

# Political Science Semester-IV Internal-1 Question Bank

## 1. Great Revolt

During the year 1857, thousands of sepoys of Indian Army deposed rulers, rural artisans and peasants made a combined effort to overthrow the British rule in India

## 2. Swadeshi Movement

The swadeshi movement was a nationalist campaign in British India advocating the use of indigenous goods and boycott of British made products, promoting self sufficiency

## 3. 1935 Act

The Government of India Act, 1935 laid the foundation for the constitutional framework during British rule, introducing federal features and provincial autonomy

## 4. Directive Principles of State Policy

The directive principles of state policy aim at providing socio-economic justice to the citizens of India

## 5. Socialist Principle

These are added in the directive principles for achieving the objective of establishing a welfare state in India Article 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47

## 6. Union Govt.

The union government power and authority extends to the whole of the country. The union government comprises union executive, union legislature and union judiciary

## 7. State Govt.

The structure and organisation of state governments are similar to that of the union government part VI of Indian constitution from article 152 – 237 deal with the matters of state government

## 8. Union-State relation

Union state relations occupy a significant place in the efficient functioning of a federal polity

## 9. Civil Disobedient Movement(1930)

The civil disobedience movement was non-violent resistance campaign led by Mahatma Gandhi against British colonial rule in India

## 10. Indian Constitution

Indian Constitution is a written constitution and was drafted by the Constituent Assembly

## Fill in the blanks

1. Union state relations occupy a significant place in the effective functioning of a \_\_\_\_\_ (federal polity)
2. The justice Ranjith Singh Sarkaria Commission established in 1983 investigated \_\_\_\_\_ (Center-State relations in India)
3. The role of Governor has been the most controversial issue in \_\_\_\_\_ (Centre-State relations)
4. The dismissal of the state government takes place when the President of India proclaims a Constitutional Emergency under \_\_\_\_\_ (Articles 356)
5. The History of Indian Constitution began with the entry of British East India Company into India in \_\_\_\_\_ (1600 AD)
6. The British rule in India began and ended in \_\_\_\_\_ (1858 – 1947)
7. Who divided the Indian National Movement into three phases \_\_\_\_\_ (Dr. Ramesh Chandra)
8. Indian Constitution was drafted by \_\_\_\_\_ (Constituent Assembly)
9. The Government of India Act, 1909 was otherwise known as \_\_\_\_\_ (The Minto-Morley Reforms Act)
10. The Government of India Act, 1935 was vehemently criticized by almost \_\_\_\_\_ (all the parties in India)
11. The Constituent Assembly of India was set up by the British Government on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_ (the proposal of cabinet mission – 1946)

12. A seven member drafting committee was formed under the chairmanship of \_\_\_\_\_ (Dr B R Ambedkar)
13. Who is the advisor to the Indian Constituent Assembly \_\_\_\_\_ (Bengal NarsingRao)
14. Indian Constitution is one of the detailed written constitution of \_\_\_\_\_ ( the world)
15. The Cabinet Mission Plan provided for the Constituent Assembly for the framing of \_\_\_\_\_  
(Indian Constitution)
16. The draft constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on \_\_\_\_\_ ( Nov, 26 1949)
17. The Indian Constitution begins with \_\_\_\_\_ (preamble)
18. According to Gramville Austin and others, the preamble is an identity card of the \_\_\_\_\_ (constitution)
19. The Indian Constitution is based on some \_\_\_\_\_ (fundamental principles)
20. This period is described as the Non-violence phase \_\_\_\_\_ (Gandhian phase 1920-47)
21. The Government of India Act, 1919 was considered to be a land mark in \_\_\_\_\_  
(the constitutional history of India)
22. Democracy is an important philosophical ideal of the \_\_\_\_\_ (Constitution of India)
23. The Constitution is not founded in any religion, but respects all \_\_\_\_\_  
(all religions without any discrimination)
24. The preamble of our constitution declares India a \_\_\_\_\_ (Republic)
25. The union executive consists of the president vice-president, the prime minister and the \_\_\_\_\_  
(council of ministers)
26. The parliament of India is the supreme legislative body reflecting the aims and \_\_\_\_\_  
(aspirations of the Indians)
27. Indian Parliament exercise control over \_\_\_\_\_ (the union executive)
28. Indian constitution provides for a parliamentary form of government both at \_\_\_\_\_  
(the union level and the state level)
29. The prime minister gives directions to the \_\_\_\_\_ (council of ministers)
30. The constitution of India describes Indian is a \_\_\_\_\_ ( union of states)
31. The preamble of the Indian constitution declares India to be \_\_\_\_\_  
(sovereign, socialist, secular, Democratic and Republic)
32. The president of India is elected by \_\_\_\_\_ ( Electoral college)
33. Electoral college consisting of elected members of \_\_\_\_\_ (Both Houses of Parliament and  
State legislative assemblies)
34. The supreme court is empowered to review its \_\_\_\_\_ (own judgements)
35. The newly born state of Telangana is created on \_\_\_\_\_ (June 02, 2014)
36. Article 03 of the Indian Constitution prescribes the procedure for the formation of new states by  
\_\_\_\_\_ (Parliament)
37. The Governor is appointed by the \_\_\_\_\_ (President of India)
38. The Chief Minister is appointed by \_\_\_\_\_ (The governor of the state according Article 164)
39. The role of the Governor has been most controversial issue in \_\_\_\_\_ (central-state relations)
40. Gandhian phase is the last and final phase of \_\_\_\_\_ (Indian National Movement 1920- 1947)