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Author Sidhi, Padma.

Title 22: Constitutional Law (Questions Bank
Book Series)

This book should be returned on or before the date last marked below

Looking at content area A, the breakdown is 4% for knowledge; 4% for understanding; 2% for application and 2% for skills. The paper setter has to simply choose questions/items in this content area A from the book. Perhaps he can take 2 objective type test items for 2 marks and 1 short answer for 2 marks all checking knowledge; 1 short answer question for 4 marks involving testing comprehension; 1 short answer question for 2 marks checking application and 2 objective type items for 2 marks checking skills in computing etc.

A further table as given below will help choice of questions/items.

Objectives Content	Knowledge			Understanding			Application			Skills		Total
	Obj	SA	LA	Obj	SA	LA	Obj	SA	LA	Obj	SA	
A	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	12%
	(2 marks)			(4 marks)			(2 marks)					
B	4	1	-	4	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	22%
	(2 marks)			(2mks each)			(6 marks)					
C	3	1	-	4	1	-	2	1	-	2	-	18%
	(2 marks)			(3 marks)			(2marks)					
D	4	2	-	4	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	28%
	(2 mks each)			(3 mks each)			(8 marks)					
E	2	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	20%
	(2 marks)			(3 marks)			(6 marks)			(2 marks)		
	(2 marks)											
	15	6	0	15	8	0	6	2	3	4	1	

Number of objective type test items = 40

S. A. questions = 17

L. A. questions = 3

Part A 40 items 40 marks 40 minutes

Part B 17 questions 40 marks 95 minutes

Part C 3 questions 20 marks 45 minutes

Part A is made up of objective type test items and given first to students. They may respond on the question book itself or a separate response sheet by prepared and given. After the completion of Part A, Part B and C will be given for answering. A key to part A and answers to Part B and C must be prepared before starting correcting scripts.

It is inherent in the working of questions/items banks that those questions and items selected and put into a test or examination, must be item analysed for Facility Value and Discrimination Index considering the performance of students. (A detailed procedure for finding out FV and DI is given in the Section VII Pre and Post Validation items in the 'Monograph on Question Banking for Universities'). These values of FV and DI must be entered in the cards carrying these questions/items.

It is also possible that teachers can use the banks of questions/items for making up class tests much on the same lines as outlined above for university examinations. Perhaps a rigorous table of specifications may not be all that necessary for a class test at the end of a few lessons. It is required certainly when a class test is given at the end of a sufficient coverage of topics. An item analysis as above must be carried out and characteristics entered on cards.

After sometime, question/items (whose FV and DI) are known can be used out of a Question Bank to create criterion referenced tests viz. tests on which a minimum score of 75 to 80% can be fixed. These are items of around that value of FV. Tests and examinations can be constructed to diagnose weaknesses in learning. Suppose in a content area, the ability to apply oneself is required to be tested and diagnosed for its existence (or absence); then a series of application items in the area (of known FV and DI) can be chosen and made up into a test. Those who return poor scores on this will be diagnosed to lack the ability to apply and the teacher can suggest certain remedial measures. The presence of a good collection of all kinds of questions/items will enable different Boards of Studies and Examiners to increasingly think of restructuring the pattern of their papers. Teachers, examiners and others must imaginatively use the bank to serve different kinds of purposes always remembering the fact that item analysis is intrinsic to the operation and use of the bank.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CODING

320

- .1 The State
- .12 Territory

321

- .08 States with special limitations
- .8 Democratic forms

323

- .4 Civil rights - including natural rights
- .42 Equal protection of the laws - Equality
- .422 Procedural rights
- .44 Freedom of action - Liberty
- .442 Freedom of conscience and religion
- .443 Freedom of speech
- .445 Freedom of publication
- .46 Economic rights
- .47 Rights of assembly and association
- .49 Limitation and suspension of individual rights and guarantees
- .5 Political rights

340

Law

- .11 Justice

342

Constitutional Law

Class here comprehensive works on public law.

Use 342.001-342.009 for standard sub-division

For miscellaneous public law, see 343;

Social law 344, criminal law 345

- .02 Constitutions and other basic instruments of gov.

Class here municipal charters

for revision and amendment - 342.03

- .023 Texts - including annotated texts
- .024 Sources
Examples ; records, debates of constitutional conventions
- .029 History

For sources - 342.024
- .03 Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments dealing with a specific subject with the subject in constitutional law, e. g. mode of selection of chief executive -342.062
- .04 Structure of Govt.

Class govt. corporations in 346.067
- .042 Levels of Govt.
Including federatism, federal structure, relations between levels, relations between subordinate units of same level, domestic conflict of laws.
- .044 Branches of Govt.
including distribution and separation of powers, relations between branches for legislative branch - 342.05

executive - 342.06
judicial branch - 347
- .05 Legislative branch of govt.
powers, functions, duties, privileges and immunities of legislators, modes of selection, legislative procedure.
- .06 Executive branch of Govt.
powers, functions, duties, terms of office
modes of selection
class here administrative law
- .062 Chief and deputy chief executives
including martial law.
- .064 Executive departments and ministries.
- .066 Administrative procedure
legislative and judicial functions of executive branches including regulatory agencies, administrative courts dealing with a specific subject with the subject in law using extended standard subdivision.
.0269, e. g. Civil Aeronautics Board of United States
343.73.970269.

- .067 Committees & Commissions
- .068 Officials and employees
including civil service.
- .07 Election law
Including right to vote
class mode of selection of executives in 342.06
- .08 Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons.

Including residence status of persons in local
jurisdictions.
- .082 Entrance to and exit from national domain immigration,
emigration, passport, visas, quotas
- .083 Citizenship and nationality
including status of aliens
- .085 Individual rights
for right to vote - 342.07
- .087 Status of groups and social aggregates
Religions, racial, political groups
Including political parties
- .088 Govt. Liability
for liability of schools, school officials,
school districts see - 344.075
- .09 Local govt. class specific local govts. in 342.59.

347

- .01 Courts, Judiciary
- .04 Judges

350

- .002 Separation of powers
- .00312 Monarch, Heads of the State
- .00313 President, Prime Minister, Chancellor etc.
- .162 Personnel Services, Legal Adviser

351

- .00312 Governors of the States
- .005 Cabinet, Council of Ministers

ABBREVIATIONS

Types of Questions/Items

CA	Constant alternative
MC	Multiple choice
MF	Multiple facet
M	Matching
R	Rearrangement
SQ	Simple Question
CQ	Completion Question
SA	Short answer
LA	Long answer
PS	Problem solving

OBJECTIVE TESTED

A1	Knowledge of specifics, terms, specific facts
A2	Knowledge of conventions, trends and acuences, classification and categories, criteria, methodology
A3	Knowledge of universals, abstractions, principles and generalisations, theories and structures
B	Skills of sketching, drawing, computing, reading
C1	Comprehension - Translation
C2	Comprehension - Interpretation
C3	Comprehension - Extrapolation
D1	Application - using information in concrete situations
D2	Application - problem solving (closed as well as open ended)
E1	Analysis of elements and relationship
E2	Analysis of organisation
F1	Production of a unique communication, summary
F2	Production of a set of abstract relations, a plan or of proposed set of operations
G1	Judgement in terms of internal evidence
G2	Judgement in terms of external evidence

CHECK LIST OF CRITERIA FOR PRE VALIDATION OF QUESTIONS/ITEMS
FOR QUESTION BANKS

CRITERIA TO JUDGE THE QUALITY OF SELECTION TYPE ITEMS

A. GENERAL

- 1.0 Is the item measuring an important learning outcome?
- 2.0 Is the item measuring an important content area?
- 3.0 Is the level of difficulty likely to be right?
- 4.0 Is the item likely to be answered correctly by higher ability students?
- 5.0 Is the item likely to be answered wrongly by lower ability students?
- 6.0 Is the item independent or does it overlap with other items?

B. SPECIFIC

(i) CONSTANT ALTERNATIVE TYPE

- 1.0 Does the item include only one significant idea in each statement?
- 2.0 Is the statement so precise that it can be judged unequivocally true or false?
- 3.0 Is the statement short and using simple language?
- 4.0 Is the item using negative statements sparingly and avoiding double negatives?

(ii) MULTIPLE CHOICE/MULTIPLE FACET TYPES

- 1.0 Is the stem concise and unambiguous? Is the negative (if unavoidable) emphasized?
- 2.0 Is the stem a complete question by itself? Does the item require the student to read the options to discover what is being asked?
- 3.0 Is the context of the question clear?
- 4.0 Does the stem include anything that needs to be repeated in every option, within itself?
- 5.0 Are the options parallel in content?
- 6.0 Are the options parallel in structure?
- 7.0 Is the item devoid of any clues such as mix up of singular plural, precision and length of key option etc.
- 8.0 Is the key option unarguably correct?
- 9.0 Are the distractors plausible?
- 10.0 Does the item exclude all of these?

- 11.0 Is the language used in the item appropriate to the vocabulary of students at this level?
- 12.0 Does the item avoid similarity of wording in both stem and the correct answer?
- 13.0 Does the item exclude responses that are "all inclusive"?
- 14.0 Does the item use an efficient format?

(iii) MATCHING

- 1.0 Does the item include only homogenous material in the "premises"?
- 2.0 Is the number of responses sufficiently larger so that the last of their premises can still have many options to choose from?
- 3.0 Does the item specify the basis of matching, type of matching, kind of entry etc.?

CRITERIA TO JUDGE THE QUALITY OF SUPPLY TYPE TEST ITEMS

A. GENERAL

- 1.0 Is the item measuring an important learning outcome?
- 2.0 Is the item measuring an important content area?
- 3.0 Is the level of difficulty likely to be right?
- 4.0 Is the item likely to be answered correctly by higher ability students?
- 5.0 Is the item likely to be answered wrongly by lower ability students?
- 6.0 Is the item independent or does it overlap with other items?

B. SPECIFIC

(i) Simple Question/Completion

- 1.0 Is the item stated so that a single, brief answer is possible? (a word, a number or a phrase)
- 2.0 Is the question direct?
- 3.0 Is the answer related to the main point in the statement?
- 4.0 Does the item with the blank spaces make enough sense so that a student knows what to do?
- 5.0 Does the item in the case of a numerical answer indicate the degree of precision?

(ii) Short Answer Questions

- 1.0 Is the statement of question simple, clear, unambiguous?
- 2.0 Does the question involve observable, measurable behaviour?

- 3.0 Is the scope of the answer limited?
- 4.0 Is the direction given in the question, clear?
- 5.0 Is the question a valid testing situation for the ability considered?
- 6.0 Is the question likely to be interpreted in the same way by teachers/students/examiners?
- 7.0 Is the answer to the question capable of being marked objectively?
- 8.0 Is the question likely to have the right kind of difficulty value?
- 9.0 Is the question likely to be correctly answered by many higher ability students?
- 10.0 Is the question likely to be wrongly answered by many lower ability students?
- 11.0 Is the question capable of further restructuring?

(iii) Long Answer

- 1.0 In answering this question, in your opinion does the student need to organise his ideas, choose the form of his answer in his own words?
- 2.0 Does the situation presented in the question seem to be new to most of them?
- 3.0 Is it possible that students can produce memorised answer to this question?
- 4.0 Does answering this question involve sort of judgement on the part of students?
- 5.0 Is the time limit reasonable?
- 6.0 Is the length and scope of the answer specified?
- 7.0 Does it avoid usage of very open verbs?

7. Territory, MC; **A2**; 1mt; 1mk.

A treaty providing for session of Indian territory can be given effect to by a/an:

- a. Executive order
- b. Amendment of the Constitution
- c. Resolution of the Parliament
- d. Decision of the Union Cabinet



10. Territory, SQ; **A2**; 1mt; 1mk.

When can the authorities declare an association unlawful?

11. The State, CA; **A1**; 1mt; 1mk.

City Improvement Trust is not a 'state'.

True

False

Don't know

8. Territory, SA ; **A1**; 10mts; 8mks.

Government of India entered into an agreement with a foreign country under which part of the Indian territory is to be ceded to the foreign country. What legal requirements are to be complied with to implement that agreement?

12. The state, CA; **A2**; 1mt; 1mk.

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is not a 'state'.

True

False

Don't know

9. Territory, CA; **A1**; 1mt; 1mk.

Financially, the states are not wholly dependent upon the Union as they have been allotted separate resources of revenue.

13. The state, MC; **A3**; 1mt; 1mk.

The state of Jammu and Kashmir is included in the list of states of

- a. The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution
- b. The Second Schedule of the Constitution
- c. The First Schedule of the Constitution



14. The State, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

How will you decide an authority as the 'State' as defined in Article 12 of the Constitution of India?

- a. A body created under a statute
- b. An authority exercising governmental function
- c. A society registered under the Societies Registration Act.
- d. An authority invested with power to issue orders or directions, the disobedience of which is punishable as a Penal offence.



15. The State, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

India is a :

- a. Secular State
- b. Bilingual State
- c. Communist State
- d. Capitalist State
- e. A state with Hinduism as the chief and State religion



16. The State, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

In German the term "staat" means

- a. A state
- b. A league
- c. A Union



17. The State, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

There is no essential difference between a "Staatenbund" and a "Bundesstaat" as advocated by

- a. Dr. Hen reich Rosin
- b. G. Mayear
- c. Haenal



18. The State, SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

Can the State require a person to reside in a particular place only?

19. The State, SA;A1;10mts;8mks.

Discuss the scope of the term 'state' as defined in Art. 12 of the constitution of India.

20. The state, SA;A1;5mts;5mks.

Can the boundaries of States be altered or reduced ?

21. The State, SA;A1;5mts;5mks.

Which authority is competent to establish or admit new state in the Union.

22. The State, SA;A1;5mts;5mks.

Should the consent of the State whose boundaries are affected be obtained before alteration?

23. The State, SA;A1;5mts; 5mks.

Whether consultation with State whose boundaries are sought to be altered is mandatory?

24. The State, SA;A1;5mts;5mks.

What is the efficacy of consultation with a state whose boundaries are sought to be altered?

25. The State, SA;A1;10mts;10mks;

Describe in short the formalities for reorganisation of State in India.

26. Civil rights - Including natural rights; CA;A2; 1mt; 1mk.

Equal pay for equal work is assured by Part IV of the Indian Constitution.

True False Don't know

27. Civil rights - Including natural rights; CA;A2; 1mt; 1mk.

Constitution of India guarantees right to work

True False Don't know

28. Civil rights - Including natural rights; CA;A2; 1mt; 1mk.

Fundamental rights over-ride the directive principles

True False Don't know

29. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2; lmt; lmk.

State is only under moral duty to implement the directive principles.

True False Don't know

30. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2; lmt; lmk.

State is under legal duty to implement the directive principles.

True False Don't know

31. Civil right - Including natural rights;
CA;A2; lmt; lmk.

Directive principles are mere pious declarations.

True False Don't know

32. Civil right - Including natural rights;
CA;A2; lmt; lmk.

Directive principles are enforceable in Courts of Law.

True False Don't know

33. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2; lmt; lmk.

Directive principles embody the contents of socio-economic reforms.

True False Don't know

34. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2; lmt; lmk.

The 44th Amendment has restored the former jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

True False Don't know

35. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2; lmt; lmk.

The validity of a state law cannot be directly challenged before the Supreme Court after the 42nd amendment.

True False Don't know

36. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2; lmt; lmk.

The 42nd constitution Amendment to Art. 32 has reduced Supreme Court's jurisdiction.

True False Don't know

37. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

Any person interested in a detainee
can put in application for habeas corpus.

True False Don't know

40. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

Mandamus is an effective weapon
to control administrative discretion.

True False Don't know

38. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

Writ of habeas corpus can be
applied for only by the detainee.

True False Don't know

41. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

Writ of mandamus can be issued
to control judicial discretion.

True False Don't know

39. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

Even a stranger can apply for the
writ of quo-warranto.

True False Don't know

42. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

Writ of prohibition cannot be issued
against an authority which has
become functus officio.

True False Don't know

43. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

Writ of certiorari can be issued
to quash administrative orders.

True False Don't know

46. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

Unreasonable delay to seek remedy
under Art. 32 adversely affects the
issue of writs.

True False Don't know

44. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

The writ jurisdiction of the Supreme
Court under Art. 32 extends to au-
thorities situate outside the territorial
limits provided such authorities are
under the control of the Government
of India.

True False Don't know

47. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

Successive applications are not
barred for the writ of habeas corpus.

True False Don't know

45. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

Supreme Court cannot issue writs or
directions under Art. 32 beyond the
territorial limits of India.

True False Don't know

48. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

Res-judicata principle is strictly
observed in granting relief under
Art. 32 except with respect to the
writ of habeas corpus.

True False Don't know

49. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

Procedural technicalities do not
affect the remedy under Art. 32

True False Don't know

52. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

Fundamental rights are justiciable.

True False Don't know

50. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

Existence of alternate remedy bars
availing of Art; 32.

True False Don't know

53. Civil rights - Including natural rights,
CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

Directive Principles of state policy
are not justiciable

True False Don't know

51. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

Art. 32 guarantees enforcement of
Fundamental rights only.

True False Don't know

54. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A1;1mt;1mk.

Pre-constitution laws which are
inconsistent with any of the Fundamental
Rights are void from the date of their
enactment.

True False Don't know

55. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A1; 1mt; 1mk.

The idea of the fundamental rights was taken from the French Declaration of the rights of Man and Citizen.

True False Don't know

58. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2; 1mt; 1mk.

Legislature can impose restriction in the exercise of the freedoms under Art. 19 on any ground

True False Don't know

56. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2; 1mt; 1mk.

Legislature can impose reasonable restrictions on the grounds specified in the respective clauses of Art. 19.

True False Don't know

59. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2; 1mt; 1mk.

The freedoms under Art. 19 are limited in their invocation to natural persons.

True False Don't know

57. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2; 1mt; 1mk.

Executive can impose restriction on the seven freedoms under Art. 19 without the backing of a valid law.

True False Don't know

60. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2; 1mt; 1mk.

Statutory corporations are entitled to the freedoms guaranteed under Art. 19.

True False Don't know

61. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

The guarantees under Art. 19 are confined to the citizens only.

True False Don't know

64. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

Art. 19 (l) - (d) guarantee to all citizens of India the right to move freely throughout the territories of India.

True False Don't know

62. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

The freedoms under Art. 19 can be involved by the citizens and non-citizens.

True False Don't know

65. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

Art. 19 (l) (d) only safeguards the right to move within the territories of the State.

True False Don't know

63. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

The rights guaranteed under Art. 19 are available to all persons.

True False Don't know

66. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

Art. 19 (l) (d) guarantees the right to go abroad.

True False Don't know

67. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

The right to declare lock-out is a fundamental right.

True False Don't know

70. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

The right to practice 'any profession' covers illegal or immoral profession.

True False Don't know

68. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

The right to strike is a fundamental right.

True False Don't know

71. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A1;1mt;1mk.

"There should be a uniform civil code throughout India" is a Directive principle of state policy.

True False Don't know

69. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

The right to collective bargaining' is a fundamental right.

True False Don't know

72. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A1;1mt;1mk.

Directive principles of state policy are not supplementary fundamental right.

True False Don't know

73. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A2; lmt; lmk.

Directive principles of state policy form the basic objectives of the state.

True False Don't know

74. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A1; lmt; lmk.

One set of fundamental rights is given to everybody irrespective of citizenship.

True False Don't know

75. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
CA;A1; lmt; lmk.

The idea of the fundamental rights was taken from the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen

True False Don't know

76. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
MC;A2; lmt; lmk.

The main purpose of including directive principles of state policy in the Indian Constitution is to

- a. Provide best opportunities of development
b. Establish India a secular state
c. Establish a welfare state in India
d. Check the arbitrary action of the government

77. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
MC;A2; lmt; lmk.

The main characteristics of the Directive Principles of state policy as given in the Indian Constitution are

- a. Not enforceable by any court
b. Fundamental in the government of the country
c. Like instruments, instructions, political manifesto and a code of moral precepts which have to guide governors of the country.
d. All above

78. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
MC;A3; lmt; lmk.

The Directive Principles of State Policy are included in _____ Part of the Constitution of India.

- a. II
b. III
c. IV
d. V

79. Civil rights - Including natural rights, MC;A3; lmt; lmk.

Directive principles of states policy have been borrowed from the constitution of

- a. U. S. A
- b. Britain
- c. Ireland
- d. Japan



80. Civil rights - Including natural rights, MC;A3, lmt; lmk.

Under the constitution of India, " The State shall take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public service of the state " is explained under article

- a. 48
- b. 49
- c. 50

81. Civil rights - Including natural rights, MC;A2; lmt; lmk.

Under the constitution of India. " The state shall take step to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State " , this is

- a. Fundamental right
- b. State law
- c. Directive principle of state policy.



82. Civil right - Including natural rights, MC;A3; lmt; lmk.

Under the constitution . The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to furnish as units of self government", is explained under article

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



83. Civil right - Including natural rights; MC;A3; lmt; lmk.

Under the constitution of India, " the Directive Principles of State Policy can't be enforced by a court of law " is explained under article

- a. 27
- b. 37
- c. 47



84. Civil right - Including natural rights l MC;A2; lmt; lmk.

Under the Indian constitution , the Directive Principles are:

- a. Non-justiciable rights
- b. Justiciable rights
- c. None of these.



85. Civil rights - Including natural rights; MC;A3; lmt; lmk.

The right to file a writ against the fundamental right is mentioned in article

- a. 30
- b. 32
- c. 33



88. Civil rights - Including natural rights; MC;A2; lmt; lmk.

The Directive Principles are like the Instruments of Instructions issued

- a. From the one state to another
- b. By many states to the Government of the Union
- c. By the sovereign to the Governors.



86. Civil rights; - Including natural rights; MC;A2; lmt; lmk.

The right to constitutional remedies is given for

- a. Safeguarding of fundamental rights
- b. Safeguarding of General rights in the constitution of a company.
- c. Protection in war time.



89. Civil rights - Including natural rights; MC;A3; lmt; lmk.

The constitution of India deals with "Fundamental Rights" :

- a. Under Article 356
- b. Part III of the constitution
- c. Part II of the constitution



87. Civil rights - Including natural rights; MC;A2; lmt; lmk.

Right to Constitutional Remedies is granted in Article

- a. 35
- b. 14
- c. 19
- d. 32



90. Civil rights - Including natural rights; MC;A2; lmt; lmk.

" Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment" is under Article

- a. 18
- b. 19
- c. 16



91. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
MC;A3; lmt; lmk.

The right against Exploitation is explained in the Indian Constitution under Article

- a. 19 to 22
- b. 23 to 24
- c. 25 to 28



92. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
MC;A3; lmt; lmk.

Under the right against exploitation - traffic in human beings is:

- a. Not prohibited
- b. Prohibited
- c. Not discussed



93. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
MC;A2; lmt; lmk.

Employment of a child in a factory or a mine or, for that purpose, in any forbidden risky and hazardon occupation is if the child is under the age of

- a. 16 years
- b. 18 years
- c. 14 years.



94. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
MC;A2; lmt; lmk.

Employment of a child under fourteen years of age in a factory, or for that purpose, in any risky and hazar-dons occupation is forbidden under article.

- a. 24
- b. 26
- c. 27



95. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
MC;A2; lmt; lmk.

The constitution of India explains right to constitutional remedies under articles;

- a. 32-35
- b. 36-40
- c. 28-30



96. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
MC;A2; lmt; lmk.

Private property can be acquired by State for

- a. Charitable purposes
- b. General purposes
- c. Public purposes



97. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
MC;A3; lmt; lmk.

Under the constitution of India, the right to property has been explained in article

- a. 30
- b. 31
- c. 32



100. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
MC;A2; lmt; lmk.

In any educational institution, wholly maintained out of State funds the religions instructions shall

- a. Be provided
- b. Not be provided
- c. Be provided, but which is the religion of majority of people of that areas.



98. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
MC;;A2; lmt; lmk.

Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion is a right to

- a. Equality
- b. Freedom
- c. Constitutional remedies
- d. None of these



101. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
MC;A3; lmt; lmk.

Culture and educational rights are explained in the constitution of India under article

- a. 29-30
- b. 32 - 33
- c. 25 - 28



99. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
MC;A2; lmt; lmk.

The right to freedom of religion is explained in the Indian Constitution under articles

- a. 29-30
- b. 32-35
- c. 25-28



102. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
MC;A2; lmt; lmk.

Article 19(1) (d) and the Clause five enables the State to impose reasonable restriction on the right 'to move freely throughout the territory of India

- a. In the interest of the Public safety
- b. In the interest of the backward c
- c. In the interest of General Public or Scheduled tribes.



103. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Article 19 (1) of the constitution gives a right to all citizen "to move freely throughout the territory of India" but at the same time one of the clause enables the State to impose reasonable restriction and say what is it.

- a. Clause 4
- b. Clause 2
- c. Clause 5



104. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

The petitioner claimed that the Government of Madras under the maintenance of Public order Act of 1949 contravened his fundamental right and who was the petitioner?

- a. The State of Madras
- b. Ramesh Thaper
- c. Dr. Khare



105. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

Freedom of conscience gives one the

- a. Right to profess and practice a religion of ones choice
- b. Right to preach a religion
- c. Right to convert others to his own religions
- d. Right to impart religious instruction in schools financed by the government



106. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Directive Principles of State Policy are to be enforced by a

- a. Judgement of the Supreme Court
- b. Law passed by Parliament
- c. Resolution of Parliament



107. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
MC;G1;1mt;1mk.

Who can suspend the Fundamental Rights:

- a. Prime Minister of India
- b. President of India
- c. The Speaker of Lok Sabha
- d. Chief Justice of India.



108. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

The employment of a child in a factory in a risky & hazardous occupairs below the age of _____ years is forbidden under the Indian Constitution

- a. 18
- b. 21
- c. 14



109. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
MC;A1; lmt; lmk.

The Article 19(1), (d) provides for every citizen the right

- a. To acquire and dispose off property
- b. To move freely through out the territory of India
- c. To gather peacefully without arms.



112. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
MC;A2; lmt; lmk.

Chiranjit Lal Chowdhary presented a petitions because he was

- a. A proprietor
- b. A share-holder
- c. A Manager.



110. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
MC;A2; lmt; lmk.

The only right that Article 21 gives is

- a. " That no person shall be restricted of his life or liberty except according to " due process of law"
- b. " That no person shall be deprived of his life or liberty except according establishment by law" .
- c. None of the above.

113. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
MC;A3; lmt; lmk.

Chiranjit Lal Chowdhary V. the Union of India & other (A. I. R. 1951 S. C. 41 () arose out of

- a. The right to freedom
- b. The right against discrimination
- c. The right to property



111. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
MC;A3, lmt; lmk.

Chiranjit Lal Chowdhary V. the union of India & other centered round the controversial articles:

- a. 18 to 20
- b. 14 to 19
- c. 19
- d. 31 & 32



114. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
MC;A2; lmt; lmk.

Art 20 (2) was interpreted by the petitioner as the right to .

- a. Move freely
- b. Property
- c. Equality



115. **Civil rights - Including natural rights;**
M;2mts;2mks.

Match the following with appropriate
fundamental rights

Part A

- a. **Right to equality**
- b. **Right to Freedom**
- c. **Right against exploitation**
- d. **Right to freedom of Religion**

Part B

- a. **Freedom to form association or unions** _____
- b. **Abolition of titles**
- c. **Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion**
- d. **Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.**
- e. **The protection of interest, of minorities**
- f. **Article 31, 31A, 31B**

116. **Civil rights - Including natural rights;**
M;A1;2mts; 3¹/₂mks.

Match the following

Fundamental right

- a. **Right to Equality**
- b. **Right to freedom**
- c. **Right against exploitation**
- d. **Right to freedom of Religion**
- e. **Cultural and Educational Rights**
- f. **Right to property**
- g. **Right to constitutional remedies**

Articles

- a. **31, 31A, 31B**
- b. **14-18**
- c. **25-28**
- d. **32-45**
- e. **20-30**
- f. **19-32**
- g. **23-24**
- h. **19-23**
- i. **24-19**
- j. **19(i)-25**

117. **Civil rights - Including natural rights;**
SQ;A2;2mts;2mks.

What guarantees are enshrined by
Art. 19(i) (f)?

118. **Civil right - Including natural rights;**
SQ;A1;2mts;2mks.

What is the **American Counterpart**
to Art; 21 of the Constitution of India?

119. **Civil right - Including natural rights;**
SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

Which provision in **Part IV** of the
Constitution secures the educational
and economic interests of Scheduled
Caste and Scheduled Tribes?

120. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.**
- Does the constitution impose a duty on the State to promote educational and economic interests of weaker sections?**
121. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.**
- Upto what age group children are to be given free and compulsory education under Art. 45 of the Constitution?**
122. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.**
- Does the constitution demand the State to provide free and compulsory education?**
123. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.**
- What is meant by uniform civil code?**
124. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.**
- Which directive principle provides for living wage to workers?**
125. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.**
- Do you advocate to include right to work in the chapter on fundamental rights?**
126. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.**
- Does the constitution of India guarantee right to work?**
127. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.**
- Does the constitution provide for decentralisation of administration?**
128. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SQ;A1;1mt;1mk.**
- Do the directive principles reflect welfare state ideal?**
129. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.**
- Does our constitution envisage equal pay for equal work?**

130. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

Which provision of the constitution speaks against the concentration of wealth?
131. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

Give the name of another country whose constitution envisages directive principles .
132. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A1;1mt;1mk.

Can the fundamental rights over-ride the directive principles?
133. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A1;1mt;1mk.

Does the constitution require the state to apply the directive principles in making laws?
134. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

Which is the Constitution Amendment Act that has restored Art. 32 in its original form?
135. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

What is the major change introduced in Art. 32 by the 42nd constitution amendment?
136. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

Can you move the Supreme Court under Art. 32 to challenge the validity of a state law?
137. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

When can the rights guaranteed under Art. 32 be suspended?
138. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

Who can apply for the writs under Art. 32 ?
139. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

Will the availability of alternative relief bar the grant of remedy under Art. 32?

140. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

Does the limitation law apply to the writ applications under Art. 32?

144. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

Will a petition under Art. 32 be maintainable on a matter disposed of by the High Court on merits under Art. 226?

141. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

Can the Supreme Court under Art. 32 issue writ of habeas corpus when the High Court has already refused the same?

145. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

Are the petitions under Art. 32 subject to the rule of res-judicate?

142. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

Is there any exception to the rule of res-judicate in the matter of writs?

146. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

Can petitioner by pass High Courts jurisdiction under Art. 226 to seek remedy under Art. 32?

143. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

What remedy is open to a party aggrieved by an order of the High Court on merits under Art. 226?

147. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

Can an application under Art. 32 be rejected on the ground that the applicant has not moved the High Court under Art. 226 in the first instance?

148. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SQ; A2; 1mt; 1mk.**
- Can the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Art. 32 extend to authorities without the territories of India?
149. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SQ; A2; 1mt; 1mk.**
- Is the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Art. 32 circumscribed by any territorial limitation?
150. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SQ; A2; 1mt; 1mk.**
- Do the procedural technicalities stand in the way for the issue of writs under Art. 32?
151. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SQ; A2; 1mt; 1mk.**
- Who can apply for the writ of habeas corpus?
152. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SQ; A2; 1mt; 1mk.**
- What is the literal meaning of the term habeas corpus?
153. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SQ; A2; 1mt; 1mk.**
- Can an amendment to the Constitution change the right under Art. 32?
154. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SQ; A2; 1mt; 1mk.**
- Can an Act of the Parliament take away the right under Art. 32?
155. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SQ; A2; 1mt; 1mk.**
- Whether the right under Art. 32 be abrogated by an Act of the legislature?
156. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SQ; A2; 1mt; 1mk.**
- Can the Supreme Court reject an application under Art. 32 simply on the ground that the proper writ or direction has not been prayed for?

157. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

Is the Supreme Court bound to give any particular kind of remedy to the petitioner under Art. 32?

158. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

Is the Supreme Court bound under Art. 32 to issue appropriate remedy to enforce the fundamental right?

159. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

Who is to decide finally as to what is the appropriate remedy?

160. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

Can the Supreme Court be moved under Art. 32 by all sorts of proceedings?

161. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

Which provision of Constitution of India bestows the Supreme Court the power to act as guarantor and protector of Fundamental rights?

162. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

Can ordinary rights be enforced under Art. 32?

163. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

Which court can be moved under Art. 32 to enforce the fundamental rights?

164. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

Why do you consider the remedy under Art. 32 to be a fundamental right?

165. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

Can the remedy provided under Art. 32 be said to be a fundamental right in itself?

166. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A2; 1mt; 1mk.

Does the constitution of India envisage any remedy to enforce fundamental rights?

167. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A1;2mts;2mks.

Who is prohibited against the infringement of fundamental rights?

168. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A1;1mt;1mk.

Can you enforce your fundamental right against a private person?

169. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A2; 2mts; 2mks.

Which authority is given power to decide the reasonableness of the restrictions on the exercise of fundamental rights under the Indian constitution?

170. Civil rights - Including natural; rights;
SQ;A1; 1mt; 1mk.

Are the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Indian Constitution absolute?

171. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A1; 1mt; 1mk.

Are the fundamental rights incorporated in the British Constitution?

172. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A1; 1mt; 1mk.

Whether the bye laws passed by a University be challenged violative of fundamental rights.

173. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A1; 1mt; 1mk.

What is that fundamental change introduced to Art. 13 by the Constitution 24th amendment Act?

174. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A1;1mt;1mk.

Can a non-citizen avail of the fundamental rights under Art. 14 of Constitution?

175. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;;A1;1mt;1mk.

Does the equality under Art. 14 mean that the same laws should apply to all persons?

176. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

What is the right guaranteed under Art. 19(1) (g)?

177. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

What is the criterion adopted in testing the validity of a law which has restrictions on fundamental rights under Art. 19?

178. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A1;2mts;2mks.

What are the protections provided under Art. 21?

179. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A1;10mts;8mks.

Can the freedoms under Art. 19 be suspended after the 43rd Constitution Amendment Act of 1977?

180. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A1;1mt;1mk.

Are the freedoms under Art. 19 absolute?

181. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A1;1mt;1mk.

What are the grounds under which freedom of speech can be restrained?

182. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

Is prior censorship is warranted by Art 19?

183. **Civil rights - Including natural rights;**
3Q;A2;2mts;2mks.
- Can the concept of collective bargaining be said to be an exercise of fundamental right?
184. **Civil rights - Including natural rights;**
3Q;A1;1mt;1mk.
- Is the right to go abroad recognised as a fundamental right under the Indian Constitution?
185. **Civil rights - Including natural rights;**
3Q;A1;1mt;1mk.
- Give the name of a constitution which guarantees the right to go abroad as a fundamental right.
186. **Civil rights - Including natural rights;**
3Q;A2;2mts;2mks.
- Does the violation of passport regulation or any other law of the land result in the forfeiture of the fundamental right?
187. **Civil rights - Including natural rights;**
3Q;A2;2mts;2mks.
- What is the object of the guarantees in Art. 19(l) (d) & (e) ?
188. **Civil rights - Including natural rights;**
3Q;A1;1mt;1mk.
- In view of Art. 31 do you think that Art. 19(l) (f) is redundant?
189. **Civil rights - Including natural rights;**
3Q;A1;1mt;1mk.
- What are the freedoms guaranteed in Art. 19(l) (g)?
190. **Civil rights - Including natural rights;**
3Q;A1;1mt;1mk.
- No child below the age of 14 years shall be employed in any factory or mine or engaged in any hazardous employment.¹
- It is given in which article?
191. **Civil rights - Including natural rights;**
3A;A1;10mts;8mks.
- Discuss the constitutional validity of Sec. 144 of Crl. Procedure Code in the context of Art. 19(l) and 19(2) with the help of decided cases.

192. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SA;E 1; 10mts;8mks.**

Distinguish between ex-post facto laws and retroactive penal laws.
193. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SA;A2; 10mts;8mks.**

What is the scope of Art. 20 (1) of the Indian Constitution ?
194. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SA;E2; 10mts;10mks.**

Explain the relation between Art. 19 and Art. 21 of the Constitution of India.
195. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SA;A1; 10mts; 10mks.**

What are 10 Fundamental duties, added according to 42nd amendment?
196. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SA;A1; 5mts; 15mks.**

What is right against exploitation?
197. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SA;A1; 10mts; 8mks.**

Discuss the impact of the 42nd constitution amendment in relation to Art. 39.
198. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SA;A1; 10mts;8mks.**

Describe the extent of welfare state ideals reflected in the Directive principles.
199. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SA;A1;8mts;5mks.**

Discuss the impact of the 42nd constitution Amendment to Art. 32 and see how far the 44th amendment has neutralised the situation.
200. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SA;A1;8mts;5mks.**

What are the conditions precedent to the issue of certiorari under Art. 32?
201. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SA;A1;8mts;5mks.**

Under what contexts writ of quo-warranto will be issued?

202. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
3A;A1;8mts;5mks.
- How far the writ of mandamus is useful to control exercise of discretion?
203. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
3A;F 1;8mts;6mks.
- Distinguish certiorari from prohibition.
204. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
3A;A1;10mts;8mks.
- Discuss locus standi for various kinds of writs.
205. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
3A;A1;10mts;7mks.
- Under what circumstances a writ under Art. 32 be issued against quasi-judicial body?
206. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
3A;F 1;10mts;10mks.
- How will you distinguish between Art. 226 and Art. 32 of our Constitution?
207. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
3A;A1;10mts;8mks.
- What does "appropriate proceedings" in Art. 32 (1) convey?
208. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
3A;A1;10mts;10mks.
- Discuss the importance of Art. 32 of the Constitution of India.
209. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
3A;A1;10mts;10mks.
- What is the extent of freedom of conscience as guaranteed by the Constitution of India?
210. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
3A;A1;10mts;8mks.
- Give an analysis of the impact of declaration of emergency upon the rights under Art. 19. To what extent the position is improved after the 43rd Constitution Amendment Act?
211. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
3A;A1;10mts;8mks.
- Why some rights mentioned in the constitution of India are characterised as fundamental?

212. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SA;G2;10mts;8mks.**
- Can you justify the incorporation of fundamental rights in the light of Gandhian philosophy (viz. means should be a justiciable as ends.) Substantiate.
213. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SA;F2;10mts;8mks.**
- Is there any difference between the term personal liberty under Art. 21 and freedom of movement under Art. 19 (1) (d).
214. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SA;A1;1mt;1mk.**
- Can non-citizens invoke the freedom under Art. 19?
215. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SA;A1;10mts;8mks.**
- Who are entitled to avail of the guarantee under Art. 19?
216. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SA;A1;10mts;8mks.**
- Under what contingency the freedom secured by Art. 19 are suspended?
217. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SA;A1;10mts;7mks.**
- Canvass your arguments to recognise the right to privacy as a fundamental right.
218. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SA;A1;10mts;7mks.**
- Describe the grounds and circumstances under which the right to movement can be restrained by the State.
219. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; SA;A1;10mts;8mks.**
- What are the rights envisaged under the freedom of movement guaranteed in Art. 19 (1) (d)?
220. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; IA;A1;30mts;20mks.**
- In what circumstances and by whom can the fundamental rights guaranteed by the constitution be suspended? Can they also be restricted and abrogated in their application to the armed forces in normal times?

221. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; I A; F2; 25mts; 15mks.**
- " A declaration of fundamental rights is meaningless unless there are effective judicial remedies for their enforcement!" Explain and state how this object is achieved by the Indian Constitution.**
222. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; I A; G2; 30mts; 20mks.**
- ' Minorities have fundamental right to administer and not to maladminister'**
- Critically examine the above statement and refer to relevant case-law dealing with the rights of minorities guaranteed in the Indian Constitution.**
- Does the law providing for the inclusion of Principal and senior-most member of the teaching staff in the governing body of a minority institution violate the constitutional right of minorities?**
223. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; I A; G2; 30mts; 20mks.**
- Comment on the above with reference to the later constitutional amendments, including the 42nd amendment to the Indian Constitution.**
224. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; I A; A1; 30mts; 20mks.**
- Briefly summarise the content of Directive Principles of State Policy and explain the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles. Which of these, according to you should get precedence in the present socio-political economic set-up in the country and why? Have some steps been taken already in this direction?**
225. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; I A; G1; 15mts; 10mks.**
- At a time when there is shortage of sugar in the country a law is enacted restricting sale of sugar to the shops of only those persons who are given licences for this purpose. The law is challenged by a shopkeeper on the ground that it is in violation of the fundamental rights to carry on any trade or business. Decide**
226. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; I A; A1; 15mts; 10mks.**
- To what extent can the state restrict the fundamental rights to follow any profession?**
227. **Civil rights - Including natural rights; I A; F2; 30mts; 20mks.**
- " A declaration of fundamental rights is meaningless unless there are effective remedies for their enforcement'. Explain these remedies as provided for in the Indian Constitution.**

228. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
I A;G1;30mts;20mks.

Discuss the fundamental rights to freedom of following any profession, trade or business. On what grounds can be the State restrict this freedom and to what extent?

From dealing in grain and authorising the Government to open in each state as many shops as required for this purpose. Some traders doing business of grain challenge this law as violating their fundamental right to do this business. Decide.

229. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
I A;A1;30mts;20mks.

What do you understand by the " Directive Principles of State Policy" ? What is the relationship of the Directive Principles with Fundamental Rights? Can in any event , the Directive Principles over ride Fundamental Rights?

Discuss with the help of recent constitutional developments.

230. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
I A;F2;15mts;15mks.

Explain the nature, scope and importance of the Directive Principles of State Policy.

231. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
I A;G2;30mts;20mks.

" From a judicial point of view it makes sense to say that directive principles of state policy do form part of the Constitutional Law of India and they are in no way subordinate to fundamental rights .

Critically examine the correctness of the above view. Give reasons

232. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
I A;G2;30mts;20mks.

Write a critical note on the desirability and otherwise of the application of the doctrine of res-judicate to the proceedings for the enforcement of fundamental rights in the light of Dar-yao's case.

233. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
I A;F2;20mts;15mks.

What is the extent of Judicial protection against State encroachment on one's fundamental rights?

234. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
I A;A1;30mts;20mks.

X petitions in a High Court under Art. 226 for a writ for the enforcement of his fundamental right to property. The High Court considers the petition on merits and dismisses it. X now seeks to move the Supreme Court by an original similar petition under Art. 32 on the same grounds which had been raised in the High Court. What advice would you give him? Give reasons.

235. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
I A;G2;30mts;20mks.

Ram challenged the constitutional validity of the Price and Wage Act, fixing by a schedule the minimum price in relation to pages at which a newspaper could be sold. The Act, he alleged, was violative of his fundamental right under Article 19 (1) - (a). The defendant, the Union of India, made the following contentions:

- (i) The object of the Act is to secure the newspapers fuller opportunities of freedom of expression by preventing unfair competition
- (ii) The Act does not restrict the rights of the petitioner to propagate his ideas.
- (iii) It is open to the newspaper to increase the space by raising the price.

Examine the Union of India's contentions and decide the constitutional validity of the Act in the light of relevant judicial decisions.

236. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
P3;D2;10mts;10nks.

To regulate the conditions of service of working journalists Parliament enacted the working journalist Act, 1955. The Act provided to fix gratuity, wages, leave, working hours etc. A newspaper proprietor challenges the validity of these provisions contending that it affects adversely the financial position, circulation etc. and so unwarranted by Art. 19(2). Decide

237. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
P3;D2;10mts;10mks.

Sec. 26 of the Travancore Cochin Police Act 1951 empowers the Dist. Magistrate to prohibit processions or assembly for the purpose of preserving public peace or public safety. The Act provides that such prohibition should not exceed 15 days without the sanction of the Govt. This power to prohibit is challenged violative of Art. 19 (1) (b) and not warranted by Art. 19(2). Decide the validity of this.

238. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
P3;D2;10mts;10mks.

Sec. 5 B (2) of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 authorised the Central Govt., to issue directions laying principles for guidance to authorities to grant certificates to motion pictures for public exhibition. This prior censorship is challenged violative of the freedom under Art. 19 (1) (w). Decide.

239. Civil rights - Including natural rights;
P3;D2;10mts;10mks.

An Act of State Legislature designed to grow more food empowered the authority to prohibit the manufacture of beedis (biris) if the authority is satisfied that there is shortage of labour in the agricultural front. Pursuant to this power, the authority prohibited the manufactural front. Pursuant to this power, the authority prohibited the manufacture of beedis (biris). Examine and decide the

validity of the prohibition order in the light of Art. 19 (i) (g) and Art. 19 (b)

The object of the Act as recited in the Preamble is to give effect to the Directive Principles of the State Policy as contained in Art. 39 (a) and (b).

Some Zamindars want to challenge the constitutionality of this legislation alleging, inter alia, that the Act infringes their fundamental right under Art. 31 in as much as there is no public purpose to sustain the acquisition and Directive Principles cannot be enforced to take away or abridge fundamental Rights.

Advise the Zamindars as to the superiority of the Fundamental Rights over the Directive Principles or vice versa.

240. Civil rights - Including natural rights; P 3; D2; 15mts; 10mks.

The Kerala shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1960 provides that shops and commercial establishments shall remain closed for a day in a week. This is challenged violative of the freedom of occupation and profession. Decide the reasonableness of this restriction.

241. Civil rights - Including natural rights; P 3; D2; 10mts; 8mks.

The minimum wages Act empowered the Govt. to fix minimum wages to be given to labourers in a particular industry. Can it be held to be a guarantee under Art. 19 (i) (g). Give reasons.

242. Civil rights - Including natural rights; P 3; D2; 30mts; 20n ks.

The law of a State puts a ceiling on agricultural land holdings at 18 acres to be possessed by any single family unit defined by the Act itself. The land in excess of the ceiling will be acquired by the State government and distributed among the landless.

243. Civil rights - Including natural rights; P 3; D2/ F2; 30mts; 20mks.

A Statute of the University of a State requires every student of the University to compulsorily pay Rs. 5/- per month as the Students' Union fee. Some students of the University want to challenge the constitutional validity of the Statute on the ground that they have a fundamental right under Art. 19(1) (c) of the Constitution not to join the Union. How will you advise the students? Explain elaborately the scope of the fundamental right guaranteed by Art 19(i) (c).

244. Equal protection of the laws - Equality, CA;A1;1mt;1mk.

Equality of opportunity guaranteed under Art. 16(1) applies only to initial appointment.

True True Don't know

247. Equal protection of the laws - Equality, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

No title can be conferred by the state except on the basis of

- a. Military
- b. Academic distinction
- c. Both A & B

245. Equal protection of the laws - Equality, CA;A1;1mt;1mk.

Art. 16(1) covers matters subsequent to appointment as well

True False Don't know

248. Equal protection of the laws - Equality, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Which of the following articles deals with the abolition of Untouchability?

- a. Art. 14
- b. Art. 17
- c. Art. 18
- d. Art. 19

246. Equal protection of the laws - Equality, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

Right to equality means

- a. All must be treated equally
- b. The equals must be treated equally
- c. State should not discriminate among citizens on any ground what so ever
- d. Reservations in employment under the state is not permissible.

249. Equal protection of the laws - Equality, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

Which of the following article deals with Equality before laws?

- a. Art. 14
- b. Art. 15
- c. Art. 19
- d. Art. 20

250. Equal protection of the laws - Equality, MC; A1; 1mt; 1mk.

A differential treatment between the armed forces and civilians

- a. May be considered a discrimination of the denial of equality before the law.
- b. Is explicitly or implicitly a discrimination or a denial of equality before the law
- c. May not be considered a discrimination or the denial of equality before the law.



251. Equal protection of the laws- Equality, MC; A1; 1mt; 1mk..

The difference between Certiorari and Prohibition rests in fact that

- a. The former is not issued at earlier stage than the latter
- b. The former is issued at the earlier stage than the latter.
- c. The writ is issued by an inferior court to the session Court.



252. Equal protection of the laws-Equality, MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

The constitution of India ensures personal liberty of the individual under article.

- a. 14 to 18
- b. 18 to 19
- c. 20 to 22



253. Equal protection of the laws- Equality, MC; A3; 1mt; 1mk.

Under the Indian Constitution the right of freedom is under articles

- a. 14 to 18
- b. 19 to 22
- c. 23 to 24



254. Equal protection of the laws- Equality, MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

No title except Military or academic qualifications shall be conferred by the state is under article

- a. 16
- b. 17
- c. 18



255. Equal protection of the laws-Equality, MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

Abolition of titles under the constitution of India is

- a. Not a fundamental right
- b. Inheritance right
- c. A fundamental right



256. Equal protection of the laws - Equality,
MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

'Abolition of titles' is a fundamental
right enumerated in the constitution
under right to:

- a. Freedom
- b. Equality
- c. Freedom of religion



259. Equal protection of the laws - Equality,
MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

"The state shall not discriminate
against any citizen on ground only
the religion, race, caste, sex,
place of birth or any of them" is
under Article

- a. 14
- b. 15
- c. 16



257. Equal protection of the laws - Equality,
MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Abolition of untouchability is a
fundamental right enumerated in the
constitution under right to:

- a. Freedom
- b. Equality
- c. Freedom of religion



260. Equal protection of the laws - Equality,
MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

" Prohibition of discrimination on
ground or religion, race, caste,
sex or place of birth is a fundamental
right enumerated in the constitution
under

- a. Right of freedom
- b. Right of equality
- c. Right against exploitation



258. Equal protection of the laws-Equality,
MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Under the constitution of India,
untouchability

- a. Has been abolished
- b. Has been retained
- c. Has not been abolished



261. Equal protection of the laws - Equality,
MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

"The State shall not deny to any
person equality before the law or the
equal protection of the laws with the
territory of India" is under Article

- a. 14
- b. 15
- c. 16



262. Equal protection of the laws - Equality, MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

"The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws with the territory of India" is a

- Right to freedom
- Right to property
- None of these



265. Equal protection of the laws - Equality, MC; A1; 1mt; 1mk.

"Right to equality" under the Indian Constitution has

- Been specifically mentioned
- No reference at all
- Been at par with laws of South African countries
- None of these



263. Equal protection of the laws - Equality, MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

Right to Equality is enumerated in the Indian Constitution under Articles

- 19 to 22
- 22 to 25
- 14 to 18



266. Equal protection of the laws - Equality, 3Q; A1; 1mt; 1mk.

Whether a law applicable to a single individual which constituted a class is discriminatory under Art. 14?

264. Equal protection of the laws - Equality, MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

The payment of any taxes, the proceeds of which are specially appropriated in payment of expenses for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion denomination

- Shall not be compelled
- Shall be compelled
- Has not been discussed in the constitution of India



267. Equal protection of the laws - Equality, 3Q; A1; 1mt; 1mk.

"Equality before the law means that among equals in the law should be equal and should be equally administered, that like shall be treated alike...." who has given the above exposition?

268. Equal protection of the laws - Equality, 3A; F2; 8mts; 5mks.

'Article 14 guarantees the right of Equality before Law? Briefly explain.

269. Equal protection of the laws - Equality, I A; A1; 30mts; 20mks.

Discuss the validity of the following laws challenged on the ground of denial of equality:

- a. A law, passed with the object of reforming Hindu Law of inheritance, providing rules for intestate succession of Hindus.
- b. A law reserving 68% of the seats in medical colleges of the State for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

270. Equal protection of the laws - Equality, I A; A1; 15mts; 10mks.

How is equality in the matter of public employment guaranteed by the Constitution?

271. Equal protection of the laws - Equality, I A; G2; 15mts; 10mks.

"Equality before the law is a negative concept, equal protection of the laws is a positive one". Justify.

272. Equal protection of the laws - Equality, 3Q; A1; 1mt; 1mk.

Whether Art. 13(1) operates as a bar to a avail of procedural rights with retrospective effect.

273. Freedom of action - I liberty, CA; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

Compulsory taking of photograph, finger-print or specimen handwriting of an accused is prohibited by Art. 20 (3)

True False Don't know

274. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

Art. 20 (3) forbids only the compelling of a person to say something from his personal knowledge relating to charge against him.

True False Don't know

275. Freedom of action - I liberty, CA; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

A confession by an accused without any inducement, threat or promise is not violated by Art. 20 (3)

True False Don't know

276. Freedom of action - I liberty, CA; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

A person can be deprived of his life or personal liberty by an executive order.

True False Don't know

277. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA;A2;
lmt;lmk.

A person can be arrested by an executive order sanctioned by law as mentioned in Art. 21.

True False Don't know

281. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA;A2;
lmt;lmk.

Art. 21 has limited scope compared to the American 'due process clauses.

True False Don't know

278. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA;A2;
lmt;lmk.

Law under Art. 21 is equivalent to natural justice.

True False Don't know

282. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA;A2;
lmt;lmk.

Procedure established by law in Art. 21 means only procedure laid down by the legislature.

True False Don't know

279. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA;A2;
lmt;lmk.

Law stated in Art. 21 means only enacted law.

True False Don't know

283. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA;A2;
lmt;lmk.

Legislature has the final say as to what should be the procedure before a person is deprived of his liberty

True False Don't know

280. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA;A2;
lmt;lmk.

'Procedure established by law' in Art. 21 means 'due process of law' as conceived in the American Constitution.

True False Don't know

284. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA;A2;
lmt;lmk.

Court has power to scrutinise the law as to whether the safeguards under Art. 22 are complied with the legislature.

True False Don't know

285. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA;A2; lmt; lmk.

The safeguards under Art. 22 (1 and 2) are equally available to detenus under the preventive detention laws.

True False Don't know

288. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA;A1; lmt; lmk.

The detenus under preventive detention laws are entitled to oral hearing before advisory board.

True False Don't know

286. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA;A2; lmt; lmk.

The protection under Art. 22 is available to a person who has been convicted by a competent court and detained.

True False Don't know

289. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA;A2; lmt; lmk.

A greater punishment is prohibited for an act already committed.

True False Don't know

287. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA;A2; lmt; lmk.

The detention orders can be challenged before Courts on ground of malafide.

True False Don't know

290. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA;A2; lmt; lmk.

The guarantee against ex-post facto laws extends to procedural matters also.

True False Don't know

291. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA;A2; lmt; lmk.

Procedural formalities do not fall within the coverage of Art. 20(1)

True False Don't know

292. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA;A1; 1mt;1mk.

The protection against double jeopardy under Art. 20(2) extends to all cases of punishments even though not consequent to prosecution.

True False Don't know

295. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA;A2; 1mt;1mk.

Art. 20(2) guarantees against autrefois convict only,

True False Don't know

293. Freedom of action - Liberty, SA;A2;1 1mt;1mk.

The safeguard under Art. 20(2) can be availed of only against prosecutions followed by punishment.

True False Don't know

296. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA;A2; 1mt;1mk.

The U. S. Constitution guarantees both autrefois convict and autrefois acquit.

True False Don't know

294. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA;A2; 1mt;1mk.

Art. 20(2) prohibits autrefois acquit.

True False Don't know

297. Freedom of action - Liberty, SA;A2; 1mt;1mk.

Punishment imposed by departmental authorities are also comprehended by Art. 20(2)

True False Don't know

298. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA;A2; 1mt;1mk.

A second prosecution over the same offence is prohibited by Art. 20(2)

True False Don't know

299. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA;A2;
Imt;Imk.

The safeguard against testimonial
compulsion under Art. 20 (3) is open
to all parties in a case.

True False Don't know

300. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA;A2;1
Imt;Imk.

Protection against self incrimination
is available to witnesses as well in
criminal cases.

True False Don't know

301. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA;A2,
Imt;Imk.

Prohibition against testimonial
compulsion under Art. 20 (3) extends
to departmental proceedings.

True False Don't know

302. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA;A2;
Imt;Imk.

Seizures made under search warrant are
not prohibited by Art. 20 (3).

True False Don't know

303. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA;A2;
Imt;Imk.

Art. 29(1) prohibits the passing
the retro-active penal laws.

True False Don't know

304. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA;A2;
Imt;Imk.

Article 29(1) prohibits all kinds of
retroactive legislations.

True False Don't know

305. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA;A2;
Imt;Imk.

Article 19(1) (c) guarantees the
right to form associations or Unions.

True False Don't know

306. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA;A2;
Imt;Imk.

Article 19(1) guarantees the right
to move freely throughout the
territory of India.

True False Don't know

307. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA; A2; lmt; lmk.

Article 19(1) (e) guarantees the right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India.

True False Don't know

311. Freedom of action, - Liberty, CA; A2; lmt; lmk.

Article 19(1) (b) guarantees the right to assemble peaceably and without arms.

True False Don't know

308. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA; A2; lmt; lmk.

Article 19(1) (f) guarantees the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property.

True False Don't know

312. Freedom of action - Liberty, MC; A3; lmt; lmk.

Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate with in a period of such arrest,

- a. 24 hours
- b. 26 hours
- c. 2 days
- d. 4 days.

309. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA; A2; lmt; lmk.

Article 19(1) (g) guarantees the right to practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

True False Don't know

313. Freedom of action - Liberty, MC; A3; lmt; lmk.

Except with the report of an Advisory Board, No laws providing preventive detention, shall authorise the detention of a person for a longer period than _____ months.

- a. 2
- b. 4
- c. 6
- d. 7

310. Freedom of action - Liberty, CA; A2; lmt; lmk.

Article 21 talks about Protection of life and personal liberty.

True False Don't know

314. Freedom of action - Liberty, MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The arrested person will be produced
before the nearest magistrate within

- a. 28 hrs of arrest
- b. 24 hrs of arrest
- c. 12 hrs of arrest



317. Freedom of action - Liberty, MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

'A detention in which a regular
court trial is given and the guilt
of the detenu is established
is a :

- a. Preventive detention
- b. Punitive detention
- c. Illegal detention



315. Freedom of action - Liberty, MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

'Preventive Detention' - under the
Indian Constitution is

- a. Not allowed
- b. Illegal
- c. Allowed



318. Freedom of action - Liberty, MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

'A precaution, under which a person
is stopped from committing a crime
by detained' - it is a

- a. Preventive detention
- b. Punitive detention
- c. Illegal detention



316. Freedom of action - Liberty, MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Under the Indian Constitution -
preventive detention is under article

- a. 19
- b. 20
- c. 22



319. Freedom of action - Liberty, MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The preventive detention is possible
under:

- a. Emergency circumstances
- b. Extraordinary circumstances
- c. Emergency as well as in moral
peace time



320. Freedom of action - Liberty, MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The arrested person under the Indian constitution has :

- a. No right to consult legal practitioner of his choice
- b. No right to defend
- c. A right to consult legal practitioner of his choice



321. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ ;A2
2mts;2mks.

Whether a law authorising the arrest of a person but which does not provide for informing the ground of arrest valid?



322. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;A1;
1mt;1mk.

Is the executive competent to deprive a person of his life of personal liberty?

323. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;A1;
1mt;1mk.

Can the non-citizens avail of the safeguards under Art. 21?

324. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;A3;
2mts;2mks.

Give the name of the first case filed before the Supreme Court to discuss at length the scope of Art. 21.

325. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;A2;
2mts;2mks.

Does the term 'law' in Art. 21 comprehend principles of natural justice?

326. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;A2;
2mts;2mks.

Does the term 'law' in Art. 21 confine to laws enacted by the legislature?

327. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;A2;
2mts;2mks.

Is the right to travel abroad is part of a person's personal liberty?

328. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;A2;
2mts;2mks.

Does personal liberty extend to the intellectual faculties of an individual ?
329. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;A2;
2mts;2mks.

Does personal liberty confine to bodily liberty alone?
330. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;A2;
2mts;2mks.

What does the term personal liberty in Art. 21 mean?
331. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;A2;
2mts;2mks.

Can the tape recorded statement of an accused made without force be admitted in evidence?
332. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;A2;
2mts;2mks.

Does Art 20 (3) permit the taking of specimen handwriting of an accused?
333. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;A1;
2mts;2mks.

Can the parties in a civil case claim the protection against self-incrimination?
334. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;A1;
2mts;2mks.

Are the witnesses in criminal cases protected by Art 20 (3)?
335. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;A2;
2mts;2mks.

Should not the law provide for an arrested person the right to consult and to be represented by a lawyer of his own choice?
336. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;A1;
2mts;2mks.

What is meant by subjective satisfaction?
337. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;A1;
1mt;1mk.

What are the grounds to subjective satisfaction authority?

338. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;A3;
1mt; 1mk.

Are the Courts competent to probe on the subjective satisfaction of detaining authority?

339. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;A3; 1mt;
1mk.

Is the State legislature competent to make law authorising detention beyond three months?

340. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;A1;
2mts;2mks.

Whether the detenus are entitled to defend through lawyers?

341. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;A1;
2mts;2mks.

Are the detenus entitled to make oral representation?

342. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;A1;
2mts;2mks.

With whom the detenus can submit their representation?

343. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;A1;
2mts;2mks.

Are the detenus entitled to make representation to the Advisory Board?

344. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;A1;
2mts;2mks.

Are the detenus entitled to know the grounds of detention?

345. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;A1;
2mts;2mks.

What is the maximum period of detention permitted by the Constitution without the sanction of the Advisory Board?

346. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;A1;
2mts;2mks.

Can the detenus under the preventive detention laws avail of the protections under Art. 22 -(1 and 2)?

347. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;A1;
2mts;2mks.

Whether an enemy alien is entitled to the safeguards under Art. 22 clauses 1 and 2?

348. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;A1;
2mts;2mks.

Can a person be detained under the ordinary law beyond 24 hrs without order of the Magistrate?

349. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;A1;
2mts;2mks.

Do you justify the retention of preventive detention?

350. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;G1;
2mts;2mks.

Do you reconcile with the minority view in the Habeas Corpus Case?

351. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;G1;
2mts;2mks.

Who gave the dissenting voice the Habeas Corpus case?

352. Freedom of action - Liberty, SQ;A3;
1mt; 1mk.

Under which article, seven freedoms under article 19(1) can be suspended?

353. Freedom of action-Liberty, SA;A2;
10mts;7mks.

Examine the scope of Art. 20(3) of the Constitution of India.

354. Freedom of action - Liberty, SA;A2;
10mts;8mks.

What are the safeguards designed under Art. 21?

355. Freedom of Action - Liberty, SA;A1;
8mts;5mks.

What are the rules of natural justice and discuss their bearing on Art. 21?

356. Freedom of Action - Liberty, SA;A2;
10mts;8mks.

What are those protections guaranteed to persons detained under the preventive detention law?

357. Freedom of action - Liberty, SA;A3;10m
10mts;10mks.

What is the rationale behind the production of the arrested person before Magistrate within 24 hours of the arrest?

358. Freedom of action - Liberty, SA;A3;
10mts;8mks.

What is meant by preventive detention?

359. Freedom of action - Liberty, SA;A2;
10mts;8mks .

How does Art. 20(2) differ from the corresponding safeguard under the United States of America Constitution?

360. Freedom of action - Liberty, SA;A1;
5mts;5mks.

What is Right to freedom of Religion?

361. Freedom of action - Liberty, SA;A1;
10mts;10mks.

Describe the ambit of the term 'law' used in Art. 21 as held by the Supreme Court of India.

362. Freedom of action - Liberty, LA;F2;
20mts;15mks.

Briefly explain the relationship between Article 21 which grants the right to protection of life and personal liberty and Art. 22, which provides for preventive detention in certain cases and fully explain the nature and scope of Art. 22.

363. Freedom of action - Liberty, LA;A1;
25mts;15mks.

Examine the scope of the expression 'personal liberty' in Article 21 of the Constitution of India. Do you think that the expression 'procedure established by law' in Article 21 introduces into India the American concept 'without due process of law' on the subject? Discuss.

364. Freedom of action - Liberty, LA;A1;
25mts;15mks.

Discuss with the help of decided cases the scope of the right of personal liberty guaranteed by Art 21 of the Constitution explaining the relationship between Arts. 21 and 19 (1).

365. Freedom of action - Liberty, I A;G1; 25mts;15mks.

Critically examine the scope of expressions, 'personal liberty' and 'procedure established by law' under Article 21 of the Constitution of India.

366. Freedom of action - Liberty, P S;C 1; 30mts;20mks.

Critically examine the views of Kania CJ in his judgement in **A. K. Gopalan v State of Madras AIR 1950 SC 27** regarding the scope of the expression 'personal liberty' in Article 21 of the Constitution.

The Police Regulations of State of Haryana provide for the domiciliary visits to the house of a suspect for the purposes of making sure that the suspect is staying at home or whether he has gone out. The Police enter the house of Sudama, knock and shout at his door, wake him up and thereby disturb his sleep.

Sudama contends that these domiciliary visits by the police deprive him to his personal liberty and impose unreasonable restriction on his freedom of movement.

Decide, giving reasons.

367. Freedom of conscience and religion, I A;A1;15mts;10mks.

Discuss fully the right to Freedom of Religion.

368. Freedom of conscience and religion, P S;D2;30mts;20mks.

The Madras Temple Entry Authorisation Act, 1957 was enacted to remove the disabilities imposed by custom or usage on certain classes of Hindus against entry into and worship in the Hindu temple of public character in the State. The trustees of a Hindu temple T in the State resisted the entry into and worship by all classes of Hindus into the temple on the following grounds:

- (i) that the Act could not apply to temple T as it was a denominational religious institution belonging solely to the " Cowda Saraswatha Brahmin Community" and not a Hindu temple of a public character; and
- (ii) that the Act was void being repugnant to Article 26(b) of the Constitution of India.

How will you decide? The relevant provisions of the Constitution are as follows:

Art. 25(2): "Nothing... shall prevent the state from making any law ___ (a)... (b)... throwing open to Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus"

Art. 26: ".....every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right -- (a).... ; (b) to manage its own affairs in matters of religion; (c).... ; and (d).....".

372. Freedom of speech, L A; F2; 30mts;20mks.

Explain the scope of right to freedom of speech and expression guaranteed by the Constitution. Refer to decided cases.

369. Freedom of speech, MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

Freedom of speech and expression means

- a. One can criticise his own government freely
- b. One has the liberty to express himself freely
- c. One can criticise the foreign governments
- d. One has the unrestricted right to criticise any body.

373. Freedom of speech, I A; F2; 20mts; 10mks.

"The fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression is not unlimited".

Comment explaining the grounds on which reasonable restrictions can be imposed on the exercise of this right.



370. Freedom of speech, 3A; A1; 10mts; 8mks.

Evaluate the scope of free speech and free press under the Constitution of India?

374. Freedom of speech, PS; D2/G 1; 30mts; 20mks.

X, an editor of a daily newspaper, is summoned by the Speaker of a State Assembly to answer the charge of having committed the breach of privilege of the House by publishing a portion of a the speech of a member of the Assembly delivered at the floor of the House but which was ordered to be expunged by the Speaker. X moves the Supreme Court and claims the protection of his right to freedom of speech and expression under Art. 19 (1) (a) of the Constitution. Decide, giving reasons.

371. Freedom of speech, I A; A1; 25mts; 15mks.

"All citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression". Discuss the nature of this right and state the grounds on which restrictions can be imposed on this right.

375. Freedom of speech, PS;D2; 30mts; 20mks.

Mohan addressed a group of farmers and advised them not to pay an agricultural tax sought to be levied by the Government under a law. His most extreme statement was "the tax is so excessive that it would suck the blood out of us". He was arrested under a law making penal any instigation "by word or visible representation not to pay or defer any payment of any exaction to the Government". Mohan challenged the penal law on ground of infringement of his freedom of speech and expression. Prepare a brief for Mohan anticipating the arguments of the Government.

376. Freedom of speech, P3;G1;30mts; 20mks.

A Uttar Pradesh State Legislation empowered the State Government to prohibit or regulate the entry into or the circulation, sale or distribution of any document or classes of documents on the ground of public safety, public order or maintenance of communal harmony.

During the communal riot in Lucknow the U. P. Government issued an order against P, the editor of an Urdu daily prohibiting him from publishing any article, report or news item relating to those riots for two months from the date of the order. The order also contained a prohibition for bringing into the State of Uttar Pradesh, the edition

of the paper printed and published at Delhi, with no mention of time.

P challenges the order as infringing his right of freedom of speech and expression. Prepare reasoned arguments for P.

377. Freedom of speech, PS;D2;25mts; 15mks.

Ajay, an active critic of the Government policies made certain public speeches criticising the Government for failure to resolve the economic crisis and also revealed the lavishly led lives of some of the top officials of the Government. As a result of his speeches there were demonstrations and a few stray incidents of violence in the area. Apprehending however, the breach of public order, the Government of India detains him preventively under a Central law. What constitutional protections would you insist upon on Ajay's behalf?

378. Freedom of speech, P3;D2;30mts; 20mks.

The Akali Party in the State of Punjab started an agitation for the partition of the State on linguistic basis. The Hindus also started a counter 'Save Hindi Agitation'. The agitation and the counter-agitation were being carried on in the press vehemently resulting in serious tension between the Akalis and the Hindus.

The State Government, acting under a State law, issued a notification against the Editor of the newspaper Hindi, which was carrying on persistent propaganda in support of the 'Save Hindi Agitation', banning the circulation of the Paper — in the State of Punjab and prohibiting the publication of any news or views connected with the 'Save Hindi Agitation' for a period of two months initially which could be extended thereafter also, if necessary, as it was 'likely to affect public peace and tranquility in the State'.

The Editor challenges the constitutional validity of the notification as being inconsistent to the right of freedom of speech and expression. How will you decide?

379. Freedom of speech, PS;G1;25mts; 15mks.

'A' was prosecuted for violating the provisions of the Press Emergency powers Act, 1931. The alleged violation which took place in 1949 and the prosecution thereon was started in February, 1950. A contended that the impugned provisions of the Press emergency power Act 1931 are abridging his freedom of speech guaranteed under Art. 19(1) (a) and that it is unreasonable restriction under Art. 19(2) and so the prosecution is not sustainable. Decide.

380. Freedom of speech, PS;G1;10mts; 8mks.

State X by law reserves 65% of the seats in the Government Medical and Engineering Colleges in the State for certain caste groups which the State categorises as backward classes and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The population of the State is further sub-classified into backward classes and more Backward classes in which caste plays a preponderant role. As a result, nearly 90% of the population of the State is treated as backward, with the sole exception of the Brahmin community. A number of Brahmin students who are denied admission to the said institutions challenge the validity of the State law on ground of denial of equality.

How would you decide?

381. Freedom of speech, PS;G1;30mts;20mks.

Serious tension had arisen between the Hindus and Akalis in the State of Punjab over the question of the partition of the State on linguistic basis. The agitation and the counter-agitation were being carried on the Press and from other platforms. The Punjab Government, acting under a State Law, passed an order banning a newspaper 'Pratap' from publishing anything related to the agitation, as the publication was likely to affect public order and tranquillity in the State within the meaning of the law. The editor of 'Pratap' challenges the order and the law under which it was passed on the ground of infringement of the freedom of speech and expression. How would you argue if you happen to hold a brief for the editor?

382. Freedom of publication, CA;A1;1mt;1mk.

Prior censorship is violative of freedom of press.

True False Don't know

383. Freedom of publication;3A;A1;1mt;1mk.

Can trading and commercial advertisement form part of the press freedom?

384. Freedom of publication, 1 A;A1;15mts;10mks.

Write a short essay on the Freedom of the Press in India.

385. Freedom of publication, 1 A;A1;25mts;15mks.

What is the extent and scope of the liberty of press guaranteed under the Constitution of India? Does it include the publication of advertisement?

386. Freedom of publication, P3;D2;30mts;20mks.

Discuss the validity of a law authorising putting any two of the following restrictive measure on pages, price, publication and circulation of newspapers, namely;

- (i) Fixation of a minimal price for a 8-page copy of a newspaper subject to an imposed condition of a price rise for every additional page.
- (ii) Fixation of an inflexible 10-pages ceiling without permitting any increase of column space even with a proportionate price hike.
- (iii) Prohibitive restriction on all Sunday Supplements.

Refer to decided cases.

387. Economic rights, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

The usurper can invoke the protection under 19 (i) (f) with respect to property illegally secured.

True False Don't know

388. Economic rights, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

The privileges following from the ownership of property are not independently taken themselves treated as property.

True False Don't know

389. Economic rights, CA; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

The right to a manager to manage properties is not property.

True False Don't know

390. Economic rights, CA; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

Right to trustee to manage trust properties is not property.

True False Don't know

391. Economic rights, CA; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

Legislation giving land to landless in reasonable restriction under Art. 19(5)

True False Don't know

392. Economic rights, CA; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

The office of a hereditary trustee is not property within Art. 19(1).

True False Don't know

393. Economic rights, CA; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

Incorporal rights also constitute property.

True False Don't know

394. Economic rights, CA; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

To constitute property under 19(1) (f) there must be proprietary interest.

True False Don't know

395. Economic rights, CA; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

Art. 19(1) (f) and Art. 31(2) are mutually exclusive.

True False Don't know

396. Economic rights, MC; A1; 1mt; 1mk.

Right to property forbids the government from

- a. Acquiring private property without the authority of law
- b. Depriving a person of his property without just compensation
- c. Nationalising private trade, industry or business
- d. Taking over the management of a sick industrial unit.

397. Economic rights, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Whether right to property under the Indian Constitution is a

- a. Civil right
- b. Legal right
- c. Fundamental right
- d. Natural right



400. Economic rights, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

Article 31 (c) has been inserted into the constitution with effect from the — Constitutional Amendment.

- a. 24th
- b. 25th
- c. 42nd



398. Economic rights, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

In the 17th Amendment Act, article 31-A-----Judicial Review.

- a. Did not give protection to "estate" from
- b. Gave protection to "Estate" from
- c. Gave considerable scope to the nature of



401. Economic rights, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The main distinctions between the Article 31(4) and 31(c) is the provision that

- a. Article 31(A) deals with nationalization of all industries
- b. Article 31(C) deals with only agrarian reforms
- c. The former dealt with only agrarian reforms



399. Economic rights, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Under Article 31-A the word "Estate" was

- a. To include lands under ryotwari only
- b. To mean land under ryotwari and excluding other lands covered by Land Reform Act.
- c. Defined to include lands under ryotwari and also lands covered by Land Reform Acts.



402. Economic rights, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The Supreme Court ruled that "property" in Article 19(1) f.

- a. Include moveable property
- b. Covers only immovable
- c. Both movable and immovable property.



403. Economic rights, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

Right to property forbids the government from

- a. Acquiring private property without the authority of law
- b. Depriving a person of his property without just compensation
- c. Nationalising private trade; industry or business
- d. Taking over the management of sick industrial unit.



407. Economic rights, SA;A1;10mts;8mks.

Describe the efficacy of Art. 19 (f) in the context of Art. 31 of the constitution.

408. Economic rights, SA;A1;10mts;8mks.

Evaluate the impact of the 25th and 42nd Constitution Amendments to Art. 19 (i) (f).

404. Economic rights, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Whether right to property under the Indian Constitution is a :

- a. Civil right
- b. Legal right
- c. Fundamental right
- d. Natural right



409. Economic rights, SA;F2;10mts;10mks.

Explain the protections provided by Art. 19 (i) (f)?

410. Economic rights, SA;A1;10mts;10mks.

Discuss fully the Right to Property.

405. Economic rights, SQ;A1;1mt;1mk.

Can the right to receive pension is comprehended by the term property?

411. Economic rights, SA;A1;10mts;8mks.

To what extent state can interfere and regulate the right to property under Art. 19 (i) (g)?

406. Economic rights, SA;A1;10mts;8mks.

Describe the safeguards against confiscatory and expropriatory legislations provided by Art. 19 (i) (f)?

412. Economic rights, I A; A1; 30mts; 20mks.

Determine the place of eminent domain in view of the recent constitutional developments in regard to 'the right to property' in the Constitution of India.

413. Economic rights, I A; A1; 30mts; 20mks.

On what grounds can the acquisition of private property by the State be challenged before the courts? Throw light on the change which is introduced in this respect by the 25th Amendment to the Constitution.

414. Economic rights, I A; F2; 15mts; 10mks.

Explain fully the Right to Property with special reference to 1st, 4th, 17th, 24th and 25th Amendments.

415. Economic of rights, I A; A1; 20mts; 15mks.

Discuss, with the help of decided cases, the scope of right to property guaranteed under the Indian Constitution.

416. Economic rights, I A; F2; 30mts; 20mks.

Explain the constitutional provision regarding the right to property as it stands today after the various amendments. Refer to decided cases.

417. Economic rights, P3; G1; 30mts; 20mks.

The State of Rajasthan enacts a law for the acquisition of property, Ramdas, whose property was acquired under this law, moves the High Court under Article 226 on the ground that the law violated his fundamental right to property. The High Court considers the petition on merits and rejects it. Ramdas, now seeks to move the Supreme Court by an original petition on under Article 32 on the same grounds which had been raised in the High Court.

What advice would you give to him?

418. Right of assembly and association, CA; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

The United States constitution guarantees to the people the right to keep and bear arms.

True False Don't know

419. Right of assembly and association, CA; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

Right to assembly is given under fundamental rights

True False Don't know

420. Right of assembly and association, CA; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

The right to assembly under the Indian constitution is available even if it is not practicable.

True

False

Don't know

421. Right of assembly and association, CA; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

The right to assembly includes the right to hold meetings and to take out processions.

True

False

Don't know

422. Right of assembly and association, SQ; A1; 1mt; 1mk.

Which fundamental right enables citizens to hold meetings and to take out processions?

423. Right of assembly and association, SQ; A1; 1mt; 1mk.

Can the right to assembly be claimed by citizens bearing deadly weapons?

424. Right of assembly and association, SQ; A1; 1mt; 1mk.

When does the right to assembly become unavailable?

425. Right of assembly and association, SQ; A1; 1mt; 1mk.

Can the State restrain an assembly?

426. Right of assembly and association, SQ; A1; 1mt; 1mk.

What are the justifications for restraining an assembly?

427. Right of assembly and association, SQ; A1; 1mt; 1mk.

Whether the formation of trade unions constitutes an exercise of freedom of association?

428. Right of assembly and association, SQ; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

Can the Government ban an association?

429. **Right of assembly and association, SQ;
A2;2mts;2mks.**

Can the Govt. prohibits its servants from joining any unrecognised service association?

433. **Right of assembly and association, JA;
A1;10mts;8mks.**

The right to form association or union is said to be the very life-blood of democracy. Substantiate this.

430. **Right of assembly and association, SQ;
A1;1mt;1mk;**

Does the right to assembly guaranteed under Art. 19 (l) (b) include right to hold meetings and to take out processions?

434. **Right of assembly and association, JA;
A1;10mts;8mks.**

Evaluate the permissible limits beyond which the State should not travel to restrain the freedom of assembly.

431. **Right of assembly and association, SQ;
A1;1mt;1mk.**

Is the right to strike included in the fundamental freedoms?

435. **Right of assembly and association, JA;
A1;10mts;8mks.**

Discuss the importance of freedom of assembly in a democratic state.

432. **Right of assembly and association, JA;
A2;10mts;8mks.**

Under what circumstances the State can restrain the freedom to form associations or Unions?

436. **Right of assembly and association, PS;
D2;10mts;10nks.**

Rule 4 B of the Central Service Conduct Rules 1955 prohibited Govt. servants from joining any unrecognised service association of Govt; servants. This rule is challenged violative of freedom of association. Decide.

437. Limitation and suspension of individual rights and guarantees, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

Imposition of licence fee as a requirement for a grant of licence to a citizen who wants to carry on a trade is not an unreasonable restriction.

True

False

Don't know

440. Limitation and suspension of individual rights and guarantees, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

Law permitting a tenant to purchase the property on its termination of the tenancy on payment of the price fixed by Statute is a reasonable restriction under Art. 19(5).

True

False

Don't know

438. Limitation and suspension of individual rights and guarantees, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

The state has power to enforce an absolute prohibition of manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor.

True

False

Don't know

441. Limitation and suspension of individual rights and guarantees, 1A;G2;25mts;15mks.

Trace briefly the history of conflict between the judiciary and legislature over the question of compensation to be paid for acquisition of private property.

439. Limitation and suspension of individual rights and guarantees, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

The state has right to prohibit trades which are illegal or immoral or injurious to the health and welfare of the public.

True

False

Don't know

442. Political rights, 1A;A2;15mts;10mks.

State the constitutional rights and privileges of citizens of India.

443. Political rights, I A; A2; 15mts; 10n ks.

What are the Seven Freedoms guaranteed by our constitution? Who can claim them? State their limitations.

and the magistrate remanded him to custody for a week. C brought an action against police officers for his arrest and detention upto the time of grant of judicial remand.

Discuss and decide.

444. Political rights, I A; A1; 20mts; 12mks.

What are the Constitutional obligations of the State in the matter of right to work, conditions of work, equal payment to men and women for the same kind of works, unemployment and old age?

446. Legislation, I A; A1; 20mts; 15 mks.

Write an essay on the doctrine of colourable legislation?

447. Legislation, LA; F1; 25mts; 20mks.

Giving one illustration for each, explain the doctrines of the territorial nexus and the colourable legislation.

445. Political rights, PS; D2/G1, 30mts; 20mks.

What right of A is violated in the following case?

Two police officers arrested C without a warrant at his warehouse. They suspected on reasonable grounds that he had stolen or feebulously received at a neighbouring town a bail of cloth which was then in his warehouse. But when they arrested him, they did not give him this as the ground of his arrest. They in fact told C that they were arresting him on a charge of unlawful possession under the terms of a particular statute which statute admittedly gave them no power to arrest without a warrant.

Next day C was produced before the magistrate on a charge of 'unlawful possession',

448. Law, MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

Law in Article 21 and 31 must mean

- a. Custom and common law
- b. Statutory or enacted law
- c. None of the above.



449. Law, MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

What was the authority making a law for regulating Hindu Religions and charitable Endowments.

- a. The Government of India
- b. The High Court of Madras
- c. The Union Government



452. Law, MC; A1; 1mt; 1mk.

A law declared ultra vires

- a. Becomes in operative for the moment being
- b. Is not in operation and it cannot create any rights or obligations
- c. Imposes restrictions on the legislature to make the laws.



450. Law, MC; A1; 1mt; 1mk.

How far a law creating special courts for a class of offences is:

- a. Permissible under the Indian Constitution
- b. Forbidden by the Indian Constitution
- c. Offends the guarantee of equality before law
- d. Curtails the power of ordinary courts



453. Law, SQ; A1; 1mt; 1mk.

A law conferring administrative discretion without laying down the policy whether offends Art. 14?

454. Law, I A; A2; 15mts; 10mks.

State if the expression 'Law' as defined in Article 13 of the Constitution includes an amendment to the Constitution.

451. Law, MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

"By adopting the phrase procedure established by law" the constitution gave the:

- a. The judiciary "the final word to determine the law"
- b. "The legislature the final word to determine the law"
- c. The Executive fund word of determine the law"



455. Law, I A; A1; 30mts; 20mks.

State the law and convention with regard to

- a. Appointment of Chief Minister
- b. Dissolution of the Legislative Assembly
- c. Collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers



456. Law, 1 A; F2; 25mts; 15mks.

Explain the meaning of "equality before the Law or the equal protection of the Laws." Is the principle of equality violated by a law which, for the purpose of admission to a medical college, prescribed lower percentage of marks for women than that prescribed for men? Give reasons for your answer.

457. Justice, MC; G1; 1mt; 1n k.

Whether the concept of justice under the Indian Constitution is a :

- Basic tenet of the government
- Matter of political expediency
- Merely wishful thinking
- Constitutional mandate to the Government.

458. Constitutional Law; General, CA; A2; 1mt; 1n k.

The share in a company is property.

True

False

Don't know

459. Constitutional law, General, CA; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

State cannot impose prior censorship on films.

True

False

Don't know

460. Constitutional law, General, CA; A1; 1mt; 1mk.

Art. 14 permits class legislation

True

False

Don't know

461. Constitutional law, General, CA; A1; 1mt; 1mk.

Art. 14 does not mean that all laws must be general in character

True

False

Don't know

462. Constitutional law, General, CA; A1; 1mt; 1mk.

Art. 14 demands that the same laws should apply to all persons.

True

False

Don't know

463. Constitutional law, General, CA;A1;
1mt; lmk.

Doctrine of eclipse applies to post
constitution laws.

True

False

Don't know

464. Constitutional law, General, CA;A2;
1mt; lmk.

Doctrine of eclipse applies to
pre-constitution laws.

True

False

Don't know

465. Constitutional law, General, CA;A2;
1mt; lmk.

A post constitution law abridging
Fundamental rights is void abonitio.

True

False

Don't know

466. Constitutional law, General, CA;A1;
1mt; lmk.

Electricity board is a 'State'.

True

False

Don't know

467. Constitutional law, General, CA;A1;
1mt; lmk.

University of Madras is a 'State'

True

False

Don't know

468. Constitutional law, General, CA;A1;
1mt; lmk.

Caste can also be considered along-
with other relevant factors to decide
backwardness under Art. 15(4)

True

False

Don't know

469. Constitutional law, General, CA;A1,
1mt; lmk.

Art. 14 prohibits discrimination
between the State and private
individual.

True

False

Don't know

470. Constitutional law, General, CA;A1;
1mt; lmk.

Art. 14 prohibits conferment of
unguided discretion to administrators.

True

False

Don't know

471. Constitutional law, General, CA;A1;
1mt;1mk.

The usage "backward classes" in Art. 15(4) does not mean backward castes.

True

False

Don't know

472. Constitutional law, General, CA;A1;
1mt;1mk.

Art. 14 permits reasonable classification.

True

False

Don't know

473. Constitutional law, General, CA;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Pre-constitution laws inconsistent with Fundamental Rights are void only from the date of commencement of the Constitution.

True

False

Don't know

474. Constitutional law, General, MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The petitioner, F. N. Balsara in the case of the State of Bombay was:

- An Anglo-Indian
- An Indian Citizen
- A refugee |

475. Constitutional law, General, MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

F. N. Balsara in the State of Bombay case prayed for

- A writ of mandamus
- A writ on Habeas Corpus
- A writ of Prohibition

476. Constitutional law, General, MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

India is sovereign because

- It is independent of all authorities
- There is equality in all spheres of life
- President is the Constitutional Head
- None of these.

477. Constitutional law, General, MC;A3;
1mt;1mk.

In the case of Dr. Khare Vs. The State of Delhi, he was the President of

- R. S. S.,
- Hindu Sabha
- Communist Party

478. Constitutional law, General, MC;A2;
1mt; 1mk.

The Govt. of Madras under the
Maintenance of Public Order Act
of 1949

- a. Imposed a ban on the freedom
of propagation of ideal
- b. Freedom of speech and
expression
- c. On the entry and circulation
of the journal in Madras State.



479. Constitutional law, General, MC;A1;
1mt; 1mk.

In the case of the State of Bombay
Vs. F. N. Balsara, the problem was

- a. The law that would be made in
future would be ultra vires
and void if it is in conflict with
any of the fundamental rights.
- b. Was "liquor" property within the
meaning of Article 19(1) and could
be State prohibit the possession
and consumption of liquor in the
face of that Article



480. Constitutional law, General, MC;A3;
1mt; 1mk.

Gopalan's first contention was that
the order of a detention in a Cell;

- a. Imposed certain limitations on
his right.

- b. Deprived him of all the rights
specified in Article 19(1)
- c. None of the above.



481. Constitutional law, General, MC;A1; 1
1mt; 1mk.

State if transfer of Indian territory
to a foreign State requires:

- a. An act of Parliament
- b. An amendment of the Constitution
- c. An International treaty
- d. An opinion of the Supreme Court.

479. Constitutional law, General, MC;A1;
1mt; 1mk.



482. Constitutional law, General, MC;A1;
1mt; 1mk.

Alteration of the name and boundary
of a State in the Union of India can
be done by

- a. The concerned State Legis-
lature
- b. The Governor of that State
- c. The President of India
- d. An Act of Parliament



483. Constitutional law, General, MC;A1;
lmt ; lmk.

No tax can be levied or collected
without

- a. An order of the Governor
- b. A resolution of Parliament
- c. The authority of a law
- d. An order of a Court of Law



486. Constitutional law, General, MC;A2;
lmt; lmk.

The case of A. K. Gopalan V/s
State of Madras arose out of

- a. Right to property
- b. Right to freedom
- c. Right against discrimination



484. Constitutional law, General, MC;A2;
lmt; lmk.

A. K. Gopalan, a communist leader
was detained in Madras jail, and he
had been under detention since

- a. 1942
- b. 1947
- c. 1950.



487. Constitutional law, General, MC;A3;
lmt; lmk.

Chiranjit Lal Chowdhary in the
Sholarpur Spinning and Weaving Co.
Ltd., presented his writ praying
for

- a. Habeas Corpus
- b. Quo Warranto
- c. Mandamus



488. Constitutional law, General, MC;A2;
lmt; lmk.

The provision of the Sholarpur
Spinning & Weaving Co. (Emergency
Provisions) Act offended article

- a. 14 to 18
- b. 31, 19 (1) and 14
- c. 19 (1) & 20



485. Constitutional law, General, MC;A2;
lmt; lmk.

The case of A. K. Gopalan V/s
State of Madras revolved round
the Article:

- a. Article 17 & 18
- b. Article 19 & 21
- c. Article 27 & 28.



489. Constitutional law, General, MC;A2;
lmt; lmk.

Srinavasan complained against
the communal G. O. on the grounds
of

- a. Being a Brahmin
- b. In order of merit
- c. Both being a Brahmin and in
order of merit



- c. It shall be the duty and
endeavour of every state and of
every local authority within the
state to provide adequate fac-
ilities for the instruction in
the mother-tongue at the primary
stage of education to linguistic
minority groups.



490. Constitutional law, General, MC;A3;
lmt; lmk.

In the leading case of the State
of Madras, the Communal G. O.
prescribed seats in the Madras
professional College whereby out of
every 14 seats, six must go to

- a. Brahmins
- b. Backward Hindus
- c. Non-Brahmin Hindus
- d. Muslims and Anglo-Indians



492. Constitutional law, General, MC;A2;
lmt; lmk.

Article 350 provides

- a. Every person shall be entitled
to submit a representation for
the redress of any grievance
to any officers or authority
of the Union or State in Hindi
language only,
- b. Every person shall be entitled
to submit same in english
language in addition to a copy
in Hindi medium
- c. Every person shall be entitled
to present his grievance in
any language.



491. Constitutional law, General, MC;A1;
lmt; lmk.

Under Article 350, it has been
laid down that

- a. It will be the endeavour of Union
Government only to provide adequate
facilities for instruction in the
mother tongue at the primary
stage of education.
- b. It shall be the duty of the Indian
President to issue such direction
in the interest of the minority
group

493. Constitutional law, General, MC;A1;
lmt; lmk.

The 'Expression' office of profit

- a. Is clearly defined in the
constitution
- b. Is implicitly defined in the body
of drafting of constitution
- c. Is not defined in the constitution.



494. Constitutional law, General, MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

In Dwarkadas Va. Sholarpur spinning and Weaving Co & others, the former was

- a. An owner of the property
- b. A shareholder
- c. A Director of Boards



495. Constitutional law, General, MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

In one of the cases, state of Bihar Kameswar Singh it was held that a reference is to be made to the Directive when:

- a. A question is arised pertaining to the injury of private groups.
- b. A question for the cause of public interest or public benefits.
- c. There is an issue of pressure groups or interest groups involved.



496. Constitutional law, General, MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

One of the leading cases, state of Rajasthan versus Manohar, (1954) S. C. R. 996 it was held

- a. That the challenge to the constitutionality of a need not any affidavit
- b. That the grounds for challenge must contain imperative evidence
- c. That the Question of unconstitutionality of a statute must be adequately stated.



497. Constitutional law, General, MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

Article 340 requires the appointment of a 'Commission

- a. To investigate the conditions of backward classes based on linguistic criteria
- b. To investigate the conditions of backward classes exclusively the lower group income people.
- c. To investigate the conditions of the backward classes.



498. Constitutional law, General, MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

In Deep chand versus State of U. P. A. I. R. 1959 X. C. 648, it was decided that;

- a. The Directives are the source of substantive powers and a law can be declared invalid law for being its consistent.
- b. The Directives imposes certain restrictions on the court.
- c. The Directives are neither the source of substantive powers nor they can act as restrictions on powers and no law can be declared ultra vires because of mere inconsistency with them.



499. Constitutional law, General, MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Article 3 provides

- a. That a new state may be formed in three ways
- b. For the admission or establishment of a new state
- c. Provides some of the modes in which a new state may be established.



500. Constitutional law, General, MC;A3;
1mt; 1mk.

Which two of these languages are NOT used as State Languages in any part of India

- a. Jindhi and Sanskrit
- b. Sindhi and English
- c. Punjabi and Urdu
- d. Tamil and Kashmiri
- e. Punjabi and Sindhi



501. Constitutional law, General, MC;A1;
1mt; 1mk.

What does not constitute the consolidated fund of India

- a. Taxes paid to the Municipality
- b. All revenues received by the government of India.
- c. All loan raised by the government



502. Constitutional law, General, MC;A1;
1mt; 1mk.

Protocol means:

- a. The first ambassador to a country
- b. The first draft of a diplomatic document
- c. An agreement between two countries



503. Constitutional law, General, SQ;A3; 1mt;
1mk.

Name a Constitution protecting both autrefois convict and autrefois acquit.

504. Constitutional law, General, SQ;A2;
1mt; 1mk.

Does the protection against ex-post facto laws extend to procedural matters?

505. Constitutional law, General, SQ;A1;
1mt; 1mk.

Can a detenu under the preventive detention claim the protection against ex-post facto laws?

506. Constitutional law, General, SQ;A2;
1mt; 1mk.

Can a department punishment be pleaded to invoke autrefois convict protection?

507. Constitutional law, General, SQ;A1;
1mt; 1mk.

Does the protection against testimonial compulsion extend to every person?

508. Constitutional law, General, 3Q;E 1;
1mt; 1mk.

Is there any distinction between ex-post facto laws and retroactive penal laws?
509. Constitutional law, General, CQ;A2;
1mt; 1mk.

The writ of..... is issued to restrain a person from acting in a public office to which he is not entitled .
510. Constitutional law, General, CQ;A1;
1mt; 1mk.

According to Art. 22, every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of _____ such arrest excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of the magistrate.
511. Constitutional law, General, SA;G 1;
10mts; 10mks.

Compare 'Due process of Law' with procedure established by law.
512. Constitutional law, General, SA;A1;
8mts; 5mks.

What is the Consolidated Fund of India?
513. Constitutional law, General, SA;A1;
10 mts; 8 mks.

What are the three ingredients to the constitutional validity of a restriction?
514. Constitutional law, General, SA;A1;
10mts; 8mks.

Discuss the significant of the word 'Only' as used in Art 15(1) and (2).
515. Constitutional law, General, LA;A2;
30mts; 20mks.

State the facts and principles of law laid down in the leading case of Automobile Transport vs. State of Rajasthan (1962).
516. Constitutional law, General, LA;E 1;
25mts; 15mks.

Distinguish between the "procedure established by law and "due process of law". Which one of the two is applicable in India?

517. Constitutional law, General, I A;A1;
30mts;20mks.

State briefly the facts and principles of law laid down in any one of the following cases:

- a. Kasturilal Vs. State of U. P.
- b. A. I. R. 1965 J. C. 1039
- c. Engineering Mazdoor Sabha Vs. Hind Cycles Ltd. (A. I. R. 1963 S. C. 874)

518. Constitutional law, General, I A;A1;
15mts;10mks.

Sriman's detention was ordered under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971, because the detaining authority was satisfied that his detention was necessary "with a view to preventing him from activities prejudicial to the security of the State or the maintenance of public order."

What ground or grounds would you put forth in a petition moved in the State High Court on behalf of Sriman?

519. Constitutional law, General, LA;G2;
30mts;20mks.

Write a case comment on any one of the following cases, namely,

- i) Balaji v State of Mysore, AIR 1963 SC 894
- ii) Satwant Singh Sawhney v Ramanathan, AIR 1967 SC 1836

520. Constitutional law, General, LA;G1;
30mts;20mks.

Write a comment on one of the following cases:

- i) Sakal Papers (P) Ltd., v Union of India
- ii) Bennet Coleman and Co. v Union of India

521. Constitutional law, General, LA;G2;
25mts;15mks.

Discuss the content of constitutional safeguards available to a detence detained under a Preventive detention statute, in the ligh of relevant judicial decisions.

522. Constitutional law, General, LA;A1;
30mts;20mks.

What are the exceptions to the general rule laid down in Article 301 of the Constitution that trade and commerce shall be free throughout India.

Suppose an Act is passed by the Haryana Legislature providing for a state monopoly in a particular trade. Is the Act constitutional?

523. Constitutional law, General, LA;A1;
30mts;20mks.

The special Courts Act of a State empowered the State Government to constitute special courts to try such

offences or cases or classes of off-
 cessor cases in its opinion required
 speedier trial. A special procedure was
 prescribed to be followed in such cases.
 The Governor of the State by a notification
 directed the case of one Abhdoot for trial
 by the special court for having mis-
 appropriated the money from the State's
 Drought Relief Fund of which he was the
 incharge.

Abhdoot challenges the constitu-
 tionality of the Act on the ground of
 denial of equal protection of the laws
 guaranteed by Art 14 of the Constitution.
 Decide, explaining the doctrine of
 reasonable classification.

524. Constitutional law, General, LA;A1;
 25mts;15mks.

What is the test of repugnancy under
 Article 254 of the Constitution?
 Describe the circumstances in which
 State law on a concurrent subject-matter
 which is repugnant to a Union law can
 be held as operative.

525. Constitutional law, General, I A;A1;
 30mts;20mks.

State X imposes tax at the rate of 7%
 and 10% on the value of the goods sold
 within the State on being imported from
 States Y and Z respectively, whereas it
 imposes tax at the rate of 5% on the sale
 of goods which were being sold and
 produced within the State X. Discuss
 whether this scheme of taxation is
 valid under Part XIII of the Constitution.

526. Constitution law, General, LA;A1;
 25mts;15mks.

A village, X, in the Eastern sector
 of undivided India was given to
 Pakistan under the Radcliffe award
 after partition in the year 1947, but
 it remained with India and continued
 to be administered as a part of the
 territory of West Bengal by the Indian
 authorities. In the year 1969 when
 the mistake was discovered the
 Government of India agreed to transfer
 the territory comprising villege X to
 Pakistan. Could the Government of
 India transfer this territory by mere
 executive action? What procedure for
 the transfer of this territory you would
 have suggested, if you were requested
 to advise the Indian Government on the
 matter?

527. Constitutional law, General, LA;A1;
 25mts;15mks.

A publishes from the State of Madras,
 a weekly-Evening Star, through which
 he conducts Crosswords Prize Com-
 petition. A establishes collection
 depots in Uttar Pradesh and publishes
 a specified number of the weekly for
 circulation in U. P. The State of U. P.
 enacts a Law-U. P. Lottery & Prize
 Competition Control and Tax Act, under
 which tax is levied on the Prize Com-
 petitions conducted through the news-
 papers printed and published outside
 the State.

A affected by this tax questions
 the constitutional validity of the Act.
 Should A succeed? Give your reasoned
 arguments.

528. Constitutional law, General, I A; G1; 30mts; 20mks.

A hostile neighbour invades India; the Indian army beats back the invasion and pushes the enemy back, deep into his own territory, thereby occupying hundreds of square miles of the enemy's territory. This territory of the enemy is kept under Indian occupation for five years during which period it is administered by civil authorities specially appointed for the territory. After that period there is a treaty with the invader under which, inter alia, India agrees to return the occupied territory. Some of the residents of the occupied territory want to challenge the constitutionality of the proposed action of the Government of India to return this territory. What grounds would you advise them to take? Support your answer with the help of decided cases.

529. Constitutional law, General, I A; A1; 25mts; 15mks.

In 1970 the State of Rajasthan enacts a law relating to a matter enumerated in the Concurrent List. The main provisions of this law are repugnant to a law passed by Parliament in 1968 in relation to the same subject matter. Consider the validity of the State law stating the various meanings of the term 'repugnancy'.

530. Constitutional law, General, I A; A1; 25mts; 15mks.

The Government of the State of Karnataka issues an order by which 15% of the seats for admission to the engineering colleges in the State are reserved for the scheduled castes and tribes, 36% for the persons of backward classes and 49% seats are to be filled on the basis of the merit. The scheduled castes and tribes and the people of backward classes form 80% of the total population of the State. The enumeration of the backward classes is made mainly on the basis of the 'Castes' and 'Communities'.

Discuss the constitutional validity of the Order. What are the factors determining social and educational backwardness?

531. Constitutional law, General, I A; A1; 30mts; 20mks.

Entry 66 List I: Co-ordination and determination of standards in institutions of higher education....

Entry II List II: Education Universities, subject to the provisions of entries.... 66 of List I and.....

In view of the above entries consider the constitutionality of a state law providing that the medium of instruction in all the State Universities shall be Hindi.

532. Constitutional law, General, I A;G1;
30mts;20mks.

The State of West Bengal enacts a law to restrict the liability of agriculturists to pay debt on promissory notes executed by them. Some money lenders challenge the law contending that promissory notes being a Central subject, the State is incompetent to enact the law. How will you decide the case?

The relevant legislative entries are as follows: Union List Entry 46: Bills of Exchange, cheques, promissory notes, and other like instruments. State List Entry 30: Moneylending and money-lenders, relief of agricultural indebtedness.

533. Constitutional law, General, I A;A1;
30mts;20mks.

As a result of an agreement between India and Sri Lanka, an island belonging to India is given to Sri Lanka. X, a resident of this area, challenges the constitutional validity of the proposed action of the Central Government on the ground that it involves cession of Indian territory. State in the light of decided cases, how the Central Government can legally effect the transfer.

534. Constitutional law, General I A;A1;
30mts;20 mks.

Discuss the constitutional safeguards available to a detenu detained under a preventive detention law in the light of the relevant judicial decision.

535. Constitutional law, General, I A; F2;
30mts;20mks.

Explain the constitutional safeguards available to persons subjected to preventive detention in India. Discuss whether under Art. 22 of the Constitution--

i) Clause (7) - (A) is an exception to the rule laid down in Clause (4), and

ii) Parliament's power to enact a law is limited by the requirements laid down in Clause (7) (a).

536. Constitutional law, General, I A;G2;
30mts;20mks.

A State law authorises the State Government, in its discretion, to direct cases involving the assassination of office-holders of national political parties for trial to special courts constituted under the law. Procedure to be followed in such courts confirms to the rules of natural justice, but it denies certain safeguards available to an accused under the Cr. P. C. X, who is to be tried in such a special court, questions the validity of the law as being discriminatory under Art. 14. Anticipating the arguments of X, advise the State giving reasons and citing relevant case-law.

537. Constitutional law, General, I **A;A1**;
30mts;20 mks.

Write a case - amount on: Himmat
Lal Shah V Police Commissioner,
Ahmedabad **A. I. R.** 1973 **J. C.** 87.

on the ground that the trial
court had no jurisdiction in
the matter. He is then pros-
ecuted in the proper court but
he challenges the second pro-
secution as unconstitutional.

538. Constitutional law, General, I **A;A1**;
20mts;20mks.

A Christian Society is running a
Basic Training College with the
object of providing trained teachers
to institutions run by the Society.
The College receives grant-in-aid
from the State government. The
rules made by the State provide for:
(i) the reservation of 80% of the
seats for the nominees of the
government on threat of withholding
grant-in-aid for non-compliance with
the orders;
(ii) the displacement of the college
administration by a nominee of the
government temporarily if it is
found that the College is mismanaged.

Discuss the constitutional validity
of the rules.

(b) A law which leaves it entirely
to the discretion of the Govern-
ment to requisition the stocks of
food-grains at any rate fixed by
it at its discretion is challenged
as offending the right to property.

540. Constitutional law, General, I **A;A1**;
30mts;20mks.

"The Constitution of India being
written constitutes the fundamental
law of the land." Discuss fully.

541. Constitutional law, General, I **A;A1**;
30mts;20mks.

"Article 13 invalidates all laws-part
or future-so far as they are incon-
sistent with the provisions of part III
of the constitution of India. Discuss
fully.

539. Constitutional law, General, I **A;A1**;
35mts;20mks.

Discuss the following cases explaining
the constitutional principles involved
therein:-

(a) A who is convicted for an offence
and has also served out apart of
his sentence is acquitted on appeal

Does the word 'law in clause 2
of Article 13 include a law amending
constitution?

542. Constitutional law, General, I **A;A1**;
25mts;15mks.

What is the procedure for ceding
Indian territory to a foreign State?

543. Constitutional law, General, I A;A1;
30mts;20mks.

State the facts and principles of law in the case of Chintaman Rao Vs. State of M. P. A. I. R. 1951, S. C. 118

544. Constitutional law, General, I A;A1;
15mts;10mks.

Discuss the validity of -

In the last war, the Indian Army captured and occupied a portion of the territory forming part of the so-called Azad Kashmir. After Simla agreement, the Government of India transferred that territory to Pakistan, by an executive action. In exchange for a portion of the Indian territory occupied by the Pak Army.

545. Constitutional law, General, I A;A1;
10mts; 10 mks.

Discuss the validity an Act of Parliament purports to cede a portion of territory of State of West Bengal to Bangladesh without any reference to the Legislature of West Bengal

546. Constitutional law, General, LA;A1;
30mts;20mks.

In order to encourage a newly established small scale industry in the State the Bengal General Sales Tax Act exempts the products of the above industry from sales tax but similar products imported to Calcutta market from the State of Assam are not exempted from such tax.

Test the constitutionality of the Bengal General Sales Tax Act and refer to decided case on the point, if any.

547. Constitutional law, General, PS;G1;
30mts;20mks.

The State of Orissa enacts a law (Auto Vehicles Taxation Act, 1971) whereby it taxed those who use or keep motor vehicles in that state on the basis of seating capacity or loading capacity. The law was challenged by some owners of buses and trucks as violative of Article 301 of the Constitution. The State contends that the impugned Act is not hit by Article 301 is so far as the tax imposed under the Act does not constitute an immediate impediment on the movement of trade and commerce.

Decide the case.

548. Constitutional law, General, P3;G1/D2, 30mts;20mks.

Mona, Sona and Tona, three men were accused to have committed a bank robbery. They were charged to have overtaken a van belonging to the City First Bank, fired at the driver and killed the security man accompanying him. They were, further, alleged to fire at people around, killing four of them, before making good their escape with the cash box containing fifty lakhs of rupees.

The State Government took serious view of this case of bank robbery; and ordered the trial of the accused by a special court constituted under the State Special Courts Act, permitting the Government to order special trials of such 'cases or classes of cases' as it might direct. The special court procedure marked a departure from the established procedure for trial under the code of Criminal Procedure, all to the material disadvantage of the accused.

The accused persons objected to their trial before the special court and contended that it denied them equal protection of the laws. Decide.

549. Constitutional law, General, P3;G1;3 30mts;20mks.

Kalu was charged for murder of Dina by firing at him with a revolver at a congregation. During the investigation period, the police on some pretext obtained his finger-prints for comparison with the prints found on the revolver. When the prosecution produced the specimen finger-prints at the trial.

Kalu objected, saying that his finger-prints were obtained on false pretext and could not be admissible as evidence to his prejudice.

Decide Kalu's objection.

Discuss the scope of the constitutional protection given to him.

550. Constitutional law, General;P3;G1; 30mts; 20mks.

Briefly but clearly discuss the law relating to public meetings.

C, was about to make a speech in the street opposite a training centre for the unemployed. About a year before C had made a speech on the same place among the sympathisers in the training centre. A police Inspector told C that he could not hold a meeting there, but might do so in a street nearby. C persisted in continuing the meeting. He was arrested and convicted on a charge of wilfully obstructing a police officer in the discharge of his duty under the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1882.

Decide.

551. Constitutional law, General, PS;D2;
15mts;10mks.

Discuss the constitutional validity of the following law:

A law fixing the minimum price to be charged for a daily newspaper for a given number of pages which it turns out per week and making it an offence to undersell the newspaper. The preamble states that in the absence of such a price page regulation two evils will result: (a) the working journalists will continue to be underpaid: and (b) the small newspaper will be eliminated by the big ones by unfair economic competition.

552. Constitutional law, General, PS;D2;
30mts;20mks.

To put an end to the series of offence that were being committed in a State X over a political issue, a law was passed by the State legislature permitting setting up of 'Special Courts' for the speedier trial' of such 'offence or classes of offences or cases or classes of cases' as the State Government may, by general or special order, in writing, direct. These courts were to follow a procedure less advantageous to the accused as compared to the regular procedure followed in the ordinary criminal courts. Discuss the constitutional validity of the law.

553. Constitutional law, General, PS;D2;
15mts;10mks.

X State issued an order reserving 35% of the seats in the State medical colleges for backward classes and 25% for more backward classes, leaving 40% for the merit pool. Designation of the backward and more backward classes was solely made on the basis of 'castes' and 'communities'. Discuss the constitutional validity of the State order.

554. Constitutional law, General, PS;D2;
15mts;10mks.

On the death of A, a Muslim nawab, three persons X, Y and Z claimed succession to the property of the deceased. Their claims, however could not be settled by the Court for a sufficient length of time. To put an end to the long standing dispute, an Act was passed declaring X as the sole heir to the property to A and forbidding Y and Z to pursue their claims in a court of law. Discuss the constitutional validity of the Act.

555. Constitutional law, General, PS;D2;
10mts;10mks.

'A' went to the residence of a police officer and offered an envelope containing currency notes. The police officer threw the envelope with notes on A's face. As directed by the Police Officer 'A' took out some currency notes from his pocket and placed it on the table which was seized by the police officer. Decide whether the currency notes can be admitted in evidence.

556. Constitutional law, General, PS;D2;
10mts;10mks.

'A' an accused charged with committing murder stated to the police that he would give the clothes of the deceased which he had placed in a pit. The reafter, he dug out the pit in the presence of witnesses and took out the clothes which were identified as the clothes belonging to the deceased. Is the statement of A to the police is admissible in evidence?

557. Constitutional law, General, PS;G1;
30mts;20mks.

India exercised all administrative control over a disputed area of 300 square miles on the border between India and Pakistan. With a view to demarcating the boundary and thereby setting at rest the whole controversy, the matter was referred by the two Government of India has to return the whole of the disputed area to Pakistan.

X, a resident of this area challenges the constitutionality of the proposed action of the Indian Government on the ground that the proposed action would be tantamount to cession of Indian territory which can only be done by an amendment of the Constitution under Art. 368.

Examine the contention of X with the help of decided cases.

558. Constitutional law, General, PS;D2;
30mts;20mks.

Discuss the constitutional validity of the following state laws:

(a) There was a wide-spread rioting and violence in State X over the issue of 'dissolution of the State Assembly'. To check violence the State passed a law under which the State Government could issue an order to prohibit the publication of any news of views in any newspaper over the issue of 'dissolution of the State Assembly'. The order was to remain in force initially for a period of six months but could be extended the reafter. However, any person aggrieved by the order could make a representation to the State Government within ten days of the issuance of order.

(b) With a view to improve the service conditions of working journalists and to save the elimination of small newspapers by the big ones through unfair economic means, a law is passed by a State fixing the minimum price to be charged for a 8-page copy of a newspaper, subject to an imposed condition of a price rise for every additional page. Further it made it an offence to undersell the newspaper.

559. Constitutional law, General, PS;D2;
30mts;20mks.

A, a clerk under suspension made a confession to his officer on getting assurance from a friend of the officer that in case he told the truth the officer would make his best effort to save him. The assurance was given to

A in the presence of officer.

Discuss giving reasons whether such a confession is admissible.

B. A wrote a detailed letter confessing the crime to the police officer and left it near the dead body. The letter is detected by the police party at the time of investigation.

Discuss the admissibility of the confessional letter.

560. Constitutional law, General, PS;D2; 15mts; 10mks.

State X by law reserves 30% of the seats in Government Medical and Engineering Colleges for backward classes, 20% for more backward classes and 25% for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Designation of backward and more backward classes has been done on a basis where caste plays a preponderant role. As a result nearly 75% of the population of the State is treated with as backward or more backward, with the sole exception of the Brahmin community. A number of Brahmin students who are denied admission to the said institutions challenge the validity of the State law on the denial of equality. Decide.

561. Constitutional law, General, PS;G1; 30mts; 20mks.

Soon after the fatal assault on him that dark night, **A** told the neighbours that he had been attacked by Gopal, Bashir and Teja. On being taken to the

hospital within a few hours **A** made a similar statement relating to his injuries before the doctor and the magistrate. The names of the three accused were mentioned in every narration of the incident. However, it is on record that at the time of making the statement **A** was suffering from occasional blackouts on account of loss of blood. It is also on record that the place of occurrence was dark and there was no light nearby. However, it is clearly established that **A** knew all the three named persons as they lived in the same village. There is no direct or circumstantial evidence relating to the assault incident.

Discuss whether a conviction can be based solely on the above dying declaration.

562. Constitutional law, General, PS;D2; 25mts; 15mks.

On his arrest **A** made the following statement to the police officer. "I stole the cycle from the stand and hide it under the bush for two days. Later I handed over the cycle to **B**" It is on record that the cycle was recovered by the police party, at **A**'s instance, from the possession of **B**.

Can the whole of the above statement or any part of it be used in **A**'s trial for the theft of the cycle?

563. Constitutional law, General, PS;D2;
20mts;10mks.

Z has been running a slaughter house in B state in India. B enacted a law-slaughtering of cows and oxen. This has adversely affected Z and virtually compelled him to stop his business. He therefore moves the court for getting the ban declared unconstitutional on the ground that it infringes his fundamental right of carrying on business. Decide in the light of decided cases.

564. Constitutional law, General., PS;D2;
15mts;10mks.

A sect. of Brahmins have been maintaining a temple in a particular locality in Kerala where all the religious institutions are declared to be open to the public. This sect of Brahmins have been maintaining that since they form a small group of special class, their temple should be open to them only. They have not been allowing Harijans and others to enter into their temple. On their obstructing some Harijans from entering the temple, the Govt. launched prosecution against them. Argue for the prosecution as well as the defence.

565. Constitutional law, General, PS;D2;
15mts;10mks.

Mr. Joseph has been working as a professor in a local college. He was not at all interested in any political activity except his discussion in the class-room. One day, he had an occasion to quarrel with the local Sub-Inspector of Police because of the arrogant behaviour of the latter. When emergency was clamped and MISA was made applicable, the S.I. took revenge upon the professor by getting him detained under MISA in the prison. Mr. Joseph moves the court challenging the constitutionality of MISA. Argue for Mr. Joseph with reference to decided cases, if any.

566. Constitutional law, General, PS;D2;
20mts;15mks.

A public limited company registered and working in India is prevented from carrying on business it has been doing by an ordinance of the Governor. The company moves the court for a writ alleging infringement of its fundamental right in Art. 19. Its contention is mainly based on the fact that since it is a legal personality and is of national origin, it could invoke the provision contained in Part III of the Constitution. Decide without referring to the latest amendments, but referring to decided cases.

567. Constitutional law, General, PS;D2;
20mts;15mks.

A was appointed a I. D. clerk in the position department temporarily. After six months of his appointment, there was an allegation against him regarding the loss of some valuable postal articles. The Postal Superintendent served on him a notice of termination and after one month according to rules governing temporary services in the Central Govt. discharged him. There is some doubt that the department was prompted to take this action because of the allegation. A challenges the order contending that though he is a temporary clerk, since he has been discharged with a stigma, he is entitled for the protection afforded by Art. 311 of the Constitution. Decide in the light of decided cases.

568. Constitutional law, General, PS;D2;
15mts;10mks.

G. State in the Indian Union declared by law that the medium of instruction in the schools and colleges in the state would be the regional language from a specified date. A who was studying in an English medium school was not permitted to studying in English medium school pursue his studies through the medium of English. Can A challenge the said order of the State Government? Argue for him.

569. Constitutional law, General, PS;D2;
15mts;10mks.

Sec. 7 of the Influx from Pakistan (Control) Act. 1949 empowered the Central Govt. to direct the removal from India of any person including an Indian citizens who had violated the above Act. 'X' an Indian citizen came to India from Pakistan without permit or passport. X was arrested and deported. Decide the validity of this deportation order and the law in question.

570. Constitutional law, General, PS;S2;
10mts;10mks.

To prevent the monopolistic combination of big newspaper the Govt. issued the newsprint control order fixing the number of pages which could be published. Decide the validity of this.

571. Constitutional law, General, PS;G1;
15mts;10mks.

A had told his wife that he would get her ornaments from X's shop by fair or foul means. A was subsequently being tried for breaking open X's shop and stealing ornaments. The prosecution produces A's wife who has agreed to disclose what she was told by her husband earlier.

Discuss giving reasons if she can be permitted to disclose the communication between A and herself.

572. Constitutional law, General, PS;D2;
30mts;20mks.

Several persons are alleged to have committed a murder, **A**, who had taken a leading part in the planning and execution of the crime turns an approver and gives vital inside information about the motive and the role of each participant in the crime drama. **A**'s account implicates **B**, **C**, **D**, **X** and **Y** in the crime. There is sufficient corroborating evidence to show that **A**, **B**, **C** and **D** were actual parties to the crime, but the association of **X** and **Y** with the crime, is not shown by any other evidence.

Discuss giving reasons, the legality and desirability of conviction of **B**, **C**, **D**, **X** and **Y** on the basis of information given by **A**.

573. Constitutional law, General, PS;G1;
25mts;15mks.

A is alleged to have committed some offences in 1949. The prosecution against **A** has started in February, 1950. **A** argues that the procedures adopted is discriminatory under Art. 14 of the Constitution and so prosecution not sustainable. The state contends that since the offence was committed before the commencement of the constitution, the validity of the procedure cannot be tested by the constitution provisions. Decide.

574. Constitutional law, General, PS;G1;
25mts;15mks.

State **A** enacted a law imposing uniform tax on buildings on floorage basis on a sliding scale. Owner of a building in a small village challenges the validity of the law, that it is discriminator under Art. 14 on grounds, interalia, that buildings in large industrial towns and small villages are uniformly treated. Decide.

575. Constitutional law, General, PS;G1;
15mts;10mks.

A intentionally and falsely leads **B** to believe that certain land belongs to him, and thereby induces **B** to purchase the land and pay for it. The land in question afterwards becomes the property of **A** who seeks to set aside the sale on the ground that, at the time of the sale, he had no title to the land.

Can **A** be allowed to give evidence to prove his want of title at the time of the sale?

576. Constitutional law, General, PS;G1;
30mts;20mks.

Discuss the validity of the order served on **X**, a temporary clerk in the Ministry of Food, in the following cases:

(a) There were certain charges of corruption against **X** and it was decided to hold a formal departmental inquiry.

was pending, the authorities took the view that it was not necessary to continue with the inquiry as X's services could be terminated even otherwise. The inquiry was stopped and an order simpliciter terminating his services is issued to him.

(b) During the course of a debate in Parliament, the Food Minister made a statement that there were certain charges of corruption against X and an inquiry would be instituted to inquire into the charges. Subsequently, no inquiry was held against, X, and an order simpliciter terminating his services is issued to him.

577. Constitutional law, General, PS;G 1; 30mts;20mks.

A christian society is running a college with the object of providing higher education to Christian students. However, the children of all castes and creeds are admitted to the college. The college is affiliated to a University established under a State law. The law provides for--

(i) the inclusion of Principal and seniormost member of the teaching staff in the Governing Body of the affiliated Colleges:

(ii) the appointment, removal, dismissal and termination of services of teachers of the affiliated colleges to be made on the recommendation of the University Service Commission.

(iii) the reservation of 50% of the seats in the minority affiliated colleges for outsiders.

Discuss the constitutional validity of the State law. Refer to relevant case-law in support of your answer.

578. Constitutional law, General, PS;D2; 30mts;20mks.

Milk products India Limited, a company engaged in the production of powdered milk and other milk preparation for infants was mismanaged and was, therefore, subject to a lock-out and thus failed to produce a commodity essential for the community. A law passed by Parliament, authorizes the Government to take over the management and control of the company.

The company impugns the validity of the law contending that the law should have been couched in general language and should not have been directed against a named company.

Examine the contentions of the company.

579. Constitutional law, General, PS;D2; 15mts;10mks.

Discuss the constitutional validity of the following law:

There was a wide-spread rioting and violence in State X for over a period of six months over the issue 'official language'. To check violence, the State passes a law under which the State Government or any person authorised in that behalf could issue an order prohibiting the publication of any news or view in any newspaper over the issue of 'official language'. This order was to remain in force initially for a period of two months but could be extended thereafter. However, any persons aggrieved by this order could make a representation within 15 days of the issuance of order.

580. Constitutional law, General, PS;D2;
30mts;20mks.

In 1973 Delhi Development Authority acquires fifty acres of land comprised in certain village in Mehrauli area, for the construction of D. D. A flats. The ex-propriated owners are to be paid an amount fixed at the market rate prevailing in 1968. Bharose, an ex-propriated owner, questions the validity of the law fixing the amount on the ground that the amount fixed by the law is not 'just equivalent' to the value of the property acquired in 1973 and that the amount has been fixed without recourse to any reasonable principles.

Please examine the contentions of Bharose in the light of recent constitutional developments.

581. Constitutional law, General, PS;D2;
30mts;20mks.

X was appointed a permanent clerk in the Ministry of Agriculture. There were several complaints against him but he would not improve himself in spite of several warnings. A formal departmental enquiry was also initiated against him but pending the inquiry X's services were terminated by giving him a notice as required under the relevant service rules.

X questions the validity of the order on the ground that he was not given reasonable opportunity as required under Article 311 (2) of the Constitution. Will X succeed?

Will it make any difference to your answer if X held a temporary post or was a probationer? Give reasons.

582. Constitutional law, General, PS;D2;
30mts;20mks.

In order to secure an equitable distribution of the imported newsprint and to curb the monopolists tendency in newspaper industry, the Parliament enacts a news-print rationing law providing for the quota system for the use of newsprint by the newspaper. The law fixes a limitation on the number of pages to be published by a newspaper to be 8 and also prohibits any adjustments between the number of pages and the volume of circulation even within the allotted newsprint quota.

Discuss whether this law is constitutionally valid. Will it make any difference to your answer if after the allotment of the newsprint quota, the newspapers were left free to determine their pages and their circulation? Give reasons.

583. Constitutional law, General, PS;D2;
30mts;20mks.

A law makes it penal for a person by spoken words to instigate a class of persons not to pay, or to defer payment of dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue. X makes a speech at a meeting asking the people not to pay the arrears of land revenue recoverable from them. The meeting is orderly and peaceful. X is prosecuted under the law for making the said speech. X questions the constitutionality of the law on grounds of Art. 19. Discuss whether X has any chance of success.

584. Constitutional law, General, PS;D2;
30mts;20n ks.

X was detained under the Preventive Detention Act. The grounds of detention communicated to him within a week of his detention stated that "he as a member of a political party believed in the overthrow of the Government established by law through violent means and that he advocated the same to the masses through his speeches at public meetings". One of the sections of the P. D. A forbade X to disclose the ground of detention to any person including his lawyer or before any Court or Tribunal.

X wants to challenge to the validity of the P. D. A. As an advocate of X, what possible arguments will you raise before the court?

586. Constitutional law, General, PS;D2;
30mts;20mks.

There arose a dispute between India and Pakistan over an area of 200 square miles situated on the Western border of India. The Governments of India and Pakistan entered into an agreement by which the dispute was referred to an arbitral tribunal. The tribunal awarded the whole of the disputed area to Pakistan.

Now, the Central Government proceeds to implement the award by executive action. X, a resident of that area resists the actions of the Government alleging that this area is a part of Indian territory and giving a claim over it involves a cession of territory.

Discuss the contentions of X.

585. Constitutional law, General, PS;D2;
12; mts; 10mks.

A State Law authorizes the State Government to regulate the transport of essential commodities in the State. A rule framed under this law bans the transport of Vanaspati Ghee between 12 p. m. and 6 p. m. within the State. Hira, a dealer in Vanaspati Ghee impugnes the rule as violative of Article 301. How will you decide this case?

587. Constitutional law, General, PS;D2;
30mts;20mks.

X was appointed as a clerk on permanent basis in N. E. Railways. His contract of service was governed by the Indian Rly. Establishment Code. The Code contained a rule which authorized the General Manager of N. E. Railways to terminate the service of any employee after giving him a notice for a stipulated period of time or paying salary in lieu thereof. The General Manager, in exercise of his power under the said rule, terminated the service of X after giving him the required notice.

Advise X as to his constitutional right.

588. Constitutional law, General, PS;G1; 25mts;15mks.

A Charitable trust has a registered office in the state of Bihar. A house owned by the trust is situated in the State of U. P. Which enacts a law and imposes a tax on that property. The State of Bihar also enacts a law and imposes a tax on the same property as well as an other trust properties situated in Bihar. The trustees allege that the Bihar law imposing tax on the property situated in U. P. is unconstitutional as the property is situated outside the State of Bihar. Decide, giving reasons.

to controlling the production, supply and distribution of Vanaspati Ghee. The Act also provides for payment of amounts in lieu of the taking over of the concerns.

A group of mill-owners dealing in vanaspati oils challenge the constitutionality of the clauses providing for payments of amounts without recourse to any reasonable principles.. Examine the constitutional validity of the above law in the light of recent constitutional developments.

591. Constitutional law, General, PS;A1; 30mts;20mks.

589. Constitutional law, General, PS;A1; 25mts;15mks.

During the Indo-pakistan War in the year 1971 Indian forces occupied several thousand square Kilometers of territory of Pakistan in the provinces of Sindh and Punjab. Subsequently, as a result of the Simla Accord between the Prime Ministers of the two countries, India agreed to return this territory to Pakistan. What procedure should be adopted by the Government of India for implementing the agreement? Can the territory be returned to Pakistan by mere executive action?

The State of Punjab imposes a tax on sports goods whether manufactured within the State or imported from another State in India; the rate of tax being the same in both the cases. Since the tax on the imported goods was payable on the landed cost of goods in the State the actual amount of tax payable on such goods imported from the State of Tamil Nadu was much higher than the amount of tax to be paid on the goods manufactured within Punjab on account of freight to be paid for the carriage of goods from Tamil Nadu to Punjab. X, who is a dealer of sports goods in Ludhiana and dealt in goods imported from Tamil Nadu, challenges the constitutional validity of the tax and alleges that it is violative of Art. 304 (a) of the Constitution. Decide, giving reasons.

590. Constitutional law, General, PS;G2; 25mts;15mks.

The Parliament enacts a law nationalizing all the Vanaspati Oils Industries in the country with a view

592. Constitutional law, General, PS;G1; 30mts;20mks.

State of Karnataka, by law, levils a tax of Rs. 5000 per annum on all vehicles in the State used for transporting merchandise. The State thus realises fifty per cent of the expenses incurred by it on the construction and maintenance of roads. Mohan, who uses his truck once a day to carry wool from his factory to the Railway Station, a mile away, and Ram, whose truck is used for transporting stone slabs and plies twenty hours a day, challenge the law as being ultra vires Article 301 and consequently void.

Anticipate the arguments of Mohan and Ram as well as those of the State of Karnataka and decide.

593. Constitutional law, General, PS;G1; 30mts;20mks.

A state law prohibits ex-communication of a member of a religious community on grounds of non-observance of certain orthodox religious practices, rituals and ceremonies. The Head of the community challenges the constitutional validity of the law. The State pleads that the law was passed to public interest for the social advancement of the community and in order to protect the person ex-communicated against loss of social prestige and enjoyment of community properties. Decide, giving reasons.

594.

Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

The old Constitution of the Dominion of India was contained in the Government of India Act, 1935.

True False Don't know

595.

Constitutions and other basic instruments of governments, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

The scheme of distribution of powers adopted in our Constitution is based on the model found in the Government of India Act, 1935.

True False Don't know

596.

Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, CA;A1;1mt;1mk.

A federal Constitution envisaged distribution of powers.

True False Don't know

597.

Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, CA;A1;1mt;1mk.

A Unitary Constitution requires distribution of powers.

True False Don't know

598. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

Federal Constitutions are generally rigid.

True False Don't know

602. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, CA;A1;1mt;1mk.

It was the sixth Amendment which made a great many textual changes consequent to the abolition of the category of Part B and Part C states.

True False Don't know

599. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, CA;A1;1mt;1mk.

A written constitution is not necessary for a federal.

True False Don't know

603. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

The preamble of the Constitution is not at all important in the interpretation of the Constitution.

True False Don't know

600. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

The preamble of the Constitution is not at all important in the interpretation of the Constitutions.

True False Don't know

604. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

The theory of essential features of the Constitution was accepted by the Supreme Court in Golaknath's case.

True False Don't know

601. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, CA;A3;1mt;1mk.

The Constitution of India came into force on the Twenty-sixth day of November, 1949.

True False Don't know

605. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

The old Constitution of the Dominion of India was contained in the Government of India Act, 1935.

True False Don't know

606. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Constitution of India came into force on

- a. 26th Jan. 1947
- b. 15th Aug. 1947
- c. 26th Jan 1949
- d. None of these

610. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The main stress in the Preamble of Indian Constitution is

- a. Law and order
- b. Equality
- c. Justice and Liberty
- d. Freedom of speech

607. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, CA;F2;1mt;1mk.

Any controversy about the constitution can't be explained with the help of the preamble.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <u>True</u> | <u>False</u> | <u>Don't know</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

611. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The Preamble declares India to be a

- a. Mixed Economy
- b. Capitalistic Economy
- c. Democratic Economy
- d. Sovereign Democratic Republic

608. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, CA;F2;1mt;1mk.

The Preamble of the Indian Constitution explains the aim and ideology of it.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <u>True</u> | <u>False</u> | <u>Don't know</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

612. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

India's membership of the Commonwealth does not find mention in the Constitution so it is

- a. Intra - Constitutional affair
- b. Extra - Constitutional affair
- c. Not constitutional
- d. None of these.

609. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The idea behind some differences of the Preamble has been borrowed from the constitution of

- a. U. S. S. R.
- b. Britain
- c. U. S. A.
- d. Japan

613. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

Income tax is the subject of

- a. Union list
- b. State list
- c. Concurrent list

614. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

Which of the following languages is not included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

- a. English
- b. Urdu
- c. Sanskrit
- d. Malayalam
- e. Hindi



617. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Which is NOT the constitutional safeguard of Scheduled Castes?

- a. Reservation of seats in legislatures
- b. To have as many children as desired
- c. Reservation in services
- d. Getting grants in aid



615. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Indian Constitution envisaged:

- a. A bicameral system
- b. A unicameral system
- c. A one party government
- d. A presidential government
- e. A democratic system



618. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Constituent Assembly means:

- a. Constitution Amendment body
- b. Constitution approval body
- c. Constitution framing body
- d. Constitution advisory committee



616. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The procedure to amend the Constitution of India is described in Article

- a. 350
- b. 340
- c. 368
- d. 369



619. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The first draft of the constitution was prepared by

- a. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- b. Sardar Patel
- c. Shri S. N. Mukerji
- d. Shri K. M. Munshi



620. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC/A2;1mt;1mk.

The first draft of the Constitution was published in

- a. August 1947
- b. August 1948
- c. July 1948
- d. January 1948



623. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC/A3;1mt;1mk.

Constituent Assembly was elected in

- a. August 1945
- b. July 1947
- c. July 1946
- d. August 1946



621. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC/A3;1mt;1mk.

The carry on the work of the constituent Assembly, various committees were appointed. Drafting committee was appointed on

- a. 15th August 1947
- b. 26th January 1948
- c. 29th August 1947
- d. 29th August 1946



624. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC/A3;1mt;1mk.

The idea of a constituent Assembly for India was first mooted by

- a. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- b. Pandit Nehru
- c. Mr. M. N. Roy
- d. Mahatma Gandhi



622. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC/A3;1mt;1mk.

The first session of the Constituent Assembly was held at

- a. Lahore
- b. Karachi
- c. Bombay
- d. New Delhi.



625. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC/A3;1mt;1mk.

We borrowed the idea of Constituent Assembly from

- a. U.S.A.
- b. France
- c. Britain
- d. U.S.A. and
- e. France



626. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The Constitution of India gives the power of issuing ordinance or orders to the

- a. President and the Governor of the Constituent units
- b. President and the Chief Minister of the Constituent units
- c. Prime Minister and the Governor of the Constituent units
- d. None of these



629. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

Whether the Indian Constitution guarantees

- a. Right to equality
- b. Right to work
- c. Right to education
- d. Right to travel abroad



627. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;G1;1mt;1mk.

Do you regard The Preamble to the Indian Constitution as:

- a. Part of Constitution
- b. Preface to the Constitution
- c. A Statement of aims and objects of the Constitution
- d. A Prologue to the Constitution



630. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

Whether the State as defined in Article 12 of the Constitution includes:

- a. A municipal Committee
- b. A co-operative society
- c. A public corporation
- d. A government company



628. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;G1;1mt;1mk.

Part III of the Constitution contains:-

- a. Fundamental Rights
- b. Human Rights
- c. Moral Rights
- d. Natural Rights



631. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;G1; 1mt,1mk.

Do you regard the Indian Constitution as a:

- a. Unitary Constitution
- b. Federal Constitution
- c. Quasi Federal Constitution
- d. Loose-federal constitution



632. **Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.**

The Indian Constitution is:

- a. **Semi-controlled constitution**
- b. **Uncontrolled constitution**
- c. **A controlled constitution**



635. **Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;G1;1mt;1mk.**

Do you regard The Preamble to the Indian Constitution as:

- a. **Part of Constitution**
- b. **Preface to the Constitution**
- c. **A Statement of aims and objects of the Constitutions**
- d. **A Prolongue to the constitution**



633. **Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.**

The Preamble of the Constitution of India

- a. **Is a part of the Constitution itself**
- b. **Is not a part of the Constitution itself**
- c. **Is a part of Government of India Act 1935**
- d. **None of these**



636. **Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.**

Whether the Indian Constitution Guarantees:

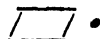
- a. **Right to equality**
- b. **Right to work**
- c. **Right to education**
- d. **Right to travel abroad**



634. **Constitutions and other basic instruments of governments, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.**

The Constitution:

- a. **Prescribes qualification for the post of Chief Election Commissioner.**
- b. **Nowhere prescribed qualifications of the Chief Election Commissioner.**
- c. **Is only realised in practice that a senior member of the Civil Service is appointed to hold to the office.**



637. **Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.**

Which of the following form part of the basic structure of the Indian Constitution ?

- a. **Number of States in the Indian Union**
- b. **Law of Citizenship**
- c. **Caste system in Indian Society**
- d. **Republican Form of Government of India**



638. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

Whether the State as defined in Article 12 of the Constitution includes:

- a. A municipal Committee
- b. A co-operative society
- c. A public corporation
- d. A government company



641. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

D. M. Joshi Vs. The State of Madras, Madhya Bharat (A.I.R. 55 334) arose out of the

- a. Articles 25 & 26
- b. Articles 19 (1) (f)
- c. Articles 14 & 15



639. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

Constitution is preserve by the

- a. High Court
- b. District Court
- c. Supreme Court



642. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The case of Commr. H.-R. E. V. Sri Lakshmindra (A.I.R. 1954 S. C. 282) centered on the Articles

- a. 19 to 31
- b. 21 & 22
- c. 19, 25, 26 & 27



640. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Art 15 of the Indian Constitution

- a. Prohibits discrimination or discriminatory legislation on the part of the individual on grounds of caste, community, place of birth etc.
- b. Prohibits strictly discriminatory legislation on the part of the state on the above grounds
- c. Prohibits neither then except by the authority of law.



643. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

There is a provision specified for women that they in the case of adultery

- a. Should not be punished as an abettor under section 370 of I. P. C.
- b. Will be punishable under the section 496
- c. In such case the wife shall not be punishable as an abettor under I. P. C. 497.



644. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

The case of Venkataraman Vs. The Union of India and Another (A. I. R. 1954, S. C.)

- a. Involves Arts. 19 & 20
- b. Refers to Arts. 30 to 32
- c. Stands for Art. 20 (2)



647. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

The constitution of India recognised Hindi as the national language under the Art.

- a. 343
- b. 339
- c. 29 -(1)



645. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

The question arose in the case of the State of West Bengal Vs. Bela Benerjee stood for Art. :

- a. 19(1) (f)
- b. 29 (1)
- c. 31 (2)



648. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The State of Madras Vs. Champakam and the State of Madras Vs. Srinivasan raised the issue under the Articles:

- a. 14, 19 and 31
- b. 19 (1) F Clause (5)
- c. 15, 29 and 37



646. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

There is a special provision to make grants to Anglo-Indian Schools and whereby the obligation is made on the school to receive any grant from the government and admit at least up to 40% of the annual admissions of the members of the community other than the Anglo-Indian under the Article;

- a. 29 (1)
- b. 30 (1) & 351
- c. 337 & 339



649. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The protection afforded by Art. 311 is available:

- a. Even to a temporary employee whose service could be terminable with one month's notice
- b. Even to a temporary employee if his services are terminated without any inquiry on the ground of some charges - that involve stigma
- c. Only to permanent civil servants.



650. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. MC/A2;1mt;1mk.

The Indian Constitution provides for:

- People's Government
- Presidential form of Government
- Parliamentary form of Government
- Cabinet form of Government

□

651. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. MC/A2;1mt;1mk.

Article 54, 55, 73, 162 and 241 dealing with the mode and manner of the election of the President of India, extent of the Executive power of the Union, Executive power of states and constitution of a High Court in a Union Territory

- Can be amended by two-third minority of the Union Parliament
- May be amended by a two-third majority and with the concurrent of half of the states
- Can be amended without a special majority.

□

652. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. MC/A1;1mt;1mk.

Whether the Indian Constitution permits preventive detention during:

- The peace time
- War time
- Emergency
- External aggression

□

653. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. MC/A2;1mt;1mk.

The Indian Constitution is a _____ Constitution

- Rigid
- flexible
- Federal
- Unitary

□

654. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. MC/A2;1mt;1mk.

The Constitution of India is:

- Retrospective
- Prospective
- Post operative : that is operative from a date

□

655. Constitutions and other basic instrument of government. MC/A2;1mt;1mk.

The Constitution of India came into force on the

- 26th November 1949
- 15th August 1947
- 26th January, 1950
- 17th November 1949

□

656. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. MC/A2;1mt;1mk.

A Constitution of a country

- a. Provides for a military operations of its people
- b. Arranges the reception of foreign dignitaries
- c. Arranges the gathering of political power from the people and for its exercise for their benefit
- d. States the aspirations of the inhabitants

657. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. MC/A1;1mt;1mk/

Find out the reasonable classification under Art. 14

- a. Persons or institutions differently situated grouped in one class.
- b. Persons or institutions with uniform features are brought under different categories
- c. Persons or institutions with similar attributes are grouped in the same class.
- d. State Govt. order reserving seats in Medical colleges of the states to children of Medical practitioners.
- e. Govt. order reserving seats in educational institutions for outstanding sportsmen.

658. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. MC/A1;1mt;1mk.

Whether the Indian Constitution permits preventive detention during:

- a. The peace time
- b. War time
- c. Emergency
- d. External aggression

659. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. MC/A2;1mt;1mk.

In the Indian Constitution the number of national languages recognised are

- a. 1
- b. 21
- c. 14
- d. None of these

660. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. MC/A2;1mt;1mk.

Whether a writ can be issued against a:

- a. Private limited company
- b. Transport Corporation
- c. General-Manager of a Railway
- d. Vice-Chancellor of University

661. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

He challenged the legality of the order that it contravened by the provisions of Article 13, 19, and 21 and what does the pronounce "it refer to":

- a. The ordinance of the President
- b. The preventive Detention Act 1950
- c. The decision of the Supreme Court



662. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Where there is division of authority or sovereignty in the central policy which is supreme, it is known as:

- a. Federal Constitution
- b. Unitary Constitution
- c. None of these



663. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Where there is a division of sovereignty, intended to reconcile unity and power with the maintenance of "State Right", it is known as:

- a. Federal constitution
- b. Unitary constitution
- c. None of these



664. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Indian Constitution has:

- a. Separate powers of union and state with all residual powers with states
- b. A strong centre with all residual powers being vested in union
- c. A strong centre with all residual powers being vested with President.



665. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Indian Constitution has:

- a. Very few provisions of the constitution open to amendment
- b. Only few provisions of the constitution open to amendment
- c. A large number of provisions of the constitution open to amendment by the union parliament in the ordinary process of legislation.



666. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The idea of a constituent assembly for India was first mooted by

- a. M. N. Roy
- b. Mahatma Gandhi
- c. Jawaharlal Nehru



667. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The first session of the constituent assembly was held at

- a. Lahore
- b. Bombay
- c. New Delhi



670. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

After partition, a separate constituent assembly

- a. Was not made
- b. Was made
- c. None of these



668. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The first session of the constituent assembly started on

- a. 23rd December 1946
- b. 9th December 1946
- c. 1st July 1947



671. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Where there is concentration of authority or sovereignty in the central policy which is supreme, it is known as:

- a. Federal constitution
- b. Unitary constitution
- c. None of these



669. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The first session of the constituent assembly ended on:

- a. 23rd December 1946
- b. 1st July 1947
- c. 9th December 1946



672. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Constitution of India received the signatures of the President of the Constituent Assembly and was declared passed on

- a. 28th Nov. 1948
- b. 26th Nov. 1949
- c. 26th Jan. 1950
- d. 15th Aug. 1947
- e. 15th Jan. 1948



673. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

India is a 'Republic' because

- a. Its head of the State is elected for a fixed period
- b. There is a parliamentary rule
- c. It is completely free both internally and externally
- d. The constitution prescribes a democratic government.



676. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Preamble means

- a. The preface of a book
- b. Preface, Introduction especially of an act Parliament Stating its arise and objectives
- c. The head of a body
- d. The topmost portion of anything



674. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The salient features of Indian Constitution are

- a. It is partly federal and partly unitary
- b. Neither too rigid nor too flexible
- c. Written and lengthy
- d. All the three above



677. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The drafting of the Constitution was the work of

- a. Lawyers
- b. Ministers
- c. Experienced constitutional expert



675. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Indian Constitution is 'perhaps' in this world

- a. Longest document (written)
- b. Shortest document
- c. The most rigid document
- d. The most flexible document
- e. A very moderate medium sized document



678. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Sikkim was made the 22nd state of India by the

- a. 36th Amendment
- b. 37th Amendment
- c. 38th Amendment
- d. 39th Amendment



679. Constitutions and other basic instrument of government, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The Permanent Chairman of the constituent Assembly of India (Elected on 11th Dec. 1946) was

- a. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- b. Dr. K. M. Munshi
- c. Dr. Ambedkar



682. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

According to the 42nd amendment the words _____ were added to the Preamble

- a. Sovereign
- b. Socialist
- c. Secular
- d. Democratic
- e. Republic



680. Constitutions and other basic instruments of the government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Which is NOT the constitutional safeguard of scheduled castes

- a. Reservation of Seats in legislations
- b. To have as many children as desired
- c. Reservation in services
- d. Getting Grants-in-aid



683. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Constitution of India explicitly speaks

- a. For the provision of Session, a voluntary transfer of one state to another
- b. Provides implicitity for the Session
- c. Speaks nowhere about Session of territory by India to a foreign country



681. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The 38th (Amendment) Act of the Constitution of India relates to

- a. Provision for a legislative assembly and council of Minister for Arunachal Pradesh
- b. Raising the upper limit of membership of Lok Sabha
- c. Sikkim became the 22nd state of the Indian Union



684. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

The word 'admit' in the body of the Constitution refers to the admission of an organised which might be called a state even before such an admission

- a. Social community
- b. Ethnic community
- c. Political community

685. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The word 'backward classes' in the constitution of India is a

- a. Defined in a comprehensive way
- b. Identified along with the word minorities
- c. Not defined at all.



688. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The parliamentary set up in Indian Constitution is clearly influenced by

- a. American constitutional pattern
- b. German constitutional pattern
- c. None of these



686. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyer said in the Constituent Assembly

- a. The future evolution of the constitution will depend to a large extent upon confrontation plus co-ordination between the organs of government
- b. The future evolution of the constitution will depend to a large extent upon its function a interpreting the constitution, the work of the Supreme Court.
- c. The future revolution of the work of the Supreme Court declaring the Legislative law ultra vires.



689. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

India has been proclaimed by the Preamble of the Indian Constitution as

- a. Democratic republic
- b. Sovereign democratic republic
- c. Socialist democratic republic



690. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Preamble of the constitution of India explains

- a. Definition of a constitution
- b. Prayer by the constitution makers
- c. Aims and Ideology of the constitution



687. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The Preamble of the Constitution

- a. Is a law
- b. Is simply a statement of facts to understand the meaning of law.
- c. Is a key to open the minds of the makers of the Act and the mischiefs which they intended to redress.



691. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

The Preamble of the constitution of India is

- a. Not a part of it
- b. A part of it
- c. None of these



694. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Under the constitution of India, foreign affairs is a subject matter of

- a. Union list
- b. State list
- c. Concurrent list



692. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Draft constitution was published in

- a. Jan 1951
- b. July 1949
- c. Jan. 1948



695. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Under the constitution of India, Posts and Telegraphs is a subject matter of

- a. Union list
- b. State list
- c. Concurrent list



693. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The total membership of constituent assembly was:

- a. 298 including 4 members from Jammu & Kashmir
- b. 302 including 4 members from Jammu & Kashmir
- c. 398



696. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Under the constitution, census is a subject matter of

- a. Union list
- b. State list
- c. Concurrent list



697. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Under the constitution of India, Prevention of cruelty to animals is a subject matter of

- a. Union list
- b. State list
- c. Concurrent list



700. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Under the constitution of India, betting and gambling is a subject matter of

- a. Union list
- b. State list
- c. Concurrent list



698. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Under the constitution of India, Trade Union is a subject matter of

- a. Union list
- b. State list
- c. Concurrent list



701. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Under the constitution of India, currency & coinage is a subject matter of

- a. Union list
- b. State list
- c. Concurrent list



699. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Under the constitution of India, criminal law is a subject matter of

- a. Union list
- b. State list
- c. Concurrent list



702. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Under the constitution of India, Railway is a subject matter of

- a. Union list
- b. State list
- c. Concurrent list



703. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Under the constitution of India, Naval, Military and Air Forces is a subject matter of

- a. Union list
- b. State list
- c. Concurrent list



706. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The total number of Amendment made in the constitution is

- a. 30
- b. 42
- c. 40
- d. None of these



704. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The number of regional languages recognised in the Indian constitution is

- a. 10
- b. 15
- c. 20



707. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution was;

- a. Jawaharlal Nehru
- b. Mrs. Vijay Laxmi Pandit
- c. Lal Bahadur Shastri
- d. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar



705. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The 5th Amendment of the Constitution was made in the year:

- a. 1948
- b. 1952
- c. 1960
- d. None of these



708. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

Sikkim joined the Indian Union on

- a. January 20, 1970
- b. August 15, 1975
- c. April 26, 1975
- d. None of these



709. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC/A2;1mt;1mk.

The first meeting of the constituent assembly was held in the central hall, Parliament on:

- a. Dec. 9, 1946
- b. Dec. 9, 1942
- c. Jan. 25, 1942
- d. May, 27, 1942
- e. August 15, 1946



712. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC/A1;1mt;1mk.

Mr. N. A. Palkhivala pointed out that

- a. The Preamble being a part of a provision of the constitution was alterable under article 368
- b. The Preamble can be considerably amended under article 368
- c. The Preamble can be considerably amended under article 368



710. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC/A2;1mt;1mk.

Under the Constituent Assembly Debates, Vol. IX 1P. 1156 Nehru held that the appointment of judges in the hands of the executive

- a. Is one of the methods of changing the constitution
- b. Is an upper hand upon the independent judiciary
- c. Is to simply make the judiciary committed.



713. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC/A3;1mt;1mk.

Apart from the Part of the Preamble which relates to the basic structure or framework of the constitution, the Preamble does not restrict the power of amendment, a view held by

- a. Justice Palkar
- b. Justice Khanna
- c. Justice Shelat



711. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MC/A2;1mt;1mk.

'Here we are not individuals. Here we are all the people of India,' said H. V. Kamath, C.A.D. October 17, 1949 PP. 438-439 and what does the Demonstrative Pronoun 'Here' stand for?

- a. The Indian Parliament
- b. The Constituent Assembly
- c. The Congress Executive Committee



714. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, MF/A2;5mts;6mks.

"The federal characteristic of a constitution is that power should be clearly distributed between the centre and the states. In India also this has been done. Here three lists have been drawn up namely the Union list, The State list and the Concurrent list".
Union list, under the constitution includes:

- a. Subjects which are exclusively under the jurisdiction of the centre for administration and legislation
- b. Subjects, within the jurisdiction of states, subject to certain limitations, for administration and

c. **legislation**
Subjects of union territory of India.



Preventive detension is a subject matter of

- a. **Union list**
- b. **State list**
- c. **Concurrent list**



Constitutions and other basic instruments of government,

State list, under the constitution includes

- a. **Subjects of state districts**
- b. **Subjects of state corporation**
- c. **Subjects within the jurisdiction of states, subject to certain limitations for administration and legislation.**



Bankrupcy and insolvency is a subject matter of

- a. **Union list**
- b. **State list**
- c. **Concurrent list**



715.

Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. M;A1;2mts;1 1/2mks

Concurrent list under the constitution includes

- a. **Subject of union Govt. of India**
- b. **Subject of State Govt.**
- c. **Subject of union and state jointly.**



Match the following

- 1. **Finance Commission**
- 2. **Election Commissioner**
- 3. **Freedom of Speech and expression**



Defence is a subject matter of

- a. **Union list**
- b. **State list**
- c. **Concurrent list**



- a. **Includes press freedom**
- b. **Includes freedom to organise and address political parties**
- c. **Appointed by the President under Art. 280 of the Constitution**
- d. **Appointed by the President for the conduct of elections**
- e. **Designed as instruments of interstate co-operation**
- f. **Bodies appointed by the President to help him in the administration.**

716. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, M: A 3; 2mts; 2mks.

Match the List A with List B

- | | | |
|----|---|--------------------------|
| 1. | Directive Principles of State policy | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. | Fundamental rights | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. | Art. 368 of the Indian Constitution | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. | Treaty making power in the Constitution | <input type="checkbox"/> |

List B

- Justiciable
- Not justiciable
- Vests with Union
- Deals with the amendments of the Constitution
- Vests with the State Govts.
- Judicial Review

717. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, M: A 3; 2mts; 1 1/2 mks.

Match the list A with list B

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | The judge of a High Court | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. | The Speaker of the Lok Sabha | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. | The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha | <input type="checkbox"/> |

List B

- Appointed by the Governor
- Elected from amongst the members of the House
- Appointed by the President of India
- Vice-President of India
- President of India

718. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, M: A 3; 2mts; 2mks.

Match the following

List A

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | The President of India | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. | The Prime Minister | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. | The Governor | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. | The Vice-President | <input type="checkbox"/> |

List B

- Presides over the Rajya Sabha
- Executive Head of the Govt. of India
- The Executive Head of the State
- Recommends the names of Cabinet Ministers
- Is the leader of the House of People
- Is the leader of the Council of States

719. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, M: A 3; 2mts; 1 1/2 mks.

Match the statement in Part B with the statements in Part A

Part A

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | 29th August, 1947 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. | 21st February, 1948 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. | 26th November, 1949 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Part B

- Draft Constitution was submitted to the President of Constituent Assembly
- Constituent Assembly passed a resolution appointing a committee to draft the Indian Constitution
- Constitution was inaugurated
- Constituent Assembly passed the Constitution
- The drafting committee sent for drafting the constitution.

720. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, M;A1;2mts; 3mks.

Match list A with list B

- A**
1. Longest constitution in the world
 2. Shortest constitution in the world
 3. Irresponsible Executive
 4. Responsible Government
 5. Single citizenship
 6. Double citizenship

- B**
- a. Presidential system
 - b. Parliamentary system
 - c. United States of America
 - d. Indian Constitution
 - e. United States Constitution
 - f. Indian Constitution
 - g. U.S. S. R.
 - h. Govt. of India Act, 1935

721. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, R;F2;2mts;2mks.

Rearrange the following

- a. Shankari Prasad v. Union of India
- b. Kesavananda Bharati V. State of Kerala
- c. Golak Nath v. State of Punjab
- d. Sajjan Singh v. State of Rajasthan



722. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, R;F2;2mts; 2mks.

Rearrange the following in chronological order:

- a. The passing of the Indian Constitution Bill
- b. The Forty-second Amendment of the Constitution
- c. The Constitutional debates in the Constituent Assembly
- d. The formal inauguration of the Constitution.



723. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SQ;A1;1mt;1mk.

Does the Constitution of India prohibit the making of ex-post facto laws?

724. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SQ;A2;2mts;2mks.

What do you mean by the term 'Republic

725. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.

When did India become a Republic?

726. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.
Who was the Chairman of the body which framed the Indian Constitution?
727. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SQ;A1;2mts;2mks.
What is abolished by Art. 17 of the Constitution?
728. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SQ;A2;2mts;2mks.
What are the conditions precedent to attract Art. 16(4)?
729. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SQ;A2;2mt;s 2mks.
Which are the two additional grounds against discriminatory treatment guaranteed under Art. 16. but not so under a Art. 15?
730. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SQ;A1;1mt;1mk.
Whether a special treatment on ground of educational backwardness alone is justifiable under Art. 15(4)?
731. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SQ;A1;1mt;1mk.
Is residence included as a ground of discrimination in Art. 15?
732. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SQ;A1;1mt;1mk.
Can classification of persons or things be made on geographical basis under Art. 14?
733. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SQ;A1;1mt;1mk.
Does Art 14 prohibit discrimination by the State in its own favour?

734. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SQ;A1;1mt;1mk.
Give the name of a modern constitution which does not expressly enumerate the restrictions in the exercise of civil liberties guaranteed therein.
735. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SQ;A3;1mt;1mk.
Give the name of a Country with the lengthiest Constitution of the world.
736. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SQ;A3;1mt;1mk.
Which is that country with the shortest Constitution of the world?
737. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SQ;A1;2mts;2mks.
Has a minor the legal capacity to change its domicile?
738. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SQ;A1;1mt;1mk.
Can a married woman change her domicile?
739. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SQ;A1;2mts;2mks.
What is the domicile of an infant?
740. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.
Who are prohibited from making discrimination under Art. 15(2)?
741. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SQ;A2;2mts;2mks.
Which authority under the Indian Constitution can change the name of a State in the Indian Union?
742. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.
Does the Constitution of India guarantee to its citizens the right to reside and settle in any part of India?
743. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SQ;A1;1mt;1mk.
What is prohibited by Art. 13(2)?

744. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SQ;A1;2mts;2mks.
Which body framed the Constitution of India?
745. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.
Whether the Constitution of India provides safeguards against imposition of a greater punishment than the one which was in force when the offence was committed?
746. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.
Which article of the Indian Constitution prohibits the formulation of retro-achieve penal laws?
747. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SQ;A2;1mt;1mk.
Does the Constitution of India guarantee against double jeopardy?
748. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, QA;A2;1mt;1mk.
Art. 17 of the Constitutions of India provides for the abolition of.....
749. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SA;A1;10mts;10mks.
How does the Indian Constitution safeguard the life and personal liberty of the citizens?
750. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SA;A1;10mts;10mks.
Does the Indian Constitution prohibit the practice of untouchability?
751. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SA;A1;10mts;10mks.
Does the Indian Constitution permit punishment under ex-post facto laws?
752. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SA;A1;5mts;5mks.
When is adult franchise introduced in India?

753. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SA;A1;8mts; 5mks.
Why India is a Sovereign nation?
754. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SA;A1;5mts;5mks.
What does adult franchise convey?
755. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SA;A1;8mts; 5mks.
What purpose does the preamble of the Constitution serve?
756. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SA;A1;8mts; 5mks.
Is the preamble of the Constitution or any statute an operative part?
757. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SA;A1;8mts; 5mks.
Whether the preamble of the Indian Constitution can be enforced in a Court of Law?
758. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SA;A1;1mt;1mk.
Federal constitution envisages a two tier system of Government.
759. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SA;A1;1mt;1mk.
Supremacy of the constitution is mandatory in a federal set up.
760. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SA;E1;8mts; 5mks.
What are differences between domicile and residence?
761. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, SA;A1;10mts; 8mks.
Why the makers of the Constitution of India preferred Parliamentary system of Government?

762. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. SA;A1;10mts; 10mks.
What are essential characteristics of a Federal constitution?
763. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. SA;A1;10mts; 8mks.
'Strictly speaking the preamble is not a part of the Constitution but is only a gateway on which the ideals of our constitution are set in bold letters.' Comment.
764. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. SA;A1;10mts; 10mks.
Does the Indian Constitution outlaw the system of forced labour?
765. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. SA;F2;10mts; 8mks.
Explain the term 'socially and educationally backward classes' under Art. 15(4).
766. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. SA;A2;10mts; 10mks.
When and against whom the writ of mandamus is issued?
767. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. SA;A2;10mts; 10mks.
What is the use of the doctrine of harmonious construction?
768. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. LA;A1;15mts; 10mks.
Do you think the Indian Constitution is truly a federal constitution?
769. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. LA;A1;15mts; 10mks.
Describe the salient feature of the Constitution of India.

770. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;A1/E1; 30mts; 20mks.
- Art. 14 of the Constitution guarantees equality before the law and the equal protection of the laws, but it permits 'reasonable classification'. Explain and illustrate your answer with a decided case.
771. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;A1/F2; 30mts; 20mks.
- Explain the provisions of the Constitution which ensure independence of the Judiciary. Discuss the grounds on which the Supreme Court can invalidate the laws of Parliament.
772. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;G2;15mts; 15mks.
- Is the Indian Constitution Federal or Unitary? Give reasons for your answer.
773. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;A1;15mts; 15mks.
- Enumerate the salient features of the Indian Constitution and discuss fully any three of them.
774. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;E2;30mts; 20mks.
- Critically examine the relationship between Article 19(1) (f) and Article 31 of the Indian Constitution in light of the decided cases.
775. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;A2;15mts; 12mks.
- What are the constitutional restrictions on taxing power of the State in India?
776. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;A2;15mts; 12mks.
- What are the goals to be attained in the new social order as set out in the constitution?
777. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;G1;15mts; 12mks.
- In what part of the Constitution do you find the message for a socialistic pattern of society?

778. Constitutions and other basic instruments, of government, LA;C1;15mts; 12mks.
In what part of the Constitution do you find the message for a socialistic pattern of society?
779. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;A2;15mts; 12mks.
What provision of the Constitution constitute its soul?
780. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;A1;15mts; 12mks.
In what sense the Indian Constitution is a charter of social revolution?
781. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;D2;15mts; 12mks.
Do you think the Indian Constitution is first and foremost a social document?
782. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;A2;20mts; 15mks.
What is the amplitude of the concept of social justice in the Constitution of India?
783. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;A1;15mts; 12mks.
How does the constitution aim to establish a welfare state in India?
784. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;E1;30mts; 20mks.
Bring out the distinction between Article 358 and Article 359 of the Indian Constitution
785. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;G1;20mts; 20mks.
Entry 97 of list I rests 'residuary power' in the Parliament and Article 248 of the Constitution provided: "Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in the concurrent list or State list."
Discuss briefly the significance and importance of the above provisions of the constitution exemplifying your answer with decided cases, if any.

- 786 Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;G1;30mts; 20mks.
- In the light of the provisions contained in Articles 358 and 359 of the Constitution and the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Makhan Singh V State of Punjab AIR 1964 SC 381 discuss the circumstances in which a person illegally detained during the period of emergency declared under Art. 352 can move a court and obtain his release.
- 787 Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;A1;20mts; 15mks.
- What procedure is to be adopted under the Indian Constitution for altering the boundaries of a State? Is it possible for the Government of India to transfer a disputed territory to a neighbouring country by mere executive action?
- 788 Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;A1;15mts; 10mks.
- Discuss briefly, "Indian Constitution attempts to compromise between Judicial Review and Parliamentary Supremacy."
- 789 Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;A1;15mts; 10mks.
- Discuss briefly "Indian Constitution tries to reconcile a written constitution with Parliamentary Sovereignty."
- 790 Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;F2;15mts; 10mks.
- Explain the object of incorporating in the Constitution, three legislative lists called the Union list, State List and Concurrent List. When does demarcation between these lists disappear?
- 791 Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;G1;30mts; 20mks.
- "The Indian Constitution accepts the federal principle and divides the sovereign powers between the coordinate and independent constitutional entities, namely the Union and the States." Comment critically.
- 792 Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;A1;30mts; 20mks.
- Discuss the changes brought about in Art. 31 by the Constitution (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1971, and give a critical appreciation of its provisions.

793. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. LA;A1;25mts; 15mks.

Discuss the 'reasonableness' of restrictions which may be imposed by law under Article 19 of the Constitution.

794. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. LA;A1;30mts; 20mks.

Examine with the aid of decided cases the criterion for determining the "backward class of citizens" for the purpose of Article 15 (4) and 16 (4) of the Constitution of India.

795. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. LA;A1;30mts; 20mks.

When will an 'amount' paid by the State acquiring the property of a person be held as violative of Article 31 (2) of the Constitution? Discuss in the light of the recent constitutional developments.

796. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. LA;A1;30mts; 20mks.

Elucidate the scope of justiciability of the word 'Compensation' under Article 31 (2) of the Constitution as it stood before the constitution (25th Amendment) Act, 1971. Do you think that the above Amendment substituting

the word 'amount' for 'compensation' completely excludes judicial review from the area? Discuss.

797. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. LA;A1;25mts; 15mks.

Entry 66 of List I in Seventh Schedule to the Constitution runs as follows: "Coordination and determination of standards in institutions of higher education or research and scientific and technical institutions." Entry 11 of List II, runs - "Education including Universities, EX subject to the provisions of entry... 66 of List I."

In the light of the above entries consider the constitutional validity of a law passed by the State of Punjab prescribing Punjabi as the exclusive medium of instruction and examination in all the State Universities. Give reasons for your answer.

798. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. LA;A1;30mts; 20mks.

Define 'Federal Constitution'. How far do you agree with the statement that the Indian Constitution is a quasi-federal constitution?

799. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;F2;30mts; 20mks.
- Explain whether the constitutions of the United States of America, Australia and Canada fulfil the Dicey's requirements of a federal constitution ?
800. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;A1;30mts; 20mks.
- Discuss in short the basic features of the constitutions of the United States of America, Australia and Canada.
801. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;A1;30mts; 20mks.
- State the procedure according to which the Indian constitution can be amended pointing out if there are any restrictions over the power of amendment.
802. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;G2;25mts; 15mks.
- "The Indian Constitution accepts the federal principle and divides the sovereign powers between the co-ordinate and independent constitutional entities, namely the Union and the States." Comment critically.
803. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;A1;30mts; 20mks.
- "Article 14 forbids class legislation but does not forbid classification which rests upon reasonable ground of distinction." Discuss fully.
804. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;G2;25mts; 15mks.
- Enumerate the type of emergencies contemplated by the Constitution of India. What consequences follow in the event of breakdown of constitutional machinery in a State?
805. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;F2;25mts; 15mks.
- Explain the principle of 'pith and substance'. Refer to decided cases.
806. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;G2;30mts; 20mks.
- "The Constitution of Republic India which came into force on 26, January 1950 has federal features though it does not in fact claim that it establishes a federal union".

807. **Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;F2;25mts; 15mks.**
- Explain the provisions relating to declaration of emergency under Article 352 of the Indian Constitution. What changes have been made by the Forty-Second Amendment of the Constitution?**
808. **Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;F2;25mts; 15mks.**
- Explain the provisions of Article 256 and 257 of the Indian Constitution. What remedy is provided if a state refuses to follow the directions of the Union Government?**
809. **Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;F2;25mts; 15mks.**
- Explain the essential features of a federal constitution. Why it is said that the constitution of India is not a federal constitution?**
810. **Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;A1;25mts; 15mks.**
- Discuss the extent and scope of the spending power in the United States.**
- Is there any corresponding provision in the Australian Constitution? If so, in what way does it differ, or resemble the U.S. Provisions?**
811. **Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;G2;30mts; 20mks.**
- Examine the scope and content of the introductory clause "peace, order and good government" in S. 91 of the Canadian Constitution. How far do you agree with the view that this clause ought to be constructed as permitting some degree of encroachment on the power of the Provinces?**
812. **Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;F2;30mts; 20mks.**
- Explain, with the help of leading cases, the principles applied to interpret the legislative entries in the various lists distributing powers between the Centre and the States under the Indian Constitution.**
813. **Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;E1;30mts; 20mks.**
- Referring to the provisions of the Indian Constitution, explain and illustrate:**
- a. "Religion is not a mere doctrine or belief but includes essential religious practices."
 - b. Double jeopardy.

814. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;A1;25mts; 15mks.

"While Article 19(l) deals with particular species or attribute of that (personal) freedom, Personal liberty in Article 21 takes in and comprises the residue".

Examine the above statement and discuss the relation between Article 19 and Article 21. Also discuss whether the right to privacy is protected by Article 21.

815. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;G2;30mts; 20mks.

"It is not merely the educational backwardness or the social backwardness which makes a class backward, the class identified as a class as above must be both educationally and socially backward."

Critically examine the above statement in the context of Arts. 15 and 16 of the Indian Constitution.

If seats reserved in favour of 'backward classes of citizens' are more than 50% for recruitment to certain posts, does this amount to violation of the constitutional guarantee?

816. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;A1;30mts; 20mks.

Discuss with reference to decided cases the following:

i. Meaning and scope of the term 'State' in Article of the Indian Constitution.

ii. Meaning and scope of the term 'Void' in Article of the Indian Constitution.

817. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;E1;25mts; 15mks.

How far has the scheme of distribution of powers incorporated in the Indian Constitution been influenced by the corresponding provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935? Also point out the differences between the two.

818. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;A1;25mts; 15mks.

Discuss the historical background and circumstances leading to the enactment of the Indian Independence Act. What were the salient features of this Act?

819. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;A1;15mts; 10mks.
What are the effects of a Proclamation of Emergency under article 352 of the Constitution?
820. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;A1;15mts; 10mks.
"No person, accused of any offence, shall be compelled to be witness against himself". Discuss.
821. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;F2;15mts; 10mks.
"The preamble is a key to open the minds of the the makers of the constitution". Explain.
822. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;G2;20mts; 15mks.
"The Indian Republic is a Secular State and guarantees the right to freedom of religion to everyone".
Comment upon the above statement in the light of relevant constitutional provision.
823. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;F2;25mts; 15mks.
What are the restrictions on the power of State to acquire private property? Explain in this context the background of and the changes brought about by the Twenty-fifth amendment.
824. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;F2;25mts; 15mks.
Explain the term "personal liberty in article 21 of the Constitution. What is the extent of protection of this liberty?
825. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;F2;25mts; 15mks.
It has been said that the Constitution prohibits discrimination but not classification. Comment and explain the principle of classification with the help of a few decided cases.
826. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, LA;F2;30mts; 20mks.
Explain the scheme followed by the framers of the Indian Constitution to strike a balance between individual liberty and social control.

827. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. LA;G2;25mts; 15mks.

"Indian Republic is a Secular State and guarantees freedom of conscience, religion and belief to all person".
Comment upon the above statement in the light of Arts. 25, 26, 27 and 28.

828. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. LA;G2;25mts; 15mks.

"Art. 14 of the Constitution permits classification but prohibits class legislation. Further, it is imperative that the classification should be reasonable".

829. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. PS;D2;30mts; 20mks.

A newspaper editor published the expunged proceedings of the Legislative assembly of a State. He was punished and sentenced to 10 days imprisonment for having committed contempt of the House. He challenges his detention and conviction on the following grounds:

- (a) It violates his fundamental rights under Art. 19, 20 and 22 of the Constitution.
- (b) The State Assembly is not the final authority to decide whether it amounts to contempt of the House.

Will he succeed in view of Art. 194 (3) of the Constitution and the cases decided on the point?

830. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. PS;A1;30mts; 20mks.

Chowdhary operates inter-state bus service between Delhi and Ambala. The Delhi Administration vehicles are playing on the roads within the Union Territory of Delhi. Chowdhary contends that the tax is an impediment to the inter-state bus transport and thus violative of Article 301 of the Constitution. Should Chowdhary succeed? Discuss.

831. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government. PS;G2;30mts; 20mks.

'X' State by law requires that all the motor vehicles moving within the State shall have a particular type of tyres, mudguards and headlights. By another legislation the State imposes a tax of 5 dollars on all motor vehicles using the roads within the State. Discuss the constitutionality of both the legislations, under the constitutions of the United States of America, Australia and Canada. Give leading cases in support of your answer.

832. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, PS;A1;25mts; 15mks.

"Regulatory measures or measure imposing compensatory taxes for the use of trading facilities do not come within the purview of the restrictions contemplated by Art. 301 and such measures need not comply with the requirements of Art. 304 (b) of the Constitution. "

Comment on the above observation of Das J. in Automobile Transport (Raj.) Ltd., V State of Rajasthan.

833. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, PS;G2;25mts; 15mks.

Explain the concept of "cooperative federalism" under the Indian Constitution.

834. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, PS;A1;15mts; 10mks.

State X imposes a tax of 7% on fine cloth manufactured in the State and sold therein. On a similar cloth it imposes a tax of 6% imported from State Y and a tax of 5% imported from State Z. Can either the State Y or the State Z challenge the imposition of the tax on the ground that it violates Part XIII of the Constitution?

835. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, PS;A1;30mts; 20mks.

A Bombay law empowered the Commissioner of Police to make rules for the regulation of assemblies and processions at public places. In the exercise of his power, the Commissioner of Police made a rule which provides that no public meeting should be held without his permission within his jurisdiction. X applied for permission to hold a meeting concerning the All India Students' strike. The permission was refused on the ground that earlier under a similar permission certain elements had indulged in rioting and caused mischief to private and public properties. X challenges the validity of the order as imposing unreasonable restrictions on the right to freedom of assembly. Discuss whether X has any chance of success.

836. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, PS;D2;35mts; 20mks.

State X passes a statute providing for certain structural changes and reforms to regulate the administration of all the affiliated colleges to the State University. It provides:

(i) Every affiliated college shall be under the management of a governing body which shall include among its members a representative of the University nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, two representatives of the teaching staff and one representative of the students of the college elected by the teachers and the students respectively.

(ii) In matters of appointment of the teachers the State X University Service Commission shall recommend

a panel of two names for every post and the Governing Body of a college will appoint one of these persons.

(ii) No member of the teaching staff shall be dismissed, removed or reduced in rank except on the recommendation of the State X University Commission.

The management of a minority college Y affiliated to the State X University challenges the Statute as being inconsistent with the minorities' rights under Article 29 and 30 of the Indian Constitution. State X contends that—

(i) Y college cannot get the protection of Article 30(1) because it was not founded to conserve a language, script or culture as envisaged by Article 29(1); and (ii) the Statute provides the above mentioned regulations in the public interest.

How will you decide? Discuss.

837. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, PS; F2/E1, 30mts; 20mks.

"Differential treatment in itself does not constitute violation of Article 14 - it denies equal protection only when there is no reasonable basis for the differentiation". Explain this statement giving illustrations.

A State Government directs all its colleges that no student belonging to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe should be required to pay college and hostel fees. This is challenged as unconstitutional by a poor upper caste Hindu student on the ground of discrimination between one student and another student. Decide.

838. Constitutions and other basic instruments of government, PS; D2; 30mts; 20mks.

St. Xavier's College in Ahmedabad (Gujrat) is run by a religious denomination of the Jesus and is affiliated to the Gujrat University since its establishment in 1955. Through amending legislation passed in 1954 and more importantly later in 1975, the Gujrat University Act, 1940 provided for certain essential structural changes and reforms in organisation and management of the institutions concerned with post graduate education in the following statutory plan:

(i) The college including St. Xavier's College hitherto affiliated to the University would become constituent colleges of the University.

(ii) Higher education, instructions and teaching in arts and science subjects would be conducted by the University teachers in the University departments, constituent colleges and other like institutions.

(iii) The teachers of such colleges would be appointed and/or recognised by the University.

(iv) Every college shall be under the management of a governing body which shall include among its members a representative of the University and representatives of the teaching and non-teaching staff and students of the college.

(v) The services of any members of the teaching or non-teaching staff would not be terminated without the formal approval of the University.

The management of St. Xavier's College impugnes the above statutory provisions as being inconsistent with the minorities rights under Art. 29 and 30 of the Constitution of India. Decide.

839. Sources: Examples, records, debates, of constitutional conventions, A3;1mt;1mk.

Interim Government was formed and constituent assembly was elected on the basis of

- a. Simon Commission
- b. Cabinet Mission Plan
- c. Gandhi Irwin Pact
- d. None of these



842. Sources: Examples, records, debates, of constitutional conventions, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Cabinet Mission declared its proposals in the year:

- a. 1942
- b. 1945
- c. 1946



840. Sources: Examples, records, debates of constitutional conventions, A2;1mt;1mk.

After the Government of India Act, 1935, the federal scheme was:

- a. Accepted by extremists
- b. Totally rejected by congress
- c. Totally accepted by congress.



843. Sources: Examples, records, debates of constitutional conventions, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

By the time the Indian Independence Act was passed, the constituent assembly had covered:

- a. Five sessions
- b. Seven sessions
- c. Four sessions.



841. Sources: Examples, records, debates of constitutional convention, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The first Government of India Act was passed in the year

- a. 1935
- b. 1917
- c. 1947



844. Sources: Examples, records, debates, of constitutional conventions, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

Writs including writs in the nature of "habeas corpus" "mandamus" "prohibition", "quo-warranto" and "Certiorari" or any of them for the enforcement of fundamental rights can be issued by

- a. Supreme Court
- b. President
- c. Parliament
- d. None of these



845. Sources: Examples, records, debates of constitutional conventions, SQ;G1; 2mts;2mks.

Do you justify the reasons of the majority in the Habeas Corpus Case?

846. Sources: Examples, records, debates of constitutional conventions, LA;A1; 15mts;10mks.

Discuss in short the scheme of distribution of legislative powers under the Act of 1935.

847. Sources; Examples, records, debates of constitutional conventions, LA;A1; 30mts;20mks.

Discuss the development of legislative institutions in India upto the Government of India Act, 1935.

848. Sources: Examples, records, debates of constitutional conventions, LA;F2; 25mts;15mks.

Explain the nature of responsible government under the Government of India Acts 1919 and 1935

849. Sources: Examples, records, debates of constitutional conventions, LA;A1; 25mts;15mks.

In consequence of disorder in a British colony, culminating in rebellion, Martial law was proclaimed. The Chief of the Armed Forces issued an order that any person other than the members of the armed forces found in possession of arms and ammunition could be liable to conviction by a military court to suffer death. X, a civilian was arrested for violation of the above order and sentenced to death. Can it involve the jurisdiction of the civil courts for a writ of habeas corpus?

850. Sources: Examples, records, debates of constitutional conventions, LA;A1; 25mts;20mks.

Discuss the relationship between the central government and the provincial governments under the Government of India Act 1935

851. Sources: Examples, records, debates of constitutional conventions, LA;F2; 30mts;20mks.

By whom and in what circumstances can be writs of Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition and Quo Warranto be issued? Explain.

852. Sources: Examples, records, debates of constitutional conventions, LA;G2; 30mts;20mks.

Trace historically the process of evolution of powers of provincial legislatures in India up to 1935.

855. Sources: Examples, records, debates of constitutional conventions, LA;G2; 30mts;20mks.

"With the passing of the Regulating Act, there came into existence two distinct and independent judicial systems in Bengal."

853. Sources: Examples, records, debates of constitutional conventions, LA;G2; 25mts;15mks.

"The Indian Council Acts 1861 and 1892 provided the basic constitutional framework and laid down the foundation of representative institutions in India". Elucidate this statement and refer to subsequent development which can be related, directly or indirectly, to the principles and provisions of these Acts.

856. Sources: Examples, records, debates of constitutional conventions, LA;A2; 25mts;15mks.

It has been said that the Regulating Act created a Governor-General who was helpless before his executive council, the Council itself powerless before the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court whose jurisdiction was defined in ambiguous terms. Do you agree? What were the measures adopted, if any, to change this state of affairs.

854. Sources: Examples, records, debates of constitutional conventions, LA;F2; 30mts;20mks.

Evaluate the contribution of any two of the following:

- a. The Regulating Act, 1773
- b. The Charter Act, 1833
- c. The Indian Councils Act, 1909

857. History - for sources, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

In the first constitutional movement, Indian Association of Calcutta was founded by Mahatma Gandhi

True

False

Don't know

858. History - for sources, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

After the failure of Cripps Mission

- a. Mahatma Gandhi resigned from congress
- b. Mahatma Gandhi inaugurated "Quit India Movement"
- c. Mahatma Gandhi went to U. K. for talks.



859. History - for sources, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Chief feature of "Cripps Mission" was

- a. Retention of power by indians with consultative cooperation of British
- b. Retention of power by Britain with consultative cooperation of Indian representatives during the war period
- c. None of these



860. History - for sources, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

"Cripps Mission" is related with:

- a. Lord Linlithgow
- b. Sir Linlithgow Cripps
- c. Sir Stafford Cripps.



861. History - for sources, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

On the promise of Lord Linlithgow that the governors would not interfere in the day-to-day administration of the provinces

- a. The federal scheme was accepted
- b. The provincial scheme was accepted
- c. The provincial scheme was rejected.



862. History - for sources, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The third stage of constitutional movement was during the years

- a. 1883-1905
- b. 1876-1893
- c. 1906-1918



863. History - for sources, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

During the second stage of constitutional movement there was great awakening of the

- a. Educated people in India
- b. Extremists
- c. None of these



864. History-for sources, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The first stage of constitutional movement started in the year

- a. 1857
- b. 1876
- c. 1893



867. History - for sources, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The first President of the Indian National Congress was

- a. Jawaharlal Nehru
- b. Mahatma Gandhi
- c. Subhash Chandra Bose



865. History - for sources, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

The first Round Table Conference was held in

- a. London 1931
- b. London 1930
- c. Delhi 1931
- d. Delhi 1932



868. History - for sources, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

The annual session of the Indian National Congress held in 1907 at Surat is known for

- a. Resolution for complete independence
- b. A split between the moderate and the extremists
- c. Admission of extremists to the Congress



866. History - for sources, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The first Round Table Conference was held in

- a. London
- b. Delhi
- c. Pakistan



869. History - for sources, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Indian National Congress was founded in

- a. 1885
- b. 1869
- c. 1909
- d. 1900



870. History - for sources, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

Rowlatt Act was passed in

- a. 1904
- b. 1919
- c. 1921



874.

AAmendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, CA;A1;1mt; 1mk.

The twenty-fourth **A**Amendment 'enlarged' the amending power of Parliament.

True

False

Don't know



871. History - for sources, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The Indian National Congress was founded by

- a. Mrs. Annie Besant
- b. A. O. Hume
- c. Mahatma Gandhi
- d. None of these



875.

AAmendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, CA;A1;1mt; 1mk.

Under forty-second **A**Amendment, the President of India has been empowered to veto an amendment to the Constitution of India proposed by Parliament.

True

False

Don't know



872. History - for sources, LA;G2;20mts; 10mks.

Examine the salient provisions of the Constitution (42 **A**Amendment) Act, 1976.

876.

AAmendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedures, history of amendments, CA;A1;1mt; 1mk.

It was the sixth **A**Amendment which made a great many textual changes consequent to the abolition of the category of Part B and Part C states.

True

False

Don't know



873. History - for sources, LA;A1;30mts; 20mks.

Trace the history and discuss the jurisdiction of the High Courts in India since their first establishment.

877. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, CA;A1;1mt; 1mk.**

The twenty-fourth Amendment 'enlarged' the amending power of Parliament.

True False Don't know

878. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, CA;A1;1mt; 1mk.**

Sikkim was included as a full fledged state in the Indian Union through Constitution Amendment of 39th.

True False Don't know

879. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, CA;A1;1mt; 1mk.**

Art. 311 (2) was amended by Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of October 15, 1963.

True False Don't know

880. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, MC;A2;1mt; 1mk.**

Would an amendment to the Indian Constitution require ratification by States if it proposes to:

- Reduce the number of districts in a State
- Increase the number of districts in a State
- Amend the Constitution and Composition of the Planning Commission
- Curtail the powers of the High Courts.

881. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.**

The First Amendment:

- Had either articles, and added two new articles as well as a Scheduled
- Had amended nine articles added two new articles as well as a new Schedule
- Added eleven articles and a Schedule only

882. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.**

Sindhi was recognised as one of the National languages of India vide cons-

stitution amendment act:

- a. Twenty First
- b. Second
- c. Seventh
- d. Twenty Fifth
- e. Eight



885. Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, MC/A2;1mt;1mk.

The states of India were reorganised through which constitution Amendment Act.

- a. First
- b. Second
- c. Seventh
- d. Twenty First
- e. Twenty Fourth



883. Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendment, MC/A2;1mt;1mk.

Privy purses of Princes were abolished vide constitution Amendment Act

- a. Twenty Fourth
- b. Twenty Third
- c. Twenty Sixth
- d. Thirty Fifth
- e. Seventh



886. Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, MC/A3;1mt;1mk.

The total number of members of the Constitution is:

- a. 40
- b. 42
- c. 45
- d. 46



884. Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, MC/A2;1mt;1mk.

Sikkim was included as a full-fledged state in the Indian Union through Constitution Amendment Act:

- a. 19th
- b. 20th
- c. 25th
- d. 39th
- e. 36th



887. Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, MC/A3;1mt;1mk.

The forty-second amendment is:

- a. Very clear as to the need or otherwise of judicial review and specifies with whom this power rests
- b. Not at all clear as to this power and miserably fails to specify as to its need or otherwise
- c. Clear as to the need but fails the body with whom this power rests.



888. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, MC;G1;1mt;1mk.**

Before the enactment of the forty-second amendment unresolved disputes between the civil servants and the Government used to be heard and determined by:

- a. The judiciary
- b. Administrative tribunals 1s
- c. Departmental boards



891. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.**

The 24th Constitutional Amendment was referred for ratification to all the states in the first Schedule numbering as:

- a. 19 states ratified
- b. 18 states ratified
- c. Ratified by all states.



889. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, MC;G1;1mt;1mk.**

In the forty-second amendment, it has been provided that the cases between civil servants and the Government will be heard and decided by:

- a. The Supreme Court and High Court.
- b. Administrative tribunals
- c. Departmental boards



892. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.**

The 24th Amendment Act, 1971 says that 'Parliament can amend..... this constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in this article vide

- a. Clause (5)
- b. Clause (1)
- c. Clause (3)



890. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, MC;G1;1mt;1mk.**

The Scheme adopted by the forty-second amendment will

- a. Have a good impact on the legal profession
- b. Not have a good impact on the legal profession
- c. Be of no consequence to the profession



893. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.**

The First Amendment Act, 1951 was challenged by

- a. Sajjan Singh Vs State of Rajasthan
- b. Sankari Prasad Vs Union of India
- c. Kameshwar Singh Vs State of Bihar



894. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.**

It relates to :

- a. Articles 2(A) & 2(B)
- b. Articles 31(A) & 31(B)
- c. Article 31 (C)
- d. None of these.



897. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.**

An amendment of this constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a:

- a. Bill
- b. Resolution
- c. None of these



895. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure history of amendments, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.**

The power of amendment under article 368 does not include the power to alter the basic structure or framework of the constitution, the decision given by

- a. Justice Khanna
- b. Justice Grover
- c. Justice Palkar



898. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.**

Which of the following articles deals with the procedure of the amendment of the Constitution.

- a. Article 395
- b. Article 368
- c. Article 333
- d. None of these



896. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.**

Who held the opinion that the 24th Amendment merely made Article 368 explicit what was implicit in the original article?

- a. Justice Hedge & Mukherjee
- b. Justice Shelat & Grover
- c. Justice Ray.



899. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, R;F2;2mts; 1 1/2 mks.**

The amending procedure of the Constitution mentioned below may be re-arranged according to the stage prescribed in the Constitution

- a. The Amendment Bill is ratified by one-half of the States of the Union
- b. The Amendment Bill after getting the approval of the legislature is presented to the President for his assent.

- c. The bill is brought before the Parliament and is passed by each House by a majority of total membership of the House, simultaneously by the majority of two-thirds of the members present and voting.
900. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, CQ;A2;1mt;1mk.**

In the preamble to the Constitution of India for the words "SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC" the words were substituted under the Forty-second amendment.
901. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure history of amendments, SA;A1;10mts; 5mks.**

Discuss the impact of the 24th amendment on the term 'law' in Art. 13. of the Constitution.
902. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, SA;A1;5mts; 5mks.**

What was amended in Article 74 (1) according to 42nd Amendment?
903. **Amendment of constitution and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, LA;A1;25mts; 15mks.**

Discuss the concept of 'compensation' under Article 31 of the Constitution of India (before 25th Amendment) as delineated through the Supreme Court of India. What change, do you think, has been effected by the 25th Amendment?
904. **Amendment of constitution and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, LA;A1;25mts; 15mks.**

State the procedure for the amendment of the Indian Constitution. Is Article 368 a complete code in this respect? Are there any limits to the power to amend the Constitution of India?
905. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure history of amendments, LA;F2;30mts; 20mks.**

Explain the procedure according to which the constitution can be amended. Will an amendment which destroys "basic structure or features" of the Constitution be valid?
906. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, LA;A1/F2; 30mts;20mks.**

State the method according to which the Constitution of India can be amended. Can the Constitution be so amended as to destroy its basic features? Explain.

907. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, LA;D2;15mts; 15mks.**
- Mention the procedure for the amendment of the constitution under **Article 368**. What changes were made by the 24th amendment in **Article 368** itself?
908. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, LA;F2;25mts; 15mks.**
- Explain the various amendments made since 1950 with regard to the right to property guaranteed by Art. 31 and the factors that made these amendments necessary.
909. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, LA;A1;25mts; 15mks.**
- Referring to the change made by the **Forty-Second Amendment** and to leading cases, discuss the competence of the Parliament to amend the Constitution.
910. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, LA;E1;25mts; 15mks.**
- "The power to amend a federal constitution is usually rigid". Illustrate the truth or otherwise of the above statement with reference to Indian, Australian and Canadian Constitutions.
911. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, LA;A1;15mts; 10mks.**
- Enumerate the provisions of the **Constitution (38 Amendment) Act, 1975**.
912. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, LA;A1;30mts; 20mks.**
- Do you agree with the view that the amending process in the United States of America, Australia and Canada is rigid in the true sense?

913. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, LA;A1;15mts; 12mks.**

Who has power to amend the Indian Constitution?

914. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, LA;G2;30mts; 20mks.**

Critically examine the discussion of the doctrine of prospective over ruling by Subba Rao, C.J. in Golak Nath case in the light of subsequent developments ending with the enactment of forty-second amendment of the Constitution.

915. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendment, LA;G2;25mts;15mks.**

In the light of 24th Amendment make a critical appraisal of the process with regard to the amendment of the Constitution of India.

916. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, LA;A1;30mts. 20mks.**

Parliament passed the Constitutional Amendment Act, 1975 amending the Preamble of the Constitution and inserting "sovereign Socialist Republic" in place of "Sovereign Democratic Republic". After the passing of the Amending Act, the Parliament passed another act, which provides that there will be one party government and all other opposition parties are banned.

Discuss the validity of the constitutional amendment and the Act of the Parliament with reference to various judgments in Keshwananda Bharati's case.

917. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, LA;F2;30mts; 20mks.**

Explain the scope of the expression socially and educationally backward classes of citizens in Art. 15(4).

Refer to decided cases.

918. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, LA;G2;30mts; 20mks.**

Discuss the scope of the power and procedure laid down in Article 368 of the Constitution of India for the amendment of the Constitution.

Can this procedure be followed for (i) enlarging, and (ii) abridging the fundamental rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution?

Are there any limits to the power to amend the Constitution of India? Discuss.

919. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, LA;A1;30mts; 20mks.**

Discuss the 'Amendability of the Constitution' with reference to the Golaknath case and Keshavan and Bharati case.

920. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, LA;F3;30mts; 20mks.**

Explain the changes introduced by the 25th Amendment to the Constitution. A law is enacted to make small loans of money advanced to cultivators of land as unrecoverable, but no provision is made to pay compensation to those who had advanced such loans. Can this law be declared as unconstitutional? Give reasons for your answer.

921. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, LA;F2;15mts; 12mks.**

Explain fully the provisions of Preventive Detention under the Constitution of India and relevant provisions of Maintenance of Internal Security Act.

922. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, LA;A1/F2;30mts; 20mks.**

Discuss the different modes of amending the constitution of India. Explain with the help of leading cases, whether Parliament can amend any provision of the Constitution.

923. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, PS;D2;15mts; 10mks.**

Parliament has amended the Constitution declaring that the laws made in pursuance of the directive principles of state policy shall not be called in question in any court of law. Adduce arguments in favour of the view that this amendment is unconstitutional.

924. **Amendment of constitutions and other basic instruments amending procedure, history of amendments, PS;D2;20mts; 15mks.**

A operates a truck service between Lucknow and Delhi. Delhi imposes a tax on all trucks using the roads in the union territory. **A** desires to challenge the validity of this step taken by Delhi. Advise **A** based on the constitutional provisions before the forty-second amendment.

927. **Structure of Govt. ;MC;A2;1mt;1mk.**

In 1949, the Government of U. P. decided to run its own buses on the Public roads

- a. **As a competitors**
- b. **With a view, to establish a complete State monopoly**
- c. **With a view to co-operated the Private Sector**



925. **Structure of Govt. , MC;A2;1mt;1mk.**

Which of the following holds a civil post under the Government of India

- a. **President of India**
- b. **Speaker of the Lok Sabha**
- c. **Chief Justice of India**
- d. **Cabinet Secretary to the Govt. of India**



928. **Structure of Govt. ;MC;A3;1mt;1mk.**

What DOES NOT constitute the consolidated fund of India?

- a. **All revenues received by the Government of India**
- b. **All loans raised by the Government**
- c. **Money received by the Government of India in repayment of loans**
- d. **Taxes paid to the Municipality**



926. **Structure of Govt. ;MC;A2;1mt;1mk.**

The three principal organs of government are:

- a. **The Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary**
- b. **The National, the Regional and the Local**
- c. **The Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the President**
- d. **The Army, Navy and the Air-Force**



929. **Structure of Govt; SQ;A3;1mt;1mk.**

Give an example of a country with monarchical form of Government

930. **Structure of Govt;SQ;A1;2mts;2mks.**

What is meant by Parliamentary form of Government?

931. Structure of Govt. ;SA;A1;10mts;8mks.

Do you advocate introducing Presidential form of Govt. in India? Give your reasons.

authorities, each of which, in its own sphere, is ordained with the others and independent of them? Discuss with reference to the constitutional provisions and the working system of government.

932. Structure of Govt. ;SA;A1;10mts;10mks.

How the Council of States is constituted?

935. Structure of Govt. ;LA;G1;30mts;20mks.

Can the government be held liable for tortuous acts of its servants committed while discharging their duty?

933. Structure of Govt. ;LA;G2;25mts;15mks.

"The present constitution of India has incorporated many of the basic features and principles of the Government of India Act, 1935. This fact is reflected also in some of the institutions which can be said to be a continuance of the institutions provided in that Act though vital changes have been introduced while so borrowing the features, principles and institutions of the Act of 1935". Comment.

Some gold which was seized by the police from the possession of a goldsmith as suspected stolen property, was lying in Malkhama from where it was illegally removed by a Constable who later on went away to Pakistan along with the gold. Can the goldsmith recover damages from the government in this case. Decide.

934. Structure of Govt. ;LA;A1;30mts;20mks.

Does the system of government in India embody predominantly a division of powers between general and regional

936. Structure of Govt. ;PS;D2;30mts;20mks.

Ram owns a factory where small arms are manufactured. During war with a hostile neighbouring country the Government of India considers it necessary for defence to acquire Ram's factory. They have a law to that effect passed by Parliament and under the law Ram's factory is acquired by the Government. The law provides that Ram should be paid by way of compensation for the factory such price as he could have got for it immediately before the outbreak of the war. Ram considers this compensation unfair because since the outbreak of the war the prices of similar things have gone up by two hundred percent. Ram wishes to challenge the validity of the law. Would you advise him to challenge

it on the ground of failure to comply with the obligation to pay compensation under Article 31?

937. Structure of Govt. ;PS;A1;15mts;10mks.

As a result of war between India and Pakistan, a territory X, which was a part of territory of Pakistan was occupied by the Indian forces. After the cessation of hostilities the representatives of India and Pakistan agreed to hand over territory X to Pakistan. Can the Government of India do it by mere executive action?

938. Structure of Govt. ;PS;A1;30mts;20mks.

An order issued by a State government reserved 25% of the seats for admission to the State Medical Colleges for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 30% for persons belonging to backward classes, and the remaining seats to be filled from the general pool on the basis of merit. Discuss whether the government order is valid. Refer to decided cases.

939. Structure of Govt. ;PS;G1;1mt;1mk.

A state govt. relaxed the promotion rule by notification under which Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes employees in the state service are given exemption for a period of 2 years from the requirement of passing through the departmental examination to get promotion. This special rule is challenged violative of Art. 16(1) read with Art. 14. Will you sustain or strike down the impugned rule. Give reasons.

940. Levels of Govt. ;CA;A1;1mt;1mk.

In a Federal Govt. there is only one Government.

True

False

Don't know

941. Levels of Govt. ;MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

The concept of Federation is different from the Confederation in the sense that;

- a. The former is a treaty based
- b. The former does not directly enforce the law
- c. The former has a legal personality and law is directly enforced by the federal authority.

942. Levels of Govt. ;MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

In a Federation there are/is

- a. Three types of authority
- b. Two types of authority
- c. A single authority.



945. Levels of Govt. ; MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

A Federation is a union of states by which the states hand over the general government and retain others in the view of

- a. Bryce
- b. K. C. Wheare
- c. J. S. Mill



943. Levels of Govt. ;MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

Federalism _____ means legalism the predominance of the judiciary in the constitution the prevalence of spirit of legality among the people, a statement given by:

- a. Ivor Jennings
- b. A. V. Dicey
- c. J. S. Mill



946. Levels of Govt. ;MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Between the years from 1781 to 1787, the American Govt. had a :

- a. Confederation
- b. Federation
- c. Confederal and Federal system both



944. Levels of Govt. ;MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

In ancient India we find examples of

- a. Composite and confederal states
- b. Non-confederal states
- c. Federal states only



947. Levels of Govt. ;MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

Who can enter into a treaty with a foreign state on behalf of the Government of India.

- a. Prime Minister of India
- b. President of India
- c. The Minister for External Affairs
- d. The Foreign Secretary to the Govt. of India.



948. Levels of Govt. ;MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The sole power to control the expenditure of the Government rests with:

- a. The Parliament
- b. The Prime Minister
- c. The President of India
- d. The Finance Minister
- e. The Lok Sabha



951. Levels of Govt. ;MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Which group of the following countries provides for a federal form of Government?

- a. Ceylon, South Africa, England
- b. Japan, New Zealand, China
- c. India, United States of America, Canada, Australia
- d. France, Italy, Uganda.



949. Levels of Govt. ;MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Under a federal Government there is generally a:

- a. Dual citizenship
- b. Single citizenship
- c. Citizenship of state only



952. Levels of Govt. ;SA;A1;10mts;8mks.

How contracts with Government are executed?

953. Levels of Govt. ;SA;A1;10mts; 10mks.

Are the essential characteristics of a federal government involved in the constitution of India?

950. Levels of Govt. ;MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The system of Government in the States resembles closely with

- a. The Government at the centre
- b. The Government in the Union Territories
- c. The States have a distinct system of government but all states have the same identical system of Government
- d. The system of Government in the State varies from State to State
- e. Every state has the option to govern itself as it chooses.



954. Levels of Govt. ;LA;A1;30mts;20mks.

Discuss the limits on the National and State governments in the United States so that one government will not unduly interfere with or cripple the operation of instrumentalities or agencies of the other.

955. Levels of Govt. ;LA;A1;25mts;15mks.

It is said that the growth of federalism in leading federations has been from competitive federalism to cooperative defederalism. Discuss.

956. Levels of Govt. ;LA;F1;30mts;20mks.

"The Unitary features of our Constitution stand out glaringly when a state of emergency is declared."

Explain and comment with reference to administrative relations between the Union and the States.

957. Levels of Govt. ;LA;A1;30mts;20mks.

Parliament passes the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1976 by which it seeks to abrogate the federal character of the Constitution and transform it into a unitary one. Has the Parliament the competence to effect such an amendment? Discuss.

958. Branches of Govt. (including distribution and separation of powers);CA;A2;1mt; 1mt;.

The Scheme of distribution of powers adopted in our Constitution is based on the model found in the Government of India Act, 1935.

True

False

Don't know

959. Branches of Govt. (including distribution and separation of powers);MC;A3;1mt; 1mk.

The idea of national unity can be reconciled with state independence by a division of power under a common constitution between the nation on the one hand and the individual states on the other hand by

- Willoughby
- A. V. Dicey
- K. C. Wheare

960. Branches of Govt. (including distribution and separation of powers)MC;A2;1mt; 1mk.

The Union government is constitutionally obliged to protect the states

- Against the external aggression only
- Against internal disturbance as well as the external aggression
- None of these

961. Branches of Govt. (including distribution and separation of powers) MC;A3;1 mt; 1mk.

A minister is collectively responsible to the:

- a. President
- b. Lower home
- c. Upper home
- d. Prime Minister



964. Branches of Govt. (including distribution and separation of powers) MC;A2;1 mt; 1mk.

Protection against external aggression under Indian Constitution is primarily the responsibility of

- a. State Government
- b. Union Government
- c. Local Government
- d. None of these.



962. Branches of Govt. (including distribution and separation of powers) MC;A2;1 mt; 1mk.

Cabinet government means that the ministers must confirm themselves:

- a. To matters of policy as well as its implementation is concerns
- b. To matters of policy and having its implementation to the public service
- c. None of these



965. Branches of Govt. (including distribution and separation of powers) MC;A2;1 mt; 1mk.

The Union list consists of:

- a. 95 subjects
- b. 97 subjects
- c. 96 subjects
- d. None of these



963. Branches of Govt. (including distribution and separation of powers) MC;A2;1 mt; 1mk.

Diplomatic business is conducted as provided by the constitution and envoys and consular agents are accredited in his name. What does the word 'his' refer to?

- a. The Ministry of External Affairs
- b. The President
- c. The Prime Minister



966. Branches of Govt. (including distribution and separation of powers) SQ;A1;1 mt; 1mk.

Can the Govt. fix minimum and maximum number of pages of newspapers?

967. Branches of Govt. (including distribution and separation of powers)SQ;A2;1mt; 1mk.

Does our Constitution demand separation of the judiciary from the executive?

areas as disturbed. The inhabitants of such areas are required to bear the cost of additional police stationed there. However, the notification exempts all the Harijans and Muslims from such burden. This is attacked as discriminatory under Art. 15. How will you decide?

968. Branches of Govt. (including distribution and separation of powers)SA;A1;7mts; 5mks.

How many lists make a distribution of Legislative powers between centre and states?

971. Legislative branch of Govt., CA;A1; 1mt, 1mk.

The residuary power of taxation vests with the state legislatures

True False Don't know

969. Branches of Govt. (including distribution and separation of powers)LA;F2;30mts; 20mks.

Explain the scheme of distribution of law making powers between the Union and the States under the Indian Constitution. How a conflict in the various lists is resolved? Refer to some decided cases.

972. Legislative branch of gov't., CA;A1; 1mt;1mk.

The residuary legislative power under the Indian Constitution vests with the state legislatures.

True False Don't know

970. Branches of Govt. (including distribution and separation of powers)PS;G1;20mts; 15mks.

A state govt. issued a notification under its Police Act declaring certain

973. Legislative branch of gov't. ;CA;A1; 1mt;1mk.

The residuary legislative power under the Indian Constitution vests with the state legislatures.

974. Legislative branch of govt. ;CA;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Amendment of legislative entries
needs state legislative ratification
in a federal constitution.

True False Don't know

977. Legislative branch of govt. ;CA;A1;
1mt;1mk.

State legislature is competent to
prescribe residential qualification
for service recruitment.

True False Don't know

975. Legislative branch of govt. ;CA;A1;
1mt;1mk.

The central legislature is competent
to amend any provision in a Federal
constitution.

True False Don't know

978. Legislative branch of govt. ;CA;A1;
1mt;1mk.

Whenever the parliament makes
a law which the pith and substance
relates to a subject in the state list,
the act of parliament is ultra vires
its power.

True False Don't know

976. Legislative branch of govt. ;CA;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Parliament alone is given the power
to prescribe residential requirement
for appointment to public services

True False Don't know

979. Legislative branch of govt. ;CA;A1;
1mt;1mk.

No money bill can originate in the
Council of States.

True False Don't know

980. Legislative branch of govt. ;CA;A1;
1mt;1mk.

On the subjects enumerated in the concurrent list, both the parliament and the state legislatures can make laws.

True False Don't know

983. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

The Parliament has power to enact retrospective legislation

- a. Including penal laws and validating acts
- b. Including validating acts but excepting penal laws
- c. Excluding validating acts and penal laws

981. Legislative branch of govt. ;CA;A1;
1mt;1mk.

Parliament has been vested with the power of admitting or establishing new states.

True False Don't know

984. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Special consideration is given in constitutions to money bills because it:

- a. Adds prestige to the Chamber of the people
- b. Deprives the executives of its chance to pass irresponsible legislation
- c. Enshrines the classical maxim 'no taxation without representation' which is the built-in-safeguard for democratic government
- d. Provides freedom to the executive in the conduct of foreign affairs

982. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

The parliament has since enacted and brought into force the forty-second amendment of the Constitution providing that:

- a. It shall be the duty of the Supreme Court to review the amendments and decide their constitutionality
- b. Parliament will not make any amendment to the Constitution
- c. Any amendment of the Constitution made by the parliament shall not be called in question in any court of law.

985. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Parliamentary privileges could be determined by the

- a. House itself
- b. Privileges claimed by the House of Commons
- c. Privilege committee of the House
- d. Supreme Court

986. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

A Money Bill is introduced in the

- a. Council of States on the prior recommendation of Chairman
- b. Council of States on the prior recommendation of the Cabinet
- c. House of the People on the prior recommendation of the President
- d. Council of States on the prior recommendation of the President



989. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The Council of States in India is presided over by the

- a. Speaker
- b. Vice-President
- c. Prime Minister
- d. The President



987. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The Speaker has to vacate his office when the

- a. House is dissolved
- b. New House is formed and another person elected
- c. Ruling party in the House desires
- d. Cabinet resigns



990. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The ordinary term of membership of Rajya Sabha extends

- a. To six years
- b. To five years
- c. To two years
- d. Till one-third of its members retire



988. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

To become a member of Lok Sabha one should attain the age of:

- a. Twenty one years
- b. Twenty-five years
- c. Thirty years
- d. Thirty five years



991. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Upper house is known as

- a. House of the people
- b. Council of States
- c. House of Lords



992. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2,
1mt;1mk.

The House of the people shall consist of not more than _____ members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the States.

- a. 600
- b. 525
- c. 300
- d. 250



- b. May be amended by two-third majority without the concurrence of Parliament
- c. May be amended by two-third majority and with the concurrence of half of states.



993. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Article, 100 (1) empowers Parliament

- a. To reduce the membership and strength of the Legislative Council
- b. To invest powers more with the Legislative Council in extraordinary circumstances.
- c. None of the above



995. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Article 73:

- a. Refers to the extent of the Executive power of the State
- b. Deals with the extent of the executive powers of the Union
- c. Deals with legislative power of Union



994. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

Provisions relating to distribution of Legislative powers between the Union and the States-Chapter I and Part XI of the constitution of India, Article 245-255, provisions relating to representation of states in parliament; Articles 80 and schedule IV and provisions relating to amendment of article 168

- a. May be amended by the simple majority

996. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The election to the house of the People and to the Legislative Assembly of the States:

- a. Will be on the basis of proportional representation
- b. Shall be on the basis of referendum
- c. Shall be on the basis of adult suffrage.



997. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.
- Within the terms of Article 326 every Indian citizen
- Completing the age 18 years is an elector of the Rajya Sabha and the Vidhan Sabha
 - Who is 20 years of age is an elector for the Legislature Assembly of the States and Legislative Councils respectively
 - Who is twenty one years of age is an elector for the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabha



998. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A3;
1mt;1mk.
- One is NOT qualified to be a member of the Lok Sabha if he is
- A government servant
 - A University Professor
 - Under thirty years of age
 - A member of State Legislative Assembly



999. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The validity of Parliament

- Could be questioned for its being irregular or any ground alleged
- Could not be questioned for its alleged irregularity of procedure before any Court
- Could be questioned in the ex context of dealing with privilege of the former Prime Minister



1000. Legislative branch of govt. ;ME;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Parliament defined privileges and immunities;

- Of its members of Parliament only
- Of its members as well as members of its committees
- Enjoyed by the Prime Minister and his Cabinet only



1001. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

For creating or abolishing a Legislative Council in a state

- Only Parliament is the sole authority to do so
- Parliament can do so at the report of the concerned states government
- Parliament can do so provided the Legislative Assembly of the state passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and also by the two-thirds of the members present and voting.



1002. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Article 267

- Provides that it is the President who has power to adjudicate any dispute or complaint with respect to the use of distribution of control of waters of any other inter-state river or river valley.

- b. It is the Parliament which provides for the adjudication of any dispute with respect to the use, distribution, control of water of a river and river valley
- c. It is the Rajya Sabha which has been given such powers under article 249 to do the same



1003. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Indian Parliament

- a. Is free to pass any law for the whole or any part of the territory of India for implementing any treaty, agreement or convention with any other country
- b. Is free to do the same subject to the prior approval of the Indian President
- c. Is not free to do the same.



1004. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Article 230 provides:

- a. That Parliament can dismiss any judge from the Union Territory High Court for his misconduct
- b. That Parliament can extend the jurisdiction of a High Court or exclude the jurisdiction of a High Court
- c. That Parliament can abolish such High Courts of Union Territory



1005. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Parliament can:

- a. Help in constituting a High Court for a Union Territory
- b. Can constitute a High Court or declare any court in any such Union Territory to be a High court for all/any purpose of the constitution
- c. Can abolish the High Court at its pleasure



1006. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Article 302 provides:

- a. That the Lok Sabha can impose restrictions in the public between one state and another within any part of the territory
- b. It is the Parliament which can impose such restriction in the public interest on the freedom of trade and commerce.



1007. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A3;
1mt;1mk.

One is qualified to be a member of the Rajya Sabha if he is:

- a. A Citizen of India
- b. A government contractor
- c. Over thirty years of age
- d. An undischarged insolvent



1008. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

In India besides monthly salary,
a member of the parliament
receives a daily allowance of

- a. Rs. 21/-
- b. Rs. 20/-
- c. None of these



1011. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A3;
1mt;1mk.

The money bill can be introduced
if it is accompanied by certificate
issued by the

- a. Speaker
- b. President
- c. Prime Minister



1009. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

In India members of the parliament
receive a monthly salary of Rs.

- a. 400/-
- b. 500/-
- c. 600/-



1012. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

In India, members of parliament
receive a monthly salary as well
as daily allowances. The idea of
payment was first started in the
year 1910 in

- a. America
- b. Britain
- c. Ireland



1010. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The speaker in the constitution should
divorce from all politics

- a. Absolutely
- b. Unofficially
- c. Must continue to be a politician
with very extensive limitations



1013. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

In India members of parliament receive
a monthly salary as well as daily
allowance. The idea of payment was
first started in the year

- a. 1908
- b. 1910
- c. 1952



1014. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

For the recognition of new states, or rectification of boundaries the introduction bill does need the recommendation of the:

- a. President
- b. Vice-President
- c. Prime Minister



1017. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

The power to dissolve the house of the People is vested in

- a. The Prime Minister
- b. The President
- c. The Chief Justice of India



1015. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The bills, except the money bills passed by the parliament empowers the president to

- a. Accept and not to veto the bill
- b. Kill the bill
- c. Sign the bill even without consent



1018. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The money bills can originate only in

- a. House of the people
- b. Council of states
- c. None of these



1016. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A3;
1mt; 1mk.

The States Reorganisation Act was passed by the Indian parliament in

- a. August 1947
- b. Jan. 1950
- c. August 1956



1019. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A3;
1mt;1mk.

Diet is the parliament of

- a. Japan
- b. India
- c. England
- d. None of the above



1020. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The maximum number of members
of the Lok Sabha is

- a. 525
- b. 535
- c. 545
- d. 550



1023. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Which is NOT the privilege of a
member of parliament

- a. Freedom of speech
- b. Freedom from arrest
- c. Exemption from attendance
as witness
- d. Freedom from legal action
for anything said
- e. Freedom from any action
in Parliament



021. Legislative branch of govt. ; MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

For what duration is the lok sabha
elected

- a. 2 years
- b. 5 years
- c. 6 years
- d. 7 years



1024. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Which is NOT the function of
Parliament

- a. To enact laws on the state
subject
- b. To enact laws on the Union
subject
- c. To control finances of the Union



022. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

For election as the member of
parliament a person should not be
less than the age of

- a. 18 years
- b. 21 years
- c. 25 years
- d. 35 years



1025. Legislative branch of govt. ;mc;A2;
1mt;1mk.

To enact laws on the state subject
is the function of

- a. Lok Sabha
- b. Rajya Sabha
- c. State Assemblies
- d. None of these



1026. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2,
1mt;1mk.

In the case of states having not more than five million population, the formula for the allotment of seats is provided

- a. One seat per million people
- b. Two seats per million people
- c. One seat per two million people



1029. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The Rajya Sabha is party-ridden because

- a. The electorate consists of partisan members of state Legislature Assemblies
- b. Of the President's interference
- c. Of its being six years term.



1027. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

With a view to compose the second chamber, the maker of the Indian Constitution have drawn the idea of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote noticeable in the

- a. British parliamentary system
- b. Irish Precedent
- c. 1935 Government of India Act.



1030. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt; 1mk.

It is said that:

- a. The Rajya Sabha is not less party minded than the Lok Sabha
- b. The Rajya Sabha is not more Party-oriented than the Lok Sabha
- c. Rajya Sabha is an impartial chamber



1028. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Election of the major portion of the member of the Rajya Sabha by states' Assemblies is intended

- a. To give it quasi-federal spirit
- b. To give it pure federal character
- c. To ensure unitary spirit



1031. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The allocation of seats of the Rajya Sabha to the states and the Union territories was done on population basis following the pattern

- a. American
- b. German
- c. British



1032. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

The Speaker orders the Marshall

- a. To remove a disorderly and recalcitrant member from the House only
- b. To restore decorum of the House
- c. To do the lathi charge and spread tear gas in the House



1035. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

The Deputy Speaker is entitled to

- a. Get a salary of Rs. 2000 per month
- b. A salary of Rs. 1500 a month and other admissible allowances
- c. A salary of Rs. 1000 a month.



1033. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

The Speaker appoints a few committees of the Lok Sabha

- a. But he has no power to appoint their chairman
- b. At the discretion to appoint as an ex-officio chairman
- c. And also appoints their Chairman, while he himself is the ex-officio chairman of some of these committees.



1036. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

If the office of both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker is vacant

- a. Fresh election takes place for the Speaker of the House
- b. Parliament by a majority of two-third members present and voting elects the Speaker
- c. The President appoints a member of the Lok Sabha in place of Speaker and Deputy Speaker



1034. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

In the warrant of precedence, the Speaker's position is

- a. Fourth alongside the Chief Justice of India
- b. Seventh alongside the Chief Justice of the High Courts
- c. Is seventh alongside the Chief Justice of India



1037. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

Technically, Parliament means the

- a. Prime Minister, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha
- b. President, the Rajya Sabha
- c. President, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha



1038. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The twelve members nominated by the President of India for the Rajya Sabha

- a. Do represent political parties
- b. Do represent really the high watermark of literature or art or culture
- c. Do represent caste-oriented value



1041. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Educationally, one of the Chambers of Parliament continues to maintain a nominal lead and what is it?

- a. The Rajya Sabha
- b. The Lok Sabha over the Rajya
- c. Neither of them leads



1039. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

In 1952 composition of the Rajya Sabha

- a. The Graduate members consisted of 64.8 per cent in the Rajya Sabha
- b. The Post-graduate got 64.8 per cent share in the Rajya Sabha
- c. The Graduates, Post-Graduates and Ph. D. combined 64.8 per cent share in the composition of the Second Chamber



1042. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Under article 249 of the Constitutions, a resolution to empower the Parliament to enact laws on any of the subjects can be moved and passed:

- a. In the Lok Sabha
- b. In the Rajya Sabha only
- c. The Rajya Sabha is such a chamber which can empower parliament



1040. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The percentage of the Graduates was almost similar in the year 1952

- a. In the Lok Sabha
- b. In the Rajya Sabha
- c. In both Chambers



1043. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The Rajya Sabha is such a chamber which can empower Parliament to enact laws on any subject to the following lists

- a. The Union List
- b. The State list subjects
- c. The con-current



1044. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

With a view to create an all India-
Service under Article 312, a
resolution is passed by

- a. Lok Sabha only
- b. Lower Chamber at the approval
of the President
- c. By the Second Chamber



1045. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Under Article 90 of the Constitution,
a resolution to remove the Deputy
Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

- a. Can be moved first in the
Lok Sabha
- b. Can only be introduced in the
Rajya Sabha
- c. Can be moved at the approval
of the President



1046. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

No person shall be a member of the
Houses of Parliament

- a. And the provision shall be made
by a law delegated by the
Parliament
- b. The provision shall be made
by Parliament by a law for the
vacation by a person
- c. The provision shall be laid
down by the Election Commission



1047. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

Article 101 says

- a. If for a period of sixty days
a member of either House of
Parliament is absent, thereof
the House may issue warrant
- b. If for a period of sixty days,
a member of either House
of Parliament is absent from
all meetings, thereof the House
may declare his seat vacant
- c. If for a period of sixty days,
a member of either House of
Parliament is absent from all
meetings, the House may sus-
pend his membership.



1048. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt; 1mk.

After the Constitution (Thirty-third
amendment) Act, 1974, the Presiding
Officer is now the authority

- a. To accept a voluntary resignation
only
- b. To accept even the non-voluntary
resignation
- c. To determine the voluntary resig-
nation



1049. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

A member of Parliament may
resign within the time and term of
article 101 (3) (b) and such a resignation
is to be addressed to the:

- a. Chief President of the Party
- b. Chairman or the Speaker as
the case may be
- c. Prime Minister



1050. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A3;
1mt;1mk.

Article 83(2) refers to

- a. The duration of the Rajya Sabha
- b. The duration of Parliament
- c. The duration of the Lok Sabha



1053. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

The Speaker's office

- a. Is vacated when the Lok Sabha dissolves
- b. Is vacated if he holds any office such as a member of the House
- c. Is never vacant till he resigns.



1051. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

The proviso to Clause (2) of article 83 lays down that;

- a. The term of the Lok Sabha may be extended for more than one year
- b. The term of the Lok Sabha cannot be extended for more than one year at a time and in no case beyond six months after the proclamation has ceased to operate.
- c. The term of the Lok Sabha cannot be extended at any cost.



1054. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The Speaker may also be removed

- a. In case a resolution is passed by a two-third majority of the members of the House
- b. If a resolution is passed by a majority of all the members of the Lok Sabha
- c. Even if a resolution is passed by a simple majority



1052. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

Article 93 lays down the election

- a. Procedure of the Vice-President of India
- b. Provisions of the leader of the House
- c. Of the Speaker of the House by a simple majority



1055. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

Article 94 and 96 refer to

- a. The casting votes of the speaker of the House
- b. The privileges and emolument of the Speaker
- c. The Speaker's right to vote when a resolution for his removal is under consideration of the House.



1056. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

The speaker of the House receives a salary of:

- a. Rs. 3000 a month, but not entitled to other specified allowances.
- b. Rs. 4000 including other specific amenities
- c. Rs. 3000 and entitled to specific allowance.



1059. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

If any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not

- a. The decision of the Speaker of the House of the People, thereon will be final
- b. The decision of the Speaker of the House of the People shall be final
- c. It is the President who is a final authority in this matter.



1057. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

It is for him to interpret the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business of the House and to give ruling on any disputed issue and what does the objective pronoun 'him' refer?

- a. The President of India
- b. The Speaker ruling
- c. The concerned Minister



1060. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

The Money Bill endorsed is transmitted to the Council of States under Article

- a. 111
- b. 109
- c. 112



1058. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
2mt;1mk.

The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is described as the guardian of the

- a. Fundamental Rights of the People
- b. Fundamental Interest of the ruling party only
- c. Interests of the opposition parties and groups



1061. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The Money Bill is presented to the President for assent under Article

- a. 111
- b. 109
- c. 112



1062. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

As a matter of description, all
Money Bills are:

- a. Not financial bills
- b. Absolutely Financial Bills
- c. Fundamentally different
from the financial Bills



1065. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Article 84 speaks of

- a. Qualification of a member of
Legislative Council
- b. Disqualifications of a member
of legislative Assembly
- c. Qualifications for members
of Parliament



1063. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

Under article 117 certain bills
can be introduced in the Council of
States need:

- a. the recommendation of the
President at the time of
introduction
- b. The recommendation at the
time of passing of the Bill
- c. Not at all recommendations



1066. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Article 102 speaks of:

- a. Qualifications of members for
council of States
- b. Disqualifications for membership
of legislative council
- c. Disqualifications for the
members of Parliament



1064. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The entire proceedings of the Rajya
Sabha if found undemocratic

- a. Can be challenged in a
court of law.
- b. Leads or causes its suspension
- c. Highlight its quasi-legal
spirit



1067. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The form for taking an oath following
as per the 2nd schedule:

- a. "I, A. B. having been nominated
as a candidate to fill a seat in the
Council of States (or the House
of the People) do swear in the
name of Lawyers... "
- b. "I, A. B. having been nominated as
a candidate to fill a seat in the
council of States (or the House
of the People) do swear in the
name of secular .."

- c. 'T. A. B. having been nominated as a candidate to fill a seat in the Council of States (or the House of the People) do swear in the name of God that I will bear true faith and solemnly affirm

allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established and that I will uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India



1070.

Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The power to relax some of the disqualifications for a member of Parliament:

- a. Is vested in the President of India
- b. Is conferred upon the Supreme Court
- c. Is vested in the Election Commission



1068. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

In addition to article 84 and article 102 Parliament under section 3 and 4 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

- a. Has laid down additional disqualifications for membership of the Parliament
- b. Has provided additional qualifications for members of parliament
- c. Has laid down additional qualifications and disqualifications for the members of parliament



1071.

Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mk. ;1mt;

The case of the Election Commission versus Venkata (1953) S. C. R. 1144 held:

- a. That the question regarding the disqualifications under Article 102 of a member of Parliament is determined by the Election Commission only
- b. The question of the disqualifications of membership of Parliament is only determined by the President plus his Cabinet
- c. The question of disqualifications for any member of Parliament is determined by the President in accordance with the opinion of the Election Commission.



1069. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

A person who has been convicted by a Court in India, for moral turpitude and sentenced to an imprisonment for two or more years

- a. Can be a member of Parliament
- b. Cannot be a member of Parliament unless four years have elapsed since his release
- c. Cannot be a member of Parliament unless five years have elapsed since his release.



1072.

Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

Before giving any such final decision regarding the disqualification of a member of Parliament

- a. The Election Commission shall obtain the opinion of the President

- b. The Election Commission's decision shall be final
- c. The President shall obtain the opinion of the Election Commission and shall not according to such opinion.



1075. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

Who has remarked that the amending power exercised by Parliament under Article 368, it (Parliament) was acting as an amending body" or "constituent body". ?

- a. Mr. Seervai
- b. Mr. Niren De
- c. Mr. A. N. Roy



1073. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Article 101 relates to the

- a. Mid-term election
- b. Lok Sabha's seat vacated
- c. Vacated seats of Parliament as a whole



1076. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

When a power to amend was conferred on a Legislature it was given merely as

- a. A delegate exercising the sovereignty of the people
- b. Creature of the Constitution
- b. A judicial or legislative body



1074. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

In order to contest the election for the Chamber of Parliament the candidate should be a

- a. Philosopher king
- b. Voter merely
- c. A voter plus additional qualifications.



1077. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

Who was of the view that Article 368 prescribed the procedure to amend the constitution and it does not confer power on Parliament to amend constitution.

- a. Subha Rao
- b. Mudholkar
- c. Wanchoo



1078. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

The function of the Committee of Rules

- a. Is to recommend changes in the rules of procedure and conduct of business of the Rajya Sabha
- b. Is to recommend changes and modifications in the procedure and conduct of business of the Lok Sabha
- c. Recommends changes in the procedure and conduct of business of both the chambers.



1081. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

A Bill having been passed by the House of the People is pending in the Council of States.

- a. Will lapse on the dissolution of the House of the People
- b. Shall lapse on the dissolution of the House of the People
- c. Shall not be lapsed due to dissolution of the House of the people only.



1079. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The final report of the Committee of Rules is

- a. Not laid down on the table of the Lok Sabha
- b. Laid down on the Lok Sabha table
- c. Placed on the table of the Parliament



1082. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

In order to resolve the deadlock between the two Houses, the procedure is laid down under Article 1:

- a. 110
- b. 108
- c. 107



1080. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

A Bill pending in Parliament

- a. Will not lapse by reason of the propagation of the House
- b. Shall not lapse by reason of the Propagation of the House
- c. Is likely to be lapsed by reason of the propagation



1083. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

To resolve the conflict between the two Houses :

- a. It is the Prime Minister empowered to summon or notify the Houses
- b. It is the Speaker of the House of the people to do so
- c. It is the President only to notify the Houses its intention to summon them to meet in a joint sitting.



1084. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1
1mt;1mk.

At the time of the summoning of the Houses by the President

- a. Either House will proceed further with a Bill
- b. Neither House will proceed further with a Bill
- c. Both Houses will proceed further with their amendments



1087. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1; 1mk.

The procedure of a Joint sitting to resolve difference in respect of a proposed legislation

- a. Does apply to money Bills
- b. Does not apply to financial bill
- c. Makes the constitution absolutely silent



1085. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

The President in order to resolve the crisis between the two Houses

- a. Summons the joint sitting without any prior notification
- b. Serves the notifications prior to summoning the joint sitting of the Houses
- c. Summons the Joint sitting of the two Houses separately



1088. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

A different procedure is prescribed giving the predominance to the lower House in matter of expenditure and taxation under the article:

- a. 108
- b. 109
- c. 110



1086. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

At the joint sitting of the two Houses, the Bill is passed by the

- a. Narrow majority
- b. Majority of the two-third of the present or voting
- c. The majority of the total number of members of both Houses present & voting



1089. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

If any political party enjoys clear majority in the house of the people

- a. The President has discretioning power to choose his own minister
- b. The President is obviously bound to follow the Prime Minister



1090. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

Article 256 and 257 lay down that where any state disobeys or does not comply with Union's direction given

- a. It will be lawful for the President to hold that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.
- b. It will be a wrong prejudice on the part of the President to hold that any abnormality exists.
- c. It ensures the sound and healthy tradition of Indian Federalism whatever the President deems fit under the Articles 256 and 257

1091. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

For the purpose of a amendment of the constitution in the matter of ordinary laws a simple majority is needed under

- a. Article 368
- b. Article 13(2)
- c. Article 4, 169 and 240

1092. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

For the amendments in the matter of the Presidential election, ratification is required

- a. By resolution passed by one-third states Legislatures
- b. By resolution simply passed by two-thirds state Legislatures.
- c. By resolution passed by not less than one-third of the state Legislatures.

1093. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

If the membership of any person to either of the house of parliament is under question, is referred to

- a. The Supreme Court
- b. The Election Commission
- c. The President of India prior to Election Commission.

1094. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

It has been constitutionally prescribed that

- a. Every member of parliament shall be liable to the proceeding in any court in respect of any thing said in parliament
- b. No member of parliament shall be liable to any proceeding in any court for anything said in parliament.
- c. Every member shall pay a penalty of five hundred rupees in case he makes any wrong statement in the house.

1095. Legislative branch of govt. ;mc;A2;
1mt;1mk.

A person shall be disqualified for being a member of either House of Parliament

- a. On the prima-facie of sex-candle even
- b. On the grounds having more than a one better half
- c. On the basis of holding any office of profit under the government of India of any state.

1096. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Under Sub-clause (b) article 94, the Speaker is required to tender his resignation

- a. To the President of India
- b. To the Vice-President of India
- c. To the Deputy-speaker



1099. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Under article 98 each house of Parliament

- a. Will have sometimes a joint secretarial staff
- b. Shall have secretarial staff exclusively
- c. Shall have a common staff of secretariate.



1097. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

While office of speaker is vacant, the duties of the office shall be performed by the:

- a. Deputy-Speaker
- b. Vice-President
- c. Member of Parliament appointed for the same by the President of India.



1100. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Every member of either House of Parliament before taking his seat shall make and subscribe before the

- a. Speaker
- b. Chief Justice
- c. President of India for conducting the business of the House



1098. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

If the resolution for the removal of the Speaker is under consideration of the house of the People, it is the:

- a. Speaker who shall preside
- b. Deputy-Speaker shall preside
- c. Vice-President shall preside



1101. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The election of the Speaker must be preceded by

- a. Taking of the oath by the Speaker himself
- b. By administering the oath to the Vice-Chairman
- c. Taking the oath by members of parliament which make them entitled to elect the President



1102. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

If at any time there is no quorum at a meeting of one House, the Speaker shall

- a. Dissolve the House
- b. Suspend the House
- c. Ask the concerned members to make the necessary quorum.

1103. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Two-third majority of total members is necessary for passing a resolution

- a. For the removal of the Speaker
- b. For the impeachment of the President of India
- c. For electing the Speaker

1104. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The quorum of each House of Parliament is;

- a. Needed two-thirds of the total members of the House
- b. One-third of the total members of the House
- c. Needed the clear majority of the members present and voting

1105. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

A majority of total membership of the Houses and two-thirds majority of members present and voting is necessary for amendment of the constitution:

- a. In a single house of Parliament
- b. In each House of Parliament
- c. In a single House in case of the other House not in session.

1106. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

No person shall be a member both of parliament and of Houses of the Legislature of a state is strictly warned

- a. In accordance with developed convention
- b. Due to written provisions in the constitution
- c. According to the judicial decision

1107. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

If for a period of sixty days, a member of either Houses of Parliament is absent prior to permission of the House from all the meetings:

- a. The House may expel him the same from the party-membership
- b. The House may declare his seat vacant
- c. The House may issue an warrant for his arrest.

1108. Legislative branch of govt. ; MC;A2;
1mt; 1mk

Under article 85 (1) there is a written provision that each house of Parliament from time to time shall be summoned and meet at such time and place he thinks fit. What does the pronoun 'HE' stand for?

- The Speaker of the house
- The President of India
- Both of them



1109. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt; 1mk.

One of the requisite qualifications for the member of parliament is that his name should be registered in any Parliamentary Constituency according to:

- The Supreme Court decisions
- Because of developed conventions
- As per representation of the People Act, 1951



1110. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A3;
1mt;1mk

The leader of the majority party in the lok sabha is:

- The Prime Minister
- The Vice President
- The President
- The Speaker of Lok Sabha



1111. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk

For what duration is the Rajya Sabha elected?

- 5 yrs.
- 3 yrs.
- 2 yrs.
- None of these



1112. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

For what duration in the lok sabha elected

- 2 yrs.
- 5 yrs.
- 6 yrs.
- 7 yrs.



1113. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The council of States is

- Hereditary
- Consecutive
- Elected body



1114. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A3;
1mt;1mk.

The Claim of various money requirement of various government departments before sending to the Parliament is finally decided by the :

- a. President
- b. Cabinet
- c. Speaker
- d. Vice President



1117. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

The speaker transmitting the money bill, attaches a certificate of his own proving that it is a money bill on the

- a. Consent of law ministry
- b. Consent of any authority
- c. Advice of Vice President



1115. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Any member can be punished inside or outside the House who is guilty of offending against the rights and dignity of the house by the:

- a. Speaker
- b. Prime Minister
- c. President
- d. Parliament



1118. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Which amendment to the Constitution of India affirmed the power of the Parliament to amend any part of the constitution including that relating to fundamental rights?

- a. 23rd Amendment
- b. 24th Amendment
- c. 25th Amendment
- d. 26th Amendment



1116. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

In case of difference between the two houses, the joint meeting of both the houses can be called by the

- a. Speaker
- b. President
- c. Prime Minister



1119. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A3;
1mt;1mk.

Which is the more powerful house of legislature at the centre in India

- a. The Lok Sabha
- b. The Rajya Sabha
- c. The State Assembly



1120. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State for six years and each senator

- a. Shall have one vote
- b. Shall have two votes
- c. Not more than two votes



1123. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years and each senator shall have one vote as it is provided.

- a. 17th Amendment 1913.
- b. 18th Amendment 1919
- c. 21 Amendment 1920



1121. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

In one of the cases of Raj Narayan Vs. The Speaker of U. P. (A. I. R. 1953 All 45), Raj Narayan for his unruly behaviour was:

- a. Sent out of the Assembly only
- b. Suspended from the Assembly also
- c. Sent out and suspended during the session of the Assembly



1124. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The U. S. A. Congress

- a. Will make no law respecting an establishing or establishment of religion, or prohibition the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of press or the right of the people peaceable to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances
- b. Shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or abridging the freedom of special or the press or to petition the Government for a redress of grievencess.
- c. Often makes law for the same as above citizens against the state while Art 29 (2) gives protection against state as well as anybody.



1122. Legislative branch of govts. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

In America power to call special sessions of Congress in the times of emergency is:

- a. Vested in the authority of the President
- b. Enjoyed by the Vice-President
- c. Vested in the Supreme Court of America



1125. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

The Council of States may pass a resolution clearing any subject in the State list as one of national importance by majority of

- a. One half
- b. Two third
- c. Three fourth



1126. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

If two or more state legislatures propose that Parliament should make laws on a state subject

- a. The parliament does it
- b. The parliament does not do it
- c. The president does it



1127. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

In the Union of India versus Madan Gopal, 1954, S. C. R. 541 It was held, our constitution as appears from the Preamble

- a. 'Derives its authority from the judicial bench of India
- b. 'Derives its own power from the enactments of Parliament
- c. 'Derives its authority from the people of India'.



1128. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

Article 332 provides for the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, except the Scheduled Tribes in Assam

- a. In the Legislative Councils of every state
- b. In the both chambers of state Legislatures
- c. Only in the state Legislative Assemblies



1129. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Any Bill seeking the formation of a new state or for any purpose under Article 3 is moved in the union parliament:

- a. Prior to the consent of the President
- b. The recommendation of the President
- c. Subject to the necessary amendments.



1130. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

The reviews expressed by a state Legislature Under Article 3 for the sake of admission of new states are:

- a. Binding on Parliament
- b. Not binding at all on the Parliament
- c. Binding within certain limitations

1131. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

In case the specified or the extended period is expired on the matter of seeking the views or consent state Legislatures

- a. Parliament may amend the Bill proposed under Article 3.
- b. Parliament may send the Bill again for seeking a second reference.
- c. Parliament may introduce a new Bill for the same.



1132. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

Parliament by law

- a. Form a new state by separation of territory
- b. Form any state
- c. Form a new state by uniting two or more state
- d. Form a new state by uniting any territory to a part of any state



1133. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

Article 2 of the Indian Constitution provides 'Parliament may be law admit into the Union or establish new states

- a. Subject to the further amendment in the constitution
- b. 'Subject to the referendum of new states
- c. On such terms and conditions as it thinks fit.



1134. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The official language of the Union shall be

- a. Hindi
- b. English
- c. Sanskrit



1135. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A3;
1mt;1mk.

Which of the states has two houses of the legislature?

- a. Andhra Pradesh
- b. Punjab
- c. Haryana



1136. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A3;
1mt;1mk.

Which of the state has one house of the legislature?

- a. U.P.
- b. M.P.
- c. Punjab



1137. Legislative branch of govt.;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Subject to the provisions of Article 333, the Legislative Assembly of each state shall consist of not more than _____ members

- a. 500
b. 400
c. 300



1140. Legislative branch of govt.;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Legislative Assembly can be prolonged by

- a. Speaker
b. President
c. Governor



1138. Legislative branch of govt.;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The total number of members in the legislative council of state having such a council shall not exceed _____ of the total number of members in the legislative Assembly of that state

- a. 1/2
b. 1/3
c. 1/4



1141. Legislative branch of govt.;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Legislative Council can be prolonged by

- a. Chairman
b. President
c. Vice-President
d. Governor



1139. Legislative branch of govt.;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State shall in no case be less than _____

- a. 40
b. 50
c. 60



1142. Legislative branch of govt.;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Legislative Assembly can be dissolved by _____

- a. President
b. Speaker
c. Vice-President
d. Governor



1143. Legislative branch of govt.; MC; A2;
1mt; 1mk.

Which of the following is the chairman of the council of States

- a. President
- b. Vice President
- c. Prime Minister
- d. Chief Justice of India



1146. Legislative branch of govt.; MC; A3;
1mt; 1mk.

Which of the following can increase the area of any state

- a. Lok Sabha
- b. Rajya Sabha
- c. Parliament



1144. Legislative branch of govt.; MC; A3;
1mt; 1mk.

Which of the following presides over the meetings of Lok Sabha

- a. Speaker
- b. Vice President
- c. Prime Minister



1147. Legislative branch of govt.; MC; A2;
1mt; 1mk.

Which of the following can diminish the area of any state

- a. Parliament
- b. Vidhan Sabha
- c. Vidhan Parishad
- d. None of these



1145. Legislative branch of govt.; MC; A3;
1mt; 1mk.

Rajya Sabha can be dissolved by

- a. President
- b. Speaker
- c. None of these



1148. Legislative branch of govt.; MC; A3;
1mt; 1mk.

Which of the following can alter the boundaries of any state

- a. Rajya Sabha
- b. Supreme Court
- c. High Court
- d. Parliament



1149. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Which of the following can alter the
name of any | state

- a. High Court
- b. Parliament
- c. State legislature
- d. None of these



1152. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Money Bills in a State can be moved:

- a. Only in the Legislative Council
- b. Only in the Legislative Assembly
- c. At the Joint meeting of the
L. C. and the L. A.
- d. By the Chief Minister and his
colleagues
- e. By the Finance Minister of
the State concerned.



1150. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A3;
1mt;1mk.

Which of the following article is for
the admission or establishment of
new states

- a. Article One
- b. Article Two
- c. Article Four



1153. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha
sit jointly when

- a. Whenever they like
- b. There is a disagreement between
the two (houses)
- c. The President summons both
the houses
- d. They must meet when two years
have lapsed after the last meeting
- e. They must meet every 5 years.



1151. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A3;
1mt;1mk.

Which of the following articles is
for the formation of new states &
alteration of areas, boundaries or
names of existing states

- a. One
- b. Three
- c. Two
- d. None of these



1154. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A3;
1mt;1mk.

How many languages have been men-
tioned in the Eighth Schedule

- a. 14
- b. 15
- c. 13
- d. 16
- e. 18



1155. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A3;
1mt;1mk.

The Chairman of the Lok Sabha is

- a. The President of India
 - b. The Prime Minister
 - c. The Vice President
 - d. The Speaker
 - e. None of the above.
- Lok Sabha has no Chairman



1158. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
2mt;1mk.

This number of days is the maximum within which the Rajya Sabha has to return a certain bill to the Lok Sabha - after rejection or acceptance

- a. 30 days
- b. 14 days
- c. 10 days
- d. 15 days
- e. 20 days



1156. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A3;
1mt;1mk.

The Presiding officers of the Rajya Sabha are:

- a. The Vice President and the Speaker
- b. President and Vice President
- c. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman
- d. The Prime Minister and the President
- e. The Minister and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs



1159. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

All legislations except one of the following requires the consent and agreement of both houses of the Parliament. Which is that one?

- a. A Money Bill
- b. An amendment to the Constitution
- c. Imposition of emergency
- d. Issuing of an ordinance
- e. Removal of a judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court



1157. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

A bill in the third stage is

- a. Introduced in the Rajya Sabha
- b. Discussed clause by clause
- c. Still in the stage of introduction
- d. Goes to the President for final approval
- e. In the Rajya Sabha for consideration



1160. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

A certain bill cannot become a law unless:

- a. The President gives his consent
- b. The Lok Sabha passes it
- c. The Rajya Sabha passes it
- d. The Parliament (at a joint sitting of both the houses) approves it
- e. The Prime Minister says ditto to it



1161. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A3;
1mt;1mk.

The working language of parliament is:

- a. English
- b. Hindi
- c. Both English and Hindi
- d. Either Hindi or English
- e. Hindi & Sanskrit



1164. Legislative branch of govt. MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The programme of work for a rmy session of parliament is worked out by

- a. The Ministry of Parliamentary affairs
- b. The President of India
- c. The Speaker of Lok Sabha



1162. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The Upper limit for representatives of states and Union Territories in the Lok Sabha respectively is

- a. 525 and 20
- b. 500 and 45
- c. 520 and 25



1165. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The subjects enumerated in the union list are legislated upon by

- a. The union parliament
- b. The state legislature
- c. Parliament as well as the legislatures of states.



1163. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The subject enumerated in the State list are legislated upon by

- a. The Union parliament
- b. The State legislature
- c. Parliament as well as the legislature of state



1166. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A3;
1mt;1mk.

The leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha is

- a. The Prime Minister
- b. The President
- c. The Vice-President
- d. The Speaker of Lok Sabha
- e. The Defence Minister



1167. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk

Each member of the Lok Sabha represents

- a. Only 5,00,000 citizens
- b. Not more than 5,00,000 citizens
- c. Not less than 5,00,000 citizens
- d. 1,00,000 citizens



1170. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The Rajya Sabha is

- a. A permanent body
- b. A temporary body
- c. A house headed by the Prime Minister
- d. A house having no speaker
- e. A house having a speaker



1168. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The quorum of the Parliament is fixed at:

- a. One-tenth of the membership of the House
- b. One-third of the membership of the House
- c. One-half of the membership of the House
- d. Four-fifth of the membership of the House
- e. 75% of the membership of the House



1171. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha when compared

- a. Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha
- b. They are equally powerful
- c. Rajya Sabha is more powerful than the Lok Sabha
- d. The intensity of power varies it fluctuates
- e. It is for the President to determine



1169. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Any one who is below this age cannot be elected a member of the Parliament (Rajya Sabha)

- a. 30 yrs
- b. 25 yrs
- c. 20 yrs
- d. 35 yrs
- e. 45 yrs



1172. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A3;
1mt;1mk.

When the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha disagree over a particular Money Bill

- a. The President can summon a joint sitting of both the houses
- b. The Bill is postponed indefinitely
- c. The Bill is dropped right out
- d. The Prime Minister decides the issue by 'casting vote'
- e. The President forces the house(s) to adopt the Bill; in case they do not agree, he uses his discretionary power(s) to pass the Bill through an ordinance



1173. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The Constitution of India provides that there shall be three constituents of the Indian Parliament. These constituents are - the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the

- a. President
- b. Prime Minister
- c. Vice President
- d. Council of Ministers
- e. Speaker of Lok Sabha

1174. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The Speaker of the Lok Sabha can be removed from his office by the

- a. Order of the President
- b. Order of the Prime Minister
- c. Vote of no confidence passed by Lok Sabha
- d. Vote of no-confidence passed by the Parliament

1175. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

When members of the ruling party and opposition parties break their party barriers and cast their votes on either side without regard to party affiliations, it is called

- a. Snap vote
- b. Cross voting
- c. Crossing the floor
- d. Free vote

1176. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The Upper House of the Indian Parliament has

-
- a. Full control over government
 - b. Full control over state purse
 - c. No effective power over money Bills
 - d. No legislative power

1177. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

A Bill presented in Parliament becomes an Act after

- a. It is passed by both the Houses and assented to by the Parliament
- b. It is passed by both the Houses and assented to by the Prime Minister
- c. The speaker assents to the Bill
- d. The Prime Minister and the Speaker have signed

1178. Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A3;
1mt;1mk.

A Cabinet Minister can be removed for the ministerial post by the final order of the

- a. President
- b. Prime Minister
- c. Vote of no confidence passed by Lok Sabha
- d. None of these.

1179. **Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A3;**
1mt;1mk.

Under fourth schedule, the number of members for the several states in the council of states varies from:

- a. 5 to 20
- b. 6 to 29
- c. 1 to 34



1182. **Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;**
1mt;1mk.

Under Indian Constitution, the residual powers are vested in the

- a. State
- b. Union
- c. Local authority



1180. **Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;**
1mt;1mk.

Representation of the States in the upper chamber of the Union legislature is based on the

- a. Size of the State (area)
- b. Population of the State
- c. Equality



1183. **Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;**
1mt;1mk.

Law made by parliament against the Fundamental Right

- a. Can be declared illegal and void by the Supreme Court
- b. Can't be declared illegal and void by the Supreme Court
- c. Can't be challenged in Supreme Court.

1181. **Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2;**
1mt;1mk.

Representation of the states in the upper chamber of the Union legislature is

- a. On equality
- b. Not on equality
- c. None of these



1184. **Legislative branch of govt. ;MF;A2;**
10mts;12mks.

The Parliament in India, in order to exercise effective control over the financial administration, have set up their committees of the house - the public accounts committee, the estimates committee, the committee on public undertakings".

The public accounts committee concerns itself primarily with

- a. Scrutinizing regularly and ensuring legality and propriety in the matters of financial administration
- b. Ensuring economy
- c. Examining the financial operation of the statutory corporations and govt. companies.



The estimates Committee concerns itself primarily

- a. Scrutinizing regularly and ensuring legality and propriety in the matters of financial administration
- b. Ensuring economy
- c. Examining the financial operations of the statutory corporations and govt. companies



The Committee on the public undertakings concerns itself primarily with

- a. Scrutinizing regularly and ensuring legality and propriety in the matters of financial administration
- b. Ensuring economy
- c. Examining the financial operations of the statutory corporations and govt. companies



The public Accounts Committee is constituted by

- a. Lok Sabha
- b. Rajya Sabha
- c. Both the houses of Parliament



The number of members in the public accounts committee are

- a. 22
- b. 30
- c. 10



The first estimate committee was constituted in

- a. 1947
- b. 1948
- c. 1950



The estimate committee is constituted by

- a. Lok Sabha
- b. Rajya Sabha
- c. Both the houses of parliament



The number of members in the estimate committee are

- a. 22
- b. 30
- c. 10



Committee on public undertaking was constituted on

- a. 1. 5. 1964
- b. 1. 1. 1957
- c. 26. 1. 1950

□

The chairman in the committee on public undertaking is nominated from amongst the members of

- a. Lok Sabha
- b. Rajya Sabha
- c. Dept. of Finance Ministry

□

Committee on public undertaking is constituted by

- a. Lok Sabha
- b. Rajya Sabha
- c. Both the houses of parliament

□

1185.

Legislative branch of govt. ;MC;A2; 5mts;6mks.

Constitution provides that all revenues received, all loans raised by the issue of treasure bills, loans or ways and means advances, all money received in repayment of loans by the union create :

- a. Public accounts
- b. Consolidated fund of India
- c. Contingency fund of India

□

The number of members in the committee on public undertakings is

- a. 22
- b. 30
- c. 10

□

No expenditure can be incurred except with the sanction of

- a. Prime Minister
- b. Chief Minister
- c. The legislature

□

The chairman in the committee on public undertaking is nominated by

- a. The President
- b. The Prime Minister
- c. The speaker of Lok Sabha

□

No bill imposing tax can be introduced in the legislature except on the recommendations of

- a. President or Governor
- b. Prime Minister or Chief Minister
- c. Public Accounts Committee

□

An expenditure, where no demands for grants need to be made to the legislature as no sanction of the legislature is necessary for incurring such expenditure is called

- a. Voted expenditure
- b. Charged expenditure
- c. None of these



An expenditure for which demands for grants have to be made to, and sanction obtained of, the legislature is called

- a. Voted expenditure
- b. Charged expenditure
- c. None of these



No permanent tax can be imposed by

- a. Law
- b. Parliament
- c. Ordinance Act

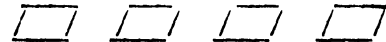


1186. Legislative branch of govt. ;R;F2; 2mts;2mks.

Re-arrange the stage of legislation mentioned below:

- a. After obtaining the approval of President, a money bill is introduced in the Lok Sabha.
- b. After passing in Rajya Sabha it goes to President

- c. After passing in Lok Sabha, it goes to Rajya Sabha
- d. On being assented to by the President, it becomes an Act of Parliament



1187. Legislative branch of govt. ;R;F2; 2mts;1 1/2mks.

Arrange according to the period of decision:

- a. It has been urged by the Supreme Court in interpreting the Constitution that the Parliament has power to amend any position of the Constitution without destroying its basic features.
- b. It has been urged that Parliament has had no authority to amend Part III of the Constitution.
- c. It has been laid down that Parliament has full authority to make any amendment whatsoever it likes.



1188. Legislative branch of govt. ;SA;A1; 2mts;2mks.

What is the definition of money bill?

1189. Legislative branch of govt. ;SQ;A2;
2mts;2mks.

Can a Money Bill be introduced in the Rajya Sabha before it is introduced in the Lok Sabha?
1190. Legislative branch of govt. ;SQ;A2;
2mts;2mks.

What is that Act passed by Parliament in 1976 for the effective enforcement of Art. 17?
1191. Legislative branch of govt. ;SQ;A2;
2mts;2mks.

Give the name of the Act passed by Parliament in 1955 to enforce Art. 17.
1192. Legislative branch of govt. ;SQ;A1;
2mts;2mks.

Can the legislature deprive a person of his life or personal liberty?
1193. Legislative branch of govt. ;AQ;A3;
1mt;1mk.

Can the parliament make law to detain a person beyond 3 months?
1194. Legislative branch of govt. ;SQ;A1;
1mt;1mk;

What is the duration of legislative council?
1195. Legislative branch of govt. ;SQ;A1;
1mt;1mk.

What is the duration of legislative assembly?
1196. Legislative branch of govt. ;SQ;A1;
1mt;1mk.

In which state the state legislature consists of 2 houses.

1197. Legislative branch of govt. ;SQ;A2;
2mts;2mks.

What are the two houses of a State legislature?
1198. Legislative branch of govt. ;CQ;A1;
1mt;1mk.

A money bill shall not be introduced in the _____ House of the Parliament.
1199. Legislative branch of govt. ;CQ;A1;
1mt;1mk.

Indian Parliament is _____
1200. Legislative branch of govt. ;SA;A1;
10mts;10mks.

The state legislature of Punjab passed an Act on the subject falling in the concurrent list. Later, the Parliament also passed an Act, on the same subject repealing the State Act. Do you think the Parliament is competent to repeal the State Act? If so, why? Give reasons.
1201. Legislative branch of govt. ;SA;A1;
10mts;10mks.

A law passed by a State Legislature prescribing Hindi as the exclusive medium of instruction in one of the Universities of that States. Discuss
1202. Legislative branch of govt. ;SA;G2;
10mts;10mks.

Examine the validity of the following namely:

A law passed by Parliament acquiring the lands and properties vested in a State.
1203. Legislative branch of govt. ;SA;A1;
10mts;8mks.

What are the limitations on Parliament's power to amend the Indian Constitution?
1204. Legislative branch of govt. ;SA;A1;
10mts;8mks.

What is the procedure required to be followed in money bills?

- | | | | |
|-------|---|-------|--|
| 1205. | Legislative branch of govt. ;SA;A1;
5mts;5mks.

What is the procedure of alteration
in names of existing states? | 1209. | Legislative branch of govt. ;SA;A1;
5mts;5mks.

How the Deputy Speaker of the
Lok Sabha is elected? |
| 1206. | Legislative branch of govt. ;SA;A1,
5mts;5mks.

What is the procedure of alteration
of areas, boundaries of existing
states? | 1210. | Legislative branch of govt. ;SA;A1;
5mts;5mks.

How the Speaker of the House of
People is elected? |
| 1207. | Legislative branch of govt. ;SA;A1;
5mts;5mks.

What is the procedure of formation
of new states? | 1211. | Legislative branch of govt. ;SA;A1;
5mts;5mks.

How the Deputy Chairman of the
Council of states is elected? |
| 1208. | Legislative branch of govt. ;SA;A1;
5mts;5mks.

What is the procedure of admission
of new states? | 1212. | Legislative branch of govt. ;SA;A1;
5mts;5mks.

How the Chairman of the Council
of States is elected? |

1213. Legislative branch of govt. ;SA;A1;
5mts;5mks.

How the speaker and Deputy speaker of the Legislative Assembly are elected?
1214. Legislative branch of govt. ;SA;A1;
5mts;5mks.

What is the procedure of abolition or creation of legislative council in States?
1215. Legislative branch of govt. ;SA;A1;
5mts;5mks.

What the special provision for Anglo-Indian Community in Certain services?
1216. Legislative branch of govt. ;SA;A1;
5mts;5mks.

How the Anglo-Indian Community can be represented in the Legislative Assemblies of the States.
1217. Legislative branch of govt. ;SA;A1;
5mts;5mks.

How the Anglo-Indian Community can be represented in the House of people.
1218. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;F2;
30mts;20mks.

How are legislative powers divided between parliament and state legislature? Explain showing the circumstances when parliament can make laws on subjects enumerated in the state list.
1219. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;A1;
30mts;20mks.

How are Bills passed by the Parliament? Mention the procedure which will be followed when there is a deadlock between the two Houses of Parliament over the passage of a Bill.
1220. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;F2;
30mts;20mks.

Elucidate the law on delegated legislation' in India in the light of Delhi Laws Act' and other subsequent decisions.

1221. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;F2;
15mts;10mks.
- Explain under what circumstances Parliament may exercise the residuary powers under article 248 of the Constitution.
1222. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;G2;
15mts;10mks.
- Examine briefly when can Parliament legislate with respect to any matter in the State List.
1223. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;A1;
30mts;20mks.
- Discuss the scope of the legislative power to implement international treaties in the constitutions of the United States of America, Australia and Canada.
1224. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;F2;
30mts;20mks.
- Explain the privilege of a legislature to punish a person for committing its contempt. Why it is necessary to give such privilege to a legislature? Do you think that the present position in India is satisfactory?
1225. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;A1;
30mts;20mks.
- Discuss the position of Lok Sabha under the Indian Constitution. In what way the Rajya Sabha is superior or inferior to the Lok Sabha?
1226. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;F2;
30mts;20mks.
- Explain the three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States under the Constitution.
1227. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;F1/F2;
30mts;20mks.
- Distinguish between money bills and other bills and explain the procedure of passing money bills
1228. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;A1;
30mts;20mks.
- Mention the circumstances in which the Union Parliament can make laws on the subjects contained in the State List. Can the State Legislatures continue to make laws on these subjects in such circumstances?

1229. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;S1;
30mts;20mks.
- Discuss the "rule of pith and substance" and point out its importance in settling disputes regarding distribution of legislative powers.
1230. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;A1;
25mts;20mks.
- Discuss the privileges of the Houses of Indian Parliament and of the members of Parliament.
1231. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;A1;
25mts;15mks.
- Discuss the scope of freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse in India. What limitations operate on the powers of a State Legislature to restrict this freedom?
1232. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;F2;
25mts;15mks.
- Explain the extent of parliamentary privileges in India.
1233. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;A1;
30mts;20mks.
- Discuss briefly the scheme of distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the State. Which law shall prevail in case of a conflict between a Central law and a State law dealing with the same subject-matter in the Concurrent List and what are the tests applied for determining the question?
1234. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;A1;
25mts;15mks.
- The State Legislature of Uttar Pradesh passes an Act authorising the State government to charge ten paise as road-tax from every bus or taxi passenger. Discuss the constitutionality of the Act.
1235. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;A1;
30mts;20mks.
- The State legislature of Uttar Pradesh passes an Act authorising the District Magistrates to regulate the use of loud-speaker in the public interest. 'X' a resident of the State who has not been allowed to use the loud-speaker, challenges the competency of the State legislature to enact the law. Discuss.

1236. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;F2;
15mts;10mks.

Explain the procedure prescribed under the constitution regarding a Money Bill.

1240. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;F2;
15mts;12mks.

Explain fully the legislative Procedure of the Parliament to pass the Annual Budget.

1237. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;A1;
25mts;15mks.

The Editor and the publisher of a newspaper are punished by the House for publishing a defamatory article. What remedy is available to them to challenge the action of the House?

1241. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;A1;
15mts;10mks.

Briefly discuss the importance of Rajya Sabha under the Constitution.

1238. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;A1;
15mts;10mks.

In what way the procedure to pass an ordinary Bill is different from the procedure to pass a Money Bill?

1242. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;A1;
30mts;20mks.

Discuss the functions of the Speaker of Lok Sabha. whether the power of the speaker to adjourn the meeting of the House is unlimited?

1239. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;A1;
15mts;10mks.

Under what circumstances a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament is held?

1243. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;A1;
25mts;15mks.

Enumerate in brief the exceptions to the freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse.

1244. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;A1; 25mts;15mks.
- The legislature of the State U. P. passes a law imposing the following conditions on motor vehicles using the State roads, a fixed seating capacity, a fixed speed limit, and also prohibits journey during night time from 12.00 to 4 , so as to avoid noise pollution. Discuss the constitutional validity of the legislation with the help the leading cases.
1247. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;A2/F2; 30mts,20mks.
- In respect of the subjects enumerated in the State list power to make laws vests exclusively in State Legislatures. But Parliament is empowered to make laws on State subjects in certain circumstances. State those circumstances.
- Can a bill which has been passed by both the Houses of a State Legislature be disallowed by the Union Government? Explain.
1245. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;A1; 15mts;10mks.
- Under what circumstances Parliament can make laws with respect to a matter in the 'State List'?
1218. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;A1; 30mts;20mks.
- Discuss the scheme of distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States under the Indian Constitution.
- How far is it necessary to have three lists?
1246. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;F2; 20mts;15mks.
- What is meant by 'Union List, State List' and 'Concurrent List'? Explain them.
1249. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;G1; 20mts;15mks.
- With a view to regulate grant of loans to agriculturists, the State of Madhya Pradesh enacts M. P. Farmers Loans Act limiting the rate of interest on loans to a maximum of 15%. The Act also limits

the amount recoverable on any loan notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary contained in any bond, promissory note or other instrument. X, a money-lender challenges the validity of the Act on the ground that it is ultra vires the M. P. Legislature.

How will you decide? In writing your answer you may take help from the following entries: Entry 46 of List I: Bills of exchange, cheques promissory notes and other like instruments.

Entry 30 of List II: Money-lending and money-lenders; relief of agricultural indebtedness.

1250. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;A1;
30mts;20mks.

Parliament levies a tax on the capital value of the assets including agricultural land of an individual. X, affected by this law contends that this law is unconstitutional because Entry 86 of List I of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution reads "Taxes on the capital value of the assets exclusive of agricultural land", and thus excludes agricultural land from its ambit.

Discuss the principles on which you will determine the scope of the legislative competence of parliament in this case.

1251. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;A1;
15mts;12mks.

On what basis the legislative power has been distributed between the Union and States?

1252. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;A1;
15mts;12mks.

In what cases a joint sitting of the two houses of Parliament is necessary under the Indian Constitution?

1253. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;A1;
30mts;20mks.

Fully discuss the nature of the privileges of the members of British Parliament. Shall a court of law have jurisdiction in the following circumstances?

X is elected as a member of the House of Commons. A resolution is passed by the House permitting X to take his seat in the House on making a declaration instead of taking an oath. It is illegal under the Parliamentary Oaths Act to sit in the House without taking the prescribed oath. An action is brought against the Speaker seeking an injunction restraining him from permitting X to sit in the House. Decide.

1254. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;G1;
30mts;20mks

A was arrested on a charge of conviction by a tribunal constituted under the Bribery Amendment Act of 1958. He made an appeal for setting aside his conviction on the ground that the Bribery Amendment Bill of 1958 did not have a certificate of the Speaker, and was not passed by the necessary majority as required by provision to Section 29(4) of the Constitution.

Discuss and decide.

1255. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;G1;
30mts;20mks.

The Legislative power of the Ceylonese Parliament is derived from Sections 18 and 29 of the Constitution. Section 29(4) requires that any bill for the repeal and amendment of the Constitution is not to be presented for Royal assent unless it has endorsed on it a certificate of the Speaker to the effect that it has been passed by two-thirds majority of the House of Representatives.

1256. Legislative branch of govt ;LA:A1;
30mts;20mks.

The Union Parliament enacts the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1974 by which it seeks to abrogate Right to Property under Art. 19 (f). Has the Parliament competence to do so? Discuss in the light of recent constitutional developments.

1257. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA:A1;
30mts;20mks.

The State of Punjab, legislating under Entry 11 of List II ("Education including Universities, subject to... Entry 66 of List I..."), prescribes Punjabi as the sole medium of instructions in all the Colleges in the State. The law is challenged by a student as being ultra vires the State Legislature on the ground that Parliament alone is competent to prescribe the medium of instruction under Entry 66 of List I ("Co-ordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education..."). The petitioner also produced evidence to show that the prescribed text-books in the Punjabi medium were sub-standard; better text-books were available in English and Hindi; a great many reference books were not available in the Punjabi medium were sub-standard; better text-books available in English and Hindi; a great many reference books were not available in the Punjabi medium; and the Teachers' knowledge of the language was also inadequate.

How would you plead as a Counsel for the State of Punjab and what do you expect would be the court's decision?

Would you suggest any changes in the Union-State Legislative Relations in the field of education, in the interest of better educational planning for the country?

1258. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;G2;
30mts;20mks.

The Speaker of a Legislative Assembly adjourned the House in March for two months on the eve of passing the State Budget. To enable the Appropriation Bill to be passed, the Governor of the State prorogued the Assembly, by a notification in the official Gazette dated March 11, 1968, and summoned it to meet on March 18. On March 13, he promulgated an Ordinance forbidding the Speaker from adjourning the House without the consent of the House until completion of financial business. The Assembly met on the fixed day. But the Speaker ruled that the Governor's Order summoning the adjourned House was illegal and declared that the House still stood adjourned for two months. The Speaker left. The Deputy-Speaker occupied the chair and the Money Bills were passed under his certificate.

The action of the Governor and the Assembly proceedings were challenged on the following grounds:

(i) Both prorogation and resummoning were invalid. Therefore, the House continued to be in session. Since the Legislature was in session, the Ordinance could not be passed.

(ii) Certification of the Money-Bill by the Deputy Speaker was ultra vires Article 199(4) of the Constitution.

How would you decide?

Would you have recommended a different course of action to avert the constitutional crises with which the Governor was faced?

1259. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;A1;
30mts;20mks.

The U. P. Legislative Assembly determines that, by virtue of the privileges available to the House of Commons on 26 Jan. 1950, it has the power to commit a contemner to prison and exercises this power in a case where the alleged contempt is committed outside the four walls of the House. A division bench of the Allahabad High Court orders the release of the contemner in a writ petition.

Examine the following propositions whether:

- (a) the House can issue speaking warrants against the judges for contempt;
(b) the High Court can take proceedings against the Speaker for the contempt of Court.

1260. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;G1;
25mts;15mks.

In the light of the decision in Union of India Vs. H. S. Dhillon, AIR 1972 S. C. 1061, discuss the nature and scope of the residuary power of Parliament under the Constitution of India.

1261. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;G2;
30mts;20mks.

Critically examine the scope of the residuary power of Parliament as developed by the Supreme Court in Union of India Vs. H. S. Dhillon, AIR 1972 SC 1061

1262. Legislative branch of govt. ; LA;D2;
30mts; 20mks.
- Discuss the scope of the freedom of trade and commerce guaranteed under Article 301 of the Constitution.
- (a) the House can issue speaking warrants against the judges for contempt;
(b) the High Court can take proceeding against the Speaker for the contempt of Court.
1263. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;A1;
30mts;20mks.
- The Maintenance of the Internal Security Act, 1971, provides for the maximum period for which any person may be detained in pursuance of any detention order under the Act as twelve months or until the expiry of the Defence of India Act, 1971 whichever is later. Discuss (i) whether Parliament is bound to prescribe the maximum period of detention under Article 22(7) (b) of the Constitution in order that the provision to Article 22(4) (a) might operate, and (ii) whether Parliament has prescribed the maximum period.
1264. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;G2;
30mts;20mks.
- The U. P. Legislative Assembly determines that, by virtue of the privileges available to the House of Commons on 26 January 1950, it has the power to commit a contemner to prison and exercises this power in a case where the alleged contempt is committed outside the four walls of the House. A division bench of the Allahabad High Court orders the release of the contemner in a writ petition. Examine whether:
1265. Legislative branch of govt. ;LA;F2;
30mts;20mks.
- Explain the disqualifications for membership of Parliament and discuss the privileges of the members of Parliament under Indian Constitution
1266. Legislative branch of govt. ;ES;D2;
30mts;20mks.
- A Speaker, hostile to the government in power, with a view to avoiding a 'no confidence' against himself adjourns the session of the assembly just 20 days before the expiry of the budget session. The adjournment was for a period of 45 days.
- The Governor asks you to advise him as to the steps he can under the Constitution to meet the crisis. Assuming that the Governor will not act under Article 356, what steps will you suggest to him? Your advice must be supported by legal justifications to counter any constitutional objections.

1267. Legislative branch of govt. ;PS;D2;
30mts;20mks.

In a legislative assembly of 430 members, 300 belong to a party X which forms the government with M as the Chief Minister. The rest 130 members are divided among various opposition parties A, B, C and D, A being the largest having 80 members, whose leader N is designated as the leader of opposition. After the budget session was over and the Houses were prorogued, there erupted a crisis in the ruling party and 100 members of X party paraded themselves before the Governor and gave him a communication signed by all the 100, expressing lack of confidence and faith in M.

On hearing about this development N, the leader of opposition demanded resignation or failing that dismissal of the Council of Ministers and asked the Governor to invite him (N) to form a new government. The governor called M and asked him either to summon emergency of the assembly to test his majority or submit his resignation. M did not accept the advice of the Governor and instead asked him to dissolve the assembly.

How should the Governor act?
Discuss.

In the problem set in Question above, a further development takes place. After the formation of the new ministry by the leader of the 100 member group which had defected from X party, N along with 12 others defected and joined the X party. A few more were likely to join the X party. There were large scale demonstrations against

the government leading to deterioration of law and order in the State.

The Governor, after making his own assessment, recommended to the President of India for the imposition of 'President's Rule' in the State under Article 356 of the Constitution and dissolving the State assembly. The President accepted the above recommendation and issued the necessary proclamation.

Would you advise challenging the actions of the Governor as well as the President?

1268. Legislative branch of govt. ;PS;D2;
30mts;20mks.

A member of the House of Legislature in a State made certain derogatory remarks against the Chief-Minister and a big businessman X, and accused them of collusion and cheating the public. The Speaker announced on the floor of the House prohibiting its publication. Despite this announcement, Z, an editor of a newspaper published the whole report including the member's remarks. The House initiates proceedings to hold the editor liable for committing its contempt. Will it succeed. Can an action be brought by X against the member for defamation?

1269. Legislative branch of govt. ;PS;A1;
25mts;15mks.

X, the leader of the opposition, claims that the ruling party does not any more enjoy the majority of the House of Legislature. He requests the Governor of the State to dismiss the Chief-Minister and appoint him (i.e., X) as the Chief-Minister, since as claimed him he was in a position to command the majority in the House and could form an alternative government. The Governor after carefully assessing the situation asked the Chief-Minister of the ruling party to resign and on his refusal, he dismisses him and appoints X as the new Chief-Minister of the State. Can the constitutional validity of the Governor's action be challenged in a court of law?

1270. Legislative branch of govt. ;PS;D2/G2;
30mts;20mks.

P, an editor of an English Daily, published a vivid account of all that happened on the floor of the House of the Legislative Assembly of a State, including that part of speech made by a member, which was ordered by the Speaker to be expunged. Consequently, P was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment by the House for an illegal commission of its contempt. P challenges his detention and conviction of the ground of violation of his fundamental right under Arts. 21, 22(2) and 19 (1) (a) of the Constitution.

What arguments will you advance to support the action of the House?

1271. Legislative branch of govt. ;PS;D2;
30mts;20mks.

X, a stranger, showered leaflets into the Lok Sabha from visitors gallery and called upon the members to stop talking 'non sense' and thereby disturbed the proceedings of the House. X was produced before the House, and the Speaker administered a reprimand to him. Instead of apologizing for the lapse, X behaved in an objectionable manner during the course of receiving reprimand. The House adjudged him guilty of committing the contempt of the House. X was arrested under Speaker's general warrant and was sentenced to fifteen days imprisonment. Next day X represented by his advocate, presented a petition before the Delhi High Court praying that he be set at liberty on the ground that his arrest, detention and conviction were illegal.

In the light of the above facts discuss:

- a. Whether the Delhi High Court can entertain and deal with the petition of X; and
- b. Whether the Court can go into the existence of the privilege of the House to commit for its contempt by a general warrant.

Will it make any difference to your answer, if the House had committed X for contempt for something done by him outside the House?

Discuss fully.

1272. Legislative branch of govt. ;PS;D2;
30mts;20mks.

The State of West Bengal enacts a law to restrict the liability of agriculturists to pay debt on promissory notes executed by them. Some money-lenders challenge the law contending that promissory notes being a Central subject, the State is incompetent to enact the legislation. How will you decide the case?

The relevant legislative entries are as follows:

Union List Entry 46; Bills of Exchange, cheques, promissory notes and other like instruments.

State List Entry 30; Money - lending and money-lenders; relief of agricultural indebtedness.

1273. Legislative branch of govt. ;PS;D2;
25mts;15mks.

A reporter of an English Daily Newspaper got the proceedings of the State Legislative Assembly published including the portion which was expunged from the proceedings of the House by the order of the Speaker. The Privilege Committee of the House initiated contempt proceeding against the editor and the reporter. They want to engage you as their lawyer. What advise will you give them (editor and reporter)?

1274. Legislative branch of govt. ;PS;D2;
30mts;20mks.

To put an end to the growing volume of political violence and murders of political workers, a State Government enforced certain special law enforcement measures. Acting under a State law, the Government issued a notification which provided for trial of cases of political murders (to be certified by the Government) by a special court which would follow a special summary procedure wherein an accused person would be presumed guilty, and onus to establish innocence would be on him. He would get no benefit of doubt either. The discretion to pass the lesser sentence of imprisonment for life would be withdrawn and the court would pass only sentence of death on conviction.

X, an accused charged for commission of political murder raises the constitutional validity of the notification as it denies him equal protection of laws. Decide.

1275. Legislative branch of govt. ;PS;G1;
30mts;20mks.

The Legislature of the State of Gujrat enacts a law with respect to prohibition of liquor within the state. The law prohibits production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale in intoxicating liquors within the State. The law exempts aliens from such a ban provided they purchase the intoxicating liquors in foreign exchange. X a person, dealing in intoxicating liquors, challenges the

constitutionality of the legislation on the ground that "aliens" and "foreign exchange" are subjects on which Parliament has exclusive power under List I, Entries 17 and 36. Decide with the help of leading cases.

1276. Legislative branch of govt. ;PS;G2; 10mts;10mks.

The State Legislature of Maharashtra passed an Act regulating the use of loudspeakers in public places. The Act contains penal provisions for the violation of the regulation. X, who was found violating the regulation, was punished. X challenges the Act as unconstitutional on the ground that the State legislature has no competence to pass the impugned Act in so far as the subject matter is covered under the Union List. The State, on the other hand, contends that the subject matter is well covered by the State list and hence the impugned Act is constitutional.

The relevant legislative entries are as follows:

Entry No. 31 of the Union list - Post and Telegraphs; Telephones, Wireless, broadcasting and other like form of communication.

Entry No. 6 of the State list - Public health and sanitation; hospitals and dispensaries.

Entry No. 1 of the State list - Public order.

How will you decide the case?

1277. Legislative branch of govt. ;PS;G2; 25mts;15mks.

"Taxes may and do amount to restriction, but it is only such taxes as directly and immediately restrict trade that would fall within the purview of Article 301".
Atiabari Tea Co. Vs. State of Assam AIR 1961 SC 232 . Evaluate the above statement. Do you think that the Supreme Court in Automobile Transport Ltd. Vs. State of Rajasthan AIR 1962 SC 1406, while approving the above quoted principle, in fact, over-ruled a tiabari case?

1278. Legislative branch of govt. ;PS;A1; 30mts;20mks.

The legislature of State X passes a law prescribing Hindi as the exclusive medium of instruction in the faculties of Law, medicine and engineering in the State Universities. This law is challenged on the ground that the power of the State Legislature to enact a law on 'Education including Universities' (Entry 11 List II) is subject to the exclusive power of Parliament to enact a law on "Coordination and determination of standards in institutions of higher education or research and scientific and technical education." Discuss the constitutional validity of the above law from the point of view of legislative competence.

1279. Executive branch of govt. ;CA;A1;
1mt;1mk.

A state in the Indian Union cannot be asked by the Centre to comply with its instructions and orders with regard to matters to which the executive power of the Union extends.

True

False

Don't know

1282. Executive branch of govt. ;MC;G1;
1mt;1mk.

The executive decision taken must be informed to:

- a. The Chief Justice of India
- b. The Attorney General of India
- c. The President of India

1280. Executive branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Article 162:

- a. Refers to the Legislative powers of the states
- b. Deals with the judicial powers of the states
- c. Deals with the extent of the executive powers of states.

1283. Executive branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

The Union Cabinet of India has decided to raise the minimum age of marriage for males from:

- a. 16 to 19
- b. 10 to 21
- c. 21 to 24

1281. Executive branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

A contract with the Union of India is executed in the name of:

- a. Prime Minister of India
- b. President of India
- c. Minister of House, Housing and Rehabilitation
- d. Director-General Supply and Disposals

1284. Executive branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

The Union Cabinet of India has decided to raise the minimum age of marriage for females from

- a. 14 to 15
- b. 15 to 16
- c. 16 to 18

1285. Executive branch of govt. ;MC;A3;
1mt;1mk.

The executive power of the union government shall be vested in the

- a. President
- b. Prime Minister
- c. Chief Justice of India



1288. Executive branch of govt. ;SQ;A1;
1mt;1mk.

Executive power of state is vested in whom?

1289. Executive branch of govt. ;SQ;A3;
2mts;2mks.

Give names of 2 countries with Presidential form of Executive.

1286. Executive branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

The Supreme Command of the Defence Forces vests in the:

- a. Parliament
- b. Union Cabinet
- c. Chief of Army Staff
- d. President of India



1290. Executive branch of govt. ;SA;A1;
8mts;5mks.

What type of executive is envisaged under the Indian Constitution?

1287. Executive branch of govt. ;SQ;A2;
2mts;2mks.

Can the Executive impose restrictions on the freedom of speech in the interests of friendly relations with foreign states?

1291. Executive branch of govt. ;LA;A1;
30mts;20mks.

Discuss the nature and scope of executive power of the Union to give direction to a State. What consequences follow in case a State fails to comply or to give effect to those directions?

Explain the principle of pith and substance. Refer to decided cases

1292. Executive branch of govt. ;LA;F2;
25mts;15mks.

Explain the nature of relationship between the President and the Council of Ministers.

- b. By providing power in the Indian President to promulgate proclamations for emergencies
- c. By providing for the impeachment of the Governors and the President
- d. By keeping the President of India the Supreme Commander of the defence forces.



1293. Executive branch of govt. ;LA;F2;
15mts;12mks.

Explain fully the Constitutional provisions regarding Emergency.

1296. Chief and deputy chief executives including martial law, MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The office of the Chief Executive of a State Government is held by

1294. Executive branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The office of the chief executive of a State Government is held by:

- a. Chief Minister of the State
- b. Chief Justice of the High Court in that State
- c. Chief Secretary to the Govt. of that State
- d. Governor of that State



- a. Chief Minister of that State
- b. Chief Justice of the High Court in that State
- c. Chief Secretary to the Govt. of that State
- d. Governor of that state.

1297. Executive departments and ministries, IA;G2,30mts;20mks.

1295. Chief and deputy chief executives including martial law, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Indian Constitution recognises 'martial law'

- a. By providing in Art. 334 for an Act of Indemnity to be passed by Parliament after martial law is administered, if need be, in any part of the Indian territory.

Due to large scale defections, the Chief Minister of a State advises the State Governor to dissolve the State Legislative Assembly and hold fresh elections. The Governor dissolves the House and requests the Council of Ministers to continue as the caretaker government till elections. The defectors demand the removal of the Ministry on the ground that as the Ministry has become irresponsible, the mandatory constitutional provision regarding the collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the House is frustrated. The defectors now

move the appropriate High Court for a writ of quo-warranto.

Should the defectors succeed? Give reasons.

1300.

Administrative procedure;MC;A 3; 1mt;1mk.

Under the constitution of India - finance commission is appointed by:

- a. The Parliament of India
- b. The Prime Minister of India
- c. The President of India

1298. Administrative procedure, MC;A 3; 1mt;1mk.

Who administers the Union Territories

- a. The President through the Administrations appointed by him.
- b. The Prime Minister of India
- c. The Administrator(s) appointed by the President
- d. The law Minister, Government of India
- e. The Attorney General of India

1301.

Administrative procedure;MC;A 2; 1mt;1mk.

Under constitution of India - Stamp duties comes under:

- a. Taxes levied by union and collected by states
- b. Taxes levied and collected by union but given to states
- c. Taxes levied and collected by the union but shared with the states.

1299. Administrative procedure, MC;A 2; 1mt;1mk.

Under the constitution - excise duties on medicinal and toilet preparations comes under

- a. Taxes levied by union and collected by states
- b. Taxes levied and collected by the union but shared with the state
- c. Taxes levied and collected by the Union but given to states

1302.

Administrative procedure;MC;A 2; 1mt;1mk.

Under the constitution of India - terminal tax is a revenue of:

- a. Exclusive sources of revenue for the union
- b. Source of revenue for state
- c. Concurrent sources

1303. **Administrative procedure;MC;A2;**
1mt;1mk.

Under the constitution of India -
corporation tax is a revenue of:

- a. Exclusive sources of revenue for the union
- b. Sources of revenue for states
- c. Concurrent sources



1306. **Administrative procedure;MC;A2;**
1mt;1mk.

Under the Constitution of India -
Duties of Customs and Excise is

- a. Exclusive sources of revenue for the union
- b. Sources of revenue for states
- c. Concurrent sources of revenue



1304. **Administrative procedure;MC;A2;**
1mt;1mk.

Under the constitution of India -
Stamp duties is a revenue of:

- a. Exclusive source of revenue for the union
- b. Sources of revenue for states
- c. Concurrent sources



1307. **Administrative procedure, MC;A1;**
1mt;1mk.

Under the Constitution of India,
the Union taxes are laid down in

- a. Part II
- b. List I schedule VII
- c. List I schedule VIII



1305. **Administrative procedure;MC;A2;**
1mt;1mk.

Under the constitution of India - Land
Revenue and agricultural income tax
is

- a. Exclusive sources of revenue for the union
- b. Sources of revenue for states
- c. Concurrent sources of revenue



1308. **Administrative procedure, MC;A2;**
1mt;1mk.

The 'Rule of law' means that:

- a. The government is administered by 'rules' passed by the legislature
- b. The 'Rules' followed are those which existed in the society as customs
- c. The judiciary must obey the rule promulgated by the president
- d. There is no arbitrary power with the executive, that there will be equality before the law and the judiciary will be independent



1309. Administrative procedure, IA; F2;
25mts;15mks.

"A declaration of fundamental Rights is meaningless unless there is an effective judicial remedy for their enforcement". Comment. What are the judicial remedies which the constitution provides? Explain.

1310. Administrative procedure, LA; A1;
15mts; 10mks.

Discuss in brief the administrative relations between the Union and the States under the Indian Constitution.

1311. Administrative procedure, IA; F2,
15mts;12mks.

When the State is liable for the wrongs committed by its servants?

1312. Administrative procedure, PS; D2;
12mts;10mks.

Nawab operates inter-state bus service between Delhi and Chandigarh. The Delhi Administration levies a tax on buses entering into and leaving the Union Territory of Delhi. The tax is assessed on each to and fro trip. Nawab contends that this tax is an impediment to inter-state bus transportation, and thus is violative of Article 301. Should Nawab succeed? Discuss.

1313. Committees and Commission, CA; A1;
1mt; 1mk.

Municipal body is a 'state' as in Art. 12.

True False Don't know

1314. Committees and Commission, CA; A1;
1mt; 1mk.

Every state has an Advocate General.

True False Don't know

1315. Committees and Commissions, MC; A3;
1mt; 1mk.

The first finance commission was set up in

- a. 1951
- b. 1956
- c. 1948.

1316. Committees and Commissions, MC;
A3; 1mt; 1mk.

The Sixth finance commission was headed by

- a. Brahma Chandra Reddy
- b. Mahavir Tyagi
- c. P. U. Rajamanna r

1317. Committees and Commissions, MC;
A3;1mt;1mk.

The Chief Election Commissioner is appointed by:

- a. President of India
- b. Prime Minister
- c. Home Minister
- d. Parliament



1320. Committees and Commissions, MC;
A3;1mt;1mk.

The total number of member of the Public Accounts Committee is

- a. 25
- b. 24
- c. 22
- d. 20



1318. Committees and Commissions, MC;
A2; 1mt;1mk.

The Parliamentary Committee which scrutinizes the government accounts after the expenditure has been incurred is called

- a. Public Accounts Committee
- b. Select Committee
- c. Estimate Committee
- d. Public Committee



1321. Committees and Commissions, MC;
A3;1mt;1mk.

The select committee is appointed by

- a. President
- b. Prime Minister
- c. Speaker
- d. None of these



1319. Committees and Commissions, MC;
A1;1mt;1mk.

The Finance Commission is appointed after every

- a. 2 yrs.
- b. 6 yrs.
- c. 4 yrs.
- d. 8 yrs.



1322. Committees and Commissions, MC;
A2;1mt;1mk.

The Finance Commissioner is appointed after every

- a. 2 yrs.
- b. 4 yrs.
- c. 6 yrs.
- d. 8 yrs.



1323. Committees and Commissions, MC;
A3;1mt;1mk.

The Parliamentary Committee which scrutinizes the Government accounts after the expenditure has been incurred is called

- a. Public Accounts Committee
- b. Estimates Committee
- c. Committee on Public Undertakings
- d. Selection committee



1326. Committees and Commissions, MC;
A1;1mt;1mk.

The Committee on Privileges

- a. Consists of fourteen members
- b. Consists of sixteen members
- c. Consists of fifteen members



1324. Committees and Commissions, MC;
A3;1mt;1mk.

The first finance commission was headed by:

- a. K. Santhanam
- b. J. P. Neogi
- c. A. K. Chanda



1327. Committees and Commissions, MC;
A1;1mt;1mk.

The function of the Committee of Privileges

- a. Is to examine every breach of privileges referred to it by the opposition
- b. Is to examine every breach by the Rajya Sabha
- c. Is to examine every breach of privileges referred to it by the House Lok Sabha.



1325. Committees and Commissions, MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

The Committee on Absence of members:

- a. Consists of thirty-five members
- b. Consists of fifteen members
- c. Consists of not more than fourteen members



1328. Committees and Commissions, MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

The Committee on Government of Assurance, consisting of 15 members

- a. Examines the assurances promises or undertakings given by the Ministers outside the House
- b. Is to examine the Minister's assurances, promises and

and undertakings given on the public platform during election speech.

- c. Is to examine the Ministers' assurances, promises given on the House floor in the Parliament.



1331. Committees and Commissions, MC; A2;1mt;1mk.

The members of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions

- a. Are elected by the Select Committee
 b. Are nominated by the Speaker for a period of one year
 c. Are appointed by the Lok Sabha



1329. Committees and Commissions, MC; A2;1mt;1mk.

The Business Advisory Committee consists of

- a. Fourteen members
 b. Fifteen members
 c. Ten members



1332. Committees and Commissions, MC; A2;1mt;1mk.

The Chairman of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions

- a. Is the speaker of the house
 b. Is the Opposition Leader of the Lok Sabha
 c. Is the Deputy-Speaker of the House



1330. Committees and Commissions, MC; A1;1mt;1mk.

The Committee of Rules:

- a. Consists of 16 members
 b. Consists of 14 members
 c. Consists of 30 members



1333. Committees and Commissions, MC; A1;1mt;1mk.

The Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions:

- a. Examines the Private members bills including the public bills
 b. Examines only private members bills seeking to amend the constitution.
 c. Only classifies and does not examine it.



1334. Committees and Commissions, MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

The Committee on Private Members Bill and Resolutions

- a. Also consists of sixteen members
- b. Also consists of 15 members
- c. Consists of fourteen members



1337. Committees and Commissions, M; G1; 2mt; s; 2 1/2 mks.

Match the appropriate: Recommendations of Finance Commission on Income Tax

- a. First Commission
- b. Second Commission
- c. Third Commission
- d. Fourth Commission
- e. Fifth Commission
- f. Sixth Commission

1335. Committees and Commissions, MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

It has been held that service under the Life Insurance Corporation of India

- a. Is not service under the government of the Union
- b. Is semi-governmental
- c. Is purely an enterprise of public sector



States share of income tax

- a. 60
- b. 80
- c. 70
- d. 66
- e. 75
- f. 55
- g. 70
- h. 75

1336. Committees and Commissions, MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

The function of the advisory committee

- a. Is to simply assist the Committee of Rules
- b. Is to recommend the time to be allotted for various work in the House and the speaker may assign to it any other function
- c. Is to deal with the export and import bills tabled before the House



1338. Committees and Commissions, SQ; A1; 1mt; 1mk.

Whether the Electricity Board of a State is comprehended in the definition of 'state' in Art. 12.

1339. Official and employees including civil service, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

The right to be a Govt. servant is a fundamental right

True False Don't know

1342 Official and employees including civil service, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairman of the House of People.

True False Don't know

1340. Official and employees including civil service, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act 1957 permits prescription of residential qualifications to all posts in Govt. services.

True False Don't know

1343. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The highest paid official in a State is

- a. The Chief Justice of the High Court
- b. Governor of the State
- c. Chief Minister of the State
- d. Advocate-General of the State

1341. Official and employees including civil service, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957 passed under Art. 16(3) permits prescription of residential qualification in regard to non-gazetted only.

True False Don't know

1344. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

An advocate-general of a State is

- a. A Minister of the State Government
- b. A Member of the State Legislature
- c. Appointed by the Chief justice of the High Court
- d. Appointed by the Governor of that state

1345. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Whether a person holding a civil post within the meaning of Article 311 of the Constitution includes:

- a. A University professor
- b. An official of the Life Insurance Corporation of India
- c. An official of the Indian Airlines corporation
- d. A District and Session Judge



1348. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The power to appointing a larger number of public servants is vested in the _____ constitution

- a. American
- b. Indian
- c. English



1346. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

Whether a former member of a State public Service Commission is disqualified from holding the office of:

- a. Governor of a State
- b. Vice-Chancellor of a University
- c. Minister in the State Government
- d. Secretary to the State Government



1349. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The comptroller and Auditor General is appointed by the

- a. President
- b. Union Parliament
- c. Prime Minister
- d. Ministry of Finance



1347. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Who among the following is qualified to be appointed as the advocate-general of a State?

- a. A retired judge of the High Court
- b. A retired judge of the Supreme Court
- c. An advocate with nine years practice
- d. A professor of law.



1350. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Supreme Command of the Indian Armed forces is vested in the

- a. Field Marshall
- b. President of India
- c. Defence Minister of India
- d. Prime Minister of India



1351. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The Solicitor General is:

- a. A law official who advises the President on legal matters
- b. An administrative officer
- c. A judicial adviser
- d. An adviser to the Prime Minister
- e. A senior judge of a High Court



1354. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Comptroller and Auditor general of India shall be appointed by the _____ of India

- a. President
- b. Prime-Minister
- c. Chief Justice



1352. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The tenure of office of a member of UPSC is (usually) so many years or until he attains the age of:

- a. 6 yrs. /60 yrs.
- b. 5 yrs. /55 yrs
- c. 7 yrs. /50 yrs
- d. 6 yrs. /50 yrs
- e. 5 yrs. /50 yrs.



1355. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The Chairman and other members of a state Public Service Commission shall be appointed by a

- a. Chairman of U. P. S. C.
- b. President
- c. Governor of the State
- d. None of these



1353. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

How many states are permitted to have a joint Public Service Commission?

- a. Three
- b. Four
- c. Two
- d. Five
- e. None of these



1356. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The members of a Union Public Service Commission shall be appointed by

- a. President
- b. Prime Minister
- c. Chairman of UPSC



1357. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The Chairman of a Union Public Service Commission shall be appointed by

- a. Governor
- b. President
- c. Attorney General
- d. Prime Minister



1360. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The office of Vice-Chancellors of Universities, Chief-Justice of Parliament, officers of the National Cadet Corps. etc.

- a. Is considered as officer of profit
- b. Is one of the offices exempted from being regarded as offices of profit
- c. Means gain or any other material benefit but not profits.



1358. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The civil servants under the Union Government hold offices during the pleasure of the:

- a. Prime Minister
- b. Cabinet
- c. President



1361. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The All-India Service such as the Indian service of Engineer the Indian Forest Service and the Indian Medical Health Service, the Indian Agriculture Services and the Indian Education Service:

- a. Are the creation of the Lower Chamber
- b. Are the result of the Lok Sabha plus the Higher Chamber
- c. By Rajya Sabha only



1359. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

Whether a person holding a public office can be removed by issuing a writ of:

- a. Madamus
- b. Certiorari
- c. Habeas Corpus
- d. Quo-warranto



1362. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Whether a person holding a civil post within the meaning of Article 311 of the Constitution includes

- a. A University professor
- b. An official of the Life Insurance Corporation of India
- c. An official of the Indian Airlines Corporation
- d. A district and Sessions Judge



1363. Official and employees including civil service; MC; A1; 1mt; 1mk.

An advocate-General of a State is

- a. A Minister of the State Government
- b. A Member of the Legislature
- c. Appointed by the Chief Justice of the High Court
- d. Appointed by the Governor of that State



1366. Official and employees including civil service; MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

The Ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha is

- a. President
- b. Vice President
- c. Prime Minister
- d. None of these



1364. Official and employees including civil service, MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

The highest paid official in a State is:

- a. The Chief Justice of the High Court
- b. Governor of the State
- c. Chief Minister of the State
- d. Advocate-General of the State



1367. Official and employees including civil service, MC; A1; 1mt; 1mk.

The ex-officio chairman of the Lok Sabha is

- a. President
- b. Vice President
- c. Prime Minister
- d. None of these



1365. Official and employees including civil service, MC; A3; 1mt; 1mk.

The comptroller and Auditor General is appointed by the:

- a. Prime Minister
- b. Union Parliament
- c. Minister of finance
- d. President



1368. Official and employees including civil service, MF; A2; 5mts; 7mks.

The comptroller and Auditor General is, in fact, officer of the constitution his duties being the guardian of the public funds.

Comptroller & Auditor General the status of

- a. A high court judge

- b. A supreme Court judge
- c. A chief minister



Under the Indian Constitution the duties and powers of CAG are incorporated under article

- a. 152 to 163
- b. 163 to 180
- c. 149 to 195



CAG is appointed by

- a. The President
- b. The Governor
- c. Prime Minister



CAG submits its Audited report to the

- a. President
- b. Prime Minister
- c. Chief Minister



CAG can be removed by:

- a. President at the request of Prime Minister
- b. Governor at the request of Chief Minister
- c. Both houses of Parliament sitting together on grounds of proved misbehaviour and incapacity



1369.

Official and employees including civil service, SQ, A1, mt, mk.

What is the term of office of member of state P.S. Commission?

CAG's Salary and conditions of service are

- a. Contracture
- b. For a term only
- c. Statutory



1370.

Official and employees including civil service, SQ, A1, mt, mk.

What is the term of office of Chairman of State P.S. Commission?

The salaries and other administrative expenses of the CAG office and a staff are charged to

- a. Consolidated fund of India
- b. Contingency fund of India
- c. Public Account



1371.

Official and employees including civil service, SQ, A1, mt, mk.

What is the term of office of members of U. P. S. C. ?

1372. Official and employees including civil service, SQ, A1; 1mt; 1mk.
What is the term of officer of Chairman of U. P. S. C. ?
1373. Official and employees including civil service, SQ, A1; 1mt; 1mk.
Who appoints the members of state P. S. Commission?
1374. Official and employees including civil service, SQ, A1; 1mt; 1mk.
Who appoints the chairman of state public service commission?
1375. Official and employees including civil service; SQ, A1; 1mt; 1mk.
Who appoints the members of U. P. S. C. ?
1376. Official and employees including civil service; SQ, A1; 1mt; 1mk.
Who appoints the Chairman of Union Public Service Commission?
1377. Official and employees including civil service, SQ, A1; 2mts; 2mks.
Can employees of different classes claim equality of opportunity in matters of promotion?
1378. Official and employees including civil service, SQ, A2; 2mts; 2mks.
Under what context a prescribed qualification for service recruitment or promotion be said to be arbitrary?
1379. Official and employees including civil service, SQ, A2; 2mts; 2mks.
What is the basic principle to be observed in fixing the qualification for recruitment to Govt. Service?
1380. Official and employees including civil service, SQ, A1; 1mt; 1mk.
Is the state prevented by Art. 16 from prescribing the necessary qualifications and conducting selective tests for recruitment for Govt. Services?
1381. Official and employees including civil service, SQ, A2; 2mts; 2mks.
Which authority is competent to prescribe residential requirement to appointment in public offices?

1382. Official and employees including civil service; CQ; A3; 1mt; 1mk.
The Comptroller and Auditor General is appointed by _____
1383. Official and employees including civil service; CQ; A3; 1mt; 1mk.
The Supreme Commander of Armed force is appointed by _____.
1384. Official and employees including civil service, SA; A1; 5mts; 5mks.
What is the procedure of suspension of member of U. P. S. C. ?
1385. Official and employees including civil service; SA; A1; 5mts; 5mks.
What is the procedure of suspension of a member of state P. S. Commission?
1386. Official and employees including civil services, SA; A1; 5mts; 5mks.
What are the main functions of U. P. S. C. ?
1387. Official and employees including civil service, SA; A1; 5mts; 5mks.
What are the main functions of State P. S. Commission?
1388. Official and employees including civil service, SA; A1; 5mts; 5mks.
What is the procedure of removal of member of U. P. S. C. ?
1389. Official and employees including civil service, SA; A1; 5mts; 5mks.
What is the procedure of removal of Chairman & member of U. P. S. C. ?
1390. Official and employees including civil service, LA; F2; 30mts; 20mks.
"There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State".
Explain are there any exceptions to the above rule?

1391. Official and employees including civil service, LA;A1;25mts;13mks.
- What protections are given to civil servants against their removal, dismissal and reduction in rank under the constitution?
1392. Official and employees including civil service, LA;A1;20mts;15mks.
- Discuss fully the constitutional guarantees given to a servant holding a civil post.
1393. Official and employees including civil service, LA;A1;15mts;10mks.
- Discuss the protection given by the Constitution to Civil Servants against their arbitrary dismissal.
1394. Official and employees including civil service, LA;A1;15mts;10mks.
- A school teacher who was appointed by the Director of Public Instruction, is seen by the Deputy Director of Public Instruction accepting money for allowing a student to use unfair means in the examination hall. The Deputy Director of Public Instructions issues an order dismissing the teacher then and there. The teacher wants to challenge the validity of the order of dismissal. Advise him.
1395. Official and employees including civil service, LA;A1;30mts;20mks.
- X, a probationary Deputy Collector, was going to complete his probation period on December 18, 1971. In September, 1971 and the Government received certain complaints against him. No formal enquiry was instituted against him but his services were terminated by the following order:
- "X a probationary Deputy Collector, is discharged from the service as his services are not useful and no more required by the Government and is hereby served with a month's notice of discharge with effect from November 18, 1971."
- Discuss the constitutional validity of the above order.
1396. Official and employees including civil service, LA;A1;30mts;20mks.
- Discuss the scope of applicability of the 'doctrine of pleasure' to civil servants in India.
1397. Official and employees including civil service, LA;G1;30mts;20mks.
- Article 310 and 311 of the Constitution of India embody two conflicting doctrines in so far as the constitutional rights of the civil servants with respect to their services are concerned."
- Examine this statement with the help of decided cases.

1398. Official and employees including civil service, LA; F2; 30mts; 20mks.

Explain the doctrine of pleasure as applied to the tenure of a civil servant in India.

Can a civil servant holding a permanent substantive appointment, without affording an opportunity under Art. 31(2), be discharged (compulsorily retired) after he has completed 15 years of service or reached the age of 40 years, whichever is earlier? Decide giving reasons.

1399. Official and employees including civil service, LA; F2; 30mts; 20mks.

Explain as to when a termination order served on the temporary civil servant amounts to removal or 'dismissal' under Art. 3 (2).

Rule 55(b) of the Civil Service Rules required that before the services of a probationer were terminated, an enquiry had to be held about his competence after giving him an opportunity to show cause against the grounds alleged against him. As a result of an enquiry under this Rule, the services of X, a sub-inspector on probation in the Delhi Police Force, were terminated. The termination order referred to the adverse comments made by the enquiry officer against the conduct of X. X questioned the validity of the order on grounds of Art. 3 (2). Does X have any chance of success? Give reasons for your answer.

1400. Official and employees including civil service, LA; F2; 30mts; 20mks.

Explain the protection granted by the constitution to the civil servants against arbitrary dismissal or reduction in rank. Is there any case where such protection is not available?

1401. Official and employees including civil service, LA; A1; 15mts; 12mks.

What are the safeguards against dismissal, removal and reduction guaranteed to the civil servants in India?

1402. Official and employees including civil service, LA; F2; 30mts; 20mks.

Explain the scope of the doctrine of 'pleasure' as applied to the tenure of a civil servant in India. Can the power of pleasure be delegated to a subordinate authority? Refer to the decisional law on the point.

1403. Official and employees including civil service, PS;D2/G1;30mts;20mks.

The services of X, a permanent employee of the Government of India working in the billing department of the Delhi Telephones, were terminated by giving three months' notice on the ground that with the introduction of automatic computerized billing system ten posts had become surplus and had to be abolished. X files a writ petition before the High Court alleging that the termination of his service was in violation of Art. 311 (2) in as much as he was not given any opportunity to be heard before the termination of his service. Decide, giving reasons.

1405. Official and employees including civil service, PS;D2;30mts;20mks.

Ten permanent posts in a State Civil Department was abolished as a measure of economy. In consequence to this, X working in substantive capacity against a permanent post, was served with an order terminating his service with immediate effect. He was, however, to be given three-months salary in lieu of notice required under the Service Rules. X wants to challenge the order for termination of his service. How would you advise?

1404. Official and employees including civil service, PS;D2;30mts;20mks.

An enquiry was instituted against P, a temporary civil servant, against whom several complaints of rule behaviour against the public and acceptance of illegal gratification were received by the superior officers. Before the completion of the enquiry an order terminating the services of P was issued which stated the 'P was not fit to be retained as a government employee on account of his behaviour and conduct'. P challenges the validity of this order and alleges that it is violative of Art. 311 (2) Decide, giving reasons.

1406. Official and employees including civil service, PS;D2;30mts;20mks.

Shaw, an IAS officer in the junior scale (Rs. 700-1300) attached to the cadre of one of the North-Eastern States was posted in Delhi in the senior scale (Rs. 1100-1600) for a term of five years beginning with 28 February, 1970. But, following the budget session of Parliament in 1971, the Government of India decided to reshuffle the higher administrative positions and appoint such younger qualified persons who were capable of meeting the new challenges and commitments to the new social philosophy. Shaw was informed that he did not satisfy the requisite tests, and therefore, would be advised to rejoin the State cadre in his former post or alternatively he should proceed on leave preparatory to retirement.

Would the first of the two alternatives given to Shaw amount to his reduction in rank?

The Government decision in the above case require compliance with the procedure established by Article 31(2) of the Constitution?

1407. Official and employees including civil service, PS;G1;25mts;15mks.

P, an officer of class I grade proceeded on leave and one B, an officer of class II grade was selected and appointed to officiate in leave vacancy. The work of B having been found unsatisfactory, his immediate officer made against him certain adverse report which culminated in his reversion to his substantive class II post even before the permanent incumbent rejoined.

B challenges the order of reversion as violative of Art. 311(2). Decide, commenting upon the tests laid down by Chief Justice S. R. Das in P. L. Dhingra V Union of India, to attract the protection of Art. 311.

1408. Official and employees including civil service, PS;G1;30mts;20mks.

On hearing complaints of bribery and corruption against P, a Sub-Inspector of Police on probation, the Inspector-General of Police instituted an inquiry in the matter as a result of which it was found that the complaints were genuine. The Inspector-General-Police thereupon issued an order of termination of service of P in these terms; "P is not fit to be

retained as a member of the Police force. His services will, therefore, stand terminated with effect from the date this order is served on him." P claims that this order is unconstitutional, being in violation of Art. 311 of the Constitution. Decide, giving reasons.

1409. Official and employees including civil service, PS;D2;25mts;15mks.

Certain permanent posts in a State civil department were abolished. As a result of this A, who was holding a substantive permanent post, was served with an order of termination with immediate effect. A wants to challenge the order under Article 311 of the Constitution. Advise him.

1410. Official and employees including civil service, PS;D2;25mts;15mks.

An officer has received several complaints that a subordinate in his office holding a clerical job has been asking for, and occasionally receiving bribes from people with whom he has to deal in the course of his official duties. The officer is the appointing authority and the subordinate has been on probation. The officer is convinced that the complaints are genuine and he decides not to confirm this subordinate on his post. How would he proceed? Advise him concerning the alternative courses and explain the reasons for your advice.

1411. Official and employees including civil service, PS;D2;35mts;20mks.

Explain the doctrine of pleasure as applied to the tenure of a civil servant in India.

The services of X, a Munsif, a probationer is terminated by the under-mentioned order:

"The Governor of Uttar Pradesh is pleased to terminate the services of X, on probation under Rule 7 of the U. P. Civil Service (Judicial) Rules, 1953 with immediate effect."

The above order was passed by the Chief Minister without a formal approval of the Governor. X contends that the power of the Governor under Article 234 of the Constitution is to be exercised by him personally and is not capable of being delegated to any Minister under the Rules of Allocation of Business of the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Examine the contentions of X.

1412. Official and employees including civil service, PS;G1;25mts;15mks.

A senior Central Govt. official was prosecuted on charges of corruption. He was found guilty and was convicted. The Govt. thereafter initiated departmental proceedings on more or less the same charges. The official moves the court for getting the departmental proceedings stopped invoking Art. 20 (2) Decide.

1413. Election Law;CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

At the time of election, the candidate for Indian Presidency should not be a registered voter in any parliamentary constituency.

True

False

Don't know

1414. Election Law;MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Section 16 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and Section 62 and 141 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, contain certain

- a. Additional qualifications for a voter
- b. Concessions of a voter's qualifications
- c. Disqualifications for voting

1415. Election Law;MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The right to vote

- a. Is a fundamental right
- b. Is non-fundamental right
- c. Is a moral right

1416. Election Law;MC;A2;1mt;1mk.
Sections 10 and 20 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

- a. Allows a person to cast his vote
- b. Puts ban on one's right to franchise
- c. Provides that a person an ordinary resident in a constituency is competent to vote.



1419. Election Law;MC;A1;1mt;1mk.
Under Article 324 (1); the Superintendence, direction and control of the electoral rolls

- a. Is vested in the District Magistrates
- b. Will be vested in the hands of the central government as well as the state governments.
- c. Shall be vested in a commission (referred to this constitution as Election Commission).



1417. Election Law;MC;A2;1mt;1mk.
The election Commission is to consist of the Chief Election Commissioner and such other election commissioners

- a. As the President determines
- b. As the Chief Justice determines the composition
- c. As the Prime Minister determines



1420. Election Law;MC;A3;1mt;1mk.
Which of the following has been made responsible in India for free and fair elections in the country?

- a. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- b. President
- c. Attorney General of India
- d. Chief Election Commissioner
- e. Vice-President



1418. Election Law;MC;A2;1mt;1mk.
The word 'Election'

- a. Does include the casting of votes only
- b. Does not denote casting of votes but also a number of inter-related operations required to elect a representative
- c. Does denote the operation of the mid-term poll frequently



1421. Election Law;MC;A1;1mt;1mk.
The Election Commission involved in all the operation excepting the delimitation of constituencies of election disputes

- a. Assumes a judicial role
- b. Is purely as administrative body
- c. Is both administrative and judicial in its functioning



1422. Election Law;MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

Regarding the preparation of electoral rolls, the delimitation of constituencies, the article 327:

- a. Empowers the parliament to make law subject to the provision of this constitution
- b. Empowers the Election Commission to deal with all these matters
- c. Invests such powers in both of them



1423. Election Law;MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Election Commission is appointed by the

- a. Prime Minister
- b. President
- c. Lok Sabha
- d. None of these



1424. Election Law;MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The election disputes regarding the President and the Vice-President

- a. Is decided by the Election Commission as a tribunal
- b. Is decided by the Supreme Court
- c. Is decided by constituting a Special Court



1425. Election Law;MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for Senators or Representatives, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other taxes provided in the

- a. Amendment Fourteenth (Ratified in 1968)
- b. Nineteenth Amendment (Ratified in 1920)
- c. Twenty-Fourth Amendment - (Ratified in 1964)



1426. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons;MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

Which is NOT the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India?

- a. Original
- b. Appellate
- c. Advisory
- d. Executive
- e. None of these



1427. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons;MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The disputes between the Government of India and one or more states has the jurisdiction in

- a. High Court
- b. Supreme Court
- c. Lower Court



1428. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

The disputes between the Government of India and one or more states has the jurisdiction in Supreme Court which is:

- a. Original
- b. Appellate
- c. Advisory



1431. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

The disputes between the Government of India & any state or states on one side and one or more states on the other has the jurisdiction in supreme court which is

- a. Original
- b. Appellate
- c. Advisory



1429. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

"The disputes between two or more states, if and in so far as the dispute involves any question, whether of law or of facts on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends has the jurisdiction in supreme court which is:

- a. Original
- b. Appellate
- c. Advisory



1432. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; MC; A3; 1mt; 1mk.

The disputes between the Government of India and state or states on one side and one or more states on the other, has the jurisdiction in

- a. High Court
- b. Supreme Court
- c. Lower Court



1430. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

"The disputes between two or more states if and in so far as the dispute involves any question, whether of law or of fact on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends" has the jurisdiction in

- a. Supreme Court
- b. High Court
- c. Lower Court



1433. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends to the dispute between

- a. Govt. of India and any citizen
- b. Govt. of India and one or more state
- c. None of these



1434. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons;;MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The jurisdiction of the Privy Council over India under Indian Constitution has been:

- a. Retained
- b. Abolished
- c. Retained in certain cases



1435. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons;SA;A1;5mts;5mks.

What are the rights of citizenship of certain persons of Indian origin residing outside India?

1436. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons;SA;A1;5mts;5mks.

Who will regulate the right of citizenship?

1437. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons;SA;A1;5mts;5mks.

What are the rights of citizenship of certain migrants to Pakistan?

1438. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons;LA;A1;25mts;15mks.

X was detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act for making an alleged statement arousing communal feelings.

X moved the Delhi Court for a writ of habeas corpus under Sec. 491 of the (old) Cr. P. C. The proclamation of Emergency being in operation, the President by an order under Art. 359 of the Constitution, had already suspended the right to move any court for enforcement of fundamental rights under Arts. 21 and 22.

Will X succeed in this case?

1439. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons;LA;F2;15mts;10mks.

Explain the advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

1440. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons;LA;A1;30mts;20mks.

Discuss the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. How can it be enlarged?

1441. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; LA; A1; 30mts; 20mks.
Discuss the scope of discretionary Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 136 of the Constitution. Refer to decided cases.
1442. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; LA; A1; 30mts; 20mks.
Write a brief comment on the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.
1443. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; LA; A1; 25mts; 15mks.
State the facts, points of law and the decision in the leading case of Sakal Papers Ltd. Vs. Union of India (1962)
1444. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; LA; F2; 15mts; 12mks.
Explain fully the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.
1445. Jurisdiction of government units over persons; LA; A1; 15mts; 12mks.
What is the extent of supervisory jurisdiction of the High Courts in India?
1446. Jurisdiction of government units over persons; LA; A1; 20mts; 15mks.
Describe the extra-ordinary jurisdiction of the High Court of India.
1447. Jurisdiction of government units over persons; LA; A1; 20mts; 15mks.
Describe the nature and extent of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India to hear appeals?
1448. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; LA; A1; 15mts; 12mks.
What is the extent of writ jurisdiction of Supreme Court of India?

1449. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; LA; A1; 15mts; 12mks.

When and in what cases the writ of certiorari is issued?

1450. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; PS; D2; 30mts; 20mks.

X, a sub-inspector of police was charged for neglect of duty and corruption including habitual acceptance of bribes. During the period of inquiry, the inquiry officer was shown to have, frequently held consultation with an officer of the anti-corruption branch. But, the latter was neither examined by the department, nor the nature of consultations or data and information gathered from the anti-corruption department were put on record and made known to X. At the end of the inquiry however, the inquiry officer found X guilty. On receipt of the inquiry report and X's explanation, the Inspector-General of Police dismissed X from the service.

In what particular or particulars was the inquiry procedure in the above case objectionable?

Would you advise X to move the High Court by appropriate proceedings? Discuss the chances of his getting relief.

1451. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; PS; D2; 30mts; 20mks.

The State of Madhya Pradesh passed an Act authorising the Government to set up 'special criminal courts' in order to put an end to the growing volume of offences pertaining to kidnapping in the dacoit infested areas such as Chambal Valley and the like. These courts function according to a procedure which is less elaborate and formal, and hence less favourable to the accused than the ordinary criminal procedure.

Mangu, a dacoit of Chambal Valley, who was tried and convicted by the 'special criminal court' for the offence of kidnapping, challenges the constitutional validity of the Act under Article 14 of Indian Constitution. Decide, bringing out the distinction if any, between the facts given in the problem from that of the facts in the State of West Bengal v Anwar Ali Sarkar A. D. R. 1952 S. C. 75

1952. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; PS; G1; 30mts; 20mks.

Owing to special problems of law and order in the State, an Act is passed providing for special procedure, which in some respects differs from the one available under the Cr. P. C. though conforming to the principles of natural justice, for the trial of certain offences. The Act is entitled to provide for the more speedy trial and more effective punishment of certain offences. These offences are

- set out in the Schedule to the Act. The Act empowered the State government to constitute special courts of criminal jurisdiction for specified areas and to appoint Special Judges to preside over such Courts. X, who is sent for trial under the Act, challenges the validity of the Act as being discriminatory. Advise the State government, giving reasons.
1453. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; PS; A1/D2; 30mts; 20 mks.
- Discuss the scope of appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in criminal matters.
- A, B, C, D and E were charged under section 395 I. P. C. for the offence of dacoity, but were convicted by the trial court for a lesser offence of theft and were sentenced under section 379 I. P. C. to three years imprisonment. The High Court in appeal set aside the order of the trial court, and convicted all the accused for the offence of dacoity and sentenced A, B and C to 10 years imprisonment; and D and E to two years imprisonment. Discuss giving reasons whether the convicted persons can file appeal to the Supreme Court under its criminal appellate jurisdiction.
1454. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; PS; D2; 30mts; 20 mks.
- P, an officer of class I grade, proceeded on leave and one R, an officer of class II grade was selected and appointed to officiate in leave vacancy. The work of R having been found unsatisfactory, his immediate officer made certain adverse report against him which culminated in his reversion to his substantive class II post even before the permanent incumbent rejoined.
- R challenged the order of reversion as violative of Art. 311 (2). Decide, commenting upon the two tests laid down by Chief Justice S. R. Das in P. L. Dhingra Vs. Union of India, to attract the provisions of Art 311.
1455. Status of groups and social aggregates religious, racial, political groups including political parties, MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.
- Various political parties in India prefer to send their first rate leaders:
- To Rajya Sabha only
 - To the Lok Sabha only
 - To the both chambers



1456. Status of groups and social aggregates religious, racial, political groups including political parties, IA; 62; 30mts; 20mks.

A state law banned a political party advocating violence within the State. Subsequently, the State government acting under the law issued a notification in the Official Gazette declaring a party X as an unlawful association as it was advocating violence. Nonetheless, the secretary of the party X continued the activities of the party. On being questioned, he pleaded that the State law was bad on grounds of Art. 19. Is this a valid plea? Give reasons.

True False Don't know

1457. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, CA; A1; 1mt; 1mk.

The government of India may deprive a citizenship of his citizenship.

True False Don't know

1458. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, CA; A1; 1mt; 1mk.

Citizenship can be given by a declaration.

True False Don't know

1459. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens; CA; A1; 1mt; 1mk.

If the citizen assists the enemy in any way, his citizenship cannot be deprived.

True False Don't know

1460. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, CA; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

An Indian Origin person having UK Citizenship can vote in Lok Sabha elections.

True False Don't know

1461. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, CA; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

An English citizen claims the benefit of Commonwealth citizenship in U. S. S. R.

True False Don't know

1462. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens; CA; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

An Indian citizen claims Commonwealth citizenship in United States of America

True False Don't know

1463. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

A Canadian citizen claims the benefit of Commonwealth citizenship in India.

True False Don't know

1466. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

Citizenship denotes one's relationship with international laws.

True False Don't know

1464. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

Citizenship governs one's relationship with the municipal laws of the country

True False Don't know

1467. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

Under the constitution of India, the citizen provisions are discussed under part

- a. I
- b. II
- c. III

1465. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

Nationality means the relationship of a person in the international context.

True False Don't know

1468. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The Parliament passed the citizenship Act in

- a. 1950
- b. 1952
- c. 1955

1469. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

If a person resides outside India for 4 yrs or more without getting himself registered or showing inclination of continuing as Indian citizen, his citizenship can

- a. Be deprived
- b. Not be deprived
- c. Be deprived by the order of Supreme Court only



1472. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

If a person has become naturalised citizen, by using unfair means his citizenship

- a. Cannot be deprived
- b. Can be deprived
- c. Can be deprived by the order of Supreme Court only



1470. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Indian citizenship is terminated of those Indians who had acquired foreign citizenship between

- a. 15. 8. 1947 to 31. 12. 1967
- b. 26. 1. 1950 to 30. 12. 1955
- c. 13. 3. 1947 to 15. 7. 1947



1473. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

If a person shows disloyalty to the Indian Constitution, his citizenship

- a. Cannot be deprived
- b. Can be deprived
- c. Can be deprived by the order of Supreme Court only



1471. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

If the citizen assists the enemy in any way his citizenship:

- a. Can be deprived
- b. Cannot be deprived
- c. None of these



1474. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Renunciation of citizenship of a person who is male, his minor children will:

- a. Not cease to be Indian citizen
- b. Cease to be Indian citizen
- c. Remain citizen of India till they attain majority



1475. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The declaration of renunciation of citizenship

- a. Is not registered with an authority
- b. Need not to be registered
- c. Is registered with an authority



1478. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India which has a distinct language, script or culture of its own will

- a. Have a right to conserve the same
- b. Not have a right to conserve the same
- c. Be unconstitutional



1476. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

In case of doubt, the certificate of Government of India as to the citizenship of a person

- a. Will not be final
- b. Is properly scrutinised
- c. Will be final



1479. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

If a person voluntarily acquires foreign citizenship, he

- a. Remains to be an Indian Citizen
- b. Remains to be an Indian Citizen provisionally
- c. Ceases to be an Indian citizen



1477. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Further provisions with respect to acquisition or termination of Indian citizenship can be made up by

- a. Parliament
- b. Supreme Court
- c. State Legislative



1480. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Every person who was living in India for five years before 26. 1. 1950 and who or one of whose parents were born in India will

- a. Not be a citizen of India
- b. Be a citizen of India
- c. Be given citizenship provisionally



1481. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Indian Citizenship is lost by

- a. Migration to a foreign State
- b. Residence abroad
- c. Taking up employment under a foreign Govt.
- d. Acquiring a foreign passport



1484. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, SQ;A2;2mts;2mks.

Can an Indian citizen claim commonwealth citizenship?

1485. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, SQ;A2;2mts;2mks.

Who are entitled to claim commonwealth citizenship?

1482. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Indian Citizenship can be acquired by

- a. Birth
- b. Registration
- c. Naturalisation
- d. Domicile



1486. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, SQ;A2;2mts;2mks.

What does commonwealth citizenship imply?

1483. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Under Indian Constitution there is a

- a. Dual policy
- b. Dual citizenship
- c. Citizenship of State only



1487. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, SQ;A2;2mts;2mks.

What is the basis of conferment of commonwealth citizenship?

1488. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, SQ;A1;1mt;1mk.

Can the Govt. of the Tamil Nadu prohibit the citizens of neighbouring states from entering the State of Tamil Nadu?

1489. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, SA;A1;10mts;10mks.

Who were the citizens of India at the Commencement of the constitution?

1490. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, SA;A2;10mts;8mks.

How is citizenship of India acquired?

1491. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, SA;A1;10mts;8mks.

To what extent unity of India and the efficacy of single citizenship are preserved by Art. 16(3)?

1492. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, SA;A1;5mts;5mks.

What does nationality signify?

1493. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, SA;A1;5mts;5mks.

To whom citizenship is given at the Commencement of the Constitution?

1494. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, SA;A1;5mts;5mks.

What are the rights of citizenship of certain persons who have migrated to India from Pakistan?

1495. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, SA;A1;10mts;8mks.

What are the requisites for acquisition of citizenship by naturalisation?

1496. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, SA;A1;10mts;8mks.

What are the different modes of acquisition of Citizenship under the Citizenship Act, 1955.

1497. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, SA;A1;10mts;8mks.

Give an exposition of the provisions in the India relating to acquisition of citizenship by domicile.

1498. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, SA;A1;10mts;8mks.

Explain briefly the differences between Nationality and Citizenship.

1499. Citizenship and naturalty including status of aliens, SA;A1;10mts;8mks.
How and when the Indian citizenship can be deprived of or terminated?
1500. Citizenship and naturalty including status of aliens, LA;A1;15mts;10mks.
Briefly describe the rules regarding the loss of Indian Citizenship
1501. Citizenship and naturalty including status of aliens, LA;E1;15mts;10mks.
Distinguish clearly between citizenship and domicile .
1502. Citizenship and naturalty including status of aliens, LA;G1;20mts;10mks.
A's father was born in India. A is ordinarily residing in France. Can he be deemed to be a citizen of India? Give reasons.
1503. Citizenship and naturalty including status of aliens, LA;A1;30mts;20mks.
Who are citizens under the Indian Constitution? Discuss.
1504. Citizenship and naturalty including status of aliens, LA;F2;20mts;20mks.
Explain the provisions relating to the citizenship of India under the Constitution and the Citizenship Act, 1955 and state whether a statutory corporation or a registered Co. can have citizenship.
1505. Citizenship and naturalty including status of aliens, LA;A3;12mts;10mks.
Describe the different contingencies contemplated by the Indian Constitution in regard to claim of citizenship by persons migrated to India from Pakistan.
1506. Citizenship and naturalty including status of aliens, LA;D2;15mts;15mks.
Who are citizens of India at the commencement of the constitution? Mention the provisions regarding acquisition and termination of the Indian citizenship.
1507. Citizenship and naturalty including status of aliens, LA;A1;15mts;10mks.
Who became citizens of India on the Commencement of the Constitution?

1508. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, PS;D2;10mts;8mks.
- A was a resident of Lahore since his birth there. On the 1st of July, 1948 A migrated to the territory now included in India and does not go back to Pakistan. He claims Indian citizenship. Decide
- law of succession on the ground that at the time of A's death he was not at all an Indian citizen and so the relevant succession law of India is not applicable to his estate. This is denied by the other heirs of A. Decide.
1509. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, PS;D2;10mts;8mks.
- A was a resident of Delhi. On the 1st of April, 1947 he shifts to the territory now included in Pakistan. On the 1st August 1948, he returns to India without obtaining a permit for resettlement or permanent return. He is given notice to quit India. He claims to be an Indian citizen. Decide.
1511. Courts, Judiciary;MC;A2;1mt;1mk.
- Any body whose rights were infringed could approach the Court for relief under Article:
- a. 32
b. 31
c. 19 (1)
1510. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, PS;D2;15mts;10 mks.
- A an Indian citizen goes to England. A sets up medical practice in England. He marries an English woman. A occasionally writes letters to his relative in India in which A expresses his intention to come back and spend rest of his life in India. After about 20 years life A dies in England. Dispute in respect of the devolution of property left by A in India arose between his widow and his relatives in India. Widow claims entire property under the English
1512. Courts, Judiciary;MC;A2;1mt;1mk.
- The Supreme Court in India is located at
- a. Bombay
b. New Delhi
c. Delhi
d. Calcutta

1513. Courts, Judiciary, MC;G1;1mt;1mk.

In **Shankar Prasad V. Union of India**,
It was decided by the Supreme Court
of India

- a. That Parliament did not have power to amend certain portions of the Indian Constitution
- b. That Parliament had full power to make any amendment
- c. That the amendment could be carried out by a constituent assembly which could be convened by the Parliament



1516. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Supreme Court of India has no original jurisdiction in cases affecting the ambassadors and public ministers and;

- a. It is the same case with the American Supreme Court
- b. It is the same case with the House of Lords
- c. The Supreme Court of Australia also does not have such jurisdiction



1514. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The law declared by the Supreme Court of India is binding on all courts in India. These courts are all:

- a. The courts of law including the Supreme Court
- b. High Court, subordinate courts and tribunals
- c. High Courts



1517. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

A judge of the Supreme Court of India holds office

- a. Till his death
- b. Till he attains the age of sixty-two
- c. During the pleasure of the President
- d. Till he attains the age of sixty-five



1515. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Supreme Court exercises its advisory jurisdiction under Art. 143 of the Constitution when it is:

- a. Asked by the President to give its opinion on a question of public importance
- b. Asked by the Prime Minister on a question of publication importance
- c. Required by the Speaker on a Bill discussed in the Lok Sabha



1518. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Supreme Court decided the law imposing restrictions upon freedom of speech and expression was void

- a. On ground of public safety or public order
- b. Was not ultra vires because the circulation and publication of the English Daily by Ramesh Thapper did not undermined the security of the State and tended to over throw it.
- c. None of the above



1519. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The power of judicial review:

- a. Is highly necessary for the proper functioning of democracy and the development of the personality of the individual within a framework of the rule of law.
- b. Is highly destructive of the concept of socialism which stresses the importance of the development of the society as a whole rather than the individual.
- c. Does not make any impact on the system of Government in a developing country.



1521. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The power of judicial review

- a. Was specifically provided for in the Constitution prior to the forty-second amendment
- b. Was not at all mentioned anywhere in the Constitution prior to the amendment but was implied and applied by the courts on well-founded reasoning.
- c. Was an invention by the profession on the analogy of constitutional interpretation by the countries like the U.S.A., Australia and Canada.



1520. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

The Supreme Court held that:

- a. The word 'property' in article 19 (1) (f) 'should not be applied equally to concrete as well as to abstract rights of property
- b. The word 'property' does not elaborate and deserve a wide connotation in the case of Math.
- c. The word 'Property' should be equally applied to concrete as well as to abstracts rights of property 'in the Mahant's case also.



1522. Courts, Judiciary, MC;G1;1mt;1mk.

In *Keshavaramda Bharati V. State of Kerala*, it has been laid down by the Supreme Court that:

- a. The President can, by an ordinance, amend any portion of the Constitution except Part III dealing with fundamental rights of the citizens
- b. While Parliament could amend any portion of the Constitution including Part III dealing with fundamental rights it would not have power to destroy the basic features of the Constitution.
- c. The Parliament could not amend any portion of the Constitution.



1523. Courts, Judiciary, MC;G1;1mt;1mk.

In Golaknath's case it was decided by the Supreme Court that:

- a. The amendment could be carried out only by a constituent assembly which could be convened by the parliament
- b. Parliament could not amend Part III of the Constitution which embodies the fundamental rights of citizens.
- c. Parliament alone had the right to make any amendment to the Constitution.



1524. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The Supreme Court rejected the plea of A. K. Gopalan and ruled that Article 19(1) (d) guarantees

- a. Only freedom of movement from state to State and within State but not freedom from total arrest
- b. Article 19(1) (d) must be considered to be superfluous and the emphasis should be only on the right to move freely.
- c. None of the above



1525. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Under the Indian Constitution Supreme Court, the High Courts and the Subordinate courts form

- a. Double judiciary
- b. Single judiciary
- c. Independent judiciaries



1526. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The Supreme Court of India has a bench at

- a. All State Capitals
- b. Bombay, Kanpur, Calcutta, Madras on
- c. Delhi only
- d. None of these



1527. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Dispute between the govt of India and one or more states can be referred to:

- a. Supreme Court
- b. High Court
- c. None of these



1528. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Dispute between the Govt of India and any state or states on one side and one or more other states on the other can be referred to:

- a. High Court
- b. Supreme Court
- c. Session court of India



1531. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

In the Supreme Court there is a Chief Justice and

- a. 5 other judges
- b. 15 other judges
- c. 10 other judges
- d. 16 or more than judges
- e. Not more than 16 other judges



1529. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Dispute between two or more states can be referred to:

- a. Supreme Court
- b. High Court
- c. Central Govt.



1532. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The Seat of the Supreme Court is in New Delhi but it can decide to have its sitting anywhere -- it is this officer who decides the sitting elsewhere:

- a. The Prime Minister
- b. The Law Minister
- c. The President
- d. The Chief Justice
- e. The Chief Justice with the approval of the President



1530. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Special leave to appeal by the Supreme Court can be granted under Article:

- a. 132
- b. 136
- c. 226



1533. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

Name the 'Law' officers who hold office at the pleasure of the President:

- a. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General
- b. The Attorney General and the Solicitor General
- c. The Law Minister and any judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court.
- d. The Attorney General and the Law Minister
- e. A Judge of a High Court and the Solicitor General



1534. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

"Though a High Court may pronounce upon the validity of an Act or decide any other question involving the interpretation of the constitution in all such cases the decision of the High Court

- a. Shall be final
- b. Not be final and the final authority of interpreting is with parliament
- c. Not be final and the final authority of interpreting the constitution rest with the Supreme Court



1537. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Supreme Court in the case M.I. Patel versus Union of India held that the dispute regarding portion of the Runn of Kutch was

- a. A dispute of Cession
- b. Neither a dispute of cession nor a boundary dispute
- c. A boundary dispute and it did not involve any cession of Indian territory.



1535. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The "little man" turns to the court

- a. To learn law and to test the constitutionality of an enactment.
- b. To secure justice
- c. To know the question of supremacy between judiciary and legislature.



1538. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Article 13;

- a. Expressly provides the power of judicial review vested in the Supreme Court
- b. Neither provides the expression judicial review nor an express provision to empowering a court to declare a statute invalid.
- c. Provides that certain laws shall be void for inconsistency with the constitution and also expressly invests the Supreme Court with the power to interpret (not with the power of judicial review), the constitution.



1536. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

In Berubari case, the Indian Supreme Court held that Berubari and other Indian enclaves situated in the East Bengal

- a. Could not be transferred to Pakistan
- b. Could be transferred to Pakistan at the discretion of the Indian Prime Minister
- c. Could be transferred to Pakistan only by effecting an amendment within the terms of Article 368, of the Constitution



1539. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The power of the superior courts to pronounce upon the validity of a statute is confined only to the cases arising of any

- a. Substantial question of law
- b. Constitutional jurisdiction of the courts
- c. Substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the constitution.



1540. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

An issue raised before a court must be

- a. Non-justiciable
- b. Justiciable
- c. Justiciable and non justiciable both



1541. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The power to review its own decision and the power of the President to consult the Supreme Court.

- a. Has contributed to the growth and development of judicial review
- b. Has disturbed the constitutional jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
- c. Has replaced the Supreme Court from the guardianship of the III Chapter of the Indian Constitution



1542. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Bombay High Court has a bench in

- a. Bombay and Delhi
- b. All State Capitals
- c. All districts of Maharashtra
- d. None of these.



1543. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

Once peace has been restored

- a. The courts have the right to issue writ of prohibition to the military tribunals
- b. The courts have not right to do so.
- c. The courts have right to review acts committed by the military during the period of martial law.



1544. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The majority, a seven six, the special bench comprising all the 13 (thirteen) judges of the Supreme Court

- a. That the Golaknath judgement against the State of Punjab on Feb. 27, 1967 was correct.
- b. That the judgement given by the court in the appeal by Golaknath was incorrect
- c. That the judgement given by the court in the appeal by

Golaknath against the State of Punjab on Feb. 27, 1967 was not absolutely correct



1548.

Courts, Judiciary, M.C;A2;1mt;1mk.

In state of Madras V. Champakam Dorairajan, the Supreme Court held that the reservation of seats:

- a. For backward classes and the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes in public institutions offended the fundamental right under article 29 (2)
- b. In public institution for backward classes Scheduled castes and Tribes has ensured the public interest
- c. For Scheduled Castes and backward castes is a painful necessity



1545. Courts, Judiciary, M.C;A2;1mt;1mk

Under the Indian Constitution the High Court has

- a. No power to make state laws
- b. Power to make state laws
- c. None of these.



1549.

Courts, Judiciary, M.C;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Supreme Court held in the case of D. P. Joshi that:

- a. The 'residence and place of birth are not two distinct concepts
- b. The above as in clause (a) are distinct conceptions with different connections both in the law and in fact.
- c. A room should be left in order to have two distinct conceptions between residence and place of birth



1546. Courts, Judiciary, M.C;A1;1mt;1mk.

The Supreme Court ruled

- a. That the order passed by the Bombay Government was in contravention of Art 337
- b. The Act of Bombay Government prohibiting admission of non-Anglo Indians did not contravene the Art 337
- c. That the Art 337 applied only to the members of other community



1547. Courts, Judiciary, M.C;A2;1mt;1mk.

Under the Indian Constitution, the Supreme Court has

- a. No power to make laws
- b. Power to make laws
- c. None of these



1550.

Courts, Judiciary, M.C;A1;1mt;1mk.

A student of the state Medical college filed a suit to the:

- a. Supreme Court
- b. High Court
- c. Lower Court



1551. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.
1mt; 1mk.
- The Supreme Court was of the view in some of the cases (D. P. Joshi) that:
- Domicile of a person does not mean one's permanent house or home
 - 'Domicile of a person' means D. P. Joshi's Permanent home
 - 'Domicile of a person' means domicile of Origin



1554. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

The Supreme Court held in the case of Commer H. E. R. V. Sri Lakshminar that:

- The Swamiar had a proprietary right only and it should not be classified as the property
- Panjali Sastri C.J. in West Bengal V. Subodh Judgement was justified.
- It did not agree with the view of Panjali Sastri C.J. and the Mahant's right of property was affected



1552. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.
- The Supreme Court also held in the same case that
- Art 15 (1) prohibits discriminatory or discrimination on residence
 - Art 15 (1) does prohibit discrimination on place of birth
 - Art 15 (1) prohibits discrimination on both of them.



1555. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

The Supreme Court delivered its decision under article 26 (db) that is

- Religion is not expressly protected under the Article 25
- The denomination was not justified to manage own affairs
- The actual administration must be left to the denomination itself and cannot be taken away for it is a fundamental right.



1553. Courts, Judiciary, NC;A2;1mt;1mk.
- The Supreme Court also make a difference in the case of the State of Bombay that:
- Art 15 extends protection against individual
 - Art 29 (2) Extends protection against state.
 - Art 15 protects citizens against the protection



1556. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

In the case of the State of West Bengal Vs. Bela Benerjee the appeal made by the former was:

- Dismissed by the High Court
- Dismissed by the Supreme Court
- Declared justified by the two Courts at a time



1557. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

The Supreme Court ruled that Art. 29 (2) is:

- a. Narrower than the English and the American constitution but somewhere else it is wider than any foreign courts.
- b. Actually narrower than the British and the American system.
- c. Neither narrower nor it is wider



1560. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Champakam, D. made an application to the Court against the violation of his fundamental rights under the Articles:

- a. 14 to 18
- b. 20 to 22
- c. 15 (1) and 29 (2)
- d. None of these



1558. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

The Supreme Court in Venkataraman case held the opinion that:

- a. His proceedings under the commissioner was of a judicial nature
- b. It was a temporary inquiry
- c. It was equivalent to prosecution



1561. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

Supposing the capital of India changes, the Supreme Court shall sit

- a. In any state capital
- b. Any where the President likes or dislikes
- c. Is decided by the Parliament through the amendment in the constitution.



1559. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Dwarakadas Vs. Sholapur Spinning & Weaving Company & others, the former lost his case in the

- a. Supreme Court
- b. High Court
- c. Lower Court



1562. Courts, Judiciary, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

The opinion delivered by the Supreme Court in exercise of advisory jurisdiction though benefitted to a great extent is

- a. Binding on the President of India
- b. Binding on the Courts every where within the Union territory of India
- c. Not Binding on courts as well as the President of India



1563. Courts, Judiciary, NC;A1;1mt;1mk.

There is a constitutional provision to constitute a high court for a Union Territory by:

- a. A law made by parliament
- b. Ordinance issued by the President of India
- c. An order issued by the Governor of the concerned territory



1564. Courts, Judiciary, SQ;A1;1mt;1mk.

State the two tests laid down by Courts to bring a law within the four walls of Art. 14.

1565. Courts, Judiciary, SQ;A1;1mt;1mk.

Can a court in the discharge of its judicial functions be proceeded against on the ground of infringement of fundamental rights?

1566. Courts, Judiciary, SQ;G1;2mts;2mks.

What was the ratio in the famous Habeas Corpus Case decided by the Supreme Court in 1976?

1567. Courts, Judiciary, CQ;A1;1mt;1mk.

According to Art. 32(2) the Supreme Court shall have power to issue directions or orders or writs including writs in the nature of whichever may be appropriate for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III.

1568. Courts, Judiciary, SA;A1;10mts;10mks.

Discuss the scope and importance of the advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

1569. Courts, Judiciary, SA;A1;10mts;10mks.

Prakash is arrested and detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. Prakash feels that his arrest and detention are illegal as the detaining statute is ultra vires Article 22 of the Constitution. What legal remedy, if any, is available to Prakash?

1570. Courts, Judiciary, SA;A1;5mts;5mks.

What are the powers of High Courts to issue certain Writs?

1571. Courts, Judiciary, SA;A1;5mts;5mks.
What is the procedure of Establishment of a Common High Court for two or more states?
1572. Courts, Judiciary, SA;A1;5mts;5mks.
What is the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?
1573. Courts, Judiciary, SA;A1;5mts;5mks.
What is the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
1574. Courts, Judiciary, SA;A1;5mts;5mks.
What do you mean by Special leave to appeal by the Supreme Court?
1575. Courts, Judiciary, SA;A1;5mts;5mks.
What amendments are made with regard to powers of the Supreme Court, according to 42nd Amendment?
1576. Courts, Judiciary, SA;A1;8mts;5mks.
State the general principles for granting special leave by the Supreme Court under Art. 136
1577. Courts, Judiciary, SA;A1;10mts;8mks.
Sketch out the various tests followed and formulated by the Supreme Court of India to test the reasonableness of the restrictions under Art. 19(2)?
1578. Courts, Judiciary, LA;A1;25mts;15mks.
Munir petitions in the High court of Allahabad under Article 336 to obtain a writ for the violation of his fundamental right to property. The High Court goes into the merits of his claim and dismisses his petition. Munir seeks to move the Supreme Court under Article 32 on the same grounds which were raised by him in the High Court. Advise Munir.
1579. Courts, Judiciary, LA;A1;30mts;20mks.
Under how many categories, can the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India be studied? Explain any one of them fully.
In what respect has the appellate

- jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in civil matters been changed by a recent amendment brought about in the Constitution of India.
1580. Courts, Judiciary, LA;A1;30mts; 20mks.
- What are the various writs which a High Court can issue under Article 226 of the Constitution of India? Explain in detail any one of them.
1581. Courts, Judiciary, LA;A1;30mts;20mks.
- Explain the principle of 'harmonious construction'. Examine how the Supreme Court has applied this principle in the interpretation of the constitution.
1582. Courts, Judiciary, LA;E1;25mts; 12mks.
- State and distinguish the powers of the High Courts and the Supreme Court in issuing writs.
1583. Courts, Judiciary, LA;A1;30mts;20mks.
- 'A well-ordered and well-regulated judicial machinery has been introduced in the country with the Supreme Court at the apex, and a High Court and subordinate courts in each state'.
- Discuss with reference to the related provisions under the Constitution of India.
1584. Courts, Judiciary L2;F2;30mts; 20mks.
- Explain in the light of the decisions of the Supreme Court, the scope of the right to life and personal liberty under the Constitution.
1585. Courts, Judiciary, LA;F2;5mts; 15mks.
- Critically examine some of the decisions of the Supreme Court on Part XIII of the Indian Constitution relating to trade, commerce and intercourse. Do you think that the Supreme Court in delivering its judgements has been influenced by foreign precedents? If so, in what manner?
1586. Courts, Judiciary, LA;G2;30mts. 20mks.
- "Free speech and press cases present to the Courts difficult question of degree: questions involved in drawing the line that separates the speech and publication which Government must suppress in order to be safe and descent from that which it must allow and protect in order to be free and democratic."
- Comment on the above and discuss the relevant provisions of the Indian Constitution. How has the Indian Supreme Court dealt with this problem? Is the 'clear and present danger' doctrine as evolved and applied by the American Supreme Court relevant in the Indian context?

1587. Court, Judiciary, LA;A1;30mts;20mks.
The Courts in the United States of America, Australia and Canada, while interpreting the scheme of the distribution of legislative powers, have enunciated certain rules. Discuss any two of such rules with the help of the leading cases.
1588. Court, Judiciary, LA;E1;15mts;10mks.
How do the courts distinguish between religious practice and other activities associated with religion?
1589. Court, Judiciary, LA;F2;30mts;20mks.
Explain the original and appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.
1590. Court, Judiciary, LA;A1;15mts;10mks.
In what way the special leave jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 136 is different from jurisdiction regarding constitutional, civil and criminal appeals?
1591. Court, Judiciary, LA;A1;15mts;10mks.
Discuss the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Civil appeals. What changes have been made as a result of the Thirtieth Amendment Act of the Constitution?
1592. Court, Judiciary, LA;G2;25mts;15mks.
X filed a writ petition before the High Court of Delhi alleging that his fundamental right to hold, acquire or dispose of property was violated by an order of the state Government. The High Court dismissed the petition on the preliminary ground that X had no standing to file the petition. After the expiry of the requisite period for filing an appeal against the decision of the High Court, X files another writ petition before the Supreme Court under Article 32. Is this petition barred by the rule of res judicata?
1593. Court, Judiciary, LA;E1;25mts;15mks.
Comment critically on the scope of the amending power of the Parliament over the Fundamental Rights enshrined in Part III of the Constitution in the light of the judgement of the Supreme Court in Kesavananda Bharati V The State of Kerala.

1594. Courts, Judiciary, LA;G2;25mts;
15mks.

"Under the Indian Constitution we have the same system of parliamentary executive as in England and the Council of Ministers, consisting, as it does, of the members of the legislature, yields the real executive authority, the President being a formal or constitutional head of the executive".

Examine the above statement in the light of relevant judicial decisions.

1595. Courts, Judiciary, LA;G1;25mts;
15mks.

Write a critical note on the desirability or otherwise of the application of the doctrine of laches to the proceedings under Article 32 of the Constitution in the light of the Supreme Court decision in Tirlok Chand V. H. B. Munishi, AIR 1970 S. C. 598.

1596. Courts, Judiciary, LA;A1;25mts;
15mks.

Describe the different kinds of presumptions. Discuss in what manner conclusive presumptions limit court's power in the matters of proof.

1597. Courts, Judiciary, LA;A1;30mts;
20mks.

Discuss the tests laid down by the Supreme Court to determine the 'socially and educationally backward classes' in terms of Article 15(4) of the Constitution.

A State government issues an order by which seats for admission to medical college in the State are reserved as follows: 5% for Christians; 10% for hill areas; and the rest in the general pool. Examine the constitutional validity of the order.

1598. Courts, Judiciary, LA;A1;30mts;
20mks.

Discuss the test laid down by the Supreme Court to determine as to when a civil servant is 'removed' or 'dismissed' in terms of Article 311(2) of the Constitution.

A rule provides that a civil servant on a permanent tenure may, without show-cause opportunity under Article 311(2), be discharged from service on three months' notice after he has completed 25 years of service or reached the age of 50 years, whichever is earlier. The age of superannuation is fixed at 55 years. Examine the validity of the rule.

1599. Courts, Judiciary, LA;A1;20mts;
10mks.

Discuss fully the various types of Writs which may be issued by the High Court of a State.

1600. Courts, Judiciary, LA;A1;15mts;
10mks.

"The Supreme Court of India is the balancing wheel of the federation". Discuss.

1601. Courts, Judiciary, LA;A1;30mts;
20mks.

An order issued by Karnataka Government reserves seats for socially and educationally backward classes of the people in the State law colleges. The enumeration of backward classes had been made mainly by reference to caste, the criteria being the social and educational backwardness of castes based on occupation.

X, a disappointed candidate for admission in a law college challenges the order on the ground that it makes a classification solely on caste.

Discuss X's contentions stating the tests laid down by the Supreme Court to determine the educational and social backwardness.

1602. Courts, Judiciary, PS;D2;30mts;
20mks.

Give a critical assessment of the judgement of the Supreme Court in Golak Nath V State of Punjab, AIR 1967 SC 1643.

1603. Courts, Judiciary, PS ;D2;30mts;
20mks.

How would you reconcile the following two observations of the Supreme Court relating to the enforcement of fundamental rights under Article 32 of the Constitution:

"..... this Court is thus constituted the protector and guarantor of the fundamental rights, and it cannot consistently with the responsibility so laid upon it, refuse to entertain applications seeking protection against infringements of such rights."

"..... there can be no doubt that if a writ petition filed by a party has been dismissed on the merits by the High Court, the judgement thus pronounced binding between the parties and it cannot be circumvented or bi-passed by his taking recourse to Article 32 of the Constitution."

1604. Courts, Judiciary, PS;D2;15mts;
10mks.

A and B had earlier met the police Inspector and offered him bribe for hushing-up pending criminal case involving A. After a week B met the Inspector and gave him a packet containing Rs. 500-00. B also said that A has sent this money for hushing-up the case.

Discuss whether B's act of giving bribe and the accompanying statement is a relevant evidence against A. For what purposes can such evidence be used?

1605. Courts, Judiciary, PS;G1;30mts;
20mks.

X, an editor of a newspaper published defamatory statements about a Member of the State Legislative Assembly. The Speaker of the Assembly summoned X and after hearing him sentenced him to seven days' imprisonment. X, through his advocate moves the High Court within the State for the grant of a writ of habeas corpus alleging that his detention was illegal and violative of his right to freedom of speech and expression and right to personal liberty.

Does the High Court have jurisdiction to decide the matter?

1606. Judges, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

Whether a retired Judge of the High Court is prohibited from

- a. Practising before the Supreme Court of India
- b. Practising before the High Court from where he retired
- c. Holding the office of an additional Judge of the High Court
- d. Holding the office of Chairman of a Commission of Inquiry

/

1607. Judges, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Article 121

- a. Imposes restriction on the discussion of conduct of the city Magistrate in parliament
- b. Imposes restrictions on the discussion in parliament on the conduct of any judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties without any exception.
- c. Imposes restriction on the discussion of the judge of High Court or the Supreme Court in the discharge of his duties except when parliament is busy in discussing a motion for the removal of a judge is likely to be presented to the president.

□

1608. Judges, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Chief Justice and other judges of the State High Courts hold their office until they have completed the age of

- a. 60 yrs.
- b. 58 yrs.
- c. 65 yrs.
- d. 62 yrs.
- e. None of these



1609. Judges, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

A judge of the Supreme Court

- a. Shall be removed only on the proved ground of mis-behaviour of incapacity
- b. Shall not be removed unless than one-third of the members of that house present only pass the effective resolution for the same
- c. Shall not be removed from his office except by the order by each House of Parliament and by a majority of two-thirds members present and voting.



1610. Judges, MC; A2;1mt;1mk.

The majority of the judges held that the classification between resident and non-resident was

- a. Not 'reasonable' under art 14
- b. 'Reasonable' to a little extent
- c. 'Reasonable' under art 14?



1611. Judges, MC;A2;1mt;1mk

The Chief Justice and judges of the High Court are appointed by the President and the President:

- a. Consults the Prime Minister before he makes an appointment to the High Court Bench
- b. Consults the Chief Justice of India, Governor and Chief Justice of the concerned High Court before he makes appointment to the Bench of High Court
- c. Holds consultation with Chief Justice of the High Court before the appointment is made.

1612. Judges, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

How far a law creating special courts for a class of offences is:

- a. Permissible under the Indian Constitution
- b. Forbidden by the Indian Constitution
- c. Offends the guarantee of equality before law
- d. Curtails the power of ordinary courts
- e. Holding the office of Chairman of a Commission of Inquiry.



1613. Judges, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

The retired judge of the Delhi High Court is prohibited from

- a. Practising before the Supreme Court of India
- b. Practising before the Delhi High Court
- c. Holding the office of an additional judge of the High Court
- d. None of these



1614. Judges, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Judge of a High Court is appointed by the

- a. President
- b. Prime Minister
- c. Chief Justice

1617. Judges, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of India hold office till they attain the age of

- a. 60 yrs.
- b. 65 yrs
- c. 62 yrs
- d. 58 yrs.

1615. Judges, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The judge of the Supreme Court retires at the age of

- a. 50 yrs.
- b. 62 yrs.
- c. 65 yrs.
- d. 60 yrs.

1618. Judges, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The salaries of the judge of the Supreme Court can:

- a. Never be reduced
- b. Be reduced by the president during the period of a proclamation of financial emergency
- c. Be reduced by the prime Minister

1616. Judges, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

What is the maximum number of Judges, besides chief justice that our supreme Court can have

- a. 13
- b. 11
- c. 12
- d. 15

1619. Judges, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Which schedule of the Constitution of India has fixed the Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India?

- a. I
- b. II
- c. III
- d. IV

1620. Judges, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Salary of the Judge of Supreme Court of India is

- a. Ra. 5000/-
- b. Rs. 4000/-
- c. Rs. 6000/-



1623.

Judges, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Which is NOT the qualification for appointment of a Judge of the Supreme Court:

- a. Has been for at least 5 yrs a Judge of a High Court
- b. Has been, for at least 10 yrs., an advocate of a High Court
- c. Is in the opinion of the President a distinguished Jurist
- d. Must not be citizen of India



1621. Judges, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The salary of the Chief Justice of India is Rs.

- a. 5,900/- P. M.
- b. 4,000/- P. M.
- c. 6,000/- P. M.



1624.

Judges, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

To be qualified for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court, a person must:

- a. Not be citizen of India
- b. Be a law graduate
- c. Be a Citizen of India



1622. Judges, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

After retirement from the post of a Judge of the Supreme Court he can

- a. Plead or act in any court
- b. Not plead or act in any court
- c. Plead or act in High Court only



1625.

Judges, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

A gross error committed by a Judge of the Supreme in his judgement

- a. Amount to misbehaviour
- b. Does not amount to misbehaviour
- c. Is punishable under law



1626. Judges, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.
 Appointment posting and promoting of District Judges and other judicial officers inferior to the District judges are regulated by
- Parliament only
 - Prime Minister
 - The Constitution
1630. Judges, SQ;A2;2mts;2mks.
 Who appoints the Chief Justice of Supreme Court?
1631. Judges, SQ;A2;2mts;2mks.
 Who appoints the other judges of the Supreme Court?
1627. Judges, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.
 The power to grant special leave to appeal from any judgement
- Does not vest with Supreme Court
 - Vest with Supreme Court
 - Vest with President
1632. Judges, CQ;A1;1mt;1mk.
 The Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India is appointed by _____.
1628. Judges, SQ;A1;1mt;1mk.
 What is the salary of Chief Justice of Supreme Court?
1633. Judges, CQ;A1;1mt;1mk.
 The Judge of a High Court of a State is appointed by _____.
1629. Judges, SQ;A1;1mt;1mk.
 Whether a judge of a High Court can practice after retirement?
1634. Judges, CQ;A1;1mt;1mk.
 The Chief Justice of a High Court of a state is appointed by _____.

1635. Judges, CQ;A1;1mt;1mk.
The Judge of Supreme Court of India is appointed by_____.
1636. Judges, SA;A1;5mts;5mks.
What is the minimum number of judges who shall sit for the purpose of determining any question as to the constitutional validity of any states law, if that High Court consists of less than five judges.
1637. Judges, SA;A1;5mts;5mks.
What is the procedure of appointment of additional and acting judges of High Court?
1638. Judges, SA;A1;5mts;5mks.
What is the procedure of appointment of acting Chief Justice of High Court?
1639. Judges, SA;A1;5mts;5mks.
What is the procedure of appointment of Chief Justice of Supreme Court?
1640. Judges, SA;A1;5mts;5mks.
What is the procedure of a transfer of a judge of one High Court to another High Court?
1641. Judges, SA;A2;5mts;5mks.
What is the procedure of removal of a judge of Supreme Court.
1642. Judges, SA;A2;5mts;5mks.
What are the qualifications of a judge of Supreme Court?
1643. Judges, LA;A1;20mts;20mks.
How are the judges of the Supreme Court of India appointed? Discuss the jurisdictions.

1644. Judges, LA;A2;1mt;1mk.

Chief Justice of a High Court in his capacity as appointing authority of officials of the Court is a 'State'.

Discuss.

Governor insists that the advice must be approved by the entire council of Ministers. Discuss whether the action of the Governor is within his constitutional powers.

1645. Judges, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

Under the Article 351, a provision is made that it shall be the duty of:

- a. The state to promote the spread of Hindi language
- b. Parliament to promote the spread of Hindi through necessary legislation
- c. The Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language.

1648. Monarch, Heads of the State, LA;A1;25mts;15mks.

Discuss the role of the Governor in the state administration.

1649. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor etc., CA;A1;1mt;1mk.

Treaty-making can be undertaken as part of the executive power of the Union by the President

True False Don't know

1646. Judges, LA;A1;30mts;20mks.

How far is the Doctrine of Separation of Powers of the "Celebrated Montesquieu" followed in the constitutions of the United States of America, Australia and Canada?

1650. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor etc., CA;A1;1mt;1mk.

The legal immunity conferred upon the president or the governor of the state, does not, however restrict the right of a citizen to & he the government of India or the govt. of a State

True False Don't know

1647. Monarch, Heads of the State, LA;A1;30mts;20mks.

The Chief Minister of a State heading a coalition government loses the support of the major partner in the coalition and advises the governor to dismiss ten out of his fifteen colleagues in the Council of Ministers. The

1651. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor, etc., CA;A1;1mt;1mk.

The Indian Prime Minister has the power to veto any amendment to the Constitution of India.

True False Don't know

1654. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor etc., CA;A1;1mt;1mk.

Unless immunised, the President's executive action can be questioned in a court of law.

True False Don't know

1652. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor etc., CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

Under the Indian Constitution, the executive power of the Union vests with the President

True False Don't know

1655. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor etc., MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

At the commencement of the budget, the Audit and the recommendations of the finance commission are presented before the parliament of:

- a. The President
- b. The Prime Minister
- c. The Finance Minister

1653. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor etc., CA;A1;1mt;1mk.

The President of India cannot seek re-election to the Presidency.

True False Don't know

1656. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

The Indian President summons and programme parliament

- a. Independently of the council of his ministers
- b. On the advice of his ministers
- c. On the advice of the Vice-president

1657. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor etc., MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

There is a room in the constitution that the President must be kept informed of the Minister's decisions in the

- a. Indian Constitution
- b. Constitution of Ireland
- c. Constitution of England



1660. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor etc., MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

The President's power of pardon can only be exercised

- a. After conviction
- b. Before conviction
- c. None of these



1658. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor etc., MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Indian President has been given veto powers over legislation with extent that he

- a. Should absolutely use it
- b. Should not use it
- c. Must use it



1661. President Prime Minister, Chancellor, etc. MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

The President's powers of pardon cover offences against acts in relation to matter on

- a. The concurrent list
- b. The Union list
- c. None of these



1659. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor etc., MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

While a proclamation of emergencies in the operation, the fundamental rights are

- a. Suspended by another ordinance
- b. Automatically suspended
- c. Never suspended



1662. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor, etc., MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

The number of members nominated by the President to the Rajya Sabha for their special knowledge of art etc. is

- a. 4
- b. 12
- c. 8
- d. 16



1663. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor etc. , MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The treaties and agreements made by the President will be effective

- a. Subject to the approval of Parliament
- b. Without the approval of Parliament
- c. Subject to the approval of Vice President



1666. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor etc. , MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The head of the government is called the

- a. Prime Minister
- b. President
- c. Vice president



1664. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor etc. , MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The President of the Indian Union is

- a. Directly elected by the people
- b. Elected by an electoral college constituted by the Members of Parliament
- c. Elected by the Parliament



1667. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor etc. , MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The President of the Indian Union exercises his executive functions

- a. Indirectly through officers subordinate to him.
- b. Directly through officers subordinate to him
- c. Directly or indirectly through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the constitution



1665. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor etc. , MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The salary of the President is

- a. 5000/-
- b. 14,000/-
- c. 13,000/-
- d. 10,000/-



1668. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor etc. , MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The President of India is

- a. Bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers
- b. Not bound by Ministers' advice
- c. Bound by the Advice of the Prime Minister
- d. None of these



1669. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor,
etc., MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The President of India

- a. Cannot resign his office before the expiry of statutory period
- b. Cannot be impeached
- c. Can be impeached by Ministers



1672. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor,
etc., MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

The President's power of pardon can only be exercised

- a. After conviction
- b. Before conviction
- c. None of these



1670. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor,
etc., MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

While a proclamation of emergency is in operation the fundamental rights are

- a. Suspended by another ordinance
- b. Automatically suspended
- c. Never suspended



1673. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor,
etc., MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

The President's powers of pardon cover offences against acts in relation to matters on

- a. The concurrent list
- b. The Union list
- c. None of these



1671. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor,
etc., MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

The President may suspend the right to move the courts to enforce any fundamental right which

- a. Need not be placed before parliament
- b. Must be laid before parliament
- c. Must be approved by the prime minister



1674. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor,
etc., MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

The number of members nominated by the President to the Rajya Sabha for their special knowledge of art etc. is

- a. 4
- b. 12
- c. 8
- d. 16



1279. Executive branch of govt. ;CA;A1;
1mt;1mk.

A state in the Indian Union cannot be asked by the Centre to comply with its instructions and orders with regard to matters to which the executive power of the Union extends.

True

False

Don't know

1282. Executive branch of govt. ;MC;G1;
1mt;1mk.

The executive decision taken must be informed to:

- a. The Chief Justice of India
- b. The Attorney General of India
- c. The President of India

1280. Executive branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

Article 162:

- a. Refers to the Legislative powers of the states
- b. Deals with the judicial powers of the states
- c. Deals with the extent of the executive powers of states.

1283. Executive branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

The Union Cabinet of India has decided to raise the minimum age of marriage for males from:

- a. 16 to 19
- b. 10 to 21
- c. 21 to 24

1281. Executive branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

A contract with the Union of India is executed in the name of:

- a. Prime Minister of India
- b. President of India
- c. Minister of House, Housing and Rehabilitation
- d. Director-General Supply and Disposals

1284. Executive branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

The Union Cabinet of India has decided to raise the minimum age of marriage for females from

- a. 14 to 15
- b. 15 to 16
- c. 16 to 18

1285. Executive branch of govt. ;MC;A3;
1mt;1mk.

The executive power of the union government shall be vested in the

- a. President
- b. Prime Minister
- c. Chief Justice of India



1288. Executive branch of govt. ;SQ;A1;
1mt;1mk.

Excutive power of state is vested in whom?

1289. Executive branch of govt. ;SQ;A3;
2mts;2mks.

Give names of 2 countries with Presidential form of Executive.

1286. Executive branch of govt. ;MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

The Supreme Command of the Defence Forces vests in the:

- a. Parliament
- b. Union Cabinet
- c. Chief of Army Staff
- d. President of India



1290. Executive branch of govt. ;SA;A1;
8mts;5mks.

What type of executive is envisaged under the Indian Constitution?

1287. Executive branch of govt. ;SQ;A2;
2mts;2mks.

Can the Executive impose restrictions on the freedom of speech in the interests of friendly relations with foreign states?

1291. Executive branch of govt. ;IA;A1;
30mts;20mks.

Discuss the nature and scope of executive power of the Union to give direction to a State. What consequences follow in case a State fails to comply or to give effect to those directions?

Explain the principle of pith and substance. Refer to decided cases

1292. Executive branch of govt. ;LA;F2;
25mts;15mks.

Explain the nature of relationship between the President and the Council of Ministers.

- b. By providing power in the Indian President to promulgate proclamations for emergencies
- c. By providing for the impeachment of the Governors and the President
- d. By keeping the President of India the Supreme Commander of the defence forces.



1293. Executive branch of govt. ;LA;F2;
15mts;12mks.

Explain fully the Constitutional provisions regarding Emergency.

1296. Chief and deputy chief executives including martial law, MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The office of the Chief Executive of a State Government is held by

1294. Executive branch of govt. ;MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.

The office of the chief executive of a State Government is held by:

- a. Chief Minister of that State
- b. Chief Justice of the High Court in that State
- c. Chief Secretary to the Govt. of that State
- d. Governor of that State



- a. Chief Minister of that State
- b. Chief Justice of the High Court in that State
- c. Chief Secretary to the Govt. of that State
- d. Governor of that state.

1297. Executive departments and ministries, LA;G2,30mts;20mks.

Due to large scale defections, the Chief Minister of a State advises the State Governor to dissolve the State Legislative Assembly and hold fresh elections. The Governor dissolves the House and requests the Council of Ministers to continue as the caretaker government till elections. The defectors demand the removal of the Ministry on the ground that as the Ministry has become irresponsible, the mandatory constitutional provision regarding the collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the House is frustrated. The defectors now

1295. Chief and deputy chief executives including martial law, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Indian Constitution recognises 'martial law'

- a. By providing in Art. 334 for an Act of Indemnity to be passed by Parliament after martial law is administered, if need be, in any part of the Indian territory.

move the appropriate High Court for a writ of quo-warranto.

Should the defectors succeed? Give reasons.

1300.

Administrative procedure;MC;A3; 1mt;1mk.

Under the constitution of India - finance commission is appointed by:

- a. The Parliament of India
- b. The Prime Minister of India
- c. The President of India

1298. Administrative procedure, MC;A3; 1mt;1mk.

Who administers the Union Territories

- a. The President through the Administrations appointed by him.
- b. The Prime Minister of India
- c. The Administrator(s) appointed by the President
- d. The law Minister, Government of India
- e. The Attorney General of India

1301.

Administrative procedure;MC;A2; 1mt;1mk.

Under constitution of India - Stamp duties comes under:

- a. Taxes levied by union and collected by states
- b. Taxes levied and collected by union but given to states
- c. Taxes levied and collected by the union but shared with the states.

1299. Administrative procedure, MC;A2; 1mt;1mk.

Under the constitution - excise duties on medicinal and toilet preparations comes under

- a. Taxes levied by union and collected by states
- b. Taxes levied and collected by the union but shared with the state
- c. Taxes levied and collected by the Union but given to states

1302.

Administrative procedure;MC;A2; 1mt;1mk.

Under the constitution of India - terminal tax is a revenue of:

- a. Exclusive sources of revenue for the union
- b. Source of revenue for states
- c. Concurrent sources

1303. **Administrative procedure;MC;A2;**
1mt;1mk.

Under the constitution of India -
corporation tax is a revenue of:

- a. Exclusive sources of revenue
for the union
- b. Sources of revenue for states
- c. Concurrent sources



1306. **Administrative procedure;MC;A2;**
1mt;1mk.

Under the Constitution of India -
Duties of Customs and Excise is

- a. Exclusive sources of revenue
for the union
- b. Sources of revenue for states
- c. Concurrent sources
of revenue



1304. **Administrative procedure;MC;A2;**
1mt;1mk.

Under the constitution of India -
Stamp duties is a revenue of:

- a. Exclusive source of revenue
for the union
- b. Sources of revenue for states
- c. Concurrent sources



1307. **Administrative procedure, MC;A1;**
1mt;1mk.

Under the Constitution of India,
the Union taxes are laid down in

- a. Part II
- b. List I schedule VII
- c. List I schedule VIII



1305. **Administrative procedure;MC;A2;**
1mt;1mk.

Under the constitution of India - Land
Revenue and agricultural income tax
is

- a. Exclusive sources of revenue
for the union
- b. Sources of revenue for states
- c. Concurrent sources of revenue



1308. **Administrative procedure, MC;A2;**
1mt;1mk.

The 'Rule of law' means that:

- a. The government is administered
by 'rules' passed by the legis-
lature
- b. The 'Rules' followed are those
which existed in the society as
customs
- c. The judiciary must obey the rule
promulgated by the president
- d. There is no arbitrary power
with the executive, that there
will be equality before the law
and the judiciary will be independent



1309. Administrative procedure, LA; F2;
25mts; 15mks.

"A declaration of fundamental Rights is meaningless unless there is an effective judicial remedy for their enforcement". Comment. What are the judicial remedies which the constitution provides? Explain.

1310. Administrative procedure, LA; A1;
15mts; 10mks.

Discuss in brief the administrative relations between the Union and the States under the Indian Constitution.

1311. Administrative procedure, LA; F2;
15mts; 12mks.

When the State is liable for the wrongs committed by its servants?

1312. Administrative procedure, PS; D2;
12mts; 10mks.

Nawab operates inter-state bus service between Delhi and Chandigarh. The Delhi Administration levies a tax on buses entering into and leaving the Union Territory of Delhi. The tax is assessed on each to and fro trip. Nawab contends that this tax is an impediment to inter-state bus transportation, and thus is violative of Article 301. Should Nawab succeed? Discuss.

1313. Committees and Commission, CA; A1;
1mt; 1mk.

Municipal body is a 'state' as in Art. 12.

True False Don't know

1314. Committees and Commission, CA; A1;
1mt; 1mk.

Every state has an Advocate General.

True False Don't know

1315. Committees and Commissions, MC; A3;
1mt; 1mk.

The first finance commission was set up in

- 1951
- 1956
- 1948.

1316. Committees and Commissions, MC;
A3; 1mt; 1mk.

The Sixth finance commission was headed by

- Brahmananda Reddy
- Mahavir Tyagi
- P. U. Rajamanna r

1317. Committees and Commissions, MC;
A3;1mt;1mk.

The Chief Election Commissioner is appointed by:

- a. President of India
- b. Prime Minister
- c. Home Minister
- d. Parliament



1320. Committees and Commissions, MC;
A3;1mt;1mk.

The total number of member of the Public Accounts Committee is

- a. 25
- b. 24
- c. 22
- d. 20



1318. Committees and Commissions, MC;
A2; 1mt;1mk.

The Parliamentary Committee which scrutinizes the government accounts after the expenditure has been incurred is called

- a. Public Accounts Committee
- b. Select Committee
- c. Estimate Committee
- d. Public Committee



1321. Committees and Commissions, MC;
A3;1mt;1mk.

The select committee is appointed by

- a. President
- b. Prime Minister
- c. Speaker
- d. None of these



1319. Committees and Commissions, MC;
A1;1mt;1mk.

The Finance Commission is appointed after every

- a. 2 yrs.
- b. 6 yrs.
- c. 4 yrs.
- d. 8 yrs.



1322. Committees and Commissions, MC;
A2;1mt;1mk.

The Finance Commissioner is appointed after every

- a. 2 yrs.
- b. 4 yrs.
- c. 6 yrs.
- d. 8 yrs.



1323. Committees and Commissions, MC;
A3;1mt;1mk.

The Parliamentary Committee which scrutinizes the Government accounts after the expenditure has been incurred is called

- a. Public Accounts Committee
- b. Estimates Committee
- c. Committee on Public Undertakings
- d. Selection committee



1326. Committees and Commissions, MC;
A1;1mt;1mk.

The Committee on Privileges

- a. Consists of fourteen members
- b. Consists of sixteen members
- c. Consists of fifteen members



1324. Committees and Commissions, MC;
A3;1mt;1mk.

The first finance commission was headed by:

- a. K. Santhanam
- b. J. P. Neogi
- c. A. K. Chanda



1327. Committees and Commissions, MC;
A1;1mt;1mk.

The function of the Committee of Privileges

- a. Is to examine every breach of privileges referred to it by the opposition
- b. Is to examine every breach by the Rajya Sabha
- c. Is to examine every breach of privileges referred to it by the House Lok Sabha.



1325. Committees and Commissions, MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

The Committee on Absence of members:

- a. Consists of thirty-five members
- b. Consists of fifteen members
- c. Consists of not more than fourteen members



1328. Committees and Commissions, MC;A1;
1mt;1mk.

The Committee on Government of Assurance, consisting of 15 members

- a. Examines the assurances promises or undertakings given by the Ministers outside the House
- b. Is to examine the Minister's assurances, promises and

and undertakings given on the public platform during election speech.

- c. Is to examine the Ministers' assurances, promises given on the House floor in the Parliament.



1329. Committees and Commissions, MC;
A2;1mt;1mk.

The Business Advisory Committee consists of

- a. Fourteen members
b. Fifteen members
c. Ten members



1330. Committees and Commissions, MC;
A1;1mt;1mk.

The Committee of Rules:

- a. Consists of 16 members
b. Consists of 14 members
c. Consists of 30 members



1331. Committees and Commissions, MC;
A2;1mt;1mk.

The members of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions

- a. Are elected by the Select Committee
b. Are nominated by the Speaker for a period of one year
c. Are appointed by the Lok Sabha



1332. Committees and Commissions, MC;
A2;1mt;1mk.

The Chairman of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions

- a. Is the speaker of the house
b. Is the Opposition Leader of the Lok Sabha
c. Is the Deputy-Speaker of the House



1333. Committees and Commissions, MC;
A1;1mt;1mk.

The Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions:

- a. Examines the Private members bills including the public bills
b. Examines only private members bills seeking to amend the constitution.
c. Only classifies and does not examine it.



1334. Committees and Commissions, MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

The Committee on Private Members Bill and Resolutions

- a. Also consists of sixteen members
- b. Also consists of 15 members
- c. Consists of fourteen members



1337. Committees and Commissions, M; G1; 2mt; s; 2 1/2 mks.

Match the appropriate: Recommendations of Finance Commission on Income Tax

- a. First Commission
- b. Second Commission
- c. Third Commission
- d. Fourth Commission
- e. Fifth Commission
- f. Sixth Commission

1335. Committees and Commissions, MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

It has been held that service under the Life Insurance Corporation of India

- a. Is not service under the government of the Union
- b. Is semi-governmental
- c. Is purely an enterprise of public sector



States share of income tax

- a. 60
- b. 80
- c. 70
- d. 66
- e. 75
- f. 55
- g. 70
- h. 75

1336. Committees and Commissions, MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

The function of the advisory committee

- a. Is to simply assist the Committee of Rules
- b. Is to recommend the time to be allotted for various work in the House and the speaker may assign to it any other function
- c. Is to deal with the export and import bills tabled before the House



1338. Committees and Commissions, SQ; A1; 1mt; 1mk.

Whether the Electricity Board of a State is comprehended in the definition of 'state' in Art. 12.

1339. Official and employees including civil service, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

The right to be a Govt. servant is a fundamental right

True False Don't know

1342

Official and employees including civil service, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairman of the House of People.

True False Don't know

1340. Official and employees including civil service, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act 1957 permits prescription of residential qualifications to all posts in Govt. services.

True False Don't know

1343.

Official and employees including civil service, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The highest paid official in a State is

- a. The Chief Justice of the High Court
- b. Governor of the State
- c. Chief Minister of the State
- d. Advocate-General of the State

1341. Official and employees including civil service, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957 passed under Art. 16(3) permits prescription of residential qualification in regard to non-gazetted only.

True False Don't know

1344.

Official and employees including civil service, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

An advocate-General of a State is

- a. A Minister of the State Government
- b. A Member of the State Legislature
- c. Appointed by the Chief justice of the High Court
- d. Appointed by the Governor of that state

1345. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Whether a person holding a civil post within the meaning of Article 311 of the Constitution includes:

- a. A University professor
- b. An official of the Life Insurance Corporation of India
- c. An official of the Indian Airlines corporation
- d. A District and Session Judge



1348. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The power to appointing a large number of public servants is vested in the _____ constitution

- a. American
- b. Indian
- c. English



1346. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

Whether a former member of a State public Service Commission is disqualified from holding the office of:

- a. Governor of a State
- b. Vice-Chancellor of a University
- c. Minister in the State Government
- d. Secretary to the State Government



1349. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The comptroller and Auditor General is appointed by the

- a. President
- b. Union Parliament
- c. Prime Minister
- d. Ministry of Finance



1347. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Who among the following is qualified to be appointed as the advocate-general of a State?

- a. A retired judge of the High Court
- b. A retired judge of the Supreme Court
- c. An advocate with nine years practice
- d. A professor of law.



1350. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Supreme Command of the Indian Armed forces is vested in the

- a. Field Marshall
- b. President of India
- c. Defence Minister of India
- d. Prime Minister of India

1351. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The Solicitor General is:

- a. A law official who advises the President on legal matters
- b. An administrative officer
- c. A judicial adviser
- d. An adviser to the Prime Minister
- e. A senior judge of a High Court



1354. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Comptroller and Auditor general of India shall be appointed by the _____ of India

- a. President
- b. Prime-Minister
- c. Chief Justice



1352. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The tenure of office of a member of UPSC is (usually) so many years or until he attains the age of:

- a. 6 yrs. /60 yrs.
- b. 5 yrs. /55 yrs
- c. 7 yrs. /50 yrs
- d. 6 yrs. /50 yrs
- e. 5 yrs. /50 yrs.



1355. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The Chairman and other members of a state Public Service Commission shall be appointed by a

- a. Chairman of U. P. S. C.
- b. President
- c. Governor of the State
- d. None of these



1353. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

How many states are permitted to have a joint Public Service Commission?

- a. Three
- b. Four
- c. Two
- d. Five
- e. None of these



1356. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The members of a Union Public Service Commission shall be appointed by

- a. President
- b. Prime Minister
- c. Chairman of UPSC



1357. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The Chairman of a Union Public Service Commission shall be appointed by

- a. Governor
- b. President
- c. Attorney General
- d. Prime Minister



1360. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The office of Vice-Chancellors of Universities, Chief-Justice of Parliament, officers of the National Cadet Corps. etc.

- a. Is considered as officer of profit
- b. Is one of the offices exempted from being regarded as offices of profit
- c. Means gain or any other material benefit but not profits.



1358. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The civil servants under the Union Government hold offices during the pleasure of the:

- a. Prime Minister
- b. Cabinet
- c. President



1361. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The All-India Service such as the Indian service of Engineer the Indian Forest Service and the Indian Medical Health Service, the Indian Agriculture Services and the Indian Education Service:

- a. Are the creation of the Lower Chamber
- b. Are the result of the Lok Sabha plus the Higher Chamber
- c. By Rajya Sabha only



1359. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

Whether a person holding a public office can be removed by issuing a writ of:

- a. Madamus
- b. Certiorari
- c. Habeas Corpus
- d. Quo-warranto



1362. Official and employees including civil service, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Whether a person holding a civil post within the meaning of Article 311 of the Constitution includes

- a. A University professor
- b. An official of the Life Insurance Corporation of India
- c. An official of the Indian Airlines Corporation
- d. A district and Sessions Judge



1363. Official and employees including civil service; MC; A1; 1mt; 1mk.

An advocate-General of a State is

- a. A Minister of the State Government
- b. A Member of the Legislature
- c. Appointed by the Chief Justice of the High Court
- d. Appointed by the Governor of that State



1366. Official and employees including civil service; MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

The Ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha is

- a. President
- b. Vice President
- c. Prime Minister
- d. None of these



1364. Official and employees including civil service, MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

The highest paid official in a State is:

- a. The Chief Justice of the High Court
- b. Governor of the State
- c. Chief Minister of the State
- d. Advocate-General of the State



1367. Official and employees including civil service, MC; A1; 1mt; 1mk.

The ex-officio chairman of the Lok Sabha is

- a. President
- b. Vice President
- c. Prime Minister
- d. None of these



1365. Official and employees including civil service, MC; A3; 1mt; 1mk.

The comptroller and Auditor General is appointed by the:

- a. Prime Minister
- b. Union Parliament
- c. Minister of finance
- d. President



1368. Official and employees including civil service, MF; A2; 5mts; 7mks.

The comptroller and Auditor General is, in fact, officer of the constitution his duties being the guardian of the public funds.

Comptroller & Auditor General the status of

- a. A high court judge

- b. A supreme Court judge
- c. A chief minister



Under the Indian Constitution the duties and powers of CAG are incorporated under article

- a. 152 to 163
- b. 163 to 180
- c. 149 to 195



CAG is appointed by

- a. The President
- b. The Governor
- c. Prime Minister



CAG submits its Audited report to the

- a. President
- b. Prime Minister
- c. Chief Minister



CAG can be removed by:

- a. President at the request of Prime Minister
- b. Governor at the request of Chief Minister
- c. Both houses of Parliament sitting together on grounds of proved misbehaviour and incapacity

1369.

Official and employees including civil service, SQ;A1;1mt;1mk.



What is the term of office of member of state P.S. Commission?

CAG's Salary and conditions of service are

- a. Contracture
- b. For a term only
- c. Statutory

1370.

Official and employees including civil service, SQ;A1;1mt;1mk.



What is the term of office of Chairman of State P.S. Commission?

The salaries and other administrative expenses of the CAG office and a staff are charged to

- a. Consolidated fund of India
- b. Contingency fund of India
- c. Public Account

1371.

Official and employees including civil service, SQ;A1;1mt;1mk.



What is the term of office of members of U. P. S. C. ?

1372. Official and employees including civil service, SQ;A1;1mt;1mk.
What is the term of officer of Chairman of U. P. S. C. ?
1373. Official and employees including civil service, SQ;A1;1mt;1mk.
Who appoints the members of state P. S. Commission?
1374. Official and employees including civil service, SQ;A1;1mt;1mk.
Who appoints the chairman of state public service commission?
1375. Official and employees including civil service; SQ;A1;1mt;1mk.
Who appoints the members of U. P. S. C. ?
1376. Official and employees including civil service; SQ;A1;1mt;1mk.
Who appoints the Chairman of Union Public Service Commission?
1377. Official and employees including civil service, SQ;A1;2mts;2mks.
Can employees of different classes claim equality of opportunity in matters of promotion?
1378. Official and employees including civil service, SQ;A2;2mts;2mks.
Under what context a prescribed qualification for service recruitment or promotion be said to be arbitrary?
1379. Official and employees including civil service, SQ;A2;2mts;2mks.
What is the basic principle to be observed in fixing the qualification for recruitment to Govt. Service?
1380. Official and employees including civil service, SQ;A1;1mt;1mk.
Is the state prevented by Art. 16 from prescribing the necessary qualifications and conducting selective tests for recruitment for Govt. Services?
1381. Official and employees including civil service, SQ;A2;2mts;2mks.
Which authority is competent to prescribe residential requirement to appointment in public offices?

1382. Official and employees including civil service; CQ; A3; 1mt; 1mk.
The Comptroller and Auditor General is appointed by _____
1383. Official and employees including civil service; CQ; A3; 1mt; 1mk.
The Supreme Commander of Armed force is appointed by _____.
1384. Official and employees including civil service, SA; A1; 5mts; 5mks.
What is the procedure of suspension of member of U. P. S. C. ?
1385. Official and employees including civil service; SA; A1; 5mts; 5mks.
What is the procedure of suspension of a member of state P. S. Commission?
1386. Official and employees including civil services, SA; A1; 5mts; 5mks.
What are the main functions of U. P. S. C. ?
1387. Official and employees including civil service, SA; A1; 5mts; 5mks.
What are the main functions of State P. S. Commission?
1388. Official and employees including civil service, SA; A1; 5mts; 5mks.
What is the procedure of removal of member of U. P. S. C. ?
1389. Official and employees including civil service, SA; A1; 5mts; 5mks.
What is the procedure of removal of Chairman & member of U. P. S. C. ?
1390. Official and employees including civil service, LA; F2; 30mts; 20mks.
"There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State".
Explain are there any exceptions to the above rule?

1391. Official and employees including civil service, LA;A1;25mts;13mks.

What protections are given to civil servants against their removal, dismissal and reduction in rank under the constitution?

1392. Official and employees including civil service, LA;A1;20mts;15mks.

Discuss fully the constitutional guarantees given to a servant holding a civil post.

1393. Official and employees including civil service, LA;A1;15mts;10mks.

Discuss the protection given by the Constitution to Civil Servants against their arbitrary dismissal.

1394. Official and employees including civil service, LA;A1;15mts;10mks.

A school teacher who was appointed by the Director of Public Instruction, is seen by the Deputy Director of Public Instruction accepting money for allowing a student to use unfair means in the examination hall. The Deputy Director of Public Instructions issues an order dismissing the teacher then and there. The teacher wants to challenge the validity of the order of dismissal. Advise him.

1395. Official and employees including civil service, LA;A1;30mts;20mks.

X, a probationary Deputy Collector, was going to complete his probation period on December 18, 1971. In September, 1971 and the Government received certain complaints against him. No formal enquiry was instituted against him but his services were terminated by the following order:

"X a probationary Deputy Collector, is discharged from the service as his services are not useful and no more required by the Government and is hereby served with a month's notice of discharge with effect from November 18, 1971."

Discuss the constitutional validity of the above order.

1396. Official and employees including civil service, LA;A1;30mts;20mks.

Discuss the scope of applicability of the 'doctrine of pleasure' to civil servants in India.

1397. Official and employees including civil service, LA;G1;30mts;20mks.

"Article 310 and 311 of the Constitution of India embody two conflicting doctrines in so far as the constitutional rights of the civil servants with respect to their services are concerned."

Examine this statement with the help of decided cases.

1398. Official and employees including civil service, LA; F2; 30mts; 20mks.

Explain the doctrine of pleasure as applied to the tenure of a civil servant in India.

Can a civil servant holding a permanent substantive appointment, without affording an opportunity under Art. 31(2), be discharged (compulsorily retired) after he has completed 15 years of service or reached the age of 40 years, whichever is earlier? Decide giving reasons.

1399. Official and employees including civil service, LA; F2; 30mts; 20mks.

Explain as to when a termination order served on the temporary civil servant amounts to removal or 'dismissal' under Art. 3 (2).

Rule 55(b) of the Civil Service Rules required that before the services of a probationer were terminated, an enquiry had to be held about his competence after giving him an opportunity to show cause against the grounds alleged against him. As a result of an enquiry under this Rule, the services of X, a sub-inspector on probation in the Delhi Police Force, were terminated. The termination order referred to the adverse comments made by the enquiry officer against the conduct of X. X questioned the validity of the order on grounds of Art. 3 (2). Does X have any chance of success? Give reasons for your answer.

1400. Official and employees including civil service, LA; F2; 30mts; 20mks.

Explain the protection granted by the constitution to the civil servants against arbitrary dismissal or reduction in rank. Is there any case where such protection is not available?

1401. Official and employees including civil service, LA; A1; 15mts; 12mks.

What are the safeguards against dismissal, removal and reduction guaranteed to the civil servants in India?

1402. Official and employees including civil service, LA; F2; 30mts; 20mks.

Explain the scope of the doctrine of 'pleasure' as applied to the tenure of a civil servant in India. Can the power of pleasure be delegated to a subordinate authority? Refer to the decisional law on the point.

1403. Official and employees including civil service, PS;D2/G1;30mts;20mks.

The services of X, a permanent employee of the Government of India working in the billing department of the Delhi Telephones, were terminated by giving three months' notice on the ground that with the introduction of automatic computerized billing system ten posts had become surplus and had to be abolished. X files a writ petition before the High Court alleging that the termination of his service was in violation of Art. 311 (2) in as much as he was not given any opportunity to be heard before the termination of his service. Decide, giving reasons.

1405. Official and employees including civil service, PS;D2;30mts;20mks.

Ten permanent posts in a State Civil Department was abolished as a measure of economy. In consequence to this, X working in substantive capacity against a permanent post, was served with an order terminating his service with immediate effect. He was, however, to be given three-months salary in lieu of notice required under the Service Rules. X wants to challenge the order for termination of his service. How would you advise?

1404. Official and employees including civil service, PS;D2;30mts;20mks.

An enquiry was instituted against P, a temporary civil servant, against whom several complaints of rule behaviour against the public and acceptance of illegal gratification were received by the superior officers. Before the completion of the enquiry an order terminating the services of P was issued which stated the 'P was not fit to be retained as a government employee on account of his behaviour and conduct'. P challenges the validity of this order and alleges that it is violative of Art. 311 (2) Decide, giving reasons.

1406. Official and employees including civil service, PS;D2;30mts;20mks.

Shaw, an IAS officer in the junior scale (Rs. 700-1300) attached to the cadre of one of the North-Eastern States was posted in Delhi in the senior scale (Rs. 1100-1600) for a term of five years beginning with 28 February, 1970. But, following the budget session of Parliament in 1971, the Government of India decided to reshuffle the higher administrative positions and appoint such younger qualified persons who were capable of meeting the new challenges and commitments to the new social philosophy. Shaw was informed that he did not satisfy the requisite tests, and therefore, would be advised to rejoin the State cadre in his former post or alternatively he should proceed on leave preparatory to retirement.

Would the first of the two alternatives given to Shaw amount to his reduction in rank?

The Government decision in the above case require compliance with the procedure established by Article 31(2) of the Constitution?

1407. Official and employees including civil service, PS;G1;25mts;15mks.

P, an officer of class I grade proceeded on leave and one B, an officer of class II grade was selected and appointed to officiate in leave vacancy. The work of B having been found unsatisfactory, his immediate officer made against him certain adverse report which culminated in his reversion to his substantive class II post even before the permanent incumbent rejoined.

B challenges the order of reversion as violative of Art. 311(2). Decide, commenting upon the tests laid down by Chief Justice S. R. Das in P. L. Dhingra V Union of India, to attract the protection of Art. 311.

1408. Official and employees including civil service, PS;G1;30mts;20mks.

On hearing complaints of bribery and corruption against P, a Sub-Inspector of Police on probation, the Inspector-General of Police instituted an inquiry in the matter as a result of which it was found that the complaints were genuine. The Inspector-General-Police thereupon issued an order of termination of service of P in these terms; "P is not fit to be

retained as a member of the Police force. His services will, therefore, stand terminated with effect from the date this order is served on him." P claims that this order is unconstitutional, being in violation of Art. 311 of the Constitution. Decide, giving reasons.

1409. Official and employees including civil service, PS;D2;25mts;15mks.

Certain permanent posts in a State civil department were abolished. As a result of this A, who was holding a substantive permanent post, was served with an order of termination with immediate effect. A wants to challenge the order under Article 311 of the Constitution. Advise him.

1410. Official and employees including civil service, PS;D2;25mts;15mks.

An officer has received several complaints that a subordinate in his office holding a clerical job has been asking for, and occasionally receiving bribes from people with whom he has to deal in the course of his official duties. The officer is the appointing authority and the subordinate has been on probation. The officer is convinced that the complaints are genuine and he decides not to confirm this subordinate on his post. How would he proceed? Advise him concerning the alternative courses and explain the reasons for your advice.

1411. Official and employees including civil service, PS;D2;35mts;20mks.

Explain the doctrine of pleasure as applied to the tenure of a civil servant in India.

The services of X, a Munsif, a probationer is terminated by the under-mentioned order:

"The Governor of Uttar Pradesh is pleased to terminate the services of X, on probation under Rule 7 of the U. P. Civil Service (Judicial) Rules, 1953 with immediate effect."

The above order was passed by the Chief Minister without a formal approval of the Governor. X contends that the power of the Governor under Article 234 of the Constitution is to be exercised by him personally and is not capable of being delegated to any Minister under the Rules of Allocation of Business of the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Examine the contentions of X.

1412. Official and employees including civil service, PS;G1;25mts;15mks.

A senior Central Govt. official was prosecuted on charges of corruption. He was found guilty and was convicted. The Govt. thereafter initiated departmental proceedings on more or less the same charges. The official moves the court for getting the departmental proceedings stopped invoking Art. 20(2) Decide.

1413. Election Law;CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

At the time of election, the candidate for Indian Presidency should not be a registered voter in any parliamentary constituency.

True

False

Don't know

1414. Election Law;MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

Section 16 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and Section 62 and 141 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, contain certain

- a. Additional qualifications for a voter
- b. Concessions of a voter's qualifications
- c. Disqualifications for voting

1415. Election Law;MC;A2;1mt,1mk.

The right to vote

- a. Is a fundamental right
- b. Is non-fundamental right
- c. Is a moral right

1416. Election Law;MC;A2;1mt;1mk.
Sections 10 and 20 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

- a. Allows a person to cast his vote
- b. Puts ban on one's right to franchise
- c. Provides that a person an ordinary resident in a constituency is competent to vote.



1419. Election Law;MC;A1;1mt;1mk.
Under Article 324 (1); the Superintendence, direction and control of the electoral rolls

- a. Is vested in the District Magistrates
- b. Will be vested in the hands of the central government as well as the state governments.
- c. Shall be vested in a commission (referred to this constitution as Election Commission).



1417. Election Law;MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The election Commission is to consist of the Chief Election Commissioner and such other election commissioners

- a. As the President determines
- b. As the Chief Justice determines the composition
- c. As the Prime Minister determines



1420. Election Law;MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

Which of the following has been made responsible in India for free and fair elections in the country?

- a. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- b. President
- c. Attorney General of India
- d. Chief Election Commissioner
- e. Vice-President



1418. Election Law;MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The word 'Election'

- a. Does include the casting of votes only
- b. Does not denote casting of votes but also a number of inter-related operations required to elect a representative
- c. Does denote the operation of the mid-term poll frequently



1421. Election Law;MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

The Election Commission involved in all the operation excepting the delimitation of constituencies of election disputes

- a. Assumes a judicial role
- b. Is purely as administrative body
- c. Is both administrative and judicial in its functioning



1422. Election Law;MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

Regarding the preparation of electoral rolls, the delimitation of constituencies, the article 327:

- a. Empowers the parliament to make law subject to the provision of this constitution
- b. Empowers the Election Commission to deal with all these matters
- c. Invests such powers in both of them



1423. Election Law;MC;A2;1mt,1mk.

The Election Commission is appointed by the

- a. Prime Minister
- b. President
- c. Lok Sabha
- d. None of these



1424. Election Law;MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The election disputes regarding the President and the Vice-President

- a. Is decided by the Election Commission as an tribunal
- b. Is decided by the Supreme Court
- c. Is decided by constituting a Special Court



1425. Election Law;MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for Senators or Representatives, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax as provided in the

- a. Amendment Fourteenth (Ratified in 1968)
- b. Nineteenth Amendment (Ratified in 1920)
- c. Twenty-Fourth Amendment - (Ratified in 1964)



1426. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons;MC;A1;1mt;1mk.

Which is NOT the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India?

- a. Original
- b. Appellate
- c. Advisory
- d. Executive
- e. None of these



1427. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons;MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The disputes between the Government of India and one or more states has the jurisdiction in

- a. High Court
- b. Supreme Court
- c. Lower Court



1428. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

The disputes between the Government of India and one or more states has the jurisdiction in Supreme Court which is:

- a. Original
- b. Appellate
- c. Advisory



1431. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

The disputes between the Government of India & any state or states on one side and one or more states on the other has the jurisdiction in supreme court which is

- a. Original
- b. Appellate
- c. Advisory



1429. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

"The disputes between two or more states, if and in so far as the dispute involves any question, whether of law or of facts on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends has the jurisdiction in supreme court which is:

- a. Original
- b. Appellate
- c. Advisory



1432. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; MC; A3; 1mt; 1mk.

The disputes between the Government of India and state or states on one side and one or more states on the other, has the jurisdiction in

- a. High Court
- b. Supreme Court
- c. Lower Court



1430. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

"The disputes between two or more states if and in so far as the dispute involves any question, whether of law or of fact on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends" has the jurisdiction in

- a. Supreme Court
- b. High Court
- c. Lower Court



1433. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends to the dispute between

- a. Govt. of India and any citizen
- b. Govt. of India and one or more state
- c. None of these



1434. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons;;MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The jurisdiction of the Privy Council over India under Indian Constitution has been:

- a. Retained
- b. Abolished
- c. Retained in certain cases



1435. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons;SA;A1;5mts;5mks.

What are the rights of citizenship of certain persons of Indian origin residing outside India?

1436. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons;SA;A1;5mts;5mks.

Who will regulate the right of citizenship?

1437. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons;SA;A1;5mts;5mks.

What are the rights of citizenship of certain migrants to Pakistan?

1438. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons;LA;A1;25mts;15mks.

X was detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act for making an alleged statement arousing communal feelings.

X moved the Delhi Court for a writ of habeas corpus under Sec. 491 of the (old) Cr. P. C. The proclamation of Emergency being in operation, the President by an order under Art. 359 of the Constitution, had already suspended the right to move any court for enforcement of fundamental rights under Arts. 21 and 22.

Will X succeed in this case?

1439. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons;LA;F2;15mts;10mks.

Explain the advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

1440. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons;LA;A1;30mts;20mks.

Discuss the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. How can it be enlarged?

1441. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; LA; A1; 30mts; 20mks.
Discuss the scope of discretionary Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 136 of the Constitution. Refer to decided cases.
1442. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; LA; A1; 30mts; 20mks.
Write a brief comment on the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.
1443. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; LA; A1; 25mts; 15mks.
State the facts, points of law and the decision in the leading case of Sakal Papers Ltd. Vs. Union of India (1962)
1444. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; LA; F2; 15mts; 12mks.
Explain fully the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.
1445. Jurisdiction of government units over persons; LA; A1; 15mts; 12mks.
What is the extent of supervisory jurisdiction of the High Courts in India?
1446. Jurisdiction of government units over persons; LA; A1; 20mts; 15mks.
Describe the extra-ordinary jurisdiction of the High Court of India.
1447. Jurisdiction of government units over persons; LA; A1; 20mts; 15mks.
Describe the nature and extent of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India to hear appeals?
1448. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; LA; A1; 15mts; 12mks.
What is the extent of writ jurisdiction of Supreme Court of India?

1449. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; LA; A1; 15mts; 12mks.

When and in what cases the writ of certiorari is issued?

1450. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; PS; D2; 30mts; 20ms.

X, a sub-inspector of police was charged for neglect of duty and corruption including habitual acceptance of bribes. During the period of inquiry, the inquiry officer was shown to have, frequently held consultation with an officer of the anti-corruption branch. But, the latter was neither examined by the department, nor the nature of consultations or data and information gathered from the anti-corruption department were put on record and made known to X. At the end of the inquiry however, the inquiry officer found X guilty. On receipt of the inquiry report and X's explanation, the Inspector-General of Police dismissed X from the service.

In what particular or particulars was the inquiry procedure in the above case objectionable?

Would you advise X to move the High Court by appropriate proceedings? Discuss the chances of his getting relief.

1451. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; PS; D2; 30mts; 20mks.

The State of Madhya Pradesh passed an Act authorising the Government to set up 'special criminal courts' in order to put an end to the growing volume of offences pertaining to kidnapping in the dacoit infested areas such as Chambal Valley and the like. These courts function according to a procedure which is less elaborate and formal, and hence less favourable to the accused than the ordinary criminal procedure.

Mangu, a dacoit of Chambal Valley, who was tried and convicted by the 'special criminal court' for the offence of kidnapping, challenges the constitutional validity of the Act under Article 14 of Indian Constitution. Decide, bringing out the distinction if any, between the facts given in the problem from that of the facts in the State of West Bengal v Anwar Ali Sarkar A. D. R. 1952 S. C. 75

1952. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; PS; G1; 30mts; 20mks.

Owing to special problems of law and order in the State, an Act is passed providing for special procedure, which in some respects differs from the one available under the Cr. P. C. though conforming to the principles of natural justice, for the trial of certain offences. The Act is entitled to provide for the more speedy trial and more effective punishment of certain offences. These offences are

set out in the Schedule to the Act. The Act empowered the State government to constitute special courts of criminal jurisdiction for specified areas and to appoint Special Judges to preside over such Courts. X, who is sent for trial under the Act, challenges the validity of the Act as being discriminatory. Advise the State government, giving reasons.

1453. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; PS; A1/D2; 30mts; 20 mks.

Discuss the scope of appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in criminal matters.

A, B, C, D and E were charged under section 395 I. P. C. for the offence of dacoity, but were convicted by the trial court for a lesser offence of theft and were sentenced under section 379 I. P. C. to three years imprisonment. The High Court in appeal set aside the order of the trial court, and convicted all the accused for the offence of dacoity and sentenced A, B and C to 10 years imprisonment; and D and E to two years imprisonment. Discuss giving reasons whether the convicted persons can file appeal to the Supreme Court under its criminal appellate jurisdiction.

1454. Jurisdiction of governmental units over persons; PS; D2; 30mts; 20 mks.

P, an officer of class I grade, proceeded on leave and one R, an officer of class II grade was selected and appointed to officiate in leave vacancy. The work of R having been found unsatisfactory, his immediate officer made certain adverse report against him which culminated in his reversion to his substantive class II post even before the permanent incumbent rejoined.

R challenged the order of reversion as violative of Art. 311 (2). Decide, commenting upon the two tests laid down by Chief Justice S. R. Das in P. L. Dhingra Vs. Union of India, to attract the provisions of Art 311.

1455. Status of groups and social aggregates religious, racial, political groups including political parties, MC; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

Various political parties in India prefer to send their first rate leaders:

- a. To Rajya Sabha only
- b. To the Lok Sabha only
- c. To the both chambers



1456. Status of groups and social aggregates religious, racial, political groups including political parties, IA; 12; 30mts; 20mks.

A state law banned a political party advocating violence within the State. Subsequently, the State government acting under the law issued a notification in the Official Gazette declaring a party X as an unlawful association as it was advocating violence. Nonetheless, the secretary of the party X continued the activities of the party. On being questioned, he pleaded that the State law was bad on grounds of Art. 19. Is this a valid plea? Give reasons.

1457. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, CA; A1; 1mt; 1mk.

The government of India may deprive a citizenship of his citizenship.

True False Don't know

1458. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, CA; A1; 1mt; 1mk.

Citizenship can be given by a declaration.

True False Don't know

1459. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens; CA; A1; 1mt; 1mk.

If the citizen assists the enemy in any way, his citizenship cannot be deprived.

True False Don't know

1460. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens; CA; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

An Indian Origin person having UK Citizenship can vote in Lok Sabha elections.

True False Don't know

1461. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, CA; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

An English citizen claims the benefit of Commonwealth citizenship in U. S. S. R.

True False Don't know

1462. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens; CA; A2; 1mt; 1mk.

An Indian citizen claims Commonwealth citizenship in United States of America

True False Don't know

1463. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

A Canadian citizen claims the benefit of Commonwealth citizenship in India.

True False Don't know

1466. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

Citizenship denotes one's relationship with international laws.

True False Don't know

1464. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

Citizenship governs one's relationship with the municipal laws of the country

True False Don't know

1467. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

Under the constitution of India, the citizen provisions are discussed under part

- a. I
- b. II
- c. III



1465. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, CA;A2;1mt;1mk.

Nationality means the relationship of a person in the international context.

True False Don't know

1468. Citizenship and nationality including status of aliens, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The Parliament passed the citizenship Act in

- a. 1950
- b. 1952
- c. 1955



1774. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor, etc., LA;D2;30mts;20ms.
Can the President of India withhold his assent from a Bill passed by the two Houses of the Parliament. Show how a deadlock between the two Houses of the Parliament can be removed.
1775. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor, LA;G2;30mts;20mks;
While a proclamation of emergency is in operation the President of India promulgates two ordinances one of which is in respect of a subject in State List and the other in respect of a subject in the Concurrent List. Examine the validity of these ordinances.
1776. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor, etc., LA;A1;30mts;20mks.
"The President of India represents the nation, but does not rule". - Discuss this statement with reference to the constitutional position of the President.
1777. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor, etc., LA;A1;30mts;20mks.
The President of India issued a proclamation of emergency under Article 352 (1) of the Constitution of India. By another order issued under Article 359, he further suspended the enforcement of rights under Article 14, 21 and 22 in respect of actions
1778. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor, etc., LA;A1;30mts;20mks.
taken under the Defence of India Act and the rules made thereunder. X was detained under the Defence of India Rules. He moved the High Court of Delhi for a writ of habeas corpus under Section 491 of Cr. P. C. alleging that his fundamental rights under Articles 14, 21 and 22 were infringed. Will he succeed? Decide in the light of relevant judicial decisions.
1779. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor, etc., LA;A1;30mts;20mks.
Does proclamation of emergency produce the same effect on the rights declared under Article 19 and other fundamental rights conferred in Part III of the Constitution?
What is the effect of (a) proclamation of Emergency under Art. 352; and (b) the imposition of President's rule under Art. 356, on the Union-State legislative and administrative relations? Is the question of imposition of President's rule in a State a justiciable issue? Discuss with reference to some decided cases.

1780. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor, etc., LA;A1;30mts;20mks.

"The Emergency declared in the year 1971 is still in operation. . . . The continuation of emergency in this country long after the cessation of hostilities has been a frustrating experience and has sometime driven people to courts to challenge it as a mala fide exercise of power and as a fraud on the Constitution. . . . (But the question whether a state of emergency existed or not is not justiciable before a court of law. When once a Proclamation has been issued by the President under Article 352 it cannot be questioned in any court. Also, the continuation of an emergency cannot be challenged before a court as a mala fide exercise of the powers given to the President under the Constitution. "

Comment upon the above statement.

1781. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor, etc., LA;A1;20mts;15mks.

Are there any cases where the President of India need not act on the advice of his council of Ministers?

1782. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor, etc., LA;G2;30mts;20mks.

Following large scale defections in the State of Orissa and on the report of the Governor that the situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the President declared state of emergency in exercise of his powers under Article 356. X, the dismissed Chief Minister, moves the High Court impugning the Presidential proclamation on the following grounds:

- a) That the satisfaction of the President under Article 356 being the satisfaction of the Government of India is subject to judicial review.
- b) That the President cannot act under Article 356 when the Council of Ministers has the majority support of the legislature.

Examine carefully each of the above mentioned contentions.

1783. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor etc., LA;G2;30mts;20mks.

"All public servants of the Union Government hold office during the pleasure of the President and all such servants of the State during the pleasure of the Governor. "

Comment on the above dictum. What limitations, if any, have been imposed on this rule by the Constitution?

1784. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor, etc., LA;E1;30mts;20mks.

Discuss the position of the President vis-a-vis the the Prime Minister and the Cabinet under the Indian Constitution.

1785. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor etc., LA;A1;20mts;10mks.

Discuss the procedure for impeachment of President of India.

1786. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor, etc., LA;A1;20mts;15mks.

Describe the powers of pardon, reprieve, respite or remission allowed by the constitution of India to the President.

1787. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor, etc., PS;D2;30mts;20mks.

Having satisfied himself that situation exists in X State for proclamation of emergency, the President proclaimed emergency under Article 356 of the Indian Constitution. The emergency thus proclaimed is challenged by the Chief Minister of X State who commanded the majority vote in the State Assembly on the following grounds:

- a. So long as the Chief Minister commands majority vote in the Legislative Assembly the Central Government is not competent to issue the proclamation
- b. There must be some external facts on which the opinion of the President is based which in the present case is wanting.
- c. The proclamation is mala fide and simply purports to drive the Chief Minister (the petitioner) out of power.

Examine the grounds and decide the case.

1788. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor, etc., PS;G1;30mts;20mks.

A widespread and aggravated form of discontent amongst the people of State A, owing to the corruption, mismanagement of the affairs of the State, abuse of power by the Council of Ministers and exorbitant rise in the price of essential commodities, etc., results in the complete breakdown of the law and order situation in the State.

The President of India, without receiving a report from the Governor of State A, issues a proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution, on his satisfaction that "a situation has arisen in which the government of the State A cannot be carried on the accordance with this Constitution". imposes President's rule and dissolves the State Assembly.

The Chief Minister, Z, so dismissed, contends:

- (i) that the proclamation has been improperly issued as the President cannot act under Article 356 when the Council of Ministers has the majority support of the Legislature and
- (ii) that the 'satisfaction' of the President under Article 356 being in fact the satisfaction of the Government of India, is subject to judicial review. Critically examine each of the two contentions of Z.

1789. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor, etc., PS;G1;30mts;20mks.

Following an aggravated form of internal disturbance in State X, the

1789. President is satisfied on the information received from the Governor that "a situation has arisen in which the Government of State X cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this constitution," and exercises his power under Article 356.

M moves the High Court impugning the Presidential proclamation on the following grounds:

- i) That Article 356 read with Article 355 cannot give an unrestricted power to the President.
- ii) That the 'Satisfaction' of the President under Article 356 is the satisfaction of the Government of India and is thus a justiciable issue
- iii) That the proclamation is improperly issued as the President cannot act under Article 356 when the Council of Ministers has the majority in the Legislature.

Carefully examine the contentions of M and decide.

1790. President, Prime Minister, Chancellor, etc., IS ;G1;20mts;20mks.

The Prime Minister of India advises the President to dissolve the Lok Sabha and hold fresh elections. The President dissolves the Lok Sabha and requests the Council of Ministers to continue as a care-taker government till elections. X, moves the Delhi High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution questioning the constitutional validity of the continuance of the Ministry on the ground that the provisions of the Constitution regarding the collective irresponsibility of the Council of Ministers to the Lok Sabha are violated. Carefully examine the contentions of X.

1791. Personnel services, Legal Adviser, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Principal Legal Advisor of the Union of India is:

- a. Attorney-General of India
- b. Solicitor-General of India
- c. Union Law Minister
- d. Chief Justice of India

1792. Governors of the States, MC;A3;1mt;1mk.

The Governor of a State:

- a. Is the proto type copy of the President of India
- b. Is a mini President
- c. Has absolutely different functions and status from those of the President
- d. Is answerable to the Chief of a State
- e. Is elected indirectly

1793. Governors of the States, MC;A2;1mt;1mk.

The Salary of governor is:

- a. Rs. 4000 P. M.
- b. Rs. 5000 P. M.
- c. Rs. 5500 P. M.

1794. **Governors of the States, MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.**

**Minimum age for appointment as
the Governor of a State is**

- a. 25 yrs.
- b. 21 yrs.
- c. 35 yrs.
- d. 18 yrs.



1797. **Governors of the States, MC;A2;
1mt;1mk.**

**The Governor may, by writing
under his hand address the
resignation of his office to**

- a. President or Prime Minister
or Speaker
- b. Lok Sabha
- c. Chief Justice of Justice of
India.



1795. **Governors of the States, MC;A3;
1mt;1mk.**

**Who was the first Governor - General
of free India?**

- a. C. Rajagopalacharia
- b. Lord Mountbatten
- c. Rajendra Prasad



1798. **Governors of the States, MC;A3;
1mt;1mk.**

**The Governors of the States are
responsible for their conduct to**

- a. The state legislative Assembly
- b. People of the State
- c. The president
- d. The Prime Minister
- e. The Chief Justice of the
State High Court



1796. **Governors of the States, MC;A3;
1mt;1mk.**

**The ordinances promulgated by
the Governor are subject to the
approval by**

- a. The President of India
- b. The state legislature
- c. The Lok Sabha
- d. The Prime Minister
- e. The Vidhan Sabha



1799. **The Governor of state**

**The Governor of a state can be
impeached by:**

- a. The President
- b. The State legislative assembly
- c. The legislative council
- d. None of the above



1800. Governors of the States, M C; A2;
1mt; 1mk.

Under which article of the constitution the Governor can dissolve the legislative Assembly before five years on the request of chief minister.

- a. Article 170
- b. Article 171
- c. Article 171 (a)
- d. Article 172



1801. Governors of the States, M C; A2;
1mt; 1mk.

The Governor has power to nominate _____ of the members of the Legislative Council where it exists

- a. 1/10th
- b. 1/12th
- c. 1/6th
- d. 1/5th



1802. Governors of the States, M C; A2; 1mt;
1mk.

A Governor of a State is

- a. An agent of the Union Government in a State
- b. A representative of the President of India
- c. The Head of the State Executive
- d. Elected by the State Legislature



1803. Governors of the States, LA; A1;
30mts; 20mks.

Discuss the Governor's power to dismiss the Chief Minister. Can he do so and if yes _____ can it be challenged in a Court of Law?

1804. Governors of the States, LA; A1;
20mts; 15mks.

Discuss the role of a State Governor under the Constitution of India. Has he any discretionary powers?

1805. Governors of the States, LA; A1;
30mts; 20mks.

Discuss the extent of the discretion enjoyed by the Governor of a State in the matter of appointment and removal of a Chief Minister and other Minister of the State. Are there any constitutional or political limitations on the exercise of the discretionary power of the Governor in these matters?

1806. Governors of the States, LA; F2;
20mts; 15mks.

Explain the Constitutional position of the Governor of a State. Can he act in his discretion? If so, when?

1807. Governors of the States, LA;A1;
25mts;15mks.

Trace the history of the office of the Governor from 1909 to the present day. How far has the pre-constitutional history of the office influenced the constitutional provisions regarding the Governor?

1810. Cabinet, Council of Ministers, CA;
A1;1mt;1mk.

Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the council of States.

True False Don't know

1808. Governors of the States, PS;G1;
30mts;20mks.

The Government of a State was defeated on voting on a Bill. Thereupon, the Chief Minister X submitted his resignation but simultaneously advised the Governor to dissolve the Assembly. The Governor did not act on his advice and instead he appointed Y as the new Chief Minister and on his advice appointed other ministers.

Examine the constitutional validity of the acts of the Governor in the light of decided cases.

1811. Cabinet, Council of Ministers, CA;
A1;1mt;1mk.

Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the House of the people.

True False Don't know

1809. Cabinet, Council of Ministers, CA;
A1;1mt;1mk.

The Ministers hold office during the pleasure of President.

True False Don't know

1812. Cabinet, Council of Ministers, CA;
A1;1mt;1mk.

A Minister need not be a member of either House of Parliament.

True False Don't know

1813. Cabinet, Council of Ministers, CA;
A2;1mt;1mk.

The members of the Council of Ministers are appointed by the Prime Minister.

True False Don't know

1814. Cabinet, Council of Ministers, MC;
A1;1mt;1mk.

A Minister in the Union Government holds his Office

- a. For a term of five years
- b. During the pleasure of the President
- c. During the pleasure of the Prime Minister
- d. Until the dissolution of Lok Sabha



1817. Cabinet, Council of Ministers, MC;
A1;1mt;1mk.

Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister advise the

- a. President
- b. Vice President
- c. Chief Justice of India



1815. Cabinet, Council of Ministers, MC;
A2;1mt;1mk.

Every Minister and the Attorney - General of India

- a. Will have the right to take part in the proceedings of either house in addition of their rights to vote
- b. Shall have the right to speak in the proceedings of either house but not to vote
- c. Will take part in proceedings and shall have casting votes



1818. Cabinet, Council of Ministers, MC;
A2;1mt;1mk.

All Central Minister appointed on t advise of the P. M. hold office at th pleasure of the

- a. President
- b. Vice-President
- c. Prime Minister



1816. Cabinet, Council of Ministers, MC;
A3;1mt;1mk.

Chief Minister of a state is responsible to the :

- a. Governor
- b. Council of Ministers
- c. Legislative Assembly
- d. None of the above.



1819. Cabinet, Council of Ministers, MC;
A2;1mt;1mk.

Central Ministers are selected at the advise of the

- a. President
- b. Vice President
- c. Prime Minister



1820. Cabinet, Council of Ministers, MC;
A2;1mt;1mk.

The ministers in the states hold office during the Governor's pleasure. The withdrawal of such pleasure is in law a matter entirely in:

- a. His discretion
- b. The discretion of the state legislature
- c. The discretion of the Union Government



1821. Cabinet, Council of Ministers, MC;
A2;1mt;1mk.

The Council of States shall consist of not more than _____ representatives of the State and (of the Union Territories)

- a. 250
- b. 238
- c. 240
- d. 500



1822. Cabinet, Council of Ministers, MC;
A1;1mt;1mk.

The Council of States shall consist of _____ members to be nominated by the President

- a. 20
- b. 12
- c. 18



1823. Cabinet, Council of Ministers, MC;
A2;1mt;1mk.

Lower house is known as

- a. Council of States
- b. House of the people
- c. Senate
- d. House of Commons



1824. Cabinet, Council of Ministers, MC;
A1;1mt;1mk.

A minister is collectively responsible to the

- a. President
- b. Upper house
- c. Prime Minister



1825. Cabinet, Council of Ministers, MC;
A2;1mt;1mk.

The Idea of collective responsibility of a minister is effective due to the

- a. Growth of convention
- b. Provision as specified in Indian Constitution
- c. Public Opinion



1826. Cabinet, Council of Ministers, MC;
A2;1mt;1mk.

The Ministers as the true responsibility of the people are called experts in

- a. Cabinet government
- b. Departmental service
- c. None of these



1829. Cabinet, Council of Ministers, MC;
A2;1mt;1mk.

Who recommended that the executive power of the federation should be exercised by a council of ministers collectively responsible to the lower house.

- a. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- b. A. Krishna swami Ayyar
- c. B. N. Ravi



Cabinet, Council of Ministers, MC;
A3;1mt;1mk.

ie Ministers have right

- To supervise and enquire
- To intervene in the public service
- None of these



1830. Cabinet, Council of Ministers, MC;
A3;1mt;1mk.

The Cabinet Ministers are jointly responsible to:

- a. The President of India
- b. The Vice President of India
- c. The Parliament
- d. No one, it is supreme
- e. The Prime Minister of India



Cabinet, Council of Ministers, MC
A2;1mt;1mk.

The Council of ministers it to be collectively responsible to the House of the People as provided under article

- a. 75 (4)
- b. 75 (3)
- c. 75 (2)



1831. Cabinet, Council of Ministers, MC;
A3;1mt;1mk.

Which of the Ministries mentioned below works out the programme of any session of the Parliament:

- a. The whole cabinet of Minister
- b. The Ministers of Parliamentary Affairs
- c. The Ministry of Finance
- d. Defence Ministry



