
FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OLYMPIAD

QUESTION BOOKLET SET A



ROLL NUMBER OF THE PARTICIPANT:

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22ND JANUARY 2016

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1.	<p>What is the difference between “vote-on-account” and “interim budget”?</p> <p>a) The provision of a “vote-on-account” is used by a regular Government, while an “interim budget” is a provision used by a caretaker Government.</p> <p>b) A “vote-on-account” only deals with the expenditure in Government’s budget, while an “interim budget” includes both expenditure and receipts.</p> <p>(1) a only (2) b only (3) Both a and b (4) Neither a nor b</p>
2.	<p>In India, a religious community can be declared a minority :</p> <p>a) By the Central Government alone b) By the State Government alone c) At the local level d) By both, the Central and State governments in their spheres.</p> <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(1) a only (2) b only (3) c only (4) d only</p>
3.	<p>The authorization for the withdrawal of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India must come from:</p> <p>(1) The President of India (2) The Parliament of India (3) The Prime Minister of India (4) The Union Finance Minister</p>

4.	<p>According to the Supreme Court of India - No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Except by procedure established by lawb) Due process of Lawc) Fair, Just and Reasonable procedure established by Law <p>(1) Only a (2) Only b (3) Only c (4) All of the above</p>
5.	<p>Consider the following statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Subject to clause (2) and (3) of Article 246, Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to any matters enumerated in the List I of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitutionb) Notwithstanding anything in clause (1) and (2) of Article 246, the legislature of any State has exclusive power to make laws for such State or any part thereof with respect to any matters enumerated in List II in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(1) Only a (2) Only b (3) Both a and b (4) None of the above</p>
6.	<p>During Presidents Rule in a state, the Parliament can appropriate money for that state, out of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Consolidated Fund of India(2) Consolidated Fund of the State(3) Contingency Fund of the State(4) Contingency Fund of India

7.	<p>As per judicial interpretation, Right to Property is a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Fundamental Right(2) Statutory Right(3) Constitutional Right(4) Partly Fundamental, Partly Statutory and Partly Constitutional
8.	<p>Consider the following statements with respect to procedure for Impeachment of the President:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) When a President is to be impeached for violation of the Constitution, the charge shall be preferred by either House of Parliamentb) The proposal to prefer such charge is to be signed by not less than 1/10th of the total members of the Housec) The resolution to move the charge must be passed by a majority of not less than 2/3rd of the members present and voting. <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) a and b only(2) b and c only(3) a only(4) All of the above
9.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) The total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total number of members of the Lok Sabhab) The total number of Ministers, excluding the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total number of members of the Lok Sabhac) The Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President. <p>Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) a only(2) b only(3) a and c(4) b and c

10.	<p>When was the Authoritative Text of the Constitution in Hindi recognized as being equal to the English text?</p> <p>(1) 1950 (2) 1960 (3) 1975 (4) 1987</p>
11.	<p>Which of the following Act/s was/were repealed by the Constitution of India?</p> <p>a) The Indian Independence Act, 1947 b) Government of India Act, 1935 c) Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act, 1949</p> <p>(1) a and b (2) b and c (3) a and c (4) All of the above</p>
12.	<p>Which provision of the Constitution states the title of the Constitution – ‘That this Constitution may be called the Constitution of India’?</p> <p>(1) Preamble (2) Article 393 (3) Schedule I (4) The Constitution does not have any such provision as to its title</p>
13.	<p>With reference to the Finance Commission of India, which of the following statements is correct?</p> <p>(1) It encourages the inflow of foreign capital for infrastructure development (2) It facilitates the proper distribution of finances among the Public Sector Undertakings (3) It ensures transparency in financial administration (4) None of the above</p>

<p>14.</p>	<p>What is the importance of the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) CAG exercises exchequer control on behalf of the Parliament when the President of India declares National Emergency/Financial Emergencyb) CAG reports on the execution of projects by the ministriesc) Information from CAG reports can be used by investigating agencies to press chargesd) CAG has certain judicial powers for prosecuting those who violate the law <p>(1) a, b and d only (2) b only (3) b and c only (4) a, b, c and d</p>
<p>15.</p>	<p>Under Article 108, the Constitution provides for Joint Sitting of the Parliament in case of a deadlock over the enactment of a Bill. This provision covers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Only ordinary Billb) Only Money Billsc) Constitutional Amendment Bill <p>Which of the following statements is incorrect?</p> <p>(1) a only (2) b only (3) 2 and 3 only (4) 1 and 3</p>
<p>16.</p>	<p>Article 141: The law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India</p> <p>Article 144: All authorities, civil or judicial within the territory of India shall act in aid of the Supreme court.</p>

In the light of the above, consider the following:

- a) Strictly going by Article 141, the law declared by Supreme Court is not binding on the Parliament as it is not a court
- b) The law declared by the Supreme court is binding on the Parliament as it is a civil authority under Article 144
- c) Since Parliament and the Supreme Court are co-equal, the former has the authority to nullify all the decisions of the Supreme Court via legislations.
- d) Any legislation or constitutional amendment enacted by the Parliament, if is declared by the Supreme Court to be in violation of the basic structure of the Constitution, the decision of the Supreme Court is binding.

Which of the above is incorrect:

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

17. Consider the following statements:

- a) Union Territories are not represented in the Rajya Sabha.
- b) It is within the purview of the Chief Election Commissioner to adjudicate the election disputes.
- c) According to the Constitution of India, the Parliament consists of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha only.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

<p>18.</p>	<p>a) According to Article 25: Subject to public order, morality and health, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice and propagate religion</p> <p>b) According to Article 25: Subject to public order, morality, health and other provisions of Part III of the Constitution, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice and propagate religion</p> <p>c) According to Article 26: Subject to public order, morality and health, and other provisions of Part III of the Constitution, every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes</p> <p>Which of the above is incorrect:</p> <p>(1) a and c only</p> <p>(2) b only</p> <p>(3) b and c only</p> <p>(4) c only</p>
<p>19.</p>	<p>In the Maneka Gandhi case, the Supreme Court laid down that Articles 14, 19 and 21 must be read together. In the light of such integrated reading, consider the following statements:</p> <p>a) Foreign citizens can be discriminated under Article 15 only on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex and place of birth.</p> <p>b) Since the Constitution is silent on whether fundamental rights available to only citizens cannot be availed by foreigners, it would be wrong to draw a negative implication and state that foreign citizens cannot exercise Fundamental Right under Article 15 in India.</p> <p>c) Proposition a) is strengthened by the fact that only some fundamental rights are conferred on all persons.</p> <p>Which of the above is correct?</p> <p>(1) a only</p> <p>(2) b only</p> <p>(3) Both a and b</p> <p>(4) None of the above</p>

<p>20.</p>	<p>Rupert Murdoch started an e-newspaper company and got it registered in India. Murdoch owned 51% of the shares and the rest were divided between Indian and foreign shareholders. After a few years, the Government of India banned the company from publishing its articles online. In such a scenario consider the following statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Murdoch can file a writ petition under Article 32 for violation of his fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a)b) The company can file the said petitionc) Only Indian shareholders can file the petition <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Only a(2) Only b(3) Only c(4) In the light of the jurisprudence evolved by the Supreme Court on 19(1)(a), there is a possibility that both, a and c can file the said petition.
<p>21.</p>	<p>A citizen owns a private Shani temple. Although he allows visitors to the temple on special occasions, he has imposed a complete bar on women from entering the temple. In the light of the above, consider the following statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) This act of the citizen is not barred under Article 15(2) of the Constitution.b) Article 15(2) must be read in the light of the Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women as India has ratified it and therefore the citizen is prohibited from practicing gender discrimination even in private sphere.c) The action of the citizen is in violation of Basic Structure of the Constitution. <p>Which of the following are correct:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) a only(2) Both a and b are plausible.(3) Both b and c are plausible(4) Both a and c are plausible

22.	<p>Which of the following special powers have been conferred exclusively on the Rajya Sabha by the Constitution of India?</p> <p>(1) To change the existing territory of a State and to change the name of a State.</p> <p>(2) To pass a resolution empowering the Parliament to make laws in the State List and to create one or more All India Services.</p> <p>(3) To amend the election procedure of the Vice - President and to determine his/her pension after his/her retirement.</p> <p>(4) To determine the functions of the Election Commission and to determine the number of Election Commissioners.</p>
23.	<p>Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court are drawn from the</p> <p>(1) Grants-in-aid</p> <p>(2) Public Accounts</p> <p>(3) Contingency Fund</p> <p>(4) Consolidated Fund of India</p>
24.	<p>Article 372 A: For the purposes of bringing the provisions of any law in force in India immediately before the commencement of the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, into accord with the provisions of this Constitution as amended by that Act, the President may issue an appropriate by order.</p> <p>This power of the President to issue such an order:</p> <p>a) Is a legislative power.</p> <p>b) Is an executive power.</p> <p>c) This order cannot be questioned in any court of law.</p> <p>(1) a and c</p> <p>(2) c only</p> <p>(3) b and c</p> <p>(4) None of the above</p>

<p>25.</p>	<p>The Indian Constitution has defined which of the following?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Scheduled Castesb) Schedule Tribesc) Anglo-Indiansd) Religious minorities <p>(1) a, b and c (2) b, c and d (3) a, c and d (4) a, b and d</p>
<p>26.</p>	<p>Consider the following statements about Delimitation Commission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Delimitation Commission is neither a Constitutional body nor a statutory body.b) The orders issued by Delimitation Commission cannot be challenged in any court. <p>Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?</p> <p>(1) a only (2) b only (3) Both a and b (4) Neither a nor b</p>
<p>27.</p>	<p>Suppose the Lok Sabha has been adjourned by the Speaker. Then which of the following would take place?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) All pending notices would lapse.b) A Bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapses.c) A Bill passed by both Houses but pending assent by the President does not lapse <p>(1) a and b only (2) a and c only (3) b and c only (4) None of the above</p>

28.	<p>The 42nd Amendment Act amended Article 31C and thereby all laws securing the Directive Principles of State Policy became immune from the challenge of violation of Articles 14, 19 and 31. This part of the amendment was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in <i>Minerva Mills Case</i>. Consider the following statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Post the judgment, Article 31C as stood before the 42nd Amendment and read with the 44th Amendment shall revive.b) Since Article 31C as amended by the 42nd Amendment has been declared void it cannot be revived.c) Many scholars agree that doctrine of revival is inapplicable to Constitutional Amendments. <p>Which of the above statement is/are correct?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) a and c only(2) b only(3) b and c only(4) c only
29.	<p>Article 304: A State may impose on goods imported from other States any tax to which similar goods manufactured or produced in that State are subject. Who decides the quantum of this tax?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) The Legislature of the State which is levying the tax(2) The States which have interests in the taxes to be imposed(3) Parliament of India(4) President of India
30.	<p>Article 21 declares that –“<i>No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.</i>” The protection under Article 21 is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Against arbitrary legislative action.(2) Against arbitrary executive action.(3) Both (1) and (2)(4) None of the above

31.	<p>The text of Article 13(3)(a) dealing with the definition of Law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Excludes Parliamentary and State legislation(2) If definition is read in the light of Article 13(2) it covers Parliamentary and State Legislation(3) Does not include Parliamentary and State Legislation because Parliament and State legislature 'enact' laws; they do not 'make' laws.(4) None of the above
32.	<p>The emoluments, allowances, privileges of Governor under Article 158 (3) can be altered by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) A Constitutional Amendment Bill passed by simple majority of the Parliament.(2) A Constitutional Amendment Bill passed by special majority of the Parliament.(3) A Constitutional Amendment Bill passed by special majority of the Parliament and ratified by half of the state legislatures.(4) By ordinary legislative process.
33.	<p>Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) The chairman and members of State Public Service Commission are appointed by the Governor, but can be removed only by the President.b) The State Election Commissioner is appointed by the Governor but can be removed only by the President. <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) a only(2) b only(3) Both a and b(4) None of the above
34.	<p>With regards to a Constitutional Amendment Bill –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) The President can reject but cannot return the Bill.(2) The President cannot reject but can return the Bill.(3) The President can neither reject nor return the bill.(4) The President can either reject or return the bill.

35.	<p>Which of the following statements is/are correct with regard to Zero Hour and Question Hour?</p> <p>(1) Both are Indian innovations in the parliamentary procedure. (2) Both are mentioned in the rules of procedure of the Parliament. (3) Only Zero hour is an Indian innovation. (4) Zero Hour is mentioned in the rules of procedure of the Parliament.</p>
36.	<p>Which of the following statements with regards to Panchayati Raj Institutions is/are correct?</p> <p>a) The people directly elect all members of the Panchayat at the village, intermediate and district level. b) 1/3rd of the seats at each level should be reserved for OBC's. c) The 73rd Amendment Act of 1992 is applicable to all states except Jammu and Kashmir.</p> <p>(1) a only (2) a and c only. (3) a, b and c (4) b and c only</p>
37.	<p>A common High Court for two or more states and Union Territory may be established by</p> <p>(1) Parliament by Law (2) Chief Justice of India (3) President (4) Governor of the state</p>
38.	<p>Article 14 says that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of laws within the territory of India. Which of the following statements is/are true with regard to Article 14.</p> <p>a) Equality before the law is a negative concept whereas equal protection of law is a positive concept. b) The concept of equality before the law is of British origin whereas equal protection of law is of American origin.</p>

	<p>(1) a only (2) b only (3) Both a and b (4) None of the above</p>
39.	<p>Which of the following Schedules can be amended by a simple majority of Parliament.</p> <p>a) Second Schedule b) Fifth Schedule c) Sixth Schedule d) Seventh Schedule</p> <p>(1) a only (2) a and d only (3) b and c only (4) a, b and c only</p>
40.	<p>Which of the following features of the Indian Constitution is borrowed from the then South African Constitution?</p> <p>(1) Procedure established by law. (2) Procedure for amendment of Constitution and election of Rajya Sabha members. (3) Method of election of the President. (4) Joint Sitting of the Parliament.</p>
41.	<p>The Parliament amended Article 124 of the Indian Constitution and enacted The National Judicial Accountability Act. The amendment was sent to the State legislatures for ratification. Under the influence of the fervent appeal of the Prime Minister, the requisite number of half of the States ratified the amendment. Soon after, in one of such States, elections were held and the newly elected government withdrew the ratification on the ground that the amendment was unconstitutional. The State took this action just two days before the amendment was to come into force.</p> <p>Based on this backdrop, which of the following statements is/are correct?</p>

	<p>a) The Central government is bound by this withdrawal of the State government.</p> <p>b) The newly elected State government does not have the power to withdraw the said ratification.</p> <p>c) It is a dispute covered by Article 131 of the Constitution and the Supreme Court has jurisdiction to decide the issue.</p> <p>(1) a only</p> <p>(2) b only</p> <p>(3) c only</p> <p>(4) b and c only</p>
42.	<p>What will follow if a Money Bill is substantially amended by the Rajya Sabha?</p> <p>(1) The Lok Sabha may pass the Bill, accepting or not accepting the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha.</p> <p>(2) The Lok Sabha cannot consider the Bill further.</p> <p>(3) The Lok Sabha may send the Bill to the Rajya Sabha for reconsideration.</p> <p>(4) The President may call a joint sitting for passing the Bill.</p>
43.	<p>The members of the Constituent Assembly were:</p> <p>(1) Only elected by Provincial Assemblies.</p> <p>(2) Only representatives of the princely states.</p> <p>(3) Elected directly by people.</p> <p>(4) Partly elected by Provincial Assemblies and partly nominated by the princely states.</p>
44.	<p>Which of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the heart and soul of the Constitution?</p> <p>(1) Right to Equality</p> <p>(2) Right to Constitutional Remedies</p> <p>(3) Right to Freedom of Religion</p> <p>(4) Right to Property</p>

45.	<p>After completion of the Constitution, the Constituent Assembly of India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Was dissolved(2) Was adjourned <i>sine die</i>(3) Was prorogued(4) Was adjourned <i>sine die</i> and acted as Parliament of India till the first general elections of 1951
46.	<p>In the order of precedence, the Speaker has a rank equal to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Vice-President(2) Prime Minister(3) Cabinet Ministers(4) Chief Justice of India
47.	<p>Which of the following recommendation/s was given by the National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) In Articles 15 and 16, prohibition against discrimination should be extended to “ethnic or social origin; political or other opinion; property or birth”b) Insert a new Article 21-B: Every person has a right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence.c) The heading of Part IV of the Constitution should be amended to read as “Directive Principles of State Policy and Action”d) All areas governed by the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution should be forthwith transferred to the Sixth Schedule. <p>Choose the correct code:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) a, b, c(2) a and d only(3) All the above(4) None of the above

48.	<p>Article 33 empowers the Parliament to restrict or abrogate the Fundamental Rights of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Members of Armed Forcesb) Members of Para-Military forces.c) Non-combatant employees of the armed forces such as barber, carpenters etc. <p>(1) a only (2) b only (3) a and b only (4) a, b and c</p>
49.	<p>With reference to recognition of a political party by the Election Commission of India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) The recognition of a political party is contingent upon its electoral performance.b) All recognized parties are either a National party or a State party. <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(1) a only (2) b only (3) Both a and b (4) Neither a nor b</p>
50.	<p>Which of the statements given below is/are correct?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) A revocation of National Emergency by the President must be approved by the Parliament within one month.b) The President must revoke a proclamation of National Emergency if the Parliament passes a resolution disapproving its continuation. <p>(1) 1 only (2) 2 only (3) Both 1 and 2 (4) Neither 1 nor 2</p>

51.	<p>The Legislative Assembly of Delhi can make laws on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Public Orderb) Policec) Land <p>(1) a and b only (2) c only (3) b and c only (4) None of the above</p>
52.	<p>Maharashtra government decided to provide 22% reservation to SC's and ST's in the MD course of all government and private medical colleges, including colleges run by the minorities, by issuing an official memorandum. Consider the following statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) The official memorandum does not have the force of law under Article 15 (5) because exercise of power under this sub clause has to be a law enacted by the State Legislatureb) Minority educational institutions are excluded from the purview of Article 15 (5).c) The official memorandum is law under Article 13 (3) and hence the action of the State government regarding the reservation is <i>intra vires</i>. <p>Which of the above statements is/are the correct?</p> <p>(1) a and b (2) b and c (3) Only a (4) Only c</p>
53.	<p>Whose decision is final wrt disqualification of MP's under Representation of People's Act, 1951?</p> <p>(1) President of India (2) Speaker of Lok Sabha (3) Supreme Court of India (4) Election Commission of India</p>

54.	<p>Consider the following statements with reference to the Finance Commission (FC):</p> <p>a) As the FC is a Constitutional body, its recommendations are binding on the government.</p> <p>b) The Chairman of the FC is not eligible for reappointment.</p> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(1) a only</p> <p>(2) b only</p> <p>(3) Both a and b</p> <p>(4) Neither a nor b</p>
55.	<p>Which of the following statements is/are correct?</p> <p>a) The language of the Supreme Court is only English.</p> <p>b) The Constitution has specified the official language of different states.</p> <p>(1) a only</p> <p>(2) b only</p> <p>(3) Both, a and b</p> <p>(4) None of the above</p>
56.	<p>Consider the following statements with respect to Article 74:</p> <p>a) The advice tendered by Ministers to the President shall not be inquired into in any court of law.</p> <p>b) The material forming the basis of such advice can be gone into and is subject of judicial review by a court of law.</p> <p>Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?</p> <p>(1) a only</p> <p>(2) b only</p> <p>(3) Both a and b</p> <p>(4) Neither a nor b</p>

57.	<p>Which of the following statements is/are correct?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) The Prime Minister (PM) shall be appointed by the President.b) The other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the PM.c) The President can require the PM to reconsider such advice under Article 74 (1).d) Article 74 (1) comes into play only when a Council of Ministers is validly constituted. <p>(1) a, b and c (2) a, b and d (3) c only (4) All are incorrect</p>
58.	<p>Which of the following is not explicitly stated in the Constitution but adhered to as a fundamental constitutional axiom?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) The Finance Minister is to be a Member of the Lower House.(2) The Prime Minister has to resign if he loses majority in the Lower House.(3) All the parts of India are to be represented in the Council of Ministers.(4) In the event of both, the President and Vice President demitting the office simultaneously before the end of their tenure, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha will officiate as the President.
59.	<p>The Prime Minister must furnish all information relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union as the President may call for. If the Prime Minister refuses to furnish such information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) The President can remove the Prime Ministerb) The President can reprimand the Prime Ministerc) The President may send a message to Lok Sabha to consider this issue under Article 86.d) The President cannot take any action as he is a titular executive. <p>(1) Only a (2) Only b and c (3) Only d (4) b, c or d are plausible</p>

60.	Besides its permanent seat at Delhi, the Supreme Court can also meet at (1) Any other Union Territory (2) Any other place as decided by the Chief Justice of India in consultation with the President (3) Any other metropolitan city (4) Any other major city
61.	If in an election to a State Legislative Assembly an elected candidate loses his deposit it means: (1) Polling was very poor (2) The election was for a multi member constituency (3) The deposit is forfeited even if the candidate did not secure 1/6 th of the valid votes polled (4) A very large number of candidates contested the election
62.	a) Under Article 29 (1) any section of citizens residing in India, having a distinct language, script, culture or religion of its own shall have the right to conserve the same. b) Under Article 29 (2) no citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State only on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, language or any of them. Which of the above statements is/are correct? (1) Only a (2) Only b (3) Both a and b (4) None of the above
63.	In a given state, the proportion of the population of SC's to the total population is 1/6 th . If this state is allotted 42 seats in the Lok Sabha, how many seats will be reserved for the SC's from that state in the Lok Sabha? (1) 6 (2) 7 (3) 14 (4) 12

64. Consider the following statements:

- a) The reservation of seats for the SC's and ST's in the House of People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States shall cease to have effect on the expiration of 70 years from the commencement of the Constitution.
- b) The reservation of seats for the SC's and ST's in public employment and educational institutions shall cease to have effect on the expiration of 70 years from the commencement of the Constitution.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

- (1) a only
- (2) b only
- (3) Both a and b
- (4) Neither a nor b

65. As per the text of Articles 16 (4) and 16 (4 A):

- a) Nothing in this Article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of the Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes which in the opinion of the State are not adequately represented in the services under the State.
- b) Nothing in this Article shall prevent the state from making any provision for reservation in matters of promotion with services under the state in favour of any backward class of citizens which in the opinion of the State are not adequately represented ion the services under the State.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (1) a only
- (2) b only
- (3) Both a and b
- (4) None of the above

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

List I (Functionaries)

List II (Oath or Affirmation)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| A. President of India | i) Secrecy of Information |
| B. Judges of the Supreme Court | ii) Faithful Discharge of Duties |
| C. Members of the Parliament | iii) Perform duties without fear or favour. |
| D. Ministers of the Union | iv) Preserve, Protect and Defend the Constitution |

Codes:

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (1) | iii | iv | i | ii |
| (2) | iv | iii | ii | i |
| (3) | iii | iv | ii | i |
| (4) | iv | iii | i | ii |

67. The oath of the President and Vice-President:

- (1) Is stated in the Schedule III of the Constitution
- (2) Is stated in the Articles of the Constitution
- (3) Is stated in the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1950
- (4) Is provided in the Election Commission of India rules

68. Consider the following statements with respect to Article 365

- a) If any State fails to comply with any directions given by the Union of India under the exercise of its legislative power, the President may hold that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.
- b) If any State fails to comply with any directions given by the Union of India under the exercise of its executive power, the President may hold that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

	<p>Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?</p> <p>(1) a only (2) b only (3) Both a and b (4) Neither a nor b</p>
69.	<p>Under Article 367, for interpreting the Constitution, which legislation may be resorted to?</p> <p>(1) The General Clauses Act, 1897 (2) The Constitutional Interpretation Act, 1950 (3) The rules of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha (4) None of the Above</p>
70.	<p>Under Article 19 (6) Nothing shall prevent the State from:</p> <p>a) Making any law relating to the professional or technical qualifications necessary for practicing any profession or carrying on any occupation, trade or business. b) Imposing any reasonable restrictions on the right under Article 19(1)(g) in public interest. c) From carrying on any trade, business, industry or service, whether to the exclusion, complete or partial, of citizens or otherwise.</p> <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(1) Only a and c (2) Only b and c (3) Only a and b (4) All a, b and c</p>
71.	<p>Which of the following statements as regards proclamation of National Emergency is correct?</p> <p>(1) President shall not issue a proclamation unless the decision of the Union Cabinet that such a proclamation may be issued has been communicated to him in writing. (2) The said communication may be communicated to him orally. (3) President cannot issue the proclamation if even one member of the cabinet dissents. (4) President has discretion to issue proclamation if he thinks that security of India is threatened.</p>

72.	<p>Under what grounds can reasonable restrictions be imposed on the freedom of movement and residence?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Public Interestb) Interests of the SC's and ST'sc) Security of Indiad) Integrity of India <p>Select the correct code:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) a and b only(2) b, c and d(3) Only a(4) a, b and c
73.	<p>If the Prime Minister (PM) of India belonged to the Upper House of the Parliament, then</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) In a no confidence motion, he will not be able to vote in the government's favour.(2) He will not be able to speak on the budget.(3) He can make statements only in the Upper House.(4) He has to become a member of the Lower House within 6 months after being sworn in as PM.
74.	<p>A Bill titled XYZ after having passed unanimously by the Houses of the Parliament was presented to the President for his assent on 22nd August 2013. Till 22nd August 2015, the President did not take any action on the same. What is the recourse available to the Parliament?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) The Parliament can pass the same bill and present it again for the Presidential assent and this time the President is bound to give his assent because by implication, it amounts to reconsideration of the Bill by the Parliament under proviso to Article 111.b) Parliament can pass the same bill and present it again for the Presidential assent and this time too, the President is not bound to give his assent because this does not amount to reconsideration of the Bill by the Parliament under proviso to Article 111.c) The text of the Constitution is silent on this point.d) Parliament cannot pass the same bill again which is pending Presidential assent.

	<p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?</p> <p>(1) Only a (2) Only b (3) Both c and d are plausible answers (4) Only d</p>
75.	<p>A college student desires to get elected to the Municipal Council of his city. The validity of his nomination would depend on the important condition, among others that</p> <p>(1) He obtains permission from the Principal of his college to contest the election (2) He is a member of a political party (3) His name figures in the Voters List (4) He files a declaration owing allegiance to the Constitution of India</p>
76.	<p>Consider the following with respect to the power of Parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List under Article 249: The resolution to do so</p> <p>a) Must be passed by the Rajya Sabha with 2/3rd of total membership of the House. b) Must be passed by the Rajya Sabha with 1/2 of the total membership of the House. c) May be passed on the grounds that it is necessary and expedient in public interest.</p> <p>Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?</p> <p>(1) Only a (2) Only b (3) b and c (4) All of the above</p>
77.	<p>The power of Parliament to legislate with respect to any matter in the State List if a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation is with respect to:</p> <p>(1) National Emergency alone (2) State Emergency alone (3) National and Financial Emergency only (4) National and State Emergency only</p>

<p>78.</p>	<p>Consider the following statements with respect to Articles 74 and 163:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at its head to aid and advice the President, except where he is required to exercise discretion.b) There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at its head to aid and advice the Governor, except so far as he is required to exercise his discretion. <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) a only(2) b only(3) Both a and b(4) None of the above
<p>79.</p>	<p>Consider the following with respect to the formation of the State of Telangana:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) The bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh was constitutional as it was done with the consent of the Andhra Pradesh State Legislature.b) The bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh did not need the consent of the Andhra Pradesh State Legislature.c) Bifurcation was done post a referendum <p>Which of the above is correct?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Only a(2) Only b(3) Only c(4) b and c
<p>80.</p>	<p>The Kerala Joint Hindu Family System (Abolition) Act, 1990 declares that on and after its commencement, birth in a family would not give rise to rights in property to Hindus governed by Mitakshara school in the State of Kerala.</p> <p>In 2005, the Parliament amended The Hindu Succession Act and provided that in a Joint Hindu family governed by the Mitakshara law, the daughter of a coparcener shall, by birth become a coparcener in her own right and have the same rights in the coparcenary property as a son.</p>

	<p>On this backdrop, consider the following Statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Under Article 254 (2), the 2005 Amendment being a subsequent Parliamentary law, will prevail over the Kerala Law.b) Both the laws can prevail if there is no repugnancy between them.c) The 2005 Amendment being a general law is applicable to the whole of India, whereas the 1990 Kerala Law is a special law applicable only to Kerala and hence the latter will prevail in the state.d) In West Bengal, since the Dayabhaga school prevails, the 2005 Amendment will not be applicable <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) a and d(2) c only(3) b and d(4) c and d
81.	<p>a) If a law which violates Fundamental Rights is inserted in the IX Schedule, it will be forever immune from any judicial scrutiny.</p> <p>b) Judicial review can be invoked if the law violates the basic structure of the Constitution.</p> <p>Which of the above statements is/are correct?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) a only(2) b only(3) Both a and b(4) None of the statements given above are correct
82.	<p>During an Emergency, the President has power under Article 359, to suspend the right to move any court for the enforcement of all Fundamental Rights except the right/s under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Article 21 only(2) Article 19 only(3) Articles 14, 19 and 21(4) Articles 19 and 21

83.	<p>A National Emergency is in operation and the Parliament passes two laws respectively providing:</p> <p>Law 1: There will be a total ban on newspapers from publishing any news or information relating to governmental functioning as long as the Emergency is in operation.</p> <p>Law 2: As long as the emergency is in operation, for the purpose of national interest, children below the age of 14 will have to work in construction work.</p> <p>The President has issued no order suspending the right to move any court for the enforcement of fundamental rights.</p> <p>Which of the following statements is/are true?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Any action taken during the Emergency under Law 1 is immune from judicial review during the Emergency but the proceedings can be initiated post the Emergency.b) Action taken under Law 1 during the Emergency cannot be questioned in any Court of Law even after the Emergency is over.c) Right to move any court for the enforcement of fundamental rights violated by Law 2 is suspended during the Emergency but proceedings can be initiated post the Emergencyd) A citizen can move the appropriate court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights violated by Law 2 even during the Emergency. <p>(1) a and d (2) b and c (3) b and d (4) a and c</p>
84.	<p>The Preamble to the Indian Constitution does not state that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) We the People of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic(2) And to secure to all its citizens justice, liberty, equality, fraternity(3) In our Constituent Assembly this twenty sixth day of January 1950, do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution(4) None of the above

85.	<p>Consider the scenario and choose the correct code: After losing a no confidence motion in the Lok Sabha, the President dismissed the Council of Ministers and also dissolved the Lok Sabha. Fresh elections were called and in the meantime the President asked the Prime Minister to head the caretaker government. A citizen files a writ of <i>quo warranto</i> against the Prime Minister.</p> <p>(1) As Article 75(3) states that there shall be a Council of Ministers responsible to the Lok Sabha, in the absence of Lok Sabha, this sub clause is suspended. Hence writ is not maintainable.</p> <p>(2) As caretaker government is responsible to none, in absence of Lok Sabha, writ is maintainable</p> <p>(3) As caretaker government is accountable to the Rajya Sabha, the writ is not maintainable.</p> <p>(4) None of the above</p>
86.	<p>Choose the correct code with respect to Fundamental Duties:</p> <p>(1) Fundamental duties are enforceable</p> <p>(2) Fundamental duties are Non Cognizable</p> <p>(3) Duty to Vote has been made a Fundamental Duty post the 122nd Constitutional (Amendment) Act of 2015</p> <p>(4) The State takes cognizance of these duties while framing legislations</p>
87.	<p>With respect to the National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution:</p> <p>a) The Commission was chaired by Justice N M Venkataraman</p> <p>b) The recommendations have been accepted by consecutive governments.</p> <p>c) In response to the needs of an efficient governance system, the terms of reference of the Commission asked it to interfere with the basic structure of the Constitution.</p> <p>d) Hence, the Commission clarified that its task was to rewrite the Constitution and not merely review its working.</p> <p>Which of the above statements are correct?</p> <p>(1) a and b only</p> <p>(2) c and d only</p> <p>(3) All of the above</p> <p>(4) None of the above</p>

88.	<p>Choose the correct statement with respect to Union Territories(UT's):</p> <p>(1) UT's do not have any representation in the Rajya Sabha.</p> <p>(2) Only the UT's of Delhi and Pondicherry elect members to the Rajya Sabha.</p> <p>(3) Constituting an electoral college for UT's is stated in The Conduct of Elections Rules 1961.</p> <p>(4) UT's have no representation in the Lok Sabha.</p>										
89.	<p>What is the special Constitutional position of Jammu and Kashmir?</p> <p>(1) Certain laws covering defence, external affairs and communication can be made applicable only with the consent of the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir.</p> <p>(2) It is above Indian Constitution.</p> <p>(3) It is not of the integral parts of Indian Union.</p> <p>(4) It has its own Constitution subject to Article 370</p>										
90.	<p>Under the Constitution of India who is the ultimate Sovereign?</p> <p>(1) The People of India</p> <p>(2) Constitution of India</p> <p>(3) President of India</p> <p>(4) Parliament</p>										
91.	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; width: 50%;">Case</th> <th style="text-align: left; width: 50%;">Issue</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A) Kesavananda Bharati</td> <td>(i) Misuse of Presidents Rule under Article 356</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B) S.R Bomnai</td> <td>(ii) Five point test for State</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C) Indra Sawhney India</td> <td>(iii) Basic Structure doctrine</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D) R D Shetty</td> <td>(iv) Reservation in public employment for OBC's</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Match the above and choose the correct code:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A B C D</p> <p>(1) iii i iv ii</p> <p>(2) iii ii iv i</p> <p>(3) ii i iii iv</p> <p>(4) ii iv i iii</p>	Case	Issue	A) Kesavananda Bharati	(i) Misuse of Presidents Rule under Article 356	B) S.R Bomnai	(ii) Five point test for State	C) Indra Sawhney India	(iii) Basic Structure doctrine	D) R D Shetty	(iv) Reservation in public employment for OBC's
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92.	<p>Which of the following writs is issued by the court in case of illegal detention of a person?</p> <p>(1) <i>Quo Warranto</i> (2) <i>Habeas Corpus</i> (3) <i>Mandamus</i> (4) <i>Certiorari</i></p>
93.	<p>Judicial Review function of the Supreme Court means the power to:</p> <p>(1) Review the functioning of judiciary in the country (2) Undertake periodic review of the Constitution. (3) Examine the constitutional validity of the laws (4) Review its own judgment</p>
94.	<p>When the Governor of a State dies in office, who takes over as the acting Governor?</p> <p>(1) Chief Minister of the State (2) Chief Justice of the State High Court (3) Any one designated by the President (4) Governor of a neighboring State</p>
95.	<p>Which of the following is not a duty of the Election Commission?</p> <p>(1) To give recognition to political parties (2) To lay down general rules and guidelines for elections (3) To prepare the electoral rolls (4) To provide adequate campaign funds for the candidates</p>
96.	<p>The President of India enjoys the same Constitutional authority as the</p> <p>(1) British Monarch (2) President of the USA (3) His position is unique (4) British Prime Minister</p>

97.	<p>Which of the following comes under the jurisdiction of both, High Courts and the Supreme Court?</p> <p>(1) Disputes between the States <i>inter se</i></p> <p>(2) Special Leave Petition</p> <p>(3) Protection of the Fundamental Rights</p> <p>(4) Disputes between the Centre and the States</p>
98.	<p>If India loses the dispute over Kachchatheevu Island and has to hand over the same to Sri Lanka. How will this transfer of territory be effected?</p> <p>(1) By a simple majority in the Parliament</p> <p>(2) By special majority in the Parliament</p> <p>(3) By amending the Constitution</p> <p>(4) By special majority in the Parliament + consent by State Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu</p>
99.	<p>Who among the following have the right to vote in elections to both, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?</p> <p>(1) Elected members of the Lower House of the Parliament</p> <p>(2) Elected members of the Upper House of the Parliament</p> <p>(3) Elected members of the Upper House of the State Legislature</p> <p>(4) Elected members of the Lower House of the State Legislature</p>
100	<p>Which of the statements given below is/are correct?</p> <p>a) If the Legislative Council does not take any action on a Bill sent to it by the Legislative Assembly for more than three months, the Legislative Assembly can again pass the Bill and send it to the Legislative Council</p> <p>b) If the Legislative Council once again fails to take any action on the Bill for more than a month, the Governor can call a joint session of the State Legislature.</p> <p>c) If the Rajya Sabha does not take any action on a Bill passed and sent to it by the Lok Sabha for more than six months, the President can call a joint session of the Parliament.</p> <p>(1) Only a and b</p> <p>(2) Only c</p> <p>(3) Only a and c</p> <p>(4) None of the above</p>

