False

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False
6. True 7. False 8. True 9. False 10. False
11. True 12. False 13. False 14. True 15. True
16. True 17. True 18. True 19. True 20. True
21. True 22. True 23. True 24. True 25. False

### Odd one out

1. Unwritten constitution
2. Single executive
3. 44th constitutional amendment
4. Britain
5. Justiciable
6. Existence of one house
7. VI Part
8. Permanent house
9. 25 years of age
10. Emergency Powers
11. President
12. Mayor
13. Real Executive

## Answer the followings

1. **Sovereign:** The state is to be sovereign which means its authority within the country is absolute and extremely it is free from the outside control.
2. **Socialist:** It means that state does not allow any kind of exploitation in social economic and political fields.
3. **Secular:** Secular means equal freedom to all the religions, and provides equality of rights to all the citizens irrespective of their religious affiliation.
4. **Democracy:** Democracy denotes that the Supreme Power resides with the people. They exercise it through right to vote.
5. **Republic:** Republic means public offices are open to every citizen without any discrimination. There is no place for hereditary principle.
6. **Justice:** Justice implies fairness in social, economic and political fields. All citizens should be treated fairly.
7. **Liberty:** The term Liberty means absence of restraints on the activities of individuals and providing opportunities for the development of individual personalities. The Preamble secures to all the citizens of India Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship through the fundamental rights.
8. **Equality:** Equality means absence of discrimination in social political and economic aspects.
9. **Fraternity:** Fraternity means a common feeling of brotherhood. The feeling of Oneness is most important to preserve the unity and integrity of the nation.



Fill under the headings with suitable provisions of the constitution.

<b>1. Amendment by the simple majority of the Parliament.</b>	<b>2. Amendment by the special majority of the Parliament.</b>	<b>3. Amendment by the special majority of the Parliament and the ratification of the half of the state legislatures.</b>
<b>3. Provisions related to the citizenship.</b>	<b>2. Fundamental rights</b>	<b>1. Election of president</b>
<b>4. Admission of new States.</b>	<b>5. Directive Principles of State Policy.</b>	<b>7. Executive powers of the Union and States</b>
<b>6. Salaries and allowances of the president, vice president, Supreme Court and High Court Judges.</b>		<b>8. Provisions relating to the three lists (union, state, concurrent list)</b>



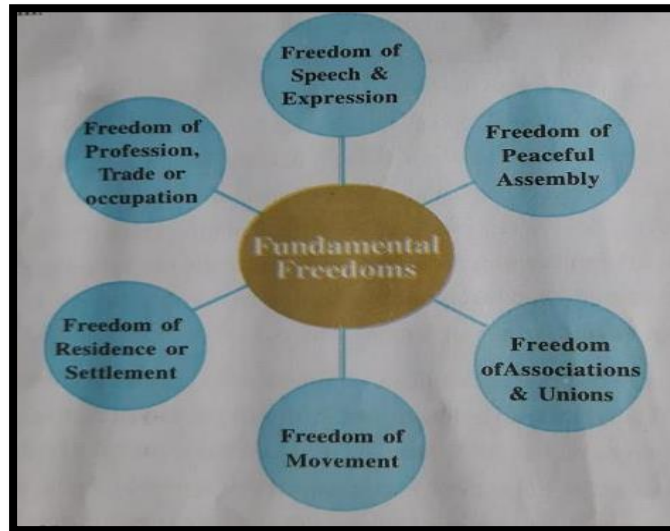
**Fill in the boxes with given clues**

<b>Sources</b>	<b>Features borrowed</b>
<b>1. British Constitution</b>	<b>Parliamentary form of Government</b> <b>Rule of law</b> <b>Law making procedure</b> <b>Cabinet government</b> <b>Single citizenship</b>
<b>2. US Constitution</b>	<b>Fundamental rights</b> <b>Independent judiciary</b> <b>Judicial review</b>
<b>3. Irish Constitution</b>	<b>Directive principles of State policy</b>
<b>4. Canadian Constitution</b>	<b>Quasi federal form of government</b> <b>Residual powers</b>
<b>5. French constitution</b>	<b>The concept of Liberty equality and fraternity.</b> <b>Republican government</b>
<b>6. Weimar constitution of Germany</b>	<b>Emergency powers</b>
<b>7. Government India Act of 1935.</b>	<b>A strong Central Government with weak state government.</b> <b>The division of powers into three list.</b> <b>Integrated judiciary</b> <b>Protection of minorities</b>

## Identify the Pictures

1. Rashtrapathi Bhavan
2. Parliament
3. Supreme Court
4. BR Ambedkar
5. Jawaharlal Nehru
6. Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad
7. Narendra Modi
8. Ramnath Kovind
9. Venkaiah Naidu
10. Om Birla
11. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
12. Kesavananda Bharati
13. Sardar Vallabhai Patel
14. Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
15. Harilal J kania
16. G V Mavalankar

## Chapter 2: Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy



### Topics Covered:

- Fundamental Rights
- Directive principles of state policy
- Fundamental duties

## CHAPTER-2

### FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

#### Section – I

Answer the following question in word

- 1) Which article guarantees equality of opportunity in matters of public employment?
- 2) President of india can declare national emergency under which article ?
- 3) Which article declares that the directive principles shall not be enforceable any court ?
- 4) Which year omitted right property in our constitution ?
- 5) “ Equality before law “ taken from which constitution ?
- 6) which article deals with “Equal protection of law “ ?
- 7) Which case propounded the concept of “ Basic structure “ of the Indian constitution ?
- 8) Which writ is sought against illegal detention ?
- 9) Which article deals with the state shall organize village panchayats?
- 10) Which amendment Act fundamental dutics was included in constitution of india?
- 11) Which article deals with “ decentralization of nation’s Wealth “?
- 12) Who described the directive principles and fundamental rights as “ the conscience of the constitution “?
- 13) The chairman of constitutional Drafting committee ?
- 14) Which principles are called fundamental in the governance of the country?
- 15) “Right to honorable life” an integral part of which right ?
- 16) present fundamental rights?
- 17) what is the meaning of Quo warranto?

## SECTION –II

### Fill in the blanks

- 1 ) Fundamental rights are incorporated \_\_\_\_\_ part of the Indian constitution .
- 2 ) \_\_\_\_\_ Article abolished untouchability and prohibited its practice in any form.
- 3 ) Fundamental rights taken from which constitution \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 4 ) \_\_\_\_\_ Article specifies that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty.
- 5 ) Which articles cannot be suspended even during the emergency \_\_\_\_\_ .6
- 6 ) The constitution guarantes \_\_\_\_\_ categories of fundamental rights.
- 7 ) Right to property was abolished which year \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) Article 21 A deals with \_\_\_\_\_ right
- 9) Under article 352 the president of india can declare \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 ) \_\_\_\_\_ are fundamental in the governance of the country .
- 11) Which article deals “ equal pay for equal work for all “ \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 12) Directive principles of state policy are incorporated \_\_\_\_\_ part of the india constitution.
- 13 ) Directive principles of the state policy are borrowed from \_\_\_\_\_ constitution .
- 14) \_\_\_\_\_ Is the main theme of directive principles of state policy .
- 15) Which article prohibited child labour \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 16) Which year incorporating the fundamental duties in our constitution \_\_\_\_\_.
- 17) Universal declaration of human rights approved by UNO \_\_\_\_\_ year .
- 18) Fundamental duties are incorporated \_\_\_\_\_ part of the Indian constitution.
- 19) Fundamental duties are taken from \_\_\_\_\_ constitution .
- 20) Present how many fundamental duties are there \_\_\_\_\_.
- 21) Who described directive principles of state policy a “ novel feature “ of Indian constitution \_\_\_\_\_.
- 22) \_\_\_\_\_ Article declares that the directive principles shall not be enforceable by any court
- 23) Present Right property declared by constitution which type of right \_\_\_\_\_
- 24 ) Which article abolished “ Forced labour “ \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 25 ) Dr.B.R Ambedkar rightly described which right is the heart of the constitution \_\_\_\_\_
- 26 ) right to amended Fundamental rights are \_\_\_\_\_.

- 27 ) Which case declared supreme court parliament cannot amend the basic structure\_\_\_\_\_
- 28 ) Which article declared “no one can be detained without reasons“\_\_\_\_\_
- 29) \_\_\_\_\_Fundamental rights are granted to the citizens alone.
- 30) Which year declared primary education as a fundamental right\_\_\_\_\_
- 31 ) Who suspended fundamental rights in emergency period\_\_\_\_\_.
- 32 ) Which article declared “ no person shall be punished for the same offence more than once \_\_\_\_\_

### SECTION III

#### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1)Under which Article , The Fundamental Rights Can Be Suspended ?

- (a) 352      (b) 356      (c) 358      (d)360

2)Which of the following is Not a Fundamental duty of the Indians ?

- (a)To uphold and protect the unity of India  
 (a) To help the aged parents (c)To  
 safeguard public property (d)To  
 develop Scientific Temper

3)The Directive Principles of State Policy Seek to Establish ?

- (a) Political democracy      (b) cultural democracy  
 (c) social and economic democracy (d) political and cultural democracy

4)Right to education relates to

- (a) Article 19A      (b) Article 20A      (c) Article 21A      (d) Article 22A

5)Right to vote and to be in India is a

- (a) Natural right      (b) Legal right  
 (c) constitution right (d) Fundamental Right



6) The writ that seeks the presentation of the detained person to the court is called ?

- (a) Mandamus      (b) certiorari    (c) Habeas      (d) quowarranto

7) Which of the following is not included in right to freedom ?

- (a) speech of expression                      (b) To adopt any profession, occupation, trade  
(c) Acquire, hold, dispose property    (d) Assemble peacefully without arms

8) The supreme court has the power to issue writs under which article ?

- (a) 31A      (b) 31b      (c) 32      (d) 226

9) Which of the following is not a fundamental duty ?

- a) To respect the national anthem    b) To safeguard public property  
c) To protect monuments and places of national importance    d) To respect elders

10) Fundamental rights are mentioned in constitution ?

- a) 12 to 35    b) 12 to 36    c) 12 to 31    d) 12 to 32

11) Which act is presently in force?

- a) Maintenance of Internal security (MISA)  
b) National security act ( NSA)  
c) Terrorist armed disruption act ( TADA)  
d) Preventive Terrorism act ( PBTA)

12) The concept of " equal protection of law " taken from this constitution ?

- a) England    b) America    c) France    d) Japan

13) The power of amended directive principles of state policy

- a) Parliament    b) President    c) Supreme Court    d) None of the above

14) Article 30 of the Indian constitution deals with the

- a) freedom of conscience    b) Right to propagate religion  
c) Cultural and educational rights of the nationality  
d) right of minorities to establish and manage educational institutions

15) Present right to property included which part of constitution

- a) part-11      b) part-12      c) part – 9      d) part-3

## SECTION –IV

Match the following

### List-I

- A. mandamus-
- B. habeas Corpus -
- C. Certiorari-
- D. Quo-Warranto -

### List-II

- 1. To be certified
- 2 .We Command
- 3.By what is your Authority
- 4.You may have the body

2) List – I

- A. Article-50 -
- B. Article-45 -
- C. Article-48 -
- D. Article-40 -

List-II

- 1.Organisation of agriculture and animal husbandary
- 2.Separation of judiciary from excutive
- 3.To establish village panchayat
- 4. Free and compulsory education

3) A. Right against exploitation -  
B.Minorites rights -  
C.Equality in publicemployment-  
D.Right to personal liberty-

- 1. Art-21
- 2. Art-23
- 3. Art-29
- 4. Art-16

4) A. Abolition of titles -  
B.Riligious rights-  
C.Rights during detention-  
D.Rights During Conviction

- 1.Art-20
- 2.Art-22
- 3.Art-25
- 4.Art-18

5) A. Right to Equality -  
B.right to freedom religion -  
C. Right to against Exploation-  
D. Right To constitution remedics-

- 1.Art-25 to 28
- 2.Art-14 to 18
- 3.Art-32
- 4.Art-23 to 24

6) A. Fundamental Dutics-  
B.Free Legal Aid -  
C.Protection of Enviornment -  
D.Participation in factory management-

- 1.Art-43A
- 2.Art-48A
- 3.Art-39A
- 4.Art-51A

7) A. fundamental rights -  
B. Fundamental Duties -  
C.Directive priniciples of state policy-  
D.Right to Education Act forced

- 1.36 to 51 ( Part-IV )
- 2.12 to 35 ( Part-III )
- 3. 2010
- 4.Art 51A ( Part-IV A)

## Section-V

- 1) Part-III of the Indian constitution is rightly described as the “magna carta of india “.
- 2) Fundamental rights are a component of the Indian constitution so they can change easily by ordinary laws.
- 3) Fundamental rights are not absolute .
- 4) Some of the Fundamental rights are positive in nature.
- 5) Originally Article 19 contained six freedoms .
- 6) Article 24 of the Indian constitution forbids all forms of child marriages.
- 7) The main aim of directive principles of state policy social welfare , instead of individual progress.
- 8) Present fundamental duties are eleven .
- 9) January 3rd every years as fundamental duties day.
- 10) Fundamental duties are taken from American constitution.

## Section – VI

### Odd one out:

1. **Fundamental rights:** - Part 4, America, 6 fundamental rights, Justiciable, Article 12 to 35
2. **Right to property:** - 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978, Legal right, Article 310, Article 31.
3. **Right to freedom:** - 6 Freedoms, Article 19 to 22, 86th Amendment Act 2002, Article 21(A), Abolition of untouchability.
4. **Directive Principles of State Policy:** - Article 36 to 51, Part IV, Socialist principles, Equal pay for Equal work, America.
5. **Gandhian principles:** - Village panchayat, Cottage Industries, Prohibition of intoxicating drugs, Separation of Judiciary from Executive, Articles 40, 43, 46, 47.
6. **Fundamental duties:** - January 3rd, Respect the National flag and National anthem, 1976, 10 duties, 51(A) article.

## Section – VII

### Choose the correctly matched

- Article -17 – Equality of opportunity
- A. Article -16 - Abolition of tickets
  - B. article -14 - Equality before law
  - C. Article -15 - Prohibition of untouchability

### Choose the wrongly matched

- A. Article -19 - Right to association
- B. Article -15 - Prohibition of Discrimination
- C. Article -23 - Abolition of forced labour
- D. Article -25 - Right to establish education institutions

### Choose wrongly matched.

- A. Art.20-No person shall be asked to give evidence against him or her
- B. Art.21-No Person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty
- C. Art.19-Freedom of free movement throughout the territory of India
- D. Art.26-Every citizen to preserve and protect his own language and culture

### Choose wrongly matched

- A) Article 19 (1)a - Freedom speech & expression
- B) Article 19 (1)b - Freedom of peaceful assembly
- C) Article 19 (1)c - Freedom of associations & unions
- D) Article 19 (1)d - Freedom of residence or settlement

## Section - VIII

Read the paragraph and answer the following questions.

After considering the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and Soviet model of fundamental duties, the central government appointed Sardar Swaran Singh committee (1976) for incorporating the fundamental duties in our constitution. The committee examined the duties as mentioned in various World constitutions and suggested for the inclusion of 8 fundamental duties in Indian Constitution. Accordingly, the party in power introduced 42nd amendment constitution bill 1976 in the Parliament and approved ten fundamental duties. They are included in article 51 A under part IV A of our constitution. Later one more duty was added to the above list through the constitution 86th amendment act 2002. As a result, at present the Indian citizens are endowed with the 11 fundamental duties.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ committee recommended for incorporation of fundamental duties in our constitution.
2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights was made in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ constitutional Amendment Act incorporated 10 fundamental duties in our constitution
4. 11th fundamental duty added to the list through \_\_\_\_\_ constitutional Amendment Act 2002.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ article of Indian constitution deals with the fundamental duties.
6. Part IV A of Indian constitution contains \_\_\_\_\_.

## Section – IX

Fill the boxes with the given clues

**Differences between the fundamental rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.**

1. Not guaranteed by the constitution.
2. Justiciable
3. Positive nature
4. Enforceable by Court of law
5. Part 3
6. Legal in nature
7. Social and Economic democracy
8. Guarantee by the constitution
9. Article 12 to 35
10. Social in nature
11. Part 4

13. Negative in nature
14. Article 36 to 51
15. Political democracy
16. America
17. Not enforceable by law
18. Ireland

Fundamental rights	Directive Principles of State Policy

## Section - X

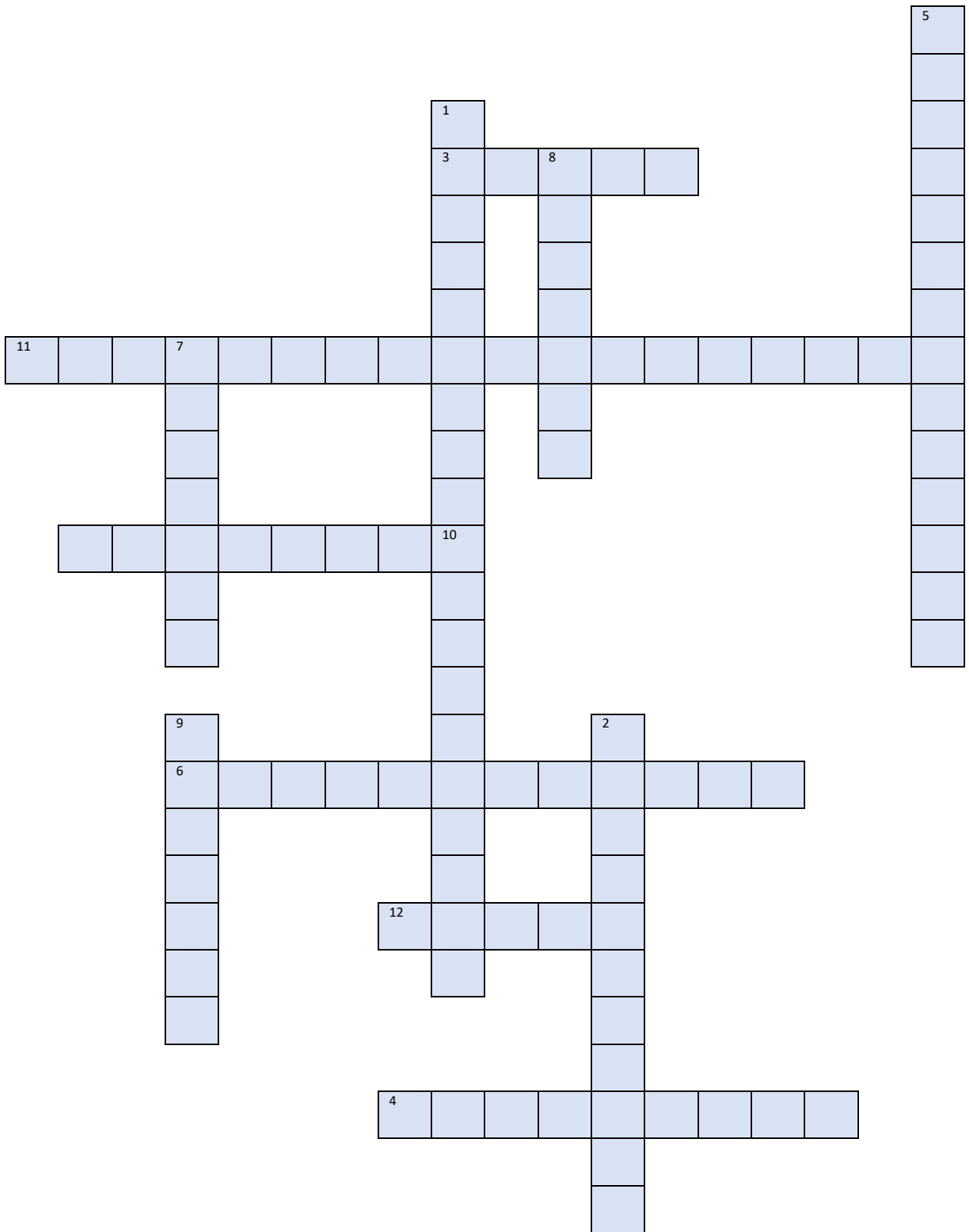
### CROSSWORD

#### Across

1. Which Committee recommended for the Incorporation of the fundamental duties in our constitution.
3. Article 226 deals with the power of High Court to issue the \_\_\_\_\_
4. Who suspended the fundamental rights during emergencies?
6. Fundamental rights of the Indian Constitution are protected by the \_\_\_\_\_
10. Which principles based on the Gandhian ideology?
11. In which case the supreme court considered the fundamental rights as the part of the basic structure of the constitution?
12. Article 36 define the term

#### Down

2. The concept of fundamental duties is taken from country of
5. The nature of the Directive Principles of State Policy is \_\_\_\_\_
7. Rights and Judicial review is taken from which constitution?
8. Directive Principles of State Policy is taken from which constitution?
9. Which committee appointed on fundamental duties in 1999?



## Answers (EM)

### Section-I

- 1) 16      2) 352      3) 37      4) 1978      5) British      6) 14  
7) Kasavanandh Bharat      8) Habeas corpus      9) 40      10) 42      11) 39  
12) Granville Austin      13) DR.BR.Ambedkar      14) Directive principles of State Policy  
15) 21      16) 6      17) what is your authority

### Section-II

- 1) Part-III      2) 17      3) America      4) 21      5) 20,21      6) 6      7) 1978  
8) Right to life      9) National emergency      10) DPSP      11) 39      12) Part-IV  
13) Ireland      14) Social Welfare      15) 24      16) 1976      17) 1948      18) Part-IVA  
19) Soviet Russia      20) 11      21) DR.BR.Ambedkar      22) 37      23) Legal Right  
24) 23      25) Rig to constitution Remedies      26) Parliament      27) Kesavanandha Bharat  
28) 22      29) 15,16,19,29,30      30) 2002      31) President      32) 20

### Section-III

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

### Section IV

- 1) A-2,B-4,C-1,D-3      2) A-2, B-4,C-1, D-3      3) A-2,B-3,C-4,D-1      4) A-1,B-3,C-2,D-1  
5) A-2, B-1, C-4,D-3      6) A-4, B-3-C-2, D-1      7) A-2, B-4, C-1,D-3

### Section-V

- 1) True      2) False      3) True      4) True      5) False      6) False      7) True  
8) True      9) True      10) False

### Section-VI

1. Part IV
2. Article 310
3. Abolition of Untouchability
4. America
5. Separation of Judiciary from Executive
6. 10 duties

### Section-VII

- 1) c      2) d      3) d      4) d

### Section – VIII

1. Sardar Swaran Singh
2. 1948
3. 42<sup>nd</sup>
4. 86<sup>th</sup>



- 5. 51(A)
- 6. Fundamental duties

**Section – IX**

<b>Fundamental rights</b>	<b>Directive Principles of State Policy</b>
America	Ireland
Part III	Part IV
Guaranteed by constitution	Not guaranteed by Constitution
Legal in Nature	Social in Nature
Article 12 to 35	Article 36 to 51
Political democracy	Social and Economic democracy
Enforced by the court of Law	Not enforceable by court of law
Negative in nature	Positive in Nature



## Chapter 3: Union Executive



- **CONTENTS**
- **The President of India**
- **The Vice President of India**
- **The Prime Minister of India**
- **The Council of Ministers**
- **The Attorney General**

# BOARD OF INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION-ANDHRAPRADESH.

## SECOND YEAR –CIVICS.

### WORK BOOK.

### CHAPTER-3: THE UNION EXECUTIVE.

#### BIT BANK

#### SECTION -1

**Write suitable answers of the following questions with one word.**

1. Which part of the Indian constitution deals with The Union Executive.?
2. Who is called the first citizen and constitutional head of India.?
3. Where is located Rashtrapathi Bhavan (Official residence of President of India)?
4. Who convenes a joint sitting of the parliament in case of a dead lock arise between two houses on a bill.?
5. Which bills cannot send back for reconsideration of the Parliament by the President.?
6. Who appoints the Ambassadors and other diplomatic personnel abroad.?
7. Who was described as "First among the equals"?
8. Who described the office of the Prime Minister as "The linchpin of the government"?
9. What is article 75 (3)?
10. Who stated that "The cabinet is the steering wheel of the ship of the state"?
11. Who is the first Vice President elected unanimously?
12. Under which article of the Indian Constitution, the President of India issues the Ordinance?
13. When will election be held for the President of India if vacancy arises due to resignation, removal, death and otherwise?
14. Who conducts the elections to the office of President and Vice President?
15. Who Prorogues the Parliament Sessions?
16. The National Emergency can be extended for the maximum period of.....?
17. The President's Rule can be extended for the maximum Period of .....?
18. The Financial Emergency can be extended for the maximum Period of. ....?
19. On whose advice the Cabinet is appointed by the President?
20. The electoral system of the President is derived from which constitution?
21. The emergency powers of the President is derived from Which constitution?
22. Which article of the Indian constitution deals with the election of Vice President?
23. Who is the one and only Vice President died during in office?
24. The Prime Minister who introduced "Look East" foreign Policy?

25. Who was the first President to declare the National emergency?

### 3.2. SECTION-2

#### Fill in the blanks with suitable words

1. ----- article of the Indian constitution deals with office of the President.?
2. ----- process to remove the President of India from the office of the President?
3. The President of India elected by -----
4. -----fund is operated by President of India?
5. Planning Commission was replaced by-----
6. -----amendment described the council of ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total members of the Lok Sabha?
7. De-facto Executive means-----
8. The Chairman and members of Finance commission are appointed by-----
9. Who acts as the leader of the Nation-----
10. Vice-President is Ex-Officio chairman of-----
11. The Chief Justice of Supreme Court who acted as interim President of India....
12. The resolution for removal of the Vice-President shall be introduced first in .....  
House of the Parliament.
13. .... article deals with the relations between President and Prime Minister.
14. The Prime Minister who has never faced the Parliament during his tenure....
15. The Prime Minister never hoisted the National Flag at Red Fort during his tenure.....
16. Who is the first Union Law Minister.....
17. Who is the link between the President and the Council of Ministers.....
18. The concept of the Vice President is derived from the..... Constitution.
19. First Deputy Prime Minister of India is .....
20. How long the Vice President may continue as President, if the President of India dies while in office.....
21. Who served as the Prime Minister for the shortest Period (i.e.13 days) .....
22. The Prime Minister who brought the Anti Defection Law .....
23. Who is the first Non-Congress Prime Minister of India .....
24. The Prime Minister who introduced the Planned Economy in India.....
25. "The Insider" is the autobiography of .....

### 3.3. SECTION -3

Identify the suitable answer of the following questions.

1. Which of the following is not the organ of a Government?
  - a) Executive
  - b) Legislature
  - c) Judiciary
  - d) Archaeology
  
2. Identify the incorrect qualification to contest as a member in the election of The President of India?
  - 1) He should be citizen of India.
  - 2) He should have completed the age of 35 years.
  - 3) He should be qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha.
  - 4) He should not hold any office of the profit under the Union, State and Local Government.
  
3. Who are the members of electoral college to elect the President of India?
  - 1) Elected members of the both houses of the Parliament.
  - 2) Elected members of State Legislative assemblies.
  - 3) Elected members of Delhi and Puducherry Assemblies
  - 4) All of the above
  
4. How much majority required to remove the president from the office by a process of impeachment in each house of Parliament?
  - 1) 2/3 of the total members of the house.
  - 2) 1/3 of the total members of the house.
  - 3) 1/4 of the total members of the house.
  - 4) Total members of the house.
  
5. The chairman and the members of the Finance commission are appointed by the president of India for every.....?
  - a) 4
  - b) 5
  - c) 7
  - d) 6
  
6. Who appoints the chief Justice and other judges of Supreme court and High courts?
  - a) Prime minister
  - b) Rashtrapathi
  - c) Vice-President
  - d) Governor.

7. How many members are nominated to Parliament by President of India.?
- a) 2
  - b) 12
  - c) 14
  - d) 16
8. How many terms Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan continued as a Vice-President.?
- a) 3
  - b) 2
  - c) 4
  - d) 1
9. Which house members appointed as Union Ministers.?
- a) Lok Sabha
  - b) Rajya Sabha
  - c) Both houses of Parliament
  - d) None of the above
10. Who acts the President of India when the vacancy arises the office of President and Vice President of India.?
- a) Prime Minister
  - b) Chief Justice of Supreme court
  - c) Senior Governor
  - d) Attorney General of India
11. Who among the following will be removed, without being appointed by the President?
- a) Members of the State Public Service commission
  - b) State Election Commission
  - c) Governor
  - d) All of the above
12. Who participates in the election of President of India and will not participate in his removal?
- a) Nominated members
  - b) Members of the State Legislative assembly
  - c) Members of the State Legislative Council
  - d) None of the above
13. Who participates in the removal of the President of India and will not participate in his election?
- a) Members of the State Legislative assembly
  - b) Nominated members
  - c) A and B
  - d) None of the above

14. Who has the power to determine the Scheduled Castes?

- a) National SC, ST Commission
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Governor
- d) President of India

15. What is the maximum life of an ordinance issued by the President of India?

- a) 7 1/2 months
- b) 6 weeks
- c) 14 days
- d) None of the above

16. When will Ordinance be issued?

- a) During the recess of the Parliament
- b) During the Emergency Period
- c) Orders issued by the Supreme court
- d) All of the above

17. Who among the following will continue in office during the pleasure of the President of India?

- a) Comptroller and Auditor General
- b) Attorney General
- c) Governor
- d) b and c

18. Who contested and won the election of President as an independent candidate?

- a) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad
- b) V.V. Giri
- c) Giani Zail Singh
- d) Dr. Zakir Hussain

19. Who prepares the President's speech?

- a) Secretary to President
- b) Cabinet
- c) Attorney General
- d) CAG

20. In which house of the parliament the resolution for removal of President is introduced?

- a) Rajya Sabha
- b) Lok Sabha
- c) Any house
- d) None of the above

21. How to remove the Vice President of India?

- a) Simple majority in Parliament
- b) Special majority in Parliament
- c) 2/3 majority in Lok Sabha
- d) Special resolution of Rajya Sabha



22. The Vice President of India is responsible to .....

- a) President
- b) Parliament
- c) Supreme court
- d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

23. The President of India does not have the following veto powers ?

- a) Absolute Veto
- b) Suspensive Veto
- c) Qualified Veto
- d) Pocket Veto

24. Which of the following systems have the concept of defacto and dejure?

- a) In Parliamentary system
- b) In Presidential form of system
- c) In Federal form of system
- d) All of the above

25. What are the similarities between the office of the President and Vice President?

- a) In method of election
- b) In electoral college
- c) in impeachment method
- d) All of the above

26. The Vice President of India does not have the following powers?

- a) Casting Vote
- b) Discretionary Powers
- c) Veto Power
- d) b and c

27. Who is not an integral part of the Union Cabinet?

- a) Deputy Ministers
- b) Cabinet Secretary
- c) Deputy Prime Minister
- d) Parliamentary Secretaries

28. Which of the following is correct regarding the qualification of the Prime Minister?

- a) He should be a member of Lok Sabha.
- b) He should be a member of Parliament.
- c) Membership of Parliament is not mandatory to appoint as Prime Minister
- d) None of the above

29. The Prime minister of India acts as ex-officio chairman of .....

- a) NITI Aayog
- b) National Integration Council
- c) National Development Council
- d) All the above

30. Which of the following is not constitutional post (s)?

- a) Deputy Prime Minister
- b) Deputy Chief Minister
- c) Vice Chairman of NITI Aayog
- d) All the above

31. Which house of the Parliament, confidence and majority is necessary for survival of the Government?

- a) Rajya Sabha
- b) Lok Sabha
- c) a and b
- d) Any house of Parliament

32. Who has the power to declare the war and sign treaties in our country?

- a) Prime Minister
- b) Defence Minister
- c) Home Minister
- d) President of India

33. Who approves the State budget during the President's Rule?

- a) President of India
- b) Governor
- c) Parliament
- d) State Assembly

34. Can Income Tax be levied on the salary of the President?

- a) Levied
- b) Not levied
- c) Lower level of tax levied
- d) None of the above

35. Who elected as the Prime Minister without holding any office of the Minister at Central level?

- a) Smt. Indira Gandhi
- b) V.P. Singh
- c) Rajiv Gandhi
- d) I.K. Gujral

36. Which of the following is incorrect statement regarding election?

- a) Member of Lok Sabha should have completed 25 years of age
- b) Member of Rajya Sabha should have completed 30 years of age
- c) The Prime Minister should have completed 25 years of age
- d) The Vice President should have completed 25 years of age

37. The President of India can be compared with.....?

- a) King of UK
- b) Prime Minister of UK
- c) President of USA
- d) President of France

38. Who unanimously elected as Vice President(s)?

- a) Sarvepalli Radha Krishnan
- b) M. Hidayathullah
- c) Shankar Dayal Sharma
- d) All of the above

39. Who has served as Vice President twice?

- a) Sarvepalli Radha Krishnan
- b) Mohammed Hameed Ansari
- c) a and b
- d) None of the above

40. Who was elected as first Prime Minister of India from South India?

- a) V.P. Singh
- b) P.V. Narasimharao
- c) Deve Gowda
- d) Morarji Desai

### 3.4. SECTION -4

**1. Match the following list with suitable answers.**

- |                                   |                                     |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Dr. Babu Rupendra Prasad.      | 1: Second President of India        |
| 2. Dr. Sarvepalli Radha Krishnan. | 2 : independently elected president |
| 3. V.V. Giri                      | 3: First President of India.        |
| 4. Neelam Sanjeev Reddy.          | 4 : Unanimously elected President   |

**2. Match the following list with suitable answers.**

- |                    |                            |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Prime Minister. | 1: Ramnadh kovind          |
| 2. Vice-President. | 2: Narendra modi           |
| 3. President       | 3: M. Venkaiah Naidu.      |
| 4. Governor        | 4: Biswabushan Harichandan |

**3. Match the following list with suitable answers.**

- |                |                             |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1: Article 352 | 1 Financial Emergency       |
| 2: Article 356 | 2: Finance commission       |
| 3: Article 360 | 3: National Emergency       |
| 4: Article 280 | 4: Constitutional Emergency |

**4. Match the following list with suitable answers.**

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Jawaharlal Nehru   | 1: jai javan jai kisan                 |
| 2. Lal bahdoor Sastri | 2: Architect of India's foreign policy |
| 3. P.V Narasimharao   | 3: Gareebhi hatavo                     |
| 4. Smt. Indira Gandhi | 4: desh bachavo desh banavo            |

5.

**5. Match the following list with suitable answers.**

1. Pardon            1: It denotes the substitution of one form of punishment  
For a lighter form
2. Remission        2: It implies reducing the period of sentence without changing  
Its character.
3. Commutation    3: It completely absolves the convict from all sentences
4. Reprieve         4: It implies a stay of the execution of a sentence for  
temporary Period.

**3.5. SECTION-5**

**Write suitable answers of the following questions with True/False.**

1. The Union Executive consists of Rashtrapathi, Vice-President, Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers and Attorney General of India.
2. As per the Indian Constitution the President can continue in office two terms only.
3. President of India acts as a nominal executive head.
4. According to the Indian Constitution the President of India is not an integral part of the Parliament.
5. The Prime Minister of India appoints the chiefs of the Army, The Navy, The Air force.
6. The Vice-President of India was elected by both elected and nominated members of the parliament.
7. The Vice-President of India is one of a member of Rajya Sabha.
8. The term of Prime Minister is not fixed.
9. Smt. Indira Gandhi is the first lady Prime Minister in India.
10. The Vice-President of India and The Vice-President of United States are acts as the Chairmen of Upper house in their respective states.
11. The President of India must follow the advice of the Cabinet.
12. The constitution of India provides for the appointment of an interim Vice President when vacancy arise for the post of Vice President.
13. The President of India nominates 12 Anglo-Indians to the Lok Sabha.
14. Money bills must be introduced with the prior approval of the President.
15. Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Atal Bihari Vajpayee are the Prime Ministers who conducted the nuclear tests at Pokhran.

### 3.6. SECTION -6.

**Identify the suitable answer of the following questions.**

1. Consider the following Statements regarding the President of India?

- 1) President of India is not a member of both houses of parliament.
- 2) President of India is an integral part of Indian parliament.

Which of the above statements is correct?

- |                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| a) None of the above | b) Both   |
| c) 1 only            | d) 2 only |

2. Consider the following Statements regarding Election of Vice President.

- 1) Vice President of India is elected by the Electoral college
- 2) This Electoral college is similar to the electoral college of the President of India
- 3) Parliament conducts this Election.

Which of the above Statements is correct?

- |            |                     |
|------------|---------------------|
| a) 1 and 2 | b) 2 and 3          |
| c) 1 only  | d) All of the above |

3. Consider the following Statements regarding Union Council of Ministers according to the Indian Constitution

- 1) All ministers are equal
- 2) Cabinet ministers are superior than the remaining ministers
- 3) Deputy ministers are superior than the State ministers but, lower in rank than the Cabinet ministers

Which of the above Statements is correct?

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

4. Consider the following Statements regarding the president of India Dr. Zakir Husain.

- 1) First Muslim President of India
- 2) The first President of India died in office
- 3) The longest serving President in India

Which of the above statements is correct?

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

5. Consider the following Statements regarding the powers of Vice President.

- 1) He acts as the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- 2) Acting as president when vacancy occurs.

Which of the above statements is correct?

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

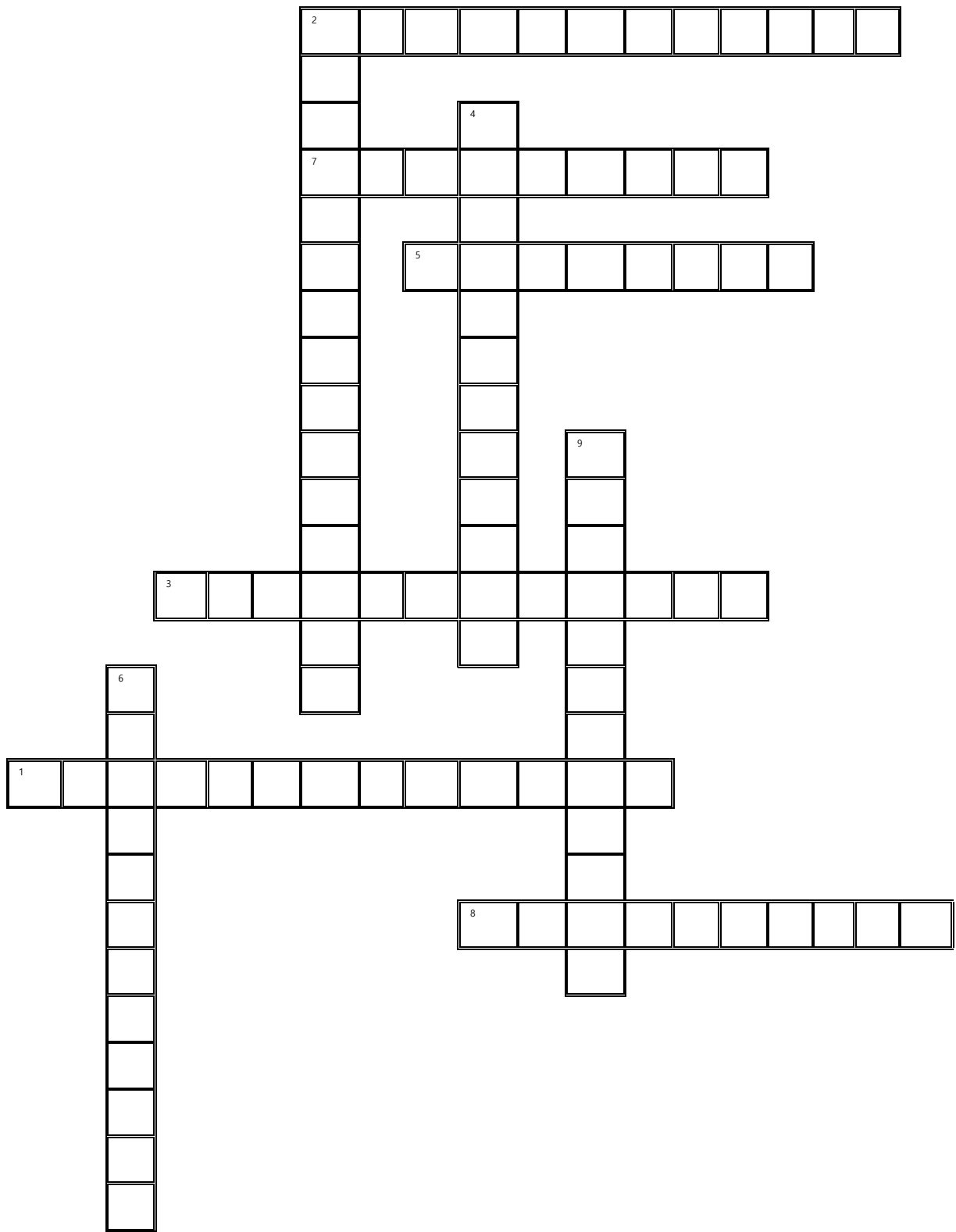
### 3.7. SECTION 7 Crossword puzzle

#### Across:

- 1. Philosopher president -
- 2. First woman president
- 3. Unanimously elected president
- 5. Who was the prime minister during the Pokhran test 1998.
- 7. First Dalit Prime Minister of India.

#### Down:

- 4. Who introduced look East policy in 1991.
- 6. Who was the first prime minister of India to face the No confidence motion.
- 8. Who was the first scientist president of India
- 9. Who started Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.
- 2. The book **Dramatic decade** written by.



## Section 8 Odd one out

1. Union Executive: President, vice president, prime Minister, Speaker.
2. President: - Direct election, emergency powers, article 52, electoral college
3. Vice president: 5 years, chairman of Rajya Sabha, Babu Rajendra Prasad, article 63 to 71.
4. Prime Minister: Article 75(1), Jaakir Hussain, chairman of Niti Aayog, leader of the Union Cabinet.
5. Union Council of Ministers: Deputy ministers, nominal executive, article 74, collective responsibility.
6. National emergency: 4 times, 2/3<sup>rd</sup> majority in Parliament, 1976,
7. Constitutional emergency: Article 360, president rule, two months, chief minister.



## ANSWERS

### Section 1-- Answers

- |                       |                         |                              |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. 5th Part           | 2. President            | 3. Delhi.                    |
| 4. President          | 5. Finance Bill         | 6. President                 |
| 7. Prime Minister     | 8. Nehru                | 9. Collective Responsibility |
| 10. Ramsemure         | 11. Sarvepalli          | 12. 123                      |
| 13. 6 months          | 14. Election Commission | 15. President of India       |
| 16. No maximum period | 17. 3 years             | 18. No maximum Period        |
| 19. Prime Minister    | 20. Ireland             | 21. Germany                  |
| 22. Article 63        | 23. K. Krishna Kanth    | 24. P.V Narasimharao         |
| 25. Sarvepalli        |                         |                              |

### Section 2 -- Answers

- |                       |                         |                        |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Article 52         | 2. Electoral College    | 3. Impeachment process |
| 4. Contingency Fund   | 5. NITI Aayog           | 6. 91st Amendment      |
| 7. Prime Minister     | 8. Rashtrapathi         | 9. Prime Minister      |
| 10. Rajya Sabha       | 11. Justice Hidayatulla | 12. Rajya Sabha        |
| 13. Article 78        | 14. Charan Singh        | 15. Chandra Sekhar     |
| 16. B.R Ambedkar      | 17. Prime Minister      | 18. America            |
| 19. Valla Bhai Patel  | 20. 6 Months            | 21. Vajpayee           |
| 22. Rajiv Gandhi      | 23. Morarji Desai       | 24. Jawaharlal Nehru   |
| 25. P.V Narasimha Rao |                         |                        |

### Section 3 – Answers

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1) d  | 2) c  | 3) d  | 4) a  | 5) b  |
| 6) b  | 7) c  | 8) b  | 9) c  | 10) b |
| 11) a | 12) b | 13) b | 14) d | 15) a |
| 16) a | 17) d | 18) b | 19) b | 20) c |
| 21) a | 22) b | 23) c | 24) a | 25) a |
| 26) d | 27) b | 28) c | 29) d | 30) d |
| 31) b | 32) d | 33) c | 34) a | 35) c |
| 36) d | 37) a | 38) d | 39) c | 40) b |

## Section 4 – Answers

- 1) 1-3, 2-1, 3-2, 4-4.      2) 1-2, 2-3, 3-1, 4-4.      3) 1-3, 2-4, 3-1, 4-2.  
4) 1-2, 2-1, 3-4, 4-3.      5) 1-3, 2-2, 3-1, 4-4.

## Section 5 – Answers

- 1) True      2) False      3) True      4) False      5) False  
6) True      7) False      8) True      9) True      10) True  
11) True      12) False      13) False      14) True      15) True

## Section 6 – Answers

- 1) b      2) c      3) a      4) b      5) a

## Section-7 Crossword

<sup>2</sup> P	R	A	T	I	B	A	P	A	T	I	L						
R																	
A				<sup>4</sup> N													
<sup>7</sup> N	A	R	A	Y	A	N	A	N									
A				R													
B				<sup>5</sup> V	A	J	P	A	Y	E	E						
M				S													
U				I													
K				M													
H				H			<sup>9</sup> N										
E				A			A										
R				R			R										
<sup>3</sup> S		A	N	J	I	V	A	R	E	D	D	Y					
		E				O			N								
		E						D									
		<sup>6</sup> I						R									
<sup>1</sup> R	A	D	H	A	K	R	I	S	H	N	A	N					
		I						M									
		R						O									
		A						<sup>8</sup> A	B	D	U	L	K	A	L	A	M
		G						I									
		A															
		N															
		D															
		H															
		I															

## Section 8

1. Union Executive: President, vice president, prime Minister, speaker
2. President: - Direct election, emergency powers, article 52, electoral college
3. Vice president: 5 years, chairman of Rajya Sabha, Babu Rajendra Prasad, article 63 to 71.
4. Prime Minister: Article 75(1), Jaakir Hussain, chairman of Niti Aayog, leader of the Union Cabinet.
5. Union Council of Ministers: Deputy ministers, nominal executive, article 74, collective responsibility.
6. National emergency: 4 times, 2/3<sup>rd</sup> majority in Parliament, 1976
7. Constitutional emergency: Article 360, president rule, two months, chief minister.

## Chapter 4: Union Legislature



**PRESIDENT OF  
INDIA**

**RAJYA SABHA  
(Council of  
States)**

**LOK SABHA  
(House of the  
People)**



### Topics Covered:

- Union Legislature (Parliament)
- Unique Features of Union Legislature
- Lok Sabha
- The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- Rajya Sabha
- Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- Powers and Functions of Union Legislature
- Types of Bills in Parliament
- Law making procedure in Parliament
- Important matters in Parliament
- Parliamentary Committees
- Amendment Procedure of Indian Constitution

## Section – 1

### I. Write suitable answers to the following questions with one line.

1. In the Indian Constitution, where the details of the Union Legislature are furnished?
2. How the Lok Sabha members are elected?
3. Who presides over the meeting at the first session of the Parliament after general election? Who appoint him?
4. When was the Rajya Sabha constituted?
5. When was the first sitting of the Rajya Sabha held?
6. How many Rajya Sabha members are nominated by the President?
7. How much time the Rajya Sabha can detain the bill which passed by the Lok Sabha?
8. What is meant by Public Bill?
9. What is meant by Private Bill?
10. What is the purpose of the Committee on Public Undertakings?
11. What is meant by 'Quorum'?
12. What is the quorum of Lok Sabha?

## Section – 2

### II. Fill in the blanks

1. Lok Sabha represents \_\_\_\_\_
2. Rajya Sabha represents \_\_\_\_\_
3. The tenure of members of Rajya Sabha is \_\_\_\_\_
4. In Rajya Sabha \_\_\_\_\_ of its members retire every second year
5. Quorum of Rajya Sabha \_\_\_\_\_
6. In which year Public Accounts Committee was established \_\_\_\_\_
7. In which year Estimates Committee was established \_\_\_\_\_
8. In which year Committee on Public Undertakings Committee was Established \_\_\_\_\_
9. The time gap between the question hour and the regular business of the House is known as \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_ questions can be followed by supplementary questions.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ motion is introduced in the Parliament to draw attention of the House to a definite matter of urgent public importance.
12. The list of items which are placed for discussion in the House is called \_\_\_\_\_
13. In Parliament, budget meeting starts with \_\_\_\_\_
14. For \_\_\_\_\_ questions, the minister concerned gives written replies.
15. During the budget session, in the process of voting of demands, opposition members may forward a \_\_\_\_\_ motion to reduce the allotment of funds.

### Section – 3

#### III. Multiple choice questions.

1. Indian Parliament consists of [     ]
  - a) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha
  - b) President of India, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
  - c) Vice President of India, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
  - d) Prime Minister, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
2. Who among the following has the power to summon and pro-rogue the Parliament? [     ]
  - a) President
  - b) Speaker of Lok Sabha
  - c) Vice President
  - d) Prime Minister
3. How many members represent Andhra Pradesh in Lok Sabha? [     ]
  - a) 11
  - b) 17
  - c) 25
  - d) 26
4. The system of Bicameralism is borrowed from [     ]
  - a) Constitution of the USA
  - b) Irish Constitution
  - c) Westminster model of Britain
  - d) Constitution of South Africa
5. Which among the following is not correct regarding the qualifications of the members of Lok Sabha ? [     ]
  - a) Must be a citizen of India
  - b) Having not less than 30 years of age
  - c) Should not hold any office of profit under the Union or State govt.
  - d) Should possess some other qualifications as prescribed by the Parliament by law.
6. To get back the security deposit, the contesting candidate of Lok Sabha must get-- [     ]
  - a) 1/10<sup>th</sup> votes
  - b) 1/6<sup>th</sup> votes
  - c) 1/5<sup>th</sup> votes
  - d) 1/7<sup>th</sup> votes
7. In which of the following situations, a member of Lok Sabha remains disqualified? [     ]
  - a) Declared by a court of law as unsound mind
  - b) Declared by a court of law as insolvent
  - c) Sacrificing Indian citizenship
  - d) Disqualified by any law made by the Parliament
8. During emergency, the term of Lok Sabha can be extended— [     ]
  - a) 6 months
  - b) One year
  - c) 2 years
  - d) Can't be extended
9. The Speaker of Lok Sabha shall be -- [     ]
  - a) Appointed by the President of India
  - b) Elected by the people

- c) Elected among the Lok Sabha members  
d) Appointed by the Prime Minister
10. Parliament is empowered to get the following removal -- [     ]  
a) Judges of High Court  
b) Vice President  
c) Chief Election Commissioner of India  
d) Chairman UPSC
11. In which of the following situations Parliament can approve bills on the subjects included in the state list. During-- [     ]  
a) National emergency  
b) President's rule  
c) On the request of the Rajya Sabha  
d) On the request of some state legislative assemblies
12. Due to emergency, which of the following Lok Sabha's tenure was Extended for one year? [     ]  
a) Fourth Lok Sabha  
b) Fifth Lok Sabha  
c) Sixth Lok Sabha  
d) Seventh Lok Sabha
13. From which of the following constitution, the procedure of election of members of Rajya Sabha is borrowed? [     ]  
a) Canada  
b) Britain  
c) Weimar Constitution of Germany  
d) South Africa
14. Which of the following are not the functions of Chairman of Rajya Sabha? [     ]  
a. Determining whether a bill is money bill or not  
b. Exercising casting vote  
c. Certification of the bill as it is approved by both the Houses  
d. Presiding over the joint session of the Parliament  
1) a,b,c,d      2) b,c,d      3) b,c      4) a,c,d
15. How many stages are there in law making procedure in Parliament? [     ]      a) 3  
b) 4      c) 5      d) 6
16. Which of the following are correct regarding law making procedure in Parliament? [     ]  
a) The legislative procedure is identical in both the Houses of Parliament  
b) It is borrowed from the British Constitution  
c) Every bill has to pass through the same stages in each House  
d) Every ordinary bill has to pass through five stages  
1) a,b,c,d      2) a,b      3) a,b,c      4) b,c,d
17. Which of the following are not correct regarding money bill? [     ]  
a) The imposition, abolition, alteration of any tax  
b) It regulates the debts done by the central govt.  
c) It is related to appropriation of money out of the contingency fund of India  
d) It is related to pecuniary penalties



- 1) a,b,c,d            2) a,b,c            3) b,c,d    d) d only
18. Which of the following are not correct about zero hour? [     ]
- a) Zero hour starts immediately after the question hour  
b) It is mentioned in rules of procedure of Parliament  
c) It originated in India only  
d) It has been in existence since 1965
- 1) a,b,c,d            2) a,b,c            3) b,d            4) b,c,d
19. Which of the following statement is not correct regarding 'No confidence motion'? [     ]
- a) Article 75 deals with this  
b) It needs the support of 50 members to be admitted  
c) This motion shall be introduced in Rajya Sabha  
d) Parliament exercises control over executive through this motion
20. Which of the following are not correct regarding Cut Motions? [     ]
- a) Usually these motions are introduced by opposition parties  
b) Firstly these are introduced in Rajya Sabha  
c) These are three types  
d) If the motion is adopted by the House, the government need not to resign
- 1) a,b            2) b,c            3) b,d            4) a,b,c
21. Which of the following statements are not correct about Public Accounts Committee? [     ]
- a) It was set up in 1921  
b) The term of office of the member is 5 years  
c) It consists of 25 members  
d) It became convention to appoint opposition member in the Lok Sabha as its chairman since 1967
- 1) a,b,c            2) a,b            3) c,d            4) b,c
22. Which of the following are correct about Estimates Committee? [     ]
- a) Initially it's name was standing financial committee  
b) This committee was constituted in 1950  
c) A minister cannot be elected as a member of the committee  
d) Rajya Sabha has no representation in this committee  
e) It consists of 30 members
- 1) a,b,c            2) c,d,e            3) a,b,c,d,e            4) a,b
23. Which of the following was created on the recommendations of Krishna Menon Committee? [     ]
- a) Estimates Committee  
b) Committee on Public Undertakings  
c) Committee on Government Assurances  
d) Public Accounts Committee
24. Which one of the following Parliamentary Committees is not a financial committee? [     ]
- a) Public Accounts Committee  
b) Estimates Committee  
c) Joint Committee on Office of Profit

- d) Committee on Public Undertakings
25. According to which of the following article, the power to initiate the process of the amendment of the constitution lies exclusively in the hands of the Parliament. [     ]  
a) 358                      b) 120                      c) 368                      d) 268
26. Which of the following are correct regarding 'amendment of the constitution'? [     ]  
a) Amendment procedure is borrowed from erstwhile  
b) There is no scope for joint session in the case of constitutional amendment bills  
c) There are three ways to amend the constitution  
d) Both the Houses enjoy equal powers in the amendment of the constitution  
1) a,b,c,d                      2) a,b                      3) c,d                      4) a,b,d
27. Which of the following method will be adopted to amend the powers and functions of the Supreme Court and High Court? [     ]  
a) By special majority of Parliament  
b) By special majority of Parliament and with the concurrence of half of the states  
c) By simple majority of Parliament  
d) Parliament has no such power
28. Which of the following subjects are amended by simple majority? [     ]  
a) Admission or establishment of new states  
b) Representation of states in Parliament  
c) Directive Principles of State Policy  
d) Quorum in Parliament  
1) a,b,c,d                      2) b,c,d                      3) a,d                      4) c,d
29. how many members are there in Panel of Speakers ? [     ]  
a) 6                      b) 8                      c) 10                      d) 12
30. What is the tenure of the members of the Rajya Sabha ? [     ]  
a) 2 years                      b) 4 years                      c) 5 years                      d) 6 years
31. The minimum age for a person to become a member of Rajya Sabha is- [     ]  
a) 21 years                      b) 25 years                      c) 30 years                      d) 35 years
32. Until now how many times the joint sessions of the Parliament were held ? [     ]  
a) 2 times                      b) 3 times                      c) 4 times                      d) 5 times
33. How are members of the Rajya Sabha elected ? [     ]  
a) Directly by the people of the concerned state  
b) By the members of the concerned state Legislative Assemblies  
c) By the members of Lok Sabha  
d) By the members of Legislative Council
34. Which of the following is not a session of the Lok Sabha ? [     ]  
a) Budget session  
b) Monsoon session  
c) Summer session  
d) Winter session
35. Who is known as the Father of Lok Sabha ? [     ]  
a) G.V. Mavalankar  
b) Rabi Ray  
c) M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar  
d) Balaram Jakhar

## Section – 4

### IV. Match the following

1. 1. Lok Sabha ( ) A. Council of States  
2. Rajya Sabha ( ) B. 552  
3. Maximum strength of the Lok Sabha ( ) C. 250  
4. Maximum strength of the Lok Sabha ( ) D. House of the People
  
2. 1. First Lok Sabha speaker ( ) A. M.A. Ayyangar  
2. Longest serving Lok Sabha Speaker ( ) B. Meira Kumar  
3. First ever woman speaker of Lok Sabha ( ) C. BalaramJakhar  
4. Second woman speaker of Lok Sabha ( ) D. Sumitra Mahajan  
5. First Deputy Speaker in Lok Sabha ( ) E. G.V. Mavalankar
  
3. 1. Article 100 ( ) A. President is an integral part of the Parliament  
2. Article 79 ( ) B. Disqualifications of the members of the Parliament  
3. Article 99 ( ) C. Oath of members of Parliament  
4. Article 102 ( ) D. Quorum
  
4. 1. Article 112 ( ) A. Money Bill  
2. Article 110 ( ) B. Nomination of two Anglo-Indian members  
3. Article 117 ( ) C. Budget  
4. Article 331 ( ) D. Finance Bill
  
5. 

<b>Provision</b>	<b>Procedure of Amendment</b>
1. Election of President of India	( ) A. Amendment by simple majority
2. Amendment of Fundamental Rights with concurrence of half of the states	( ) B. Simple majority in Parliament
3. Citizenship	( ) C. Amendment by simple majority
4. Salaries and allowances of Supreme Court Judges.	( ) D. Special majority in Parliament

## Section – 5

### V. True or False

1. Lok Sabha represents the people of India [     ]
2. Rajya Sabha represents the states and Union Territories [     ]
3. Though the President of India is not a member of either House of Parliament, he is an integral part of the Parliament [     ]
4. The President of India can dissolve the Lok Sabha on the advice of the union council of ministers headed by the Prime Minister [     ]
5. Even though the Lok Sabha is dissolved, the office of the speaker does not dissolve [     ]
6. In amending the constitution, Lok Sabha has dominance [     ]
7. Rajya Sabha is a permanent House, it cannot be dissolved [     ]
8. The President of India acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha [     ]
9. Speaker of Lok Sabha and Chairman of Rajya Sabha both have equal powers and functions [     ]
10. The constitutional powers of the Parliament are unlimited [     ]
11. No money bill can be introduced in the Parliament without the consent of the President [     ]
12. The Rajya Sabha shall approve the money bill within fourteen days [     ]
13. In Parliament, only twenty starred questions are allowed in a day [     ]
14. The speaker issues a notification for prorogation of the Parliament Session [     ]
15. The Union Parliament is a sovereign legislature [     ]
16. Usually the Parliament meeting commences at 10'o clock in the morning. [     ]

**Section – 6**

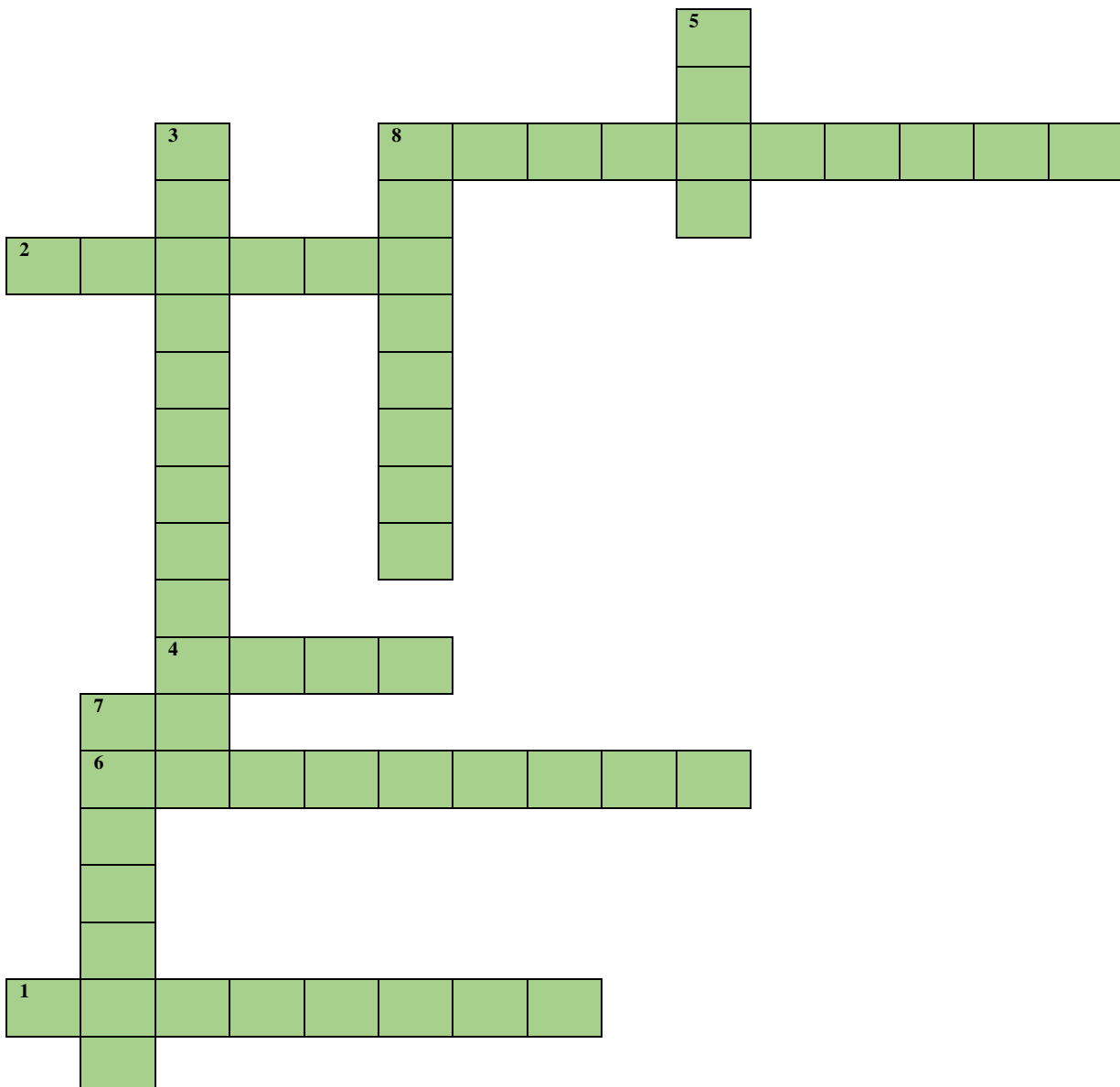
**VI. Crossword**

**Across:**

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ starts Immediately after Question hour.
- 2. The list of items which are placed for discussion in the house is called \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Starred question requires \_\_\_\_\_ answers.
- 6. The parliament is prorogued by \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_ motion introduced by the party in power.

**Down:**

- 3. In the House of Parliament the first hour related to \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_ charged with the responsibility of ensuring the attendance of his party members.
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_ presided over the meetings of Lok Sabha.
- 8. The presiding officer of Rajya Sabha is \_\_\_\_\_



## Section – 7

### VII. Odd one out

1. Union legislature: Part V, Article 79 to 129, Unicameral.
2. Lok Sabha: Protem Speaker, 7 years, Speaker
3. Rajya Sabha: April 3 1952, President nominates 12 members, Article 93.
4. Speaker: Money bill, Rajya Sabha, Joint session.
5. Chairman: Member of house, Vice president, deputy chairman.
6. Public account's committee: 30 members, 1921, Report of C & AG.
7. Estimates committee: 1950, AdHoc Committee, Proportional representation by single transferable vote.
8. Committee on Public undertaking: Krishna Menon Committee, 22 members, 1965

## **ANSWERS**

### **Section – 1**

1. The details of the Union Legislature are furnished in Article 79 to 122 in Part-V of the Indian Constitution.
2. The members of the Lok Sabha (except nominated members) are directly elected by the people.
3. Pro-tem speaker. The President appoints the Pro-tem speaker.
4. The Rajya Sabha was constituted on April 3, 1952.
5. The first sitting of Rajya Sabha was held on May 13, 1952.
6. The President nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha.
7. In the case of ordinary bill, Rajya Sabha keeps the bill without consideration up to six months, while in the case of money bill up to fourteen days.
8. The bills which are introduced by the Ministers in the Parliament are called Public Bills ( Government Bills ).
9. The bills which are introduced by any Member of Parliament other than a Minister are called Private Bills.
10. The purpose of the committee is to lighten the burden of Public Accounts Committee.
11. Quorum implies minimum attendance of members required for conducting the meetings of the Lok Sabha.
12. The quorum of Lok Sabha is fixed at  $1/10^{\text{th}}$  of the total membership in the House.

### **Section – 2**

1. The people of India
2. The states and Union Territories
3. 6 years
4.  $1/3^{\text{rd}}$
5.  $1/10^{\text{th}}$  of the total members
6. 1921
7. 1950
8. 1964
9. Zero Hour
10. Starred
11. Adjournment
12. Agenda
13. President's speech
14. Un-starred
15. Cut motion

**Section – 3**

- |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. b  | 2. a  | 3. c  | 4. c  | 5. b  | 6. b  |
| 7. 1  | 8. b  | 9. c  | 10. 2 | 11. 1 | 12. b |
| 13. d | 14. d | 15. c | 16. 1 | 17. 4 | 18. 3 |
| 19. c | 20. 3 | 21. 4 | 22. 3 | 23. b | 24. c |
| 25. c | 26. 1 | 27. b | 28. 3 | 29. c | 30. d |
| 31. c | 32. b | 33. b | 34. c | 35. a |       |

**Section – 4**

- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C | 2. 1-E, 2-C, 3-B, 4-D, 5-A |
| 3. 1-D, 2-A, 3-C, 4-B | 4. 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B      |
| 5. 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C |                            |

**Section – 5**

- |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. T  | 2. T  | 3. T  | 4. T  | 5. T  | 6. F  |
| 7. T  | 8. F  | 9. F  | 10. F | 11. T | 12. T |
| 13. T | 14. F | 15. F | 16. F |       |       |

**Section – 6**

					<sup>5</sup> W											
					H											
			<sup>3</sup> Q				<sup>8</sup> C	O	N	F	I	D	E	N	C	E
			U				H				P					
<sup>2</sup> A	G	E	N	D	A											
			S				I									
			T				R									
			I				M									
			O				A									
			N				N									
			H													
			<sup>4</sup> O	R	A	L										
		<sup>7</sup> S	U													
		<sup>6</sup> P	R	E	S	I	D	E	N	T						
		E														
		A														
		K														
<sup>1</sup> Z	E	R	O	H	O	U	R									
		R														



### **Section – 7**

1. Union legislature: Part V, Article 79 to 129, Unicameral.
2. Lok Sabha: Protem Speaker, 7 years, Speaker
3. Rajya Sabha: April 3 1952, President nominates 12 members, Article 93.
4. Speaker: Money bill, Rajya Sabha, Joint session.
5. Chairman: Member of house, Vice president, deputy chairman.
6. Public account's committee: 30 members, 1921, Report of C & AG.
7. Estimates committee: 1950, AdHoc Committee, Proportional representation by single transferable vote.
8. Committee on Public undertaking: Krishna Menon Committee, 22 members, 1965

# Chapter 5: Union Judiciary

## Topics Covered

- Supreme Court
- Composition powers and functions
- Judicial review
- Judicial activism
- Public interest litigation
- Independence of judiciary
- Attorney general



## ONE WORD ANSWERS

1) What kind of legal system is there in India?

Ans) Unified legal System

2) To whom should a Supreme Court Judge send his Resignation letter?

Ans) President

3) The Supreme Court has Started between which article?

Ans) Articles 124 to 127

4) What do you mean by Habeas Corpus?

Ans) Introducing Person's body

5) In which case the Supreme Court has stated that parliament have no power to amend the Fundamental rights of Indian Citizens?

Ans) 1967-Golakanadh case vs Punjab State

6) In which case the Supreme Court has stated that Parliament have power to amend the fundamental rights of Indian citizens without changing the basic structure of constitution

Ans) 1973 – Kesavananda Bharati vs Kerala State

7) Under which provision attorney general will be appointed?

Ans) Article 76

8) Who appoints attorney general?

Ans) President

9) Which Constitutional amendment has reduced the powers of Supreme Court?

Ans) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment

10) Which country's constitution is also called as 'Lawyer's Paradise'?

Ans) Indian Constitution

11) Who has the authority to set up a High Court bench in different city in the same state?

Ans) Parliament

12) By which constitutional amendment parliament acquired power to set up a high court for two or more states combinedly?

Ans) 7<sup>th</sup> Amendment

13) From which constitution 'Judicial Review Authority' was adopted?

Ans) America

14) From Which constitution 'Rule of the Law' was adopted?

Ans) Britain

## Fill in the Blanks

1. Which type of Judiciary was established by our Indian Constitution ? [Unified Legal System](#)
2. When was federal Court established in India for the 1<sup>st</sup> time. [1935, Indian Government act](#)
3. Who has the poer to increase the number of Judges in Supreme Court ? [Parliament](#)
4. Who appoints Chiesf Justice of india ? [President](#)
5. What is the retirement age ofa Supreme judge ? [65 years](#)
6. Under what provision can the supreme court issue judgement if the fundamental rights are violated ? [Article 32](#)
7. From which country “Judicial Review Authority “ was adopted ? [America](#)
8. In which case “Judicial Review Authority “ was used by the Supreme Court for the first time ? [Shankari Prasad Vs Union Of India \(1981\)](#)
9. Which courts use “Judicial Review Authority “ in India ? [Supreme Court and High Court](#)
10. Under which provision Supreme Court was Established ? [Article 124](#)
11. Who was first Chief justice of Supreme Court ? [Harilal Jekisundas Kania](#)
12. What is the Provision that gives Judicial Review Power to the Supreme Court. [Article 13\(2\)](#)
13. Who is the present chief Justice of India ? [Sharad Arvind Bobde \(47<sup>th</sup> Chief Justice of India \)](#)
14. Who will resolve the election petition ? [High Court](#)
15. Who will resolve the election controversies of President and Vice President ? [Supreme Court](#)
16. Who is the first woman judge of the supreme court ? [Fathema Bebee](#)
17. Supreme Court judges in india at present ? [33+1](#)
18. What is the montly salary of the Chief Justice of India ? [Rs. 2,80,000](#)
19. Who is the Chief Justice of the Government of India ? [Attorney General](#)
20. Who is the present Attorney General of India ? [K.K. Venugopal](#)
21. Which High Court has given controversial judgment against Smt. Indira Gandhi in the decade of 1970? [Allahabad High Court](#)
22. In which place is the Head Office of supreme Court located ? [New Delhi](#)
23. “PIL” was established by which country for the first time ? [America](#)

## CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS

1) These Provisions are mentioned in the Constitution of the Supreme Court of India

1. 124 Article 2. 123 Article 3. 122 Article 4. 121 Article

Ans) 1

2) Basis of the Supreme Court of India

1. Parliament Act 2. Constitution 3. Government of India Act  
4. Presidential Orders

Ans) 2

3) Who has the power to increase the number of Supreme Court Judges?

1. President 2. Parliament 3. Advocate General  
4. Someone mentioned above

Ans) 2

4) The Supreme Court Judge will have to Submit his resignations to no one

1. Chief Justice of Indian 2. Prime Minister of India  
3. President of India 4. Advocate General of India

Ans) 3

5) Judges Salaries in financial emergency

1. The President can Reduce 2. The President cannot reduce  
3. The Union Cabinet can reduce 4. Parliament can reduce

Ans) 1

6) The highest court in the district in Criminal matters

1. First class Magistrate 2. Second Class Magistrate  
3. Sessions Judge Court 4. District Court

Ans) 3

7) Accordingly, the Supreme Court protects the fundamental rights

1. 129 Article 2. 32 Article 3. 131 Article 4. 130 Article

Ans) 2

8) Retired Supreme Court Judges are not allowed to argue in the following court

1. High Court 2. Supreme Court 3. Argued in any Court  
4. Ten Years after retirement

Ans) 3

9) The President may seek of the Supreme Court in the following cases

1. Just like solving problem related to the Country  
2. Precautions to be taken in drafting legislations

3. Either when the legal as feet is deemed to have been involved in any matter

4. All of the above

10. The power of judicial review was first established by any case before the U.S. Supreme court. [ 1 ]

- 1) Marbary Vs Madison
- 2) Shaw Vs Thampson
- 3) Anthony Vs Peter
- 4) None

11. The Power of judicial review was first established by the supreme court ws the case [ 1 ]

- 1) Shankari Prasad Vs Union of india
- 2) Golaknath Case
- 3) Keshavananda Bharathi case
- 4) Minerva mills Case

12. The supreme court judges are removed by the president on the recommendation of parliament for any reason [ 4 ]

- 1) Corruption
- 2) Abuse of power
- 3) Incompetence
- 4) All of the above

13. Contempt of court imposes detention on any right [ 1 ]

- 1) Right to freedom
- 2) Right to equality
- 3) Right to Property
- 4) Right to prevent exploitation

14. The president may seek the advice of the supreme court under any provision of the constitution.[ 1 ]

- 1) 143
- 2) 145
- 3) 132
- 4) 136

15. The judicial power in India is exercised in any court [ 3 ]

- 1) Supreme court
- 2) All the courts in the country
- 3) Supreme court, High court
- 4) None of the above

16. What is the number of chief justices and other judges in the supreme court in india. [ 4 ]

- 1) 1+26
- 2) 1+25
- 3) 1+20
- 4) 30+1

17. Whos is the Chief Justice of India. [ 2 ]

- 1) Advocate General
- 2) Attorney General
- 2) Solicitor General
- 4) Controller and Auditor General

18. What is the provision allowing the president to transfer High Court Judges ? [ 3 ]

- 1) 214
- 2) 237
- 3) 222
- 4) 229

19. What was the number of judges present when the Supreme court was first formed ? [ 1 ]

- 1) 1+7
- 2) 1+11
- 3) 1+18
- 4) 1+24

20. Which of the following is a rit that the upper courts issue to the lower courts. [ 2 ]

- 1) Prohibition  
2) Mandams  
3) Shershiori  
4) None

21. Which is the Union Territory has a separate High court from the center

[ 1 ]

- 1) Delhi  
2) Lakshadweep  
3) Diu & Damon  
4) None of these

### Matching the following

1.

- |   |        |
|---|--------|
| 1) Supreme Court Structure                            | a) 129 |
| 2) Appointment of Supreme Court Judges Aualifications | b) 124 |
| 3) Supreme Court Advisory Functions                   | c) 128 |
| 4) Court Of Record                                    | d) 143 |

Answers 1-b 2-c 3-d 4-a

2.

- |                  |                                |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) Habeas Corpus | a) We are Commanding           |
| 2) Mandamus      | b) The Prohibition             |
| 3) Prohibition   | c) To Insert the Person's body |
| 4) Co- Varanto   | d) With no Authority           |

Answers 1-c 2-a 3-b 4-d

3.

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| 1) Chief Justice of the supreme Court       | a) J.K. Maheswari      |
| 2) Chief justice of the High Court          | b) Sharad Arvind Bobde |
| 3) Attorney General                         | c) K.K. Venugopal      |
| 4) First Chief Justice of the Supreme Court | d) H.J Kania           |

Answers 1-b 2-a 3-c 4-d

4.

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 1) Salary of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court | a) 5,00,000 |
| 2) Salary of other justice of the Supreme Court | b) 2,80,000 |
| 3) Salary of Indian President                   | c) 2,50,000 |
| 4) Salary of Vice – President                   | d) 4,00,000 |

Answers 1-b 2-c 3-a 4-d

## True or False

1. The Supreme Court issues writs under "Article 32" when fundamental rights are violated (True)
2. The Boon and Ban of the judges' judgement should not be debated in the legislature (True)
3. Under article 213 of the constitution, the president may seek the advice of the Supreme court (False)
4. The power of Judicial Review is enshrined in our constitution (False)
5. The power to extend the jurisdiction of the Supreme court rests with the president (False)
6. The supreme court regained the powers lost by the 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment through 43<sup>rd</sup> and 44<sup>th</sup> Constitutional amendment (True)
7. In India, only Supreme Court possess the power of Judicial Review . (false)
8. The supreme Court Judge sends his resignation letter to Chief Justice of India (False)
9. The chief Justice of the Supreme court, who served as the caretaker president [Temporary President] was named Mohammed Hidayatullah.

## Odd one out

1. Union judiciary: - 1950 Act, federal court, **january 28 1952**
2. Independent judiciary: - security of tenure, **appointed by legislature**, fixed service conditions.
3. writ: prohibition, **judicial review** , quowarranto.
4. NJAC: 99 Constitutional Amendment Act, appointment of Supreme Court and High Court Judges, **2018**
5. Chief justices of Supreme Court: K. G. Balakrishnan, Arvind Bobde, **Shankar Dayal Sharma**.
5. COLEGIUM: second judge case 1993, appointment of Supreme Court and High Court Judges, **Britain**.



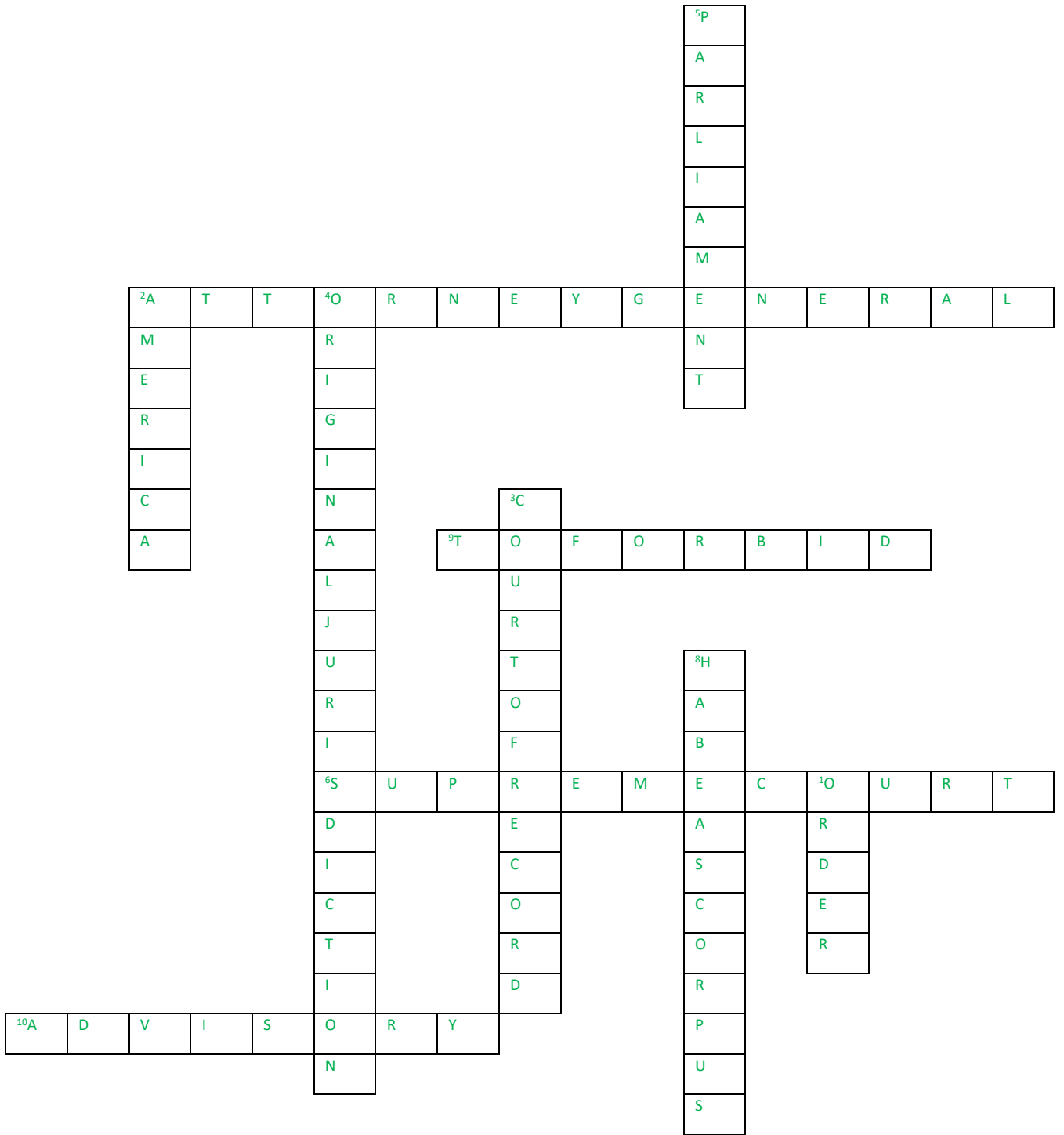
## Crossword

### Down:

1. Writ literally means - - -
3. Article 129 deals with - - -
4. Article 131 deals with - - - - of Supreme Court.
5. The jurisdiction of Supreme Court of India may be enlarged by \_\_\_
2. The concept of public interest litigation originated in \_
8. \_ writ is issued to protect the life and liberty of the people.

### Across:

2. Article 76 of Indian constitution provided for the office of \_
6. Who is the final interpreter of Indian Constitution, \_
9. Provision means \_
10. Article 143 deals with the \_ jurisdiction.





STATE  
EXECUTIVE

## CIVICS-II WORK BOOK CHAPTER-6





# THE GOVERNORS OF A.P





# THE CHIEF MINSTERS OF A.P



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**BOARD OF INTERMEDIATE, A.P**  
**CIVICS – II YEAR**  
**Work Book**  
**Chapter-6 – State**  
**Executive**

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**State Executive:** -The State Executive (State Government) consists of the Governor, the Chief Minister and members of the State Council of Ministers.

**The Governor:**-Governor is the titular or constitutional head of the State.

- Like the President he is a nominal executive head.
- He also acts as an agent of the Central Government.
- He is appointed by the President.
- He holds office during the pleasure of the President.
- He has certain legal immunities.

**Powers and Functions of the Governor:**-The Governor exercises six important powers and functions as follows:

- 1) Executive powers and functions.
  - 2) Legislative powers and functions.
  - 3) Judicial powers and functions.
  - 4) Financial powers and functions.
  - 5) Miscellaneous powers and functions.
  - 6) Discretionary powers.
- The Governor has certain special responsibilities to discharge according to the directives issued by the President.

**The Chief Minister:**-The Chief Minister is the real executive head of the State Government.

- He is appointed by the Governor.
- He can continue in the office as long as he enjoys a) the pleasure of the Governor and  
b) the confidence of the majority in the Assembly.

**Powers and functions of the Chief Minister:**-His powers and functions are related to the following heads:

- 1) Formation of the State Ministry.
  - 2) Leader of the State Council of Ministers.
  - 3) Link between the Governor and the State Council of Ministers.
-

- 4) Leader of the legislative Assembly.
- 5) Chief spokesman of the State Government.
- 6) Leader of the party in power.
- 7) Leader of the people.
- 8) Chief Advisor to the Governor.
- 9) Maintaining cordial relations with the union Government.
- 10) Maintaining good relations with the opposition parties.
- 11) Related to the constitution.

**The State Council of Ministers:-** The Indian constitution provides the State Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as its head, to aid and advise the Governor in running the State administration.

**Composition of the State Council of Ministers:-** It consists of:

- 1) Cabinet Ministers.
  - 2) Ministers of State.
  - 3) Deputy Ministers.
- The total number of the Ministers cannot be more than 15% of the total strength of the State Legislative Assembly.
  - They shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly.
  - The Governor removes them on the advice of the Chief Minister.

**Powers and functions of the Council of Ministers:-**

The State Council of Ministers exercise the functions under the following heads:

- 1) Policy formulation.
- 2) Enactment of Laws.
- 3) Provision of good Administration.
- 4) Co-ordination of Governmental Activities.
- 5) Appointment powers.
- 6) Financial functions.
- 7) Miscellaneous functions.

## QUESTIONS

### SECTION-I

**Given one word answers to the following Questions.**

1. Which articles of the Indian constitution deals with the provisions relating to the composition, powers and functions of the stateGovernment?
2. Who consists in the stateExecutive?
3. Which Article of the Indian constitution provides for an office of the Governor in the states?
4. What is the name of the Governor's officialResidence?
5. Who was the real executive in the stateGovernment?
6. Who administers the oath of office to theGovernor?
7. Who appoints the Chief Minister?
8. Who was the first Governor of the Ummadi Andhra PradeshState?
9. Who was the first Chief Minister of the Ummadi Andhra PradeshState?

### SECTION-II

**Choose the correct answers to the following Questions.**

1. The appointment of a person as a Governor should have completed the age of.....  
years.  
a) 30      b)35      c)40      d)45
2. Chief Advisor to the Governor inadministration.  
a) High Court Judge   b)DistrictCollector      c) Chief Minister d)  
AssemblySpeaker
3. Who formulates the state Governmentpolicies?  
a) The State CouncilofMinisters   b)Parliament  
b) ZillaParishad                      d) Gram Panchyat
4. The framers of our constitution opted for which model in the appointment of the Governor?  
a) America              b) Australia   c)Britain      d)Canada
5. Who acts as the chancellor of the universities in thestate?  
a) ChiefMinister                      b)Governor  
c) State Education Minister d) High Court Chief Justice



6. Leader of the State Council of Ministers.
  - a) Governor
  - b) Home Minister
  - c) Chief Minister
  - d) Speaker
7. How many times imposed the President's rule in ummadi Andhra Pradesh?
  - a) Once
  - b) Twice
  - c) Thrice
  - d) Four Times
8. Who presides the State Cabinet meetings?
  - a) Chief Minister
  - b) Governor
  - c) Speaker
  - d) District Collector
9. In State Government the position of the Chief Minister is compares with whom position in the central Government?
  - a) President of India
  - b) Vice-President of India
  - c) Prime Minister
  - d) Central Home Minister

### **SECTION-III**

#### **Identify True/False in the following sentences.**

1. The Governor is real executive in the State Government.
2. The Chief Minister is nominal executive in the State Government.
3. The total number of the Ministers cannot be more than 15% of the total strength of the State Legislative Assembly.
4. The Governor has some Legal Immunities.
5. The Governor has some discretionary powers.
  6. The Governor should keep interest for active politics.

### **SECTION-IV**

#### **Fill in the blanks.**

1. If the Chief Minister or Minister is not the member of the State Legislature, He should be elected to the State Legislature within ..... from the date of assuming their office.
2. .... appoints the Chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission.
3. Serves as the acting Governor when there is a casual vacancy to the office of the Governor.

### **SECTION-V**

#### **1) Match the following.**

- |                                 |                                   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. The Governor                 | A) Collective Responsibility      |
| 2. The Chief Minister           | B) De Jure Executive              |
| 3. State Council of Ministers   | C) De facto Executive             |
| 4. Tenure of the Governor       | D) The Confidence of the Assembly |
| 5. Tenure of the Chief Minister | E) The Pleasure of the President  |

#### **2) Match the following.**

- |                          |                              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) Chief Minister        | A) Biswabhusan Hari Chandran |
| 2) Governor              | B) Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy    |
| 3) Ex-Chief Minister     | C) D. Krishnadas             |
| 4) Ex-Governor           | D) N. Chandrababu Naidu      |
| 5) Deputy Chief Minister | E) E.S.L. Narasimhan         |

### **SECTION – I Answers**

- Articles 152 to 237 of the Indian Constitution.
- A) The Governor    b) The Chief Minister and    c) Members of the State Council of Ministers
- Article 153
- Rajbhanan    5. The Chief Minister    6. High Court Chief Justice
- The Governor    8. C.M. Trivedi    9. N. Sanjeeva Reddy

### **SECTION – II Answers**

1. B    2. C    3. A    4. D    5. B    6. C    7. B    8. A    9. C

### **SECTION – III Answers**

- 1) False    2) False    3) True    4) True    5) True    6) False

### **SECTION – IV Answers**

- 1) 6 months    2) Governor    3) High Court Chief Justice

### SECTION – V Answers

- 1) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A, 4-E, 5-D.
- 2) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-E, 5-C.

### Analytical Questions –Answers

1.

1. He Shall be a citizen of India.
2. He should have completed the age of 35 years.
3. He should not be a member of either House of Parliament (or) State Legislature.
4. He should not hold any other office of profit.

These qualifications are relating to \_\_\_\_\_

**(Ans: The Governor)**

2.

1. As per the constitution he has certain functions to discharge according to the Directives issued by the President.
2. To execute these functions, he may consult the council of Ministers, but the final decisions shall be in his individual judgment.

These above sentences deal with \_\_\_\_\_

**(Ans: Special Responsibilities of the Governor)**

3.

In Administration \_\_\_\_\_ will assist to the state executive.

**(Ans: Civil Servants)**

4.

1. He shall not be held responsible for any act done in his official capacity.
2. No Criminal Proceedings can be initiated against him during his term of office.
3. No proceedings for his arrest or imprisonment can be taken by any court of law.

These are \_\_\_\_\_

**(Ans: Legal Immunities of the Governor)**

5.

1. The Governor appoints the chief Minister and the Members of the council of Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister.
2. He appoints the Chief Secretary and Advocate General of the State Government.

These are \_\_\_\_\_ powers of the Governor.

**(Ans: The Executive) 6.**

---

- 
1. Playing a decisive role in appointing the new Chief Minister in a situation when no single party has a clear majority in the State Assembly.
  2. Rendering advice to the president for the imposition of the Presidents Rule in the State.

These are \_\_\_\_\_ powers of the Governor.

**(Ans: The discretionary) 7.**

The State Council of Ministers is generally a three-tier Body. It consists

a) Cabinet Ministers b) Ministers of State and c) Deputy Ministers.

There will be some \_\_\_\_\_ in some states on rare occasions.

**(Ans: Parliamentary Secretaries) 8.**

1. These Ministers holding the most important portfolios like Home, Finance, Industries etc.
2. They enjoy Independence in taking decisions concerning their Ministry. They attend the cabinet meetings convened by the Chief Minister.

Who holds the above? \_\_\_\_\_

**(Ans: Cabinet Ministers) 9.**

1. These Ministers are attached to the Cabinet Ministers.
2. They perform such functions which are assigned by the Cabinet Ministers. their role is mainly to relieve the burden of the Cabinet Ministers.

These sentences indicating to \_\_\_\_\_

**(Ans: Deputy Ministers) 10.**

1. They hold portfolios of less importance compared to the Cabinet Ministers.
2. They may be attached to the individual Cabinet Ministers or might be given Independent charge of Crucial Departments.
3. They are answerable directly to the Chief Minister. They are not subject to the Cabinet Ministers.

These sentences relating to \_\_\_\_\_

**(Ans: Ministers of the State)**

\*\*\*\*\*

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## Chapter 7: State Legislature

### Topics covered

- Legislative Assembly
- Powers and functions of State

Legislative assembly

- State legislative council
- Powers and functions of State Legislative council
- Supremacy of Legislative assembly over Legislative council
- Position of State legislature
- Brief history of Andhra Pradesh legislature
- Legislative council



**Choose the correct answer**

1. chairman of legislative council is

- a. appointed by the Governor
- b. elected by both houses of state legislature
- c. the Governor
- d. elected from among the members of legislative council.

Ans: d

2. For enactment of law, the state legislative council

- a. has to pass the bill
- b. may delay it for maximum of four months
- c. may disagree to its provisions if a joint sitting is called
- d. has nothing to do with the bill

Ans: b

3. Limitations on authority of the state legislature excludes

- a. Parliament's authority to make laws on subjects in the state list during an emergency
- b. parliament's authority to make laws on state subjects if Rajya sabha passes a resolution.
- c. governor's discretionary powers to dissolve the legislature.
- d. Governor's power to reserve bills for consideration of the president

Ans: c

4. As per the constitution of India, what is the limit prescribed for the number of members in the legislative assembly of a state?

- a. 500 members
- b. 450 members
- c. 350 members
- d. 400 members

Ans: a

5. The legislative council in a state in India can be created or abolished by the

- a. parliament on the recommendation of a Governor of a state.
- b. parliament alone
- c. parliament, after the state assembly passes the resolution to that effect
- d. Governor of the state on the recommendation of the council of ministers.

Ans:c

6.The union legislature cannot legislate on a subject in the state list unless

- a.the president call upon it to do so
- b.the rajya sabha passes a resolution that it is necessary in national interest to do so
- c.the speaker certified that it is necessary
- d.there is a national emergency

Ans:b

7.If in an election to state legislative assembly the candidate who is declared elected loses deposit,it means that

- a.a very large number of candidates contested the election
- b.the elected candidates victory over his nearest rival was very marginal
- c.the election was for a multi member constituency
- d.all the above

Ans:a

8.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

- a.Maharashtra
- b.Bihar
- c.Karnataka
- d.Madhya Pradesh

Ans:d

9.The entry on public health and sanitation is included in the constitution of India in

- a.Union list
- b.State list
- c.Cocurrent list
- d.None of the above

Ans:b

10.Legislative council of a state

- a.is not subject to dissolution
- b.can be abolished by the state legislative assembly

c.can be abolished by the president on Governor's recommendation.

Which of the above are correct:

a.a only b.b only c.a&b d.c only

Ans:a

**True or False:**

1.A money bill can be introduced in the legislative council

Ans:F

2.The legislative councils were not comprised of members directly elected by people

Ans:T

3.The legislative council can be abolished but not dissolved

Ans:T

4.The strength of legislative assembly of Andhra Pradesh is 175

Ans:T

5.The state legislative assembly holds its meeting at its convenience

Ans:F

6.Money bills can be introduced in any of the two houses of state legislature

Ans:F

7.A person who wants to contest for state legislative council should have completed the age of 30 years

Ans:T

8.Elections for the first time,held to the Andhra Pradesh legislative assembly in 1957

Ans:T

9.In the state legislature, public accounts committee consists of 20 members from the assembly and 5 members from the council

Ans:T



10.The legislature controls the executive through questions and different kinds of motions

Ans:T

**Match the following:**

1.public accounts a doing away with

Committee          Anglo-Indian  
                                 Nomination

2.estimates          b.maximum 500

Committee.          Minimum 60 in  
                                 Assembly

3.104th.              C.exercises control

Amendment.          Over public  
                                 Expenditure

4.art.170.            D.scrutinizes the  
                                 Reports of the  
                                 Comptroller and  
                                 Auditor general

5.a bill is a money. E.decided by

Bill/ordinary bill    speaker of  
                                 Assembly

Ans:1-d, 2-c,3-a,4-b 5-e

2.1. Art.168    a.there shall be a  
                                 Legislature in state

2. Art.169.    b.abolition or creation  
                                 of legislative council

3. Art.170.    c.composition of  
                                 Legislative assembly

4. Art.171.    d.composition of  
                                 Legislative council

5. Art.172.    e.duration of state

## Legislature

Ans:1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d, 5-e.

3.1. Protem speaker a. elected by  
members of  
assembly

2. speaker. b. appointed by  
Governor

3. chairman of the. c. elected by  
Council members of  
council

4. deputy speaker. d. elected by  
members of  
assembly

5. deputy chairman e. elected by  
Of the council. members of  
the council

Ans:1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d, 5-e.

4.1 Art.173 a. qualification and  
disqualification  
of members of state  
Legislature.

2. Art.174. b. address the houses by  
Governor.

3. Art.175. c. more than 6 months  
shall not lapse  
between two sessions  
of state legislature.

4. Art.176 d. address at  
Commencement

of First session by the  
Governor.

5.Art.177. e.participation of  
Advocate General  
in legislative meeting  
without voting.

Ans:1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-d, 5-e.

5.1.Quorum a.minimum  
attendance  
1/10th for  
conducting  
house

2.Money bill. b.can be  
introduced  
only in the  
lower house.

3.Consolidated fund. c. Emoluments  
Of the state.  
Governor.

4.Collective. d.upper house  
Responsibility of State  
Legislature

5.Legislative council. e.council of  
ministers are  
collectively  
responsible to  
  
the lowerhouse  
for their acts.

Ans:1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-e, 5-d

## One-line Answers:

1. Qualifications of MLA:

Should be a citizen of India, completed the age of 25 years, possess any other qualifications prescribed by an act of parliament.

2. Salaries and allowances of MLA: Decided by the state legislature as per article-164.

3. Privileges of state legislature:

There are collective and individual privileges. Necessary to secure independence of the legislators.

4. Chairman of legislative council:

Conducts the meetings of the council. Elected from among the members themselves.

5. Types of committees:

Standing and adhoc committees. Standing committee deals with specific business, adhoc committees are concerned with the matters of temporary nature.

**Fill in the Blanks:**

- 1.The lower house of the state legislature is Legislative assembly
- 2.The upper house of the state legislature is Legislative Council
- 3.Union territories having legislative assembly are Delhi, Puducherry,Jammu and Kashmir.
- 4.The meetings of legislative assembly are conducted by the Speaker
- 5.Legislative council of Andhra Pradesh was established for the first time on July 1st,1958.
- 6.The union of India consists of 28 States.
- 7.The minimum age for being a member of Vidhana Sabha is 25 years.
- 8.The tenure of Vidhana Sabha in normal conditions is 05 years.
- 9.In case of a tie in the house casting vote is exercised by presiding officer of the house.
- 10.The minimum age for membership in vidhana parishad is 30 years.
- 11.The tenure of members of vidhana parishad is 06 years.
- 12.One third of members of vidhana parishad retire for every 02 years.
- 13.The parliament is empowered to create or abolish vidhana parishad.
- 14.State legislature cannot make laws in subjects included in the Union list.
- 15.Money bill is introduced in the vidhana sabha on the recommendation of the Governor.
- 16.The vidhana parishad has to return the money bill within 14 days.

17. The council of ministers remain in office so long as it enjoys the confidence of the vidhana sabha.

18. Who has the power to issue an ordinance in the state Governor.

19. In whose election do the members of the state assembly vote.

Ans: President, Members of Rajya sabha,  $\frac{1}{3}$  members to legislative council.

20. Budget is Annual Financial Statement.

### Odd one out

1. **Legislative Council:** Indirect election, 6 years. **Speaker**,  $\frac{1}{4}$  members are elected by local bodies.
2. **Legislative Assembly:** **MLC**, money bill, **Tammineni Sitaram**, 172 article
3. **Estimate committee:** 20 members, **direct election**, 1 year, control over the public expenditure.
4. **Public accounts committee:** Article 208, indirect election, **15 members**, postmortem committee.

## Chapter 8: State Judiciary

### TOPICS COVERED:

- High court
- Powers and Functions
- District level judiciary
- State advocate general



## I. One-word questions:

**Write an answer for given questions with one word.**

1. Name the third organ of the state government?
2. What is the Structure of state Judiciary?
3. Where the first institution of high court originated in India in 1862?
4. Which part of the Indian constitution deals with the state Judiciary?
5. Which constitutional amendment act authorised the parliament to establish a common high court for two or more states?
6. What is the composition of High Court?
7. Who determines the strength of the high court from time to time depending up on its workload?
8. From where the Judges of high court are drawn their salaries and allowances?
9. On what reasons a Judge of High Court can be removed by the President?
10. Which articles of the Indian Constitution deals with the matters relating to the subordinate courts?

## II. Multiple Choice questions.

**Identify the correct answers of questions given below.**

1. How many High Courts are present in India?  
a) 25                      b) 27                      c) 30                      d) 21
2. Where the Fourth High Court was established in India?  
a) Delhi   b) Kolkata   c) Bombay   d) Allahabad
3. Who appoints the Judges of High Court?  
a) Governor    b) President  
c) Chief Justice of Supreme Court              d) Chief Justice of High Court
4. By whom the Judges of High Court including the Chief Justice will take oath?  
a) Governor   b) President   c) Chief Justice of Supreme Court   d) Vice President
5. According to which article the high court is empowered to issue writs for enforcing fundamental rights?  
a) Article 32   b) Article 226   c) Article 215   d) Article 229

## III. Fill in the blanks

**Fill in the blanks with relevant answers.**

1. Judges of High Court can be removed by whom\_\_\_\_\_
2. Every Judge of High Court including Chief Justice holds office until he attains the age of \_\_\_\_\_



3. The president can transfer a Judge from one High Court to another after Consulting the \_\_\_\_\_
4. A person should have been an advocate of High Court or of two or more such courts for \_\_\_\_\_ to become a Judge of High Court.
5. High Court also hears cases involving the interpretation of the constitution comes under the which type of function of High Court \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. True or False.**

**Identify the following sentences whether true or false.**

1. The salaries and allowances of the Judges of High Court are determined by the president of India.
2. High Court is empowered to settle disputes relating to election of members of parliament and state legislature.
3. The Chief Justice of High Court acts as the Governor on the direction of the president tentatively when ever vacancy arises in the office.
4. The High Court can not admit public interest litigation like the supreme court of India.
5. The District Judge is also the sessions Judge When he deals criminal cases.

**V. Match the following.**

**1. Match the following list properly given below.**

**High Court Name**

**Seat**

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Madhyapradesh | (a) Ahmedabad |
| 2. Orissa        | (b) Jabalpur  |
| 3. Gujarath      | (c) Cuttack   |
| 4. Kerala        | (d) Ernakulam |

**2. Match the following list properly given below.**

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Court of Record                                   | (a) Article 227 |
| 2. Control over subordinate courts                   | (b) Article 215 |
| 3. Transfer of cases from one court to another court | (c) Article 233 |
| 4. Appointment of District Judges                    | (d) Article 228 |

**3. Match the following list properly given below.**

<u>High Court Name</u>	<u>Established Year</u>
1. Kolkata	(a) 1866
2. Allahabad	(b) 1862
3. Andhra Pradesh	(c) 1966
4. Delhi	(d) 1954

**VI. Crossword**

**Down:**

1. Under article 224 the high court is empowered to issue writs for protecting the \_\_\_\_\_
4. The highest criminal court in the district \_\_\_\_\_
5. The State Court acts as the \_\_\_\_\_ under the article 215.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ deals with the civil suites regarding the matters like marriage divorce, inheritance.

**Across:**

2. The highest law officer in the state \_\_\_\_\_
3. The advocate general is appointed by \_\_\_\_\_



## ANSWERS

### **I. Answers:**

1. State Judiciary 2. High Court and subordinate courts 3. Kolkata 4. Part VI of the constitution 5. 7<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment act 6. Chief justice of High court and other Judges 7. President 8. The consolidated fund of the state 9. Misbehaviour and Incapacity. 10. From articles 233 to 237.

### **II. Answers:**

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

### **III. Answers:**

1) President 2) 62 years 3) Chief Justice of India 4) 10 Years 5) Appellate Jurisdiction

### **IV. Answers:**

1) False 2) True 3) True 4) False 5) True

### **V. Answers:**

1) 1 – b, 2 – c, 3 – a, 4 – d  
2) 1 – b, 2 – a, 3 – d, 4 – c  
3) 1 – b, 2 – a, 3 – d, 4 – c

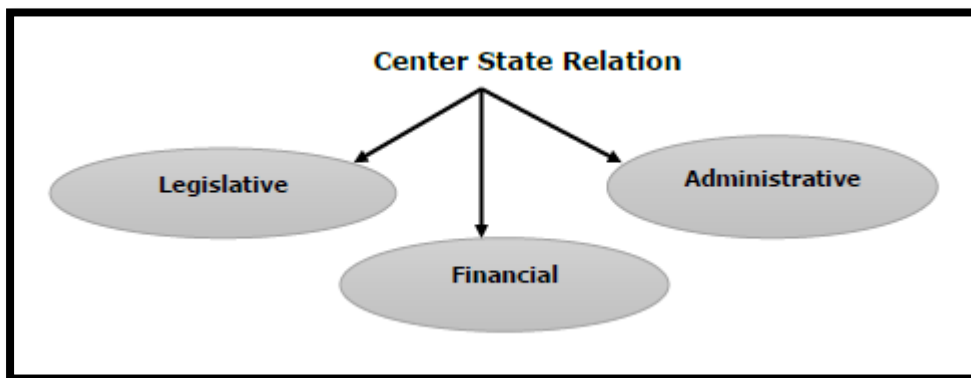
VI. Crossword

					<sup>1</sup> F														
					U														
					N														
					D														
			<sup>5</sup> C		A														
			O		M														<sup>6</sup> C
			U		E														I
			R		N														V
			T		T														I
										<sup>4</sup> S									
<sup>2</sup> A	D	V	O	C	A	T	E	G	E	N	E	R	A	L					
			F		L						S								C
			R		R						S								O
			E		I						I								U
			C		<sup>3</sup> G	O	V	E	R	N	O	R							R
			O		H						N								T
			R		T						S								
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											O								
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											T								

## Chapter 9: Union and State Relations

### Topics covered:

- Legislative, Administrative and Financial Relations
- Finance Commission and Planning Commission
- Other commissions and Councils



## SECTION – I

Answer the following questions in **one word**.

1. The Article 1 of the Indian Constitution declares India as?
2. What type of government was established in the country by the Constitution of India?
3. What is the most salient feature of a federal system?
4. Who described India as “Quasi – Federal”?
5. Which Schedule deals with the distribution of legislative powers between the Union and States?
6. “Education” comes under which List?
7. The subjects that are not included in Union, State and Concurrent Lists are called?
8. Who is empowered to constitute the Inter – State Council?
9. What can the President impose in any state if there is a breakdown of the constitutional machinery?
10. Which government has more powers on the personnel belonging to All India Services?
11. Which constitutional body makes recommendations to the President on the distribution of financial resources between the Union and States?
12. Which extra constitutional body was set up in the place of erstwhile Planning Commission?
13. Who is the present Vice – Chairman of NITI Aayog?
14. The Union Government set up the Sarkaria Commission in 1983 to review?
15. What was the second commission set up by the Union Government to review the Union – State Relations?

## SECTION – II

Choose the **right answer** from the given options for the following questions.

1. The federal system was introduced in India for the first time in the year?  
A) 1950      B) 1947      C) 1935      D) 1919
2. Which of the following features is non-federal in the Constitution of India?  
A) All Indian Services    B) Integrated Judiciary  
C) Residuary Powers to the Union    D) All the above
3. The constitutional Parts that deal with the Union – State Relations are?  
A) 8,9      B) 9,10    C) 10,11      D) 11,12
4. Which of the following is NOT correctly matched?  
A) Union List – Parliament  
B) State List – State Legislature  
C) Concurrent List – Parliament & State Legislature  
D) Residuary Powers – State Legislature
5. Consider the following.
  1. Union List – in the beginning 97, at present 100
  2. State List – in the beginning 66, at present 61
  3. Concurrent List – in the beginning 47, at present 52A) 2 only      B) 2 and 3 only    C) 1,2 and 3      D) 1 only
6. The tax that levied, collected and appropriated by the Union?  
A) Corporation Tax    B) Land Revenue  
C) Income Tax      D) Tax on Railway Fares
7. The tax that levied, collected and appropriated by the States?  
A) Income Tax      B) Tax on Railway Fares  
C) Land Revenue      D) Corporation Tax
8. The taxes that are distributed between the Union and States?  
A) Income Tax      B) Central Excise  
C) Corporation Tax      D) A and B
9. Which of the following is a constitutional body?  
A) NITI Aayog      B) National Development Council  
C) National Integration Council      D) Finance Commission
10. Which of the following is **CORRECT** regarding the Finance Commission?



- A) There are four members in the Commission
  - B) Its submits its recommendations to the President
  - C) It has only advisory functions
  - D) All the above
11. Which of the following is **NOT** the recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission?
- A) No need to consult the concerned C.M while appointing the Governor
  - B) President's Rule should be imposed as a last resort only
  - C) The Governor should not dismiss the Council of Ministers so long as it commands a majority in the Assembly
  - D) The Inter – State Council should be set up on a permanent basis
12. Which of the following is NOT correct regarding the Punchchi Commission?
- A) It was set up in 2007
  - B) Madan Mohan Punchchi was its Chairman
  - C) It favoured the strong Union
  - D) It suggested Cooperative Federation
13. The tension area in the Union – State Relations?
- A) Mode of appointment of Governors
  - B) Discriminatory role of Governors
  - C) Misuse of Article 356
  - D) All the above
14. Who stated “Indian Federation is a Distinctive Federation”?
- A) Granville Austin B) Ambedkar C) K.C. Wheare D) None of the above
15. Consider the following.
- Assertion (A): There is no division of judicial powers in India.
- Reason (R) : The Constitution established the integrated judicial system.
- Identity the correct answer
- A) A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
  - B) A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A
  - C) A is true but R is false
  - D) A is false but R is true

## SECTION – III

Identify the following statements whether **True** or **False**.

1. The word "Federation" was nowhere used in the Indian Constitution.  
(True / False)
2. India is federal in form but unitary in spirit. (True / False)
3. A State Legislature can make laws for the whole territory of India  
(True / False)
4. The Parliament can make laws with respect to the State List in certain  
circumstances. (True / False)
5. The Union should not dispatch its forces to a State to maintain law and order. (True / False)
6. The Union can appoint enquiry committees against Chief Ministers.  
(True / False)
7. The NITI Aayog was set up on 1 January, 2014. (True / False)
8. The Sarkaria Commission stated that the Union Government should not  
have more powers. (True / False)
9. G.S.T came into force from 1 July, 2017. (True / False)
10. Written and Rigid Constitution is not essential to a federation.  
(True / False)
11. Indian Federation resembles Canadian Federation. (True / False)

## SECTION – IV

1. Match the following.

- |                             |     |                     |
|-----------------------------|-----|---------------------|
| 1. Legislative Relations    | ( ) | A) Articles 264-300 |
| 2. Administrative Relations | ( ) | B) Articles 245-255 |
| 3. Financial Relations      | ( ) | C) Articles 256-263 |
| 4. Finance Commission 2. 2. | ( ) | D) Article 280      |

Match the following.

- |                           |     |                          |
|---------------------------|-----|--------------------------|
| 1. Union List             | ( ) | A) Law and Order         |
| 2. State List             | ( ) | B) Electricity           |
| 3. Concurrent List        | ( ) | C) Defence               |
| 4. Residuary Powers 3. 3. | ( ) | D) Tax on service sector |

Match the following.

- |   |     |                |
|---|-----|----------------|
| 1. First Finance Commission               | ( ) | A) N.K.Singh   |
| 2. Second Finance Commission              | ( ) | B) K.Santhanam |
| 3. Fourteenth Finance Commission (        | )   | C) K.C.Niyogi  |
| 4. Fifteenth Finance Commission ( 4.Match | )   | D)Y.V.Reddy    |

the following.

- |                         |     |         |
|-------------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. First A.R.C          | ( ) | A) 1966 |
| 2. Rajamannar Committee | ( ) | B) 2007 |
| 3. Sarkaria Commission  | ( ) | C) 1969 |
| 4. Punchhi Commission   | ( ) | D) 1983 |

5. Match the following.

- |                              |     |                |
|------------------------------|-----|----------------|
| 1. President's Rule          | ( ) | A) Article 263 |
| 2. Inter – State Council     | ( ) | B) Article 280 |
| 3. Finance Commission        | ( ) | C) Article 356 |
| 4. Financial Emergency 6. 6. | ( ) | D) Article 360 |

Match the following.

- |                                 |         |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1. National Development Council | (     ) | A) 2015 |
| 2. National Integration Council | (     ) | B) 1952 |
| 3. Inter – State Council        | (     ) | C) 1961 |
| 4. NITI Aayog                   | (     ) | D) 1990 |

## SECTION – V

### Fill in the Blanks.

1. The Union – State Relations can be divided into \_\_\_\_\_heads.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ Constitutional Amendment reduced the number of subjects of State List to 61.
3. The power of making laws with respect to Residuary Powers lies with the \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. Marriage and Divorce is the subject in the \_\_\_\_\_ List.
5. With respect to the Concurrent List, the \_\_\_\_\_Law prevails over the State Law in case of conflict.
6. The chairman of the Finance Commission should have experience in the field of \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. The period of implementation of recommendations of the Fifteenth Finance Commission is \_\_\_\_\_.

## SECTION – VI

### Odd one out:

1. **National Development Council:** 1952, prime Minister, constitutional body.
2. **National Integration Council:** President, 1961, Jawaharlal Nehru.
3. **Inter State Council:** 1991, centre and state relations, article 263.
4. **Sarkaria Commission:** 247 recommendations, B.Sivaram, 1990
5. **Punchhi Commission:** Cooperative Federalism, BJP government, 2007.

## SECTION – VII

### Comprehension:

#### Planning Commission or Niti Aayog:

The union government set up a planning commission in 1950 as an extra constitutional or non-statutory body under the chairmanship of first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. The Main objective of this commission is to formulate an integrated five year plan for economic and social development and to act as advisory body to the union government. It was in vogue till 1, January 2014 when it was replaced by Niti Aayog (national Institute for transforming India) by the Prime Minister Narendra Damodardas Modi. The Prime Minister is the chairman of Niti Ayog. The Niti Aayog is tasked with the role of formulating policies and directions for the government. Its governing Council Will consists of the chief minister of all the states in Indian union and the Lieutenant Governors of governors of the union territories. Arvind Panagariya, the former Asian Development Bank chief economist is appointed as the first Vice Chairman and chief executive officer by the Indian Prime Minister.

#### Answer the following questions.

1. Planning Commission established in the year \_\_\_\_\_
2. The main objective of the the planning commission is \_\_\_\_\_
3. Planning Commission was replaced by \_\_\_\_\_
4. Who constituted Niti Aayog in 2014 \_\_\_\_\_
5. Who is the chairman of Niti Ayog \_\_\_\_\_
6. Who was the first Vice Chairman of Niti Aayog \_\_\_\_\_
7. The main aim of the Niti Aayog \_\_\_\_\_
8. Expand Niti Aayog \_\_\_\_\_

## SECTION – I ANSWERS

1. Union of States
2. Federal
3. Division of Powers
4. K.C.Wheare
5. 7<sup>th</sup> Schedule
6. Concurrent List
7. Residuary Powers
8. To President
9. President's Rule
10. To Union Government
11. Finance Commission
12. NITI Aayog
13. Rajiv Kumar
14. Union-State Relations
15. Punchhi Commission

## SECTION – II ANSWERS

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

## SECTION – III ANSWERS

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. False
6. True
7. False
8. False
9. True
10. False
11. True

## SECTION – IV ANSWERS

1. 1-B,2-C,3-A,4-D
2. 1-C,2-A,3-B,4-D
3. 1-C,2-B,3-D,4-A
4. 1-A,2-C,3-D,4-B
5. 1-C,2-A,3-B,4-D
6. 1-B,2-C,3-D,4-A

## SECTION – V ANSWERS

1. Three
2. 42 nd
3. Parliament
4. Concurrent
5. Parliament
6. Public Affairs
7. 2020-2025

## SECTION – VI ANSWERS

1. **National Development Council:** 1952, prime Minister, [constitutional body](#).
2. **National Integration Council:** [President](#), 1961, Jawaharlal Nehru.
3. **Inter State Council:** [1991](#), centre and state relations, article 263.
4. **Sarkaria Commission:** 247 recommendations, B.Sivaram, [1990](#)
5. **Punchhi Commission:** Cooperative Federalism, [BJP government](#), 2007.

## SECTION – VII ANSWERS

1.1950

2. To formulate the integrated five-year plan for the economic and social development.

3. Niti Aayog

4. Prime Minister Narendra damodardas Modi

5. Prime Minister

6. Arvind Panagariya

7. Chief ministers of all the states in Indian Union and the Lieutenant Governors of the union territories.

8. Formulating the policies and directions for the government

9. National Institute for transforming India.

# Chapter 10: Local governments in India



- **CONTENTS**

- **Rural Local Governments (73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act 1992)**
- **Urban Local Governments (74<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act 1992)**
- **Powers and Functions of District Collector.**
- **Smart City, Smart Village**



## BIT BANK

### SECTION-1

#### Identify the answer of the following questions.

- 1.What is the veda with reference to local self governing bodies?
- 2.They are will known for their local self government institutions in south India?
- 3.Which artical in the constitution of India prescribes?
- 4.Who was the first person to suggest the establishment of panchayat raj Institution in our country?
- 5.Which was the first state implement the panchayat raj system?
- 6.Which committee recommended the three tire panchayat raj policy?
- 7.The establishment of panchayat raj institution?
8. Which committee recommended the two tire panchayat raj policy?
- 9.Which committee recommended that constitutional states be accorded to panchayat raj institution?
- 10.Which was first municipal corporation in india?
- 11.What is the member of ZPS in our states of present?
- 12.What is the constitutional amendment that gives constitutional mandate to the panchayat raj?
- 13.What is the constitutional amendment that gives constitutional mandate to Urban municipal corporation?
- 14.Who is the first citizen of the municipal corporation?
- 15.The 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment act gives powers to panchayat raj on a number of Matters?
16. The 74<sup>th</sup> amendment act gives powers to urban municipal on number of Issues?
- 17.What is minimum age required to complete as sarpanch?
- 18.Which was the first year of panchayat elections in Andhra Pradesh?

## SECTION-2

41. When was the first municipal corporation of india formed in madras.?

- a) 1587
- b) 1687
- c) 1787
- d) 1887

2. The function of the panchayat and the municipality are enshrined in any Schedule in the constitution ?

- 5) 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup>
- 2) 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup>
- 3) 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup>
- 4) 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup>

3. What is the minimum population required to form a panchayat in a village in Andhra Pradesh?

- 1) 700
- 2) 500
- 3) 300
- 4) 400

4. How many years is the term of office of mayor?

- 1) 5 years
- 2) 6 years
- 3) 4 years
- 4) 3 years

5. Who presided over the municipal council meetings?

- 1) mayor
- 2) municipal commissioner
- 3) municipal chairman
- 4) zilla parishad chairman

6. The district planning committee came into existence under any article of the Constitution of India?

- 1) Art 243 ZD
- 2) Art 243 ZE
- 3) Art 244 ZD
- 4) Art 242 ZD

7. What is the time limit for local body elections as per the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments to the constitution of India?

- 1) every year
- 2) every 3 years
- 3) every 5 years
- 4) every 2 years

### SECTION-3

#### Match the following

1.

- |              |                         |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| A. sarpanch. | 1:municipal corporation |
| B. chairman. | 2:gram panchayat        |
| C. mayor.    | 3:municipality          |
| D. councilor | 4:ward                  |

<u>codes</u>	A	B	C	D
a)	3	4	1	5
b)	4	3	2	1
c)	2	3	1	5
d)	2	5	4	3

2.

- |                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. democratic decentralization | 1:73 <sup>rd</sup> amendment |
| B. urban panchayats            | 2:74 <sup>th</sup> amendment |
| C. panchayatraj elections      | 3:BR mehtha committe         |
| D. two tier system             | 4:Ashok Mehta committee      |

<u>codes</u>	A	B	C	D
a)	3	1	2	4
b)	4	1	2	3
c)	4	2	1	3
d)	3	2	1	4

3.

- |                           |                                       |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A.town area committee     | 1:no elected members                  |
| B.port trust              | 2:semi municipal authority            |
| C.township                | 3:established by an act of parliament |
| D.urban development trust | 4:special purpose operates            |

5:under the ministry of defence

<u>codes</u>	A	B	C	D
a)	1	5	2	4
b)	2	3	1	4
c)	1	5	4	3
d)	2	1	5	3

### SECTION - 1 ANSWERS

1)Rigveda 2)cholas 3)lord rippon 4)arcital 40 5)mahatma Gandhi 6)rajasthan  
7)balwantha ray mehtha committee 8) Ashok mehtha committee 9)L M Singhvi  
committee 10) madrass 11)13 zilla parishads 12)73<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment13) 74<sup>th</sup>  
constitutional amendment 14)mayor 15)29 matters 16)18 issues 17)21 years 18) 1964

### SECTION - 2 ANSWERS

1)2      2)4      3)3      4)1      5)1      6)1      7)3

### SECTION - 3 ANSWERS

1)c      2)d      3)b

# Chapter 11: Elections and Representation

## Topics Covered:

- Elections
- Electoral system in India
- Election commission of India
- Representation
- Electoral reforms

### **Section – 1**

**Answer the following questions in one word or phrase.**

1. Which is important in representative democratic government?
2. Who is a voter?
3. When did the first general elections take place in India?
4. Who mentioned that ‘support building’ is important function of elections?
5. Which part of the Indian constitution informs about Election Commission?
6. Which article empowers the president of India to appoint 2 Anglo-Indians to Loksabha?
7. NOTA means:
8. What is the method adopted in electing Loksabha members?
9. Who gives recognition to the political parties in India?
10. Who said that “Elections are the heart of democracy”?
11. When were the 17<sup>th</sup> general elections held in India?
12. When did the Peoples Representative Act come into force?
13. When were the voter identity cards in India issued to the eligible voters?
14. Where is the EPIC number found?
15. Which country first introduced the Adult franchise?
16. From which year onwards the NRI were given Adult franchise?
17. When was the NOTA first used?

## Section – 2

### 1. Match the following

- |                             |         |         |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1. Tarkunde committee       | (     ) | A. 1990 |
| 2. Indrajit Gupta Committee | (     ) | B. 1993 |
| 3. Ohra Committee           | (     ) | C. 1974 |
| 4. Dinesh Goswamy Committee | (     ) | D. 1998 |

### 2. Match the following

- |                              |         |                |
|------------------------------|---------|----------------|
| 1. Adult Franchise           | (     ) | A. Article 324 |
| 2. Anglo-Indians             | (     ) | B. Article 330 |
| 3. Election Commission       | (     ) | C. Article 331 |
| 4. Scheduled Castes & Tribes | (     ) | D. Article 326 |

### 3. Match the following

- |                                 |         |                                     |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Jerry Mondering              | (     ) | A. Lok Sabha                        |
| 2. FPTP                         | (     ) | B. Teachers                         |
| 3. Professional Representation  | (     ) | C. Rajya Sabha                      |
| 4. Proportionate Representation | (     ) | D. Reorganisation of Constituencies |

### 4. Match the following

- |                               |         |         |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1. Peoples Representation Act | (     ) | A. 1999 |
| 2. First General Elections    | (     ) | B. 1993 |
| 3. EVM                        | (     ) | C. 1951 |
| 4. EPIC                       | (     ) | D. 1952 |



### Section – 3

Choose the right answer from the given options for the following questions

1. Right to Vote is:

A. Civil Right B. Political Right C. Natural Right D. Economic Right

2. Which article tells about Indian Election Commission?

A. 320 B. 312 C. 324 D. 315

3. Which country is known for direct democracy?

A. America B. Greece C. India D. Britain

4. Through which constitutional amendment the age for voter has been reduced from 21 years to 18 years?

A. 61 B. 60 C. 62 D. None of the above

5. Once in how many years does the voter enumeration take place in India?

A. 10 years B. 3 years C. 5 years D. 20 years

6. In which general elections Electronic Voting Machines were used for the first time in the entire country?

A. 1918 B. 1999 C. 1911 D. 1950

7. What is professional/vocational/occupational representation?

A. Representation for government employees

B. Representation based on employment

C. Representatives explaining in detail

D. Peoples representatives can behave as they wish

8. In which year women were given the right to vote?

A. 1918 B. 1928 C. 1911 D. 1925

9. who is the first election commissioner?

A. Sukumar Sen B. KVK.Sundaram C. Nagendra Singh D. T.Swamynadhan

10. Plural Representation means:

A. One vote for one voter B. Special votes given on the basis of electoral, professional or property qualification.

C. Votes for minorities D. None of the above.

#### **Section – 4**

#### **Identify the following statements as True or False**

1. Three commissioners will be there in the Indian Election Commission
2. Dinesh Goswamy committee was appointed in 1993 on electoral reforms.
3. Chief Election Commissioner of India was appointed by the President of India.
4. Jerry Mondering is related to re-organisation of constituencies.
5. Postal Ballot system was introduced in 1998 to avail the right to vote.
6. Election Campaign will be closed 24 hours prior to election.
7. J.S. Mill said that “Literacy must be taken as criteria for right to vote”
8. The constitution provides direct election for members of Rajya Sabha, President and Vice-president
9. The prime minister has the right to appoint 1 Anglo Indian to the state legislative assembly.
10. The important function of the Election Commission is to allot symbols to the recognised parties.

#### **Section -5**

#### **Fill in the blanks with suitable word or phrase**

1. Electoral functions are divided into \_\_\_\_\_categories.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ proposed functional representation.
3. The formula for transfer of one vote system is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Under \_\_\_\_\_system one man is given more than one vote on the basis of electoral, professional or property qualifications.
5. In the year \_\_\_\_\_ the age for right to vote was reduced from 21 to 18.

**KEY to Section-1**

- 1.Elections 2. Who has a vote 3. 1952 4. Rosenau 5. Part-15 6. Article 337  
7. None Of The Above 8. Based on First Past the Post System (FPTP)  
9. Election Commission 10. Joseph Schumpeter 11. 2019 12. 1951 13. 1993 14.  
Voter Identity card 15. New Zealand 16. 2010 17. 2009

**KEY to Section-2**

- 1.1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A 2. 1-D, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B 3. 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C  
4.1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B

**KEY to Section-3**

- 1.B. 2. C 3.B 4.A 5.A 6.B 7.B 8.B 9.A 10.B

**KEY to Section-4**

1. True 2.True 3.True 4.True 5. False 6.True 7.True 8.  
False 9.False 10. True

**KEY to Section-5**

- 1.Four 2. G.D.H.Cole 3.  $\frac{\text{Total valid votes} + 1}{\text{Number of seats} + 1}$   
4. Plural Representation 5. 1998.

# Chapter 12: Political Parties

## Topics Covered:

- 1) Political Parties
- 2) Party System
- 3) Types of Political Parties
- 4) Major National Political Parties
- 5) Major Regional Political Parties in India.



5. In which year, Lal Bahadur Shastri became the Prime Minister of India. ( )  
 a) 1962 b) 1964  
 c) 1966 d) 1961
6. How many times did Congress Party get clear majority when the general elections held in India at the central level so far. ( )  
 a) 4 b) 5  
 c) 6 d) 7
7. Who was the person became Prime Minister during the United Progressive Alliance. (UPA). ( )  
 a) Narendra Modi b) Manmohan Singh  
 c) A.B. Vajpayee d) V.P. Singh
8. In which year the crack took place in communist party. ( )  
 a) 1964 b) 1965  
 c) 1966 d) 1967
9. Which was the party that Mahatma Gandhi wished to be continued as a social organisation. ( )  
 a) Bharathiya Janatha Party b) Congress Party  
 c) Communist Party d) Janatha Dal

Section-3

Read the following sentences with comprehension and choose the wrong (or) right.

1. CPI(M) Party was systematised on the principle of Democratic Centralism. ( )
2. Bharathiya Janatha Party was established in the year 1978. ( )
3. C.E.M. Jode described Socialism as a hat. ( )
4. BJP got only four seats in 1984 General Elections. ( )
5. Under the leadership of A.B. Vajpayee, the NDA Alliance came to power at the centre in 1998 General Elections. ( )
6. Other political parties are not allowed to function in a single party system. ( )
7. Generous parties work with the aim of implementing reforms in the present Organisations. ( )
8. There are three types of Regional Parties in India. ( )
9. Parties, which are other than congress party came to power in my states after the General Elections held in 1957. ( )
10. E.V. Ramaswamy Naikar launched the movement of self respect in Tamilnadu. ( )

**Match the following:**

**1)**

- |                             |         |         |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1. Congress                 | (     ) | A) 1980 |
| 2. Bharathiya Janatha Party | (     ) | B) 1885 |
| 3. CPI (M)                  | (     ) | C) 1977 |
| 4. Janatha Party            | (     ) | D) 1964 |

**2)**

- |                              |         |               |
|------------------------------|---------|---------------|
| 1. Biju Janatha Dal          | (     ) | A) Assom      |
| 2. Telangana Rashtra Samithi | (     ) | B) Tamil Nadu |
| 3. Assom Gana Parishad       | (     ) | C) Odissa     |
| 4. Dravida Munnetra Kajagam  | (     ) | D) Telangana  |

**3)**

- |                               |         |         |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1. Nationalist Congress Party | (     ) | A) 1949 |
| 2. DMK                        | (     ) | B) 1999 |
| 3. Telugudesam                | (     ) | C) 1988 |
| 4. Janatha Dal                | (     ) | D) 1982 |

## Section-5

Abbrivate the following:

- 1) NDA :
- 2) UPA :
- 3) NF :
- 4) UF :
- 5) AGP :
- 6) TRS :
- 7) DMK :
- 8) BSP :
- 9) BJP :
- 10) YSRCP :



## Section-6

### Identify the ODD one out:

- 1) ( )  
A) Congress Party B) Bharathiya Janatha Party  
C) Communist Party of India D) Dravida Munnegra Kajagam Party
- 2) ( )  
A) Nazi Party B) Fascist Party  
C) Labour Party D) Communist Party
- 3) ( )  
A) Germany B) India  
C) Italy D) China
- 4) ( )  
A) Bharathiya Janatha Party B) Biju Janata Dal  
C) Akali Dal D) Telugudesam Party

## Section-7

### Short answer questions.

- 1) Functions of a political party.
- 2) Types of party system.
- 3) National parties.
- 4) Regional Parties
- 5) DMK
- 6) AIADMK
- 7) One party Dominance
- 8) Multi Party system.
- 9) Bahujan Samaj Party
- 10) Nationalist Congress Party.

Key Sheet

**Section-1**

- 1) 21st Century
- 2) Political Parties
- 3) Four types
- 4) Role of Opposition
- 5) Watch Dogs
- 6) 200 Years
- 7) Rajini Kotari
- 8) Three types
- 9) Multi party system
- 10) Congress
- 11) 1952 Year
- 12) Congress
- 13) 1989 Year
- 14) Coalition Govt.

**Section-2**

- 1) B
- 2) A
- 3) C
- 4) D
- 5) B
- 6) C
- 7) B
- 8) A
- 9) B

**Section-3**

- 1) ✓
- 2) X
- 3) ✓
- 4) X
- 5) ✓
- 6) ✓
- 7) ✓
- 8) ✓
- 9) X
- 10) ✓

- 15) One party Dominance System

**Section-4**

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

- 7) Dravida Munnetra Kajagam
- 8) Bahujan Samaj Party
- 9) Bharathiya Janatha Party
- 10) Yuva Jana Sramika Rythu  
Congress Party

**Section-5**

- 1) National  
Democratic Alliance
- 2) United Progressive  
Alliance
- 3) National Front
- 4) United Front
- 5) Assam Gana  
Parishad
- 6) Telangana Rashtra  
Samithi

Section-6

- 1) D
- 2) C
- 3) B
- 4) A

Section-7

Short Answers:

1)

1. Political parties articulate and aggregate social interests of people.
2. They promote political socialisation and participation of citizens.
3. They make laws for the country.
4. They play role of opposition.
5. They develop good access to Government machinery and welfare schemes.

2)

There are different types of party system which are given below.

1. Single party system
2. Two party system
3. Multi party system

3)

1. Indian National Congress
2. Communist Party of India
3. Bharathiya Janatha Party
4. Nationalist Congress Party
5. Bahujan Samaj Party

4) Regional parties confine their political activity to a particular region. The Regional parties should genuinely concentrate on improving the prospects and living conditions of the local people and try to give them better facilities for their basic living. Ex: T.D.P., D.M.K. B.J.D.

5) In 1949 C.N. Anna Durai with like - minded young leaders broke away with a huge chunk of more than 3/4th of the members and leading activists and formed the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK). The DMK concentrated in building a Tamil identity, and played the original anti-brahmins stance.

6) The internal factional conflicts in DMK party resulted in the formation of All India Anna Dravid Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) in 1972, under the leadership of M.G.Ramachandran. The DMK and AIADMK are the main rivals in Tamilnadu even today.

7) In the post independence politics of the country, the role of the Congress Party was so great that India was often described as a single dominant party system. The Congress was the party of consensus and its strategy was all inclusive. It was often described as a miniature Indian Society which reflected all the essentials in the nation.

8) In multi party system there are more than two parties operating in a political system. But in practice they are aligned with either the ruling party or the opposition party. This type of party system is in existence in India, France, Sweden etc.,

9) The Bahujan Samaj Party - a party dominated by Dalits is the outcome of the merger of employees federation and Dalit Shoshit Samaj Samiti. Kanshi Ram was the torch bearer of this party and Mayavathi its beacon light.

10) The Nationalist Congress Party was formed on 25th May, 1999, by Sharad Pawar, P.A.Sangma and Tariq Anwar after they were expelled from the Indian National Congress, for disputing the right of Italian-born Sonia Gandhi to lead the party. The Election Commission of India has recognised the NCP as a National Party. In the history of the country, this was the only party to have attained that status in such a short span of time.

## Chapter 13: Recent Developments in Andhra Pradesh and India

### **Topics Covered:**

- Reorganization of States with reference to Andhra Pradesh
- Human rights commission in India
- Right to Information Act 2005

## SECTION – A

### **I. Write the suitable answers of the following questions with one word**

1. Which word refers to political sub – division in view of the common people ?
2. On what basis were the states Reorganized after Independence ?
3. Who committed to for fast unto death for 56 days in A.P.
4. Who announced the formation of Fazal Ali States Reorganization Commission ?
5. When was Andhra State formed ?
6. Which was the first state Reorganization on the linguistic basis in India ?
7. When was Telangana movement started in Andhra Pradesh ?
8. Who implemented the mulkes rules ?
9. Which movement was started in 1972 in Andhra Pradesh ?
10. The Central Chief Information Commissioner other commissioner appointed by ?
11. Who committed to fast unto death in 1951 for a separate Andhra Pradesh State?
12. How many states emerged in 2000 under the NDA Government ?
13. How much maximum penalty is imposed for un-reasonable delay and refusing to furnish right to information act 2005 ?
14. What is referred to "Province" in the colonial rule of British India ?
15. What is the time limit to get the information from PIO ?
16. Which committee recommended for the abolition of A,B,C,D category of states in India ?

## SECTION – B

### **I. Identity the suitable answer of the following questions:**

1. How many members were there in the state reorganization committee [     ]  
A) 3                      B) 4                      C) 5                      D) 2
2. Between whom did the Sri Bagh fact take place [     ]  
A) Telangana – Rayalaseema Leaders    B) Nijam – Andhra State Leaders  
C) Rayalaseema – Andhra Leaders              D) Telangana –Andhra State Leaders
3. How many options does Sri Krishna Committee contained [     ]  
A) 4                      B) 5                      C) 6                      D) 9
4. What is closely relation to the culture and customs of people [     ]  
A) Caste                      B) Political                      C) Language                      D) Economical
5. JVP committee was set up by [     ]  
A) Indian Government    B) Indian National Congress C) British Government    D) None
6. Which court declared that the Mulki rules were valid [     ]  
A) High Court              B) Supreme Court    C) International Court              D) None
7. The Dar commission clearly stated that the new states should not be formed on the basis of  
A) Language    B) Religion                      C) Geographical    D) Caste
8. Which country implemented the freedom of press act in 1766 [     ]  
A) Sweden              B) Canada                      C) India                      D) None
9. The right to information ACT enforced in India [     ]  
A) 2003                      B) 2005                      C) 1993                      D) 2014
10. When was president rule imposed in Andhra Pradesh during Jai Andhra movement [     ]  
A) 1975                      B) 1973                      C) 1980                      D) 2000
11. JVP committee submitted its Report in [     ]  
A) 1949                      B) 1952                      C) 1993                      D) 1956
12. Which state merged Malabar district with the region of Traven Core-Cochin? [     ]  
A) Tamilnadu    B) Malbar State                      C) Kerala                      D) None
13. What are the States that became full fledge states in 1975. [     ]  
A) Maharastra – Gujarath    B) Nagaland, Meghalaya    C) Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh D) None
14. Telangana state was corvrd out born in 2014 under [     ]  
A) NDA Govt.    B) UPA Govt.                      C) National Front Govt.              D) None



### SECTION – C

#### **I. Match the following lists with suitable answers.**

- |                             |    |                          |   |   |
|-----------------------------|----|--------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Aitereya Brahmana        | A. | 236 BC                   | [ | ] |
| 2. Death of Ashoka          | B. | 17 <sup>TH</sup> Century | [ | ] |
| 3. Kingdom of Vijayanagaram | C. | Andhras                  | [ | ] |
| 4. The British Government   | D. | Medival age              | [ | ] |

**Answers: 1: C 2: A 3: D 4: B**

#### **II. Match the following lists with suitable answers**

- |                               |    |      |   |   |
|-------------------------------|----|------|---|---|
| 1. The Dar Commission         | A. | 1956 | [ | ] |
| 2. JVP committee              | B. | 1953 | [ | ] |
| 3. Fazal Ali Commission       | C. | 1948 | [ | ] |
| 4. States re-organization Act | D. | 1949 | [ | ] |

**Answers: 1: C 2: D 3: B 4: A**

#### **III. Match the following lists with suitable answers**

- |  |    |      |   |   |
|--|----|------|---|---|
| 1. Gujarath, Maharastra                | A. | 1971 | [ | ] |
| 2. Nagaland                            | B. | 1960 | [ | ] |
| 3. Meghalaya                           | C. | 1963 | [ | ] |
| 4. Goa liberated                       | D. | 1966 | [ | ] |
| 5. Himachala Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura | D. | 1961 | [ | ] |

**Answers: 1: B 2: C 3: D 4: E 5: A**

#### **IV. Match the following lists with suitable answers**

- |   |    |                          |   |   |
|---|----|--------------------------|---|---|
| 1. First Capital of Andhra State                | A. | Hyderabad                | [ | ] |
| 2. First Chief Minister of Andhra State         | B. | Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy    | [ | ] |
| 3. First Chief Minister of Hyderabad State      | C. | Tanguturu Prakasam       | [ | ] |
| 4. First Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh State | D. | Bhurgula Ramakrishna Rao | [ | ] |
| 5. First Capital of Andhra Pradesh              | E. | Kurnool                  | [ | ] |

**Answers: 1: E 2: C 3: D 4: B 5: A**

## SECTION – D

### **I. Write suitable answers of the following questions with TRUE / FALSE**

1. Andhras, originally living in North India migrated to the south of Vindhyas [     ]
2. Telangana leaders accepted the recommendations of Sri Krishna Committee [     ]
3. The Residuary State of Andhra Pradesh would have 175 MLA's [     ]
4. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa etc., have come up with their own information ACT. [     ]
5. Central Information Commission (CIC) shall have its head quarters in Delhi [     ]
6. The State Chief Information Commissioner will be appointed by the Governor. [     ]

## SECTION – E

1. Regional matters under the Right to Information Act [     ]
  1. Making information accessible to the public
  2. Modern democracy is about accountability
  3. All the activities of Governments agencies are full of transparency
  4. It is in favour of the Government Secrets Act

A) 1, 2            B) 1, 2, 3            C) 1, 3            D) 1, 2, 3, 4
2. The first country in the world to implement the Right to Information [     ]

A) Swiden            B) America            C) Australia    D) Newzeland
3. The Right to information Act is not the main principle for effectiveness [     ]
  1. Exceptions to this law should be minimal
  2. Fees payable for information should be affordable to all
  3. Should be able to appeal to the courts
  4. Violates should be severally fined

A) 3            B) 4            C) 2            D) 1
4. What are some of the limitations of the information Act [     ]
  1. Political interference in the appointment of the chairman should be Minimized.
  2. Third parties should be given the opportunity
  3. Surveillance Security agencies should be exempted
  4. All violations should be treated equally.

A) 1, 2            B) 2, 3            C) 3, 4            D) 1, 2, 3, 4
5. The purpose of the information Act 2005 in India [     ]

1. Enhancing Transparency in public affairs
2. Enhancing Accountability in public Affairs
3. Preventing Corruption
4. Ensuring that democracy works for the people

A) 1, 3                      B) 1, 3, 4                      C) 2, 4                      D) 1, 2, 3, 4

6. What is information [           ]

1. Records, Press releases                      3)      Reports
2. E mails    4)      Opinions, Orders

A) 1, 3                      B) 1, 2, 3, 4                      C) 3, 2                      D) 2, 4

7. The following is correct in living in obtaining information [           ]

1. Exemptions from the living in poverty
2. Information P10/AP10 must be provided within 30 days
3. Life is related to freedom but must be provided with in 48 hours
4. The head of the department who provided the information may appeal

A) 1, 4                      B) 3, 4, 1                      C) 1, 2, 3, 4      D) 1, 3

8. In accurate in the case of the central information Commission [           ]

1. The Central Government will setup a special Gazette for this association
2. The Commission consists of Chief Commissioner and 10 information Commissioners.
3. The President of India is sworn in with the Chief Commissioner
4. Its head quarters is in Andhra Pradesh.

A) 1, 2, 3                      B) 4                      C) 1, 4                      D) 2

9. Subject to the Central Information Commission [           ]

1. Committee is formed in connection with the appointment of the Committee
2. The committee is chaired by the Prime Minister
3. The members are the Union Cabinet Minister and Members of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha.
4. Those appointed as chairman shall not be member of Parliament

A) 1, 2                      B) 3, 4                      C) 2, 3                      D) 1, 2, 3, 4

10. Highlights of the State Information Commission

[      ]

1. It consists of the Chief Information commissioners and other information Commissioners of State.
2. The Chief Commissioners and other Commissioners of State appoints by the Governor.
3. The salaries of the Chief Information Commission are equal to the salary of the election commission of State.
4. The salaries of the State Information Commissioners are equal to Chief Secretary to the State Government.

A) 1, 2

B) 3, 4

C) 2, 3

D) 1, 2, 3, 4

**ANSWERS**  
**SECTION – A**

1. State
2. Linguistic States
3. Potti Sri Ramulu
4. Union Government of India
5. 1953
6. Andhra Pradesh
7. 1969
8. Nizam State of Hyderabad
9. Jai Andhra Movement
10. President of India
11. Swami Sitaram
12. 3 States they are Jarkhand, Utharakhan, Chhattisgarh
13. 2500/- Rs.
14. Political Sub Divisions
15. 30 days
16. Fazal Ali Commission

**SECTION – B**

1. 3 Members [ A ]
2. Agreement between coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema [ C ]
3. 6 [ C ]
4. Language [ C ]
5. Indian National Congress [ B ]
6. Supreme Court [ B ]
7. Linguistic basis [ A ]
8. Sweeden [ A ]
9. 2005 [ B ]
10. 1973 [ B ]
11. 1949 [ A ]
12. Kerala [ C ]
13. Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh [ C ]
14. UPA Government [ B ]

**SECTION – D**

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. T
6. T

**SECTION – E**

1. B
2. A
3. A
4. D
5. D
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. D
10. D