

## INDIAN POLITY

1. **Assertion (A):** The Supreme Court of India enjoys the power of Judicial Review  
**Reason (R):** The Supreme Court of India is obliged to enforce the laws enacted by the Parliament without going into their constitutionality.
  - (a) both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
  - (b) both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
  - (c) A is true but R is false
  - (d) A is false but R is true
2. Consider the following statements with regard to the Supreme Court of India.
  1. The Supreme Court has been created under the Constitution of India.
  2. The Supreme Court at present comprises of a Chief Justice and 30 other judges.
  3. The Supreme Court has its permanent seat at New Delhi, but it can meet elsewhere if the Chief Justice of India so decides in consultation with the President of India.
  4. The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends over disputes between India and foreign countries.Of these statements
  - (a) 1, 2 and 4 are correct
  - (b) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
  - (c) 2, 3 and 4 are correct
  - (d) 1, 3 and 4 are correct
3. The theory of 'basic structure of the Constitution' implies
  - (a) that certain features of the Constitution are so basic to the Constitution that they cannot be abrogated.
  - (b) those features of the Constitution which can be changed by the Parliament with the prior approval of the majority of the state legislatures
  - (c) those features of the Constitution which can be changed only after seeking prior approval of the majority of the judges of the Supreme Court
  - (d) none of the above
4. The Supreme Court propounded the theory of 'basic structure of the Constitution' in
  - (a) Gopalan v. State of Madras case
  - (b) Golak Nath case
  - (c) Keshavananda Bharati case
  - (d) Minerva Mills case
5. The judges of the Supreme Court have to take an oath or affirmation before entering upon their office, which is conducted to them by
  - (a) the President
  - (b) the Chief Justice of India
  - (c) the Vice-President
  - (d) the Attorney General of India
6. The Governor of a state holds office
  - (a) during the pleasure of the President
  - (b) as long as he enjoys the confidence of the Chief Minister
  - (c) as long as he enjoys the confidence of the state council of ministers
  - (d) as long as he enjoys the confidence of the state legislature

7. As a matter of convention, while appointing the Governor of a state, the President consults
  - (a) the Chief Minister of the state
  - (b) the Chief Justice of India
  - (c) the State Council of Ministers
  - (d) none of the above
8. The salary and allowances of the Governor are charged to
  - (a) the Consolidated Fund of India
  - (b) the Consolidated Fund of the State
  - (c) the Contingency Fund of India
  - (d) none of the above
9. The Contingency Fund of the state is operated by
  - (a) the Governor
  - (b) the State Finance Minister
  - (c) the Chief Minister
  - (d) all the above jointly
10. Which of the following falls within the discretionary powers of the Governor?
  - (a) he can appoint any person as Chief Minister, if the majority party in the state legislature has no acknowledged leader
  - (b) he can dismiss the council of ministers if he is convinced that it has lost majority support
  - (c) he can reserve a bill passed by the state legislature for the assent of the President
  - (d) all the above
11. Which kind of bills can be reserved by the Governor for the assent of the President?
  - (a) all bills passed by the state legislature
  - (b) only certain types of bills passed by the state legislature
  - (c) none of the bills passed by the state legislature can be reserved
  - (d) only financial bills
12. Consider the following statements regarding the Governor of a state.
  1. The Governor is the constitutional head of the state.
  2. The Governor always acts as an agent of the centre.
  3. The Governor is an integral part of the state legislature.
  4. The Governor appoints the judges of the High Court.
 Of these statements
  - (a) 1 and 3 are correct
  - (b) 1, 3 and 4 are correct
  - (c) 1 and 2 are correct
  - (d) 2, 3 and 4 are correct
13. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R)
 

**Assertion (A):** The Constitution of India provides for the appointment of a Governor for a state for a period of five years.

**Reason (R):** The governor holds office during the pleasure of the President.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

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

14. Consider the following statements related to Article 368 of the Constitution:
1. A Constitutional Amendment Bill can be passed at a joint session of Parliament in case of deadlock between the two Houses.
  2. It is obligatory for the President of India to give his assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill passed under Article 368.
  3. To amend 7th Schedule of the Constitution, ratification of more than half of the state legislatures is essential.
  4. A proposal to amend the Constitution can only be introduced in the House of the People.
- Which of these are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2
  - (b) 1 and 3
  - (c) 2 and 3
  - (d) 1, 2 and 3
15. The Chief Minister of a state can be removed if
1. a no-confidence motion is passed by the legislative assembly
  2. a no-confidence motion is passed by both the houses of the state legislature
  3. a resolution is passed by two-third of the members of the legislative council or the Rajya Sabha
  4. in the opinion of the Governor, there is a break down of constitutional machinery in the state
- Choose the correct answer from the following codes:
- (a) 1 and 2
  - (b) 2 and 3
  - (c) 1, 2 and 4
  - (d) 1 and 4
16. The 86th Amendment deals with
- (a) continuation of reservation for backward classes in government employment.
  - (b) reservation of 30 percent posts for women in government recruitment
  - (c) allocation of more Parliamentary seats to recently created states
  - (d) free and compulsory education for all children between the age of 6 and 14 years
17. The 42nd Amendment
- (a) introduced Fundamental Duties for the first time
  - (b) made the Directive Principles justiciable
  - (c) added a new schedule (Schedule VII) to the Constitution
  - (d) did None of the above things
18. The titles and special privileges of the former rulers of the princely states were abolished by
- (a) the 24<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - (b) the 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - (c) the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
  - (d) None of the these
19. The 52<sup>nd</sup> Amendment to the Constitution
- (a) extended reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes till 1990
  - (b) provided an Autonomous District Council in Tripura
  - (c) brought persons working in certain organisations whose character of duties was akin to the armed forces, within the ambit of Article 33 of the Constitution
  - (d) sought to curb political defections

20. Which of the following has not been provided by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment relating to Panchayati Raj?
- Thirty per cent seats in all elected rural local bodies shall be reserved for women at all levels.
  - The states will constitute their finance commissions to allocate resources to Panchayati Raj institutions.
  - If the Panchayati Raj bodies are superceded or dissolved by the state government, the elections shall be held within six months.
  - The Panchayati Raj elected functionaries shall be disqualified to hold their offices if they have more than two children.

**EVALUATE YOURSELF**

Total Marks :

Your Mark :

Topper's Mark :

**SCORE GRADE**

30-40 : Outstanding

A

20-30 : Very Good

B

10-20 : Good

C

0-10 : Average

D

**ANSWER KEYS**

01 c 02 b 03 a 04 c 05 a 06 a 07 a 08 b 09 a 10 d  
11 b 12 a 13 b 14 c 15 d 16 d 17 a 18 b 19 d 20 d

LEARN FROM YESTERDAY,  
LIVE FOR TODAY,  
HOP FOR TOMORROW...  
HAPPY NEW YEAR