

MA political science
SEM -II
INTERNAL - I
Indian Political Process

I. Multiple Choice

1. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution declares India to be:

- a) Monarchy
- b) Federation
- c) Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic
- d) Confederation

Answer: c

2. Which Article deals with Fundamental Rights?

- a) Articles 12–35
- b) Articles 36–51
- c) Articles 52–78
- d) Articles 79–123

Answer: a

3. The Directive Principles of State Policy are borrowed from:

- a) USA
- b) Ireland
- c) Canada
- d) Australia

Answer: b

4. Who is the constitutional head of India?

- a) Prime Minister
- b) Chief Justice
- c) President
- d) Governor

Answer: c

5. The Prime Minister of India is appointed by the:

- a) Parliament
- b) President
- c) Supreme Court
- d) Election Commission

Answer: b

6. The Rajya Sabha is also known as:

- a) Upper House
- b) Lower House
- c) People's House
- d) Legislative House

Answer: a

7. Which institution conducts elections in India?

- a) Supreme Court
- b) Parliament
- c) Election Commission
- d) Finance Commission

Answer: c

8. Panchayati Raj institutions were constitutionalized through:

- a) 42nd Amendment
- b) 44th Amendment
- c) 73rd Amendment
- d) 86th Amendment

Answer: c

9. The concept of Judicial Review in India is borrowed from:

- a) Britain
- b) USA
- c) France
- d) Russia

Answer: b

10. The Governor of a State is appointed by the:

- a) Prime Minister
- b) Chief Minister
- c) President
- d) Supreme Court

Answer: c

11. The anti-defection law was added by:

- a) 44th Amendment
- b) 52nd Amendment
- c) 61st Amendment
- d) 73rd Amendment

Answer: b

12. The Emergency provisions in the Indian Constitution are borrowed from:

- a) Germany
- b) USA
- c) Canada
- d) Australia

Answer: a

13. The tenure of Lok Sabha is:

- a) 4 years
- b) 5 years
- c) 6 years
- d) 7 years

Answer: b

14. Which committee recommended Panchayati Raj in India?

- a) Sarkaria Committee
- b) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
- c) Mandal Committee
- d) Kothari Committee

Answer: b

15. The Supreme Court of India was established in:

- a) 1947
- b) 1948
- c) 1950
- d) 1952

Answer: c

16. Secularism means:

- a) Rule by religion
- b) State religion
- c) Equal respect to all religions
- d) No religion in society

Answer: c

17. Which Article provides Constitutional Remedies?

- a) Article 14
- b) Article 19
- c) Article 21
- d) Article 32

Answer: d

18. The Finance Commission is constituted under Article:

- a) 280
- b) 324
- c) 356
- d) 370

Answer: a

19. The Indian political system is mainly:

- a) Presidential
- b) Parliamentary
- c) Dictatorial
- d) Unitary

Answer: b

20. Universal Adult Franchise in India means:

- a) Voting rights only for educated people
- b) Voting rights only for taxpayers
- c) Voting rights for all adults above 18 years
- d) Voting rights only for men

Answer: c

II. Fill in the blanks

1. The Constitution of India came into force on _____.

Answer: 26 January 1950

2. India is described as a "Union of _____" in the Constitution.

Answer: States

3. The lower house of Parliament is called the _____.

Answer: Lok Sabha

4. The upper house of Parliament is called the _____.

Answer: Rajya Sabha

5. The President of India is elected by an _____.

Answer: Electoral College

6. The Prime Minister is the head of the _____ government.

Answer: Union

7. Fundamental Rights are included in Part _____ of the Constitution.

Answer: III

8. Directive Principles of State Policy are included in Part _____.

Answer: IV

9. The Election Commission of India is headed by the _____ Election Commissioner.

Answer: Chief

10. The Supreme Court is the highest _____ court in India.

Answer: Judicial

11. The Governor is the constitutional head of a _____.

Answer: State

12. Panchayati Raj institutions were introduced through the _____ Amendment.

Answer: 73rd

13. The minimum voting age in India is _____ years.

Answer: 18

14. The anti-defection law was introduced by the _____ Amendment Act.

Answer: 52nd

15. The concept of secularism was added to the Preamble by the _____ Amendment.

Answer: 42nd

16. The Indian Constitution is the lengthiest _____ constitution in the world.

Answer: Written

17. The Chief Justice of India is appointed by the _____.

Answer: President

18. Article 356 deals with _____ Emergency.

Answer: State

19. The Finance Commission is constituted every _____ years.

Answer: Five

20. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is known as the Chairman of the _____ Committee.

Answer: Drafting

III. Discriptive questions

1. Explain the salient features of the Indian Constitution.
2. Discuss the role and powers of the Prime Minister in the Indian political system.
3. Examine the importance of Fundamental Rights in Indian democracy.
4. Explain the structure and functions of Panchayati Raj Institutions in India.
5. Discuss the role of the Election Commission in conducting free and fair elections in India.