Indian Constitution & Civil Rights

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

- The demand for establishment of the Constituent Assembly was first made by the Indian National Congress in 1936 in its session held at:
  ✓ Faizpur

- Who was the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly?
  ✓ B.N. Rau

- The chairman of the drafting committee of the Constituent Assembly was:
  ✓ Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

- Who was elected as the permanent chairman of the Constituent Assembly?
  ✓ Dr. Rajendra Prasad

- Total sessions of the Constituent Assembly
  ✓ 11

- The ‘Objective Resolution’ adopted by the Constituent Assembly on Jan. 22, 1947 was drafted by:
  ✓ Jawaharlal Nehru

- Who termed the Indian Constitution as ‘quasi-federal’?
  ✓ K.C. Wheare

- The source of all political power in India lies with:
  ✓ The Constitution

- What was the exact Constitutional Status of the Indian Republic of Jan. 26, 1950?
  ✓ A Sovereign Democratic Republic

- The National Anthem was first sung on December 27, 1911 during the Congress session at:
  ✓ Calcutta

- The original song of National Anthem consists of:
  ✓ Five stanzas

- How many languages were originally recognised by the Constitution as regional languages?
  ✓ 18

- The National flag of India was hoisted for the first time:
  ✓ At midnight on 31 December 1929

- Our National Anthem has been written by:
  ✓ Rabindra Nath Tagore

- The National Emblem of India has been adopted from:
  ✓ The Ashoka Pillar at Saranath

- Our National Song—“Vande Mataram” has been written by:
  ✓ Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

- The Constituent Assembly adopted our National Flag on:
  ✓ July 22, 1947
How much time did the Constituent Assembly take to prepare the Constitution of India?

- 2 years 11 months and 17 days

How many articles and schedules did the Indian Constitution contain when it was originally passed:

- 395 Articles and 8 schedules

The Constitution of India was adopted on:

- November 26, 1949

The Constitution of India came into force on:

- January 26, 1950

**PREAMBLE**

- The key to open the edifice of the Constitution
- The preamble
- The architect of the preamble
  - Jawaharlal Nehru
- The preamble can be amended under article
  - 368
- The two words, added in the Preamble of the Constitution through the 42nd amendment are:
  - Socialist and secular

**SOURCES OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

- The idea of Amendment Procedure in the Constitution of India has been borrowed from
  - South Africa
- The idea of concurrent list was borrowed from
  - Australia
- From the constitution of Russia we have borrowed the concept of
  - Fundamental duties and preamble
- The framers of the Constitution borrowed the idea of judicial review from:
  - The Constitution of United States of America
- The framers of the Constitution borrowed the form of government from:
  - Switzerland
- From the Constitution of Canada we have borrowed the scheme of our::
  - Federation

- From the Constitution of Ireland we have borrowed the concept of:
  - Directive Principles of State Policy
- The parliamentary system of government in India is based on the pattern of parliamentary government in:
  - Britain
- The idea of incorporation of Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India has been borrowed from:
  - The Constitution of USA

**CITIZENSHIP**

- The period of acquisition of citizenship through registration has been increased from
  - 6 months to 5 years
- Citizenship can be acquired by
  - Birth, Descent, Registration, Naturalisation and Incorporation of territories.
- Citizenship can be lost by
  - Renunciation, Termination and Deprivation.
- Who has the power to regulate the right of citizenship of the Indian people?
  - Parliament
- A person can apply for the citizenship of India after staying for a minimum duration of:
  - Five years
- Which type of citizenship is provided by the Constitution of India?
  - Single citizenship
- The citizenship of India cannot be terminated when:
  - There is war

- KM Munishi termed preamble as the ‘Political Horoscope’
- Earnest Barker calls preamble as the ‘Key to the Constitution’.
- Thakurdas Bhargava called preamble as the ‘Soul of the Constitution’.
- NA Palkhivala considered preamble as the ‘Identity Card of Constitution’.
**FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS**

- Fundamental Rights are enshrined in the Constitution in:
  - ✔ Part III
- The granting of Fundamental Rights to citizens aims at ensuring
  - ✔ Individual liberty
- How many Fundamental Rights are enjoyed by the Indians?
  - ✔ Six
- Fundamental Rights can be suspended during
  - ✔ an emergency by the Parliament
- Which Fundamental Right has been deleted from our Constitution through a Constitutional Amendment?
  - ✔ Right to property
- The Fundamental Rights can be suspended by the
  - ✔ President
- How can the Fundamental Rights be protected by a citizen?
  - ✔ By approaching the Supreme Court which will issue appropriate writs against the authority
- Can parliament amend or modify any of the Fundamental Rights given in the Constitution?
  - ✔ Parliament can amend them by special majority
- Who headed the committee appointed by the Constituent Assembly to finalise the fundamental Rights of Indian Citizens?
  - ✔ Sardar Patel
- Which Fundamental Right cannot be suspended even during an emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution?
  - ✔ Right of life

**PIO CARD**

- The Government of India launched on September 15th 2002 a scheme for the persons of Indian origin called the Pio card Scheme.
- Under the scheme persons of Indian origin up to the fourth generation settled throughout the world (except Pakistan and Bangladesh) are eligible to have this card.
- No Visa is required for visiting India

**WRITS**

- For enforcing the Fundamental Rights, the courts can issue:
  - ✔ Writs
- A formal order under seal issued in the name of a sovereign government or by a superior court enjoining the officer or other person to whom it is issued to do or refrain from doing some specified act is a
  - ✔ Writ
- Habeas Corpus means
  - ✔ an order from a court to free a person who had been illegally detained by the police or any other person
- Writ of Certiorari means
  - ✔ a writ issued by a superior court calling up the record of a proceeding in an inferior court for review
- Which writ literally means ‘we command’
  - ✔ Mandamus
- A writ issued by a court to some inferior authority to transfer the matter to it for its proper consideration, is called
  - ✔ Prohibition
- The Supreme Court of India declares by issuing a writ that the respondent was not entitled to an office he was holding or a privilege he was exercising. Which writ is that?
  - ✔ Quo-warranto
- A writ of prohibition is an order issued by the Supreme Court or High Court which
  - ✔ Prohibits a quasi-judicial authority from proceeding with a case
- The writ issued to courts, corporation or a person enjoining to do its public duty is the:
  - ✔ Writ of Mandamus

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DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES

- In which part of the Constitution, the Directive Principles are enshrined?
  ✓ Part II
- The enforcement of Directive Principles depends mostly on
  ✓ Resources available to the Government
- A uniform civil code has been recommended in the Directive principles to ensure
  ✓ National integration
- The Directive principles are in the nature of
  ✓ Instructions to the Government to do certain things
- The basic difference between the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles is
  ✓ Fundamental Rights are justiciable while Directive Principles are not
- The Directive Principles of State Policy underline the Philosophy of
  ✓ Socialism
- Which part of the Constitution of India refers to the responsibility of the State towards international peace and security?
  ✓ Directive Principles of State Policy
- Which Directive principles of State Policy can be described ‘Gandhian’ in spirit?
  ✓ Organisation of Village Panchayats
- Directive Principles of State Policy are:
  ✓ Non-justiciable
- The Directive Principles of State Policy are accorded precedence over the Fundamental Rights as per the:
  ✓ 42nd Amendment

FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

- Fundamental Duties were introduced in the Constitution by the
  ✓ 42nd amendment
- The Fundamental Duties of the Indian Citizens are enshrined in
  ✓ Part IV A of the Constitution
- The Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Constitution to
  ✓ Make the Fundamental Rights more meaningful
- The Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Indian Constitution in:
  ✓ 1976
- The idea of Fundamental Duties was derived from the:
  ✓ Russian Constitution
- How many Fundamental Duties are their in the Constitution?
  ✓ 11
- The eleventh Fundamental Duty was added in the Constitution by
  ✓ 86th Constitutional Amendment Act 2002

ARTICLES

- Which Article of the constitution defines the power of President to promulgate ordinances during recess of parliament?
  ✓ Article 123
- Which Article of the Constitution prohibits the employment of children below 14 years of age?
  ✓ Article 24
- Which article provides protection to life and liberty to all persons
  ✓ Article 21
- Which article prohibits the state from conferring any title
  ✓ Article 18
- Which article affords protection against arbitrary arrest and detention?
  ✓ Article 22
- Which article gives provision regarding emergencies?
  ✓ Article 352
- What is the maximum limit of time to which the National Emergency is extended under Article 356?
  ✓ No time limit has been fixed
- Money Bill has been defined in the Constitution under Article
  ✓ 110
- Under which Article of the Constitution of India can the President of India be impeached?
  ✓ 61
- Which Article of the Constitution abolishes untouchability?
  ✓ Article 17
- Which article of the Constitution defines the duties of the Chief Minister?
  ✓ Article 167
- The President can promulgate Presidential Rule in a State under:
  ✓ Article 356
- The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha as per the:
  ✓ Article 75 of the Constitution

AMENDMENT

- When was the First Amendment in the Constitution made?
  ✓ 1951
- The lengthiest amendment to the Constitution is the:
  ✓ 42nd amendment

The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) came into force on: January 1, 1975
Nagaland was created as a state as per the thirteenth Amendment (1962).

Under which amendment was Sindhi included as the Fifteenth Regional language?

Under which amendment was Sikkim made the 22nd State of the Indian Union?

Mizoram was conferred upon the States hood by:

Fifty-third Amendment

Which Constitutional Amendment reduced the voting age from 21 to 18 years?

Which Constitutional Amendment reinstalled the provision of reservation of SC and STS in matters related to promotion?

Which Constitutional Amendment abolished the titles and special privileges of former rulers of princely states?

Which Constitutional Amendment made changes in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution?

Which Constitutional Amendment introduced the anti-defection provisions in the Constitution for the first time?

Under Thirty-sixth Amendment of the Constitution:

Sikkim was made the 22nd State of the Indian Union.

Mizoram was conferred upon the States hood by:

Fifty-third Amendment

Schedules

How many schedules are now in the Indian Constitution?

Twelve

The details of territories of the States and Union Territories are given in:

Schedule I

Which Schedule details the salaries and allowances of the President, Vice-President, Speaker of Lok Sabha, Judges of the Supreme Court?

Schedule-II

Emoluments of the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts are given in:

Part D of Schedule II

How many subjects have been included in the 12th Schedule of Constitution, under the jurisdiction of Municipalities?

18 subjects

Which schedule details the distribution of powers between the Union and State governments?

VIIth schedule

Provision of administration and control of scheduled areas are given in:

Schedule V

Which languages have been added to the 8th Schedule of the Constitution by 92nd Constitution (Amendment) Act, 2003?

Bodo, Santhali, Maithili, Dnogri

How many subjects have been included in the 11th Schedule of Constitution, under the jurisdiction of Panchayati Raj institution?

29

Union Executive

When does the President of India have a choice in the appointment of the Prime Minister?

When no single party has an absolute majority in the Lok Sabha

How long can a presidential ordinance remain in force?

Six months

The executive authority of the Union is vested by the Constitution in the

President

What function is specifically prescribed by the Constitution for the Vice President of India?

No function

When the Vice-President acts as President he gets the emoluments of the

President

When the Chairman of Rajya Sabha acts as President, the duties of the Chairman are performed by

The Deputy Chairman

What is the maximum age prescribed for election as President of India?

No such limit

42nd amendment (1976) brought about drastic changes in the Indian Constitution. Because of its drastic nature, it came to be called a 'Mini Constitution'.
The Council of Ministers has no option but to resign if it loses the confidence of

✓ Lok Sabha

The Ministers are individually responsible to

✓ The President

In the event of the resignation or death of the Prime Minister

✓ The Ministry is dissolved

The portfolios are allocated to the ministers by

✓ The Prime Minister

The Vice President of India is

✓ Ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

The Council of Ministers is responsible to

✓ The Parliament

Though the President of India is the executive head of the state, the real executive power vests in

✓ The Prime Minister

The meetings of the Council of Ministers are presided over by

✓ The Prime Minister

Dr. Rajendra Prasad held the office of the President of India for a period of

✓ 12 years

Who was the first person to become the Prime Minister of India without being the member of the Lok Sabha?

✓ Indira Gandhi

The first minority government formed in India was headed by

✓ V.P. Singh

The power to determine the number of judges in a High Court lies with the

✓ President of India

The Rules Committee of the Rajya Sabha is chaired by

✓ The Vice-President of India

Who is known as the “Watch dog” of the Public Finance?

✓ Comptroller and Auditor General of India

The proceedings regarding impeachment against the President can be started in:

✓ Either of the Houses

The impeachment proceedings against the Vice-President can be initiated:

✓ Only by the Rajya Sabha

The Comptroller and Auditor General can be removed from office before expiry of his term by:

✓ The President on the recommendation of the Parliament.

Who can participate in the proceedings of Parliament even without being a member of Parliament?

✓ The Attorney General

The Attorney General holds office:

✓ At the pleasure of the President

The Status of the Attorney General is that of:

✓ The highest legal officer of the Government of India

The President constitutes the Finance Commission:

✓ Every five years

The power to promulgate ordinance during recess of Parliament has been given to:

✓ The President

Who acts as the friend, philosopher and guide of the Public Accounts Committee?

✓ Comptroller and Auditor General
The chief Spokesman of the Government in Parliament is:
- The Prime Minister

The Constitution of India vests the executive powers of the union government in:
- The President

The minimum age prescribed for the election to the post of the President of India is:
- 35 years

The vacant post of President of India must be filled within:
- Six months

Before the expiry of his nominal term, the President of India can send his resignation letter, addressed to:
- The Vice-President

How many times, the national emergency has been declared in the country by the President?
- Thrice

How many members of Parliament are nominated by the President from amongst the Anglo-Indian Community?
- Two

How many members of Rajya Sabha are nominated by the President from amongst the persons distinguished in art, literature and social service?
- Twelve

The dispute regarding the election of President can be filled and settled in:
- The Supreme Court

President of India holds office for a term of five years from:
- The date on which he enters upon his office

Who is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?
- Vice President

The dispute regarding the election of the Vice-President are decided by:
- The Supreme Court

The term of office of the Vice-President is:
- 5 years

The Ministers in the union cabinet are appointed by:
- The Prime Minister

The head of the government is:
- Prime Minister

The portfolios among the ministers are allocated by:
- The President on the advice of the Prime Minister

The Prime Minister of India for the longest duration was:
- Jawaharlal Nehru

The Committee of Indian Parliament which has the largest membership is
- Estimate Committee

At the third Reading of the Bill
- The Bill is discussed clause by clause

Money from the contingency Fund of India can be withdrawn only after
- The appropriation Act has been passed by the Parliament

The Annual Financial Statement is caused to be laid before both Houses of Parliament by the
- President

Which House is better placed with regard to control over the executive?
- Lok Sabha

Who is considered the guardian of the Public purse?
- Comptroller and Auditor General

At a joint sitting of Parliament a bill has to be passed by
- a simple majority of the total number of members of both Houses present and voting

Representatives of Union Territories in Lok Sabha are chosen by
- Direct election

The Estimates Committee consists of
- 30 members appointed by the speaker
Whose function is it to see that no money is spent out of the consolidated Fund of a state without the authority of the legislative?
- Public Accounts Committee

Expenses incurred out of the Contingency Fund of India are recouped through supplementary addition or excess grants by Parliament.

Who was the first leader of opposition as recognised by the government in the Lok Sabha?
- S.B. Chavan

Who was the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha?
- G.V. Mavalankar

Who presides over the joint sittings of the two Houses of Parliament in case the Speaker of the Lok Sabha is absent?
- A member of Parliament jointly nominated by two Houses.

In case the offices of both the Speaker and the Dy. Speaker of the Lok Sabha become vacant, who will preside over the meetings of the House?
- A member designated by the President

Approval of how many members of the Lok Sabha is needed to admit a no-confidence motion in the Lok Sabha?
- 1/10th of the total members

A member of the Union Public Service Commission holds office for a term of -------
- 6 years or until he attains the age of 65 years, which ever is earlier

The maximum number of unstarrred questions for a day in the Lok Sabha has been fixed at 230. What is this number in the Rajya Sabha?
- No limit has been fixed

Zonal Councils have been created by -------
- A Government Resolution

The Lok Sabha Secretariat comes under the direct supervision of the -------
- The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

The quorum required in the Rajya Sabha is -------
- 25

There is a Constitutional requirement to have a minister in the charge of Tribal Welfare for the States of -------
- Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa

According to the Constitution of India, a new All India Service can be instituted with initiative taken by -------
- The Rajya Sabha

Legal provisions of the Indian Constitution relating to the formation of new States can be enacted by -------
- A simple majority in each House of Parliament

Decision on questions as to disqualifications of membership of either House of Parliament rests with the -------
- President after consultation with the Election Commission

The Rajya Sabha has exclusive jurisdiction in -------
- Authorising Parliament to legislate on a subject in the State List

The quorum to hold a meeting of the House of State Legislature shall be -------
- Ten members or one-tenth of total membership of the House, whichever is more.

Under the provisions of the Indian Constitution a community can be declared a minority community on the basis of -------
- Either Language or Caste

What type of voting is held in the Vidhan Sabha to elect members of the Rajya Sabha?
- Open Voting

The Impeachment of the President of India can be initiated in -------
- Either House of Parliament

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THE FINANCE COMMISSION

- The Finance Commission of India came into existence in 1951.
- It is a quasi Judicial body
- It is formed to define the Financial relation between the centre and state.
- First Chairman of the Finance Commission K.C. Neogy.
- Vijay Kelkar is the chairman of the thirteenth Finance Commission (2010-2015)

Vijay Kelkar
- The Rajya Sabha has equal powers with the Lok Sabha
  - In amending the constitution
- The Rajya Sabha can take initiative in———
  - Creating a New All India Service
- The Speaker of the Lok Sabha has to address his letter of resignation to———
  - Dy. Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- Who nominates the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of Indian Parliament?
  - The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- The normal term of the Lok Sabha may be extended by———
  - An Order of the President of India
- The authority to alter the boundaries of States in India rests with———
  - Parliament
- Sarkaria Commission was concerned with———
  - Centre-State relations
- The authority empowered to make laws in respect to the matters not included in any of the three lists is———
  - Parliament
- Lame-duck session of Parliament means———
  - The last session of Parliament before the dissolution of the Lok Sabha
- If a no-confidence motion is passed against a Minister
  - The whole Council of Ministers has to resign
- Both the Parliament and the Legislature of any State have the power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the:
  - Concurrent List
  - The Union list contains:
    - 97 subjects
  - The State list contains:
    - 66 subjects
  - The Concurrent list contains
    - 47 subjects
  - The Subject of defence is contained in the:
    - Union List
  - The Subject of public order and police is contained in the:
    - State List
  - The subject of criminal law and procedure is contained in the:
    - Concurrent list
  - What is the maximum period during which the parliament may not meet?
    - Not more than six months
  - For the protection of minorities, the Minorities Commission was set up in:
    - January 1979
  - The Statutory Status was given to the Minorities Commission in:
    - 1992
  - The Consolidated Fund of India is a fund in which:
  - All the money received by or on behalf of the Government of India is deposited
  - Who can approve the withdrawal of money from the Consolidated Fund of India?
    - The Parliament
- The powers of central government are enumerated in the:
  - Union List
- The life of Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha is:
  - One year
- Which Lok Sabha enjoyed a term of more than five years?
  - Fifth Lok Sabha
- A motion for no-confidence can be moved in Lok Sabha if it is supported by at least:
  - 50 members
- Who presides over the Lok Sabha if neither the speaker nor the Deputy Speaker is available?
  - A member of the Panel of Chairman announced by the Speaker
- The Parliamentary Committee concerned with the regularity and economy of expenditure of government is:
  - The Public Accounts Committee
- A Select or joint Committee can be appointed by:
  - The Speaker, Lok Sabha
- When a non-member of Parliament is inducted into the Council of Ministers, he must become a member of Parliament within:
  - Six months
- Every decision of the Cabinet is made in the name of:
  - The President
- The minimum age to get elected as a member of the Rajya Sabha is:
  - 30 years
- What is the maximum strength of Lok Sabha?
  - 550

Public Accounts Committee and Estimate Committee together the pillars of public finance. They are the two eyes which guard the public finance
**STATE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATURE**

- The ordinances promulgated by the Governor are subject to the approval of the
  - ✔ State Legislature
- If the Governor of a state dies, who becomes the acting Governor?
  - ✔ The Chief Justice of the State
- How is a Governor paid if he acts as the Governor of more than one state?
  - ✔ His salary is shared by the concerned states in equal proportion.
- The strength of the council of Ministers is determined by
  - ✔ The Chief Minister
- The portfolios are allocated to the various members of the Council of Ministers by
  - ✔ The Chief Minister
- In the states with bi-cameral legislature the upper house is known as
  - ✔ Vidhan Parishad
- The recommendation for the creation or abolition of the upper house of a state legislature can be made by the
  - ✔ State Legislative Assembly
- What is the maximum period up to which the Legislative Councils can delay the consideration of the Bill that has been already passed once by State Assembly of the state?
  - ✔ One month
- The Legislature Council is expected to have a strength equal to one third of the membership of the Legislative Assembly. The minimum strength of the Council has to be
  - ✔ 40
- The Legislative Council can delay the enactment of a Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly for a maximum period of
  - ✔ three months
- Which Indian State has a separate Constitution?
  - ✔ Jammu and Kashmir
- The Constitution by Jammu & Kashmir came into force on
  - ✔ October, 1956
- How many members are nominated by the Governor in the Legislative Council of a State?
  - ✔ 1/12 of the total membership
- What is the maximum limit of total membership of the Legislative Council of a State?
  - ✔ 1/3 of the total membership
- An ordinance issued by the Governor, without the approval of the State Legislature shall be effective for a period of
  - ✔ Six months
- The Legislative Council of a State can be abolished or created by the
  - ✔ Parliament on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly of the State concerned
- The name of the presiding officer of the State Legislative Council is:
  - ✔ Chairman
- The executive head of a state is:
  - ✔ The Governor
- The Governor generally belongs to:
  - ✔ Some other State
• The Governor of a State is responsible for his acts to:
  ✓ The President
• The Governor of State is appointed by:
  ✓ The President
• The Contingency Fund of the State is operated by:
  ✓ The Governor
• If the Governor wishes to resign before the expiry of his normal term, he has to address his resignation to:
  ✓ The President
• The salary and allowances of the Governor are charged to:
  ✓ The Consolidated Fund of the State

### JUDICIARY

• The members of State Legislature can draw the attention of Government on matters of public importance through:
  ✓ Adjournment Motion
• The members of Legislative Assembly are elected for a term of
  ✓ Five years
• The first linguistic state is:
  ✓ Andhra Pradesh
• The government had appointed the first commission in 1948 to examine the case for the reorganisation of states on a linguistic basis under the Chairmanship of:
  ✓ Justice S.K.Dhar
• The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and the States falls under its
  ✓ Original jurisdiction
• The Advisory powers of the Supreme Court of India imply that
  ✓ It renders advice to the President on questions
• The concept of Public Interest Litigation originated in
  ✓ The United States
• Which High Court has the Territorial Jurisdiction over Andaman and Nicobar Islands?
  ✓ Kolkata
• The Judges of the High Court can be removed from their office during their tenure by
  ✓ The President on the basis of a resolution passed by the Parliament by two-thirds majority

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Who was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
✓ Harilal J. Kanya

Supreme Court came into force in
✓ 1950

Which High Court has the highest number of benches in India?
✓ Guwahati (Five)

No. of High Courts in India
✓ 21

The oldest High Court in India
✓ Calcutta High Court (established on 2 July 1862)

First woman Judge of Supreme Court
✓ Meera Sahib Fatima Beevi

Public Interest Litigation (PIL) was initiated in 1983 with the pioneering efforts of
✓ Justice P.N. Bhagwati

The pension of a High Court judge is charged on
✓ The Consolidated Fund of India

A judge of the High Court can be removed from office during his tenure by
✓ The President, on the basis of a resolution passed by Parliament by special majority.
Judicial Review in India is based on:
- Procedure established by law

A person who is appointed as an Advocate-General should be qualified in every way to be a judge of the:
- High Court

The Advocate-General of the state holds his office during the pleasure of the:
- Governor

The Judges of Supreme Court hold office till they attain the age of:
- 65 years

The final authority to expound the meaning of India Constitution is:
- The Supreme Court

In the absence of both the President and the Vice-President, who acts as the President?
- The Chief Justice of India

**ELECTION COMMISSION**

- The Election Commission was established on:
  - 25th January 1950
- Election Commission became a 3 member body in:
  - October 1, 1993
- The first Chief Election Commissioner of India:
  - Sukumar Sen (1950-58)
- Head quarters of Election Commission:
  - Nirvajan Sadan, New Delhi
- Chief Election Commissioner is appointed for a term of:
  - 6 years

- The present Election Commissioners of India:
  - Hari Shankar Brahma and Dr. Nasim Zaidi
- The Chief Election Commissioner of India can be removed from his office during his tenure by:
  - The President on the basis of resolution passed by Parliament by special majority

**PANCHAYATI RAJ**

- What is the system of governance in the Panchayati Raj setup?
  - Three tier structure of local self government at the village, block and district levels
- Which committee recommended three-tier panchayat system:
  - Balwantrai Mehta Committee
- When was panchayati Raj introduced in the country:
  - 1959

Who has the power to conduct elections to the Panchayats and Municipalities:
- State Election Commission

First Municipal Corporation in India was set up at:
- Madras in 1687

All India Institute of Local Self Government is at:
- Mumbai

The Panchayati Raj was first introduced in:
- Rajasthan

The Panchayat is accountable for all its actions to the:
- Grama Sabha

In India Panchayati Raj is:
- An Administrative Structure

The Panchayati Raj is based on the ideology of:
- Democratic decentralisation

The Panchayat Samitis exists at:
- The block level

- Present Chief Election Commissioner of India

**FATHER OF LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT IN INDIA**

- Lord Ripon

- V. S. Sampaht

- Hari Shankar Brahma and Dr. Nasim Zaidi

- Balwantrai Mehta Committee
RIGHT TO EDUCATION ACT

- What does the Right to Education Act guarantee?
  ✔ Free and Compulsory Education to all children between the age of 6-14 years covering the elementary cycle of education in a neighbourhood school.
- What is meant by “free” education in the Act?
  ✔ According to the Act (section 3.2) free refers to any fees or charges that may prevent a child from pursuing and completing the elementary cycle of education.
- When did the Right to Education Act come into force?
  ✔ 1st April 2010
- Which Article provides Right to Education Act
  ✔ Article 21 A

HUMAN RIGHTS & COMMISSION

- What are human rights?
  ✔ Human rights are legally guaranteed by human rights law, protecting individuals and groups against actions that interfere with fundamental freedoms and human dignity.
- When did Protection of Human Rights Act come into force?
  ✔ 28th September 1993
- Who appoints Chairperson and members of Human Rights?
  ✔ President of India
- National Human Rights Commission was established on
  ✔ October 12th 1993

RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT & COMMISSION

- Term of office of members of Human Rights Commission
  ✔ 5 Years
- Kerala State Human Rights Commission was constituted on
  ✔ 11th December 1998
- Chairperson of the Kerala State Human Rights Commission
  ✔ J.B. Koshy
- Present Chairperson of the Commission
  ✔ K.G. Balakrishnan
- Kerala State Information Commission was constituted on
  ✔ 19th December 2005

SOCIAL AUDIT

- What is Social Audit
  ✔ A social audit is a process in which people work with the government to monitor the planning and implementation of policies/programme which are intended for the beneficiaries (People)
- Advantages of social audit?
  ✔ (a) Trains the community on participatory local planning.
  ✔ (b) Encourages local democracy.
  ✔ (c) Encourages community participation.
  ✔ (d) Benefits disadvantaged groups.
  ✔ (e) Promotes collective decision making and sharing responsibilities.
  ✔ (f) Develops human resources and social capital

LOKAYUKTA

- What is Lokayukta
  ✔ It is an anticorruption authority constituted at the state level. It investigate allegations of corruption and mal administration against public servants and is tasked with speedy redressal of public grievances.
- What is Lokpal
  ✔ Lokpal is an officer who investigates complaint of citizen of unfair treatment meted out to them by Gov-
Who coined the word Lokpal
✓ The world Lokpal was coined in 1963 by L.M. Singhvi

Who introduced the Lokpal Bill
✓ Shanti Bhushan in 1968

Which is the first state to present a bill on Establishment of Lokayukta
✓ Orissa in 1970

The first state to have established the Lokayukta
✓ Maharashtra in 1972

Chairman of Kerala Lokayukta
✓ Justice M. Pareethu Pillai

OMBUDSMAN

Who is an Ombudsman?
✓ Ombudsman is an officer appointed to hear and investigate complaints by private citizens against government officials or agencies.

Present Ombudsman of Kerala
✓ Justice M.N. Krishnan

When was Kerala Ombudsman instituted
✓ 2000

WOMENS COMMISSION

The first National Womens Commission was formed on
✓ 31st January 1992

First chairperson of National Womens Commission
✓ Mrs. Jayanti Patnaik

Who is the present Womens Commission Chairperson
✓ Mamatha Sharma

The present Chairperson of Kerala Womens Commission
✓ K.C. Rosakutty

When was Kerala Womens Commission Act Passed?
✓ 15th September 1995

Kerala Womens Commission came into force on
✓ 14th March 1996

First Chairperson of Kerala Womens Commission
✓ Smt. Sugathakumari

CHILD LABOUR

What is Child Labour
✓ Child labour in India is the practice where children engage in economic activity, on part-time or full-time basis.

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986
✓ The Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in hazardous occupations identified in a list by the law. The list was expanded in 2006, and again in 2008.

National Policy on Child Labour was formulated in
✓ 1987

When was National Child Labour Project scheme launched
✓ 1988

The first Committee to study the issue of Child Labour and to suggest measures to tackle it
✓ Gurupadswami Committee (1979)

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act
✓ The Act provides for the woman’s right to reside in the matrimonial or shared household, whether or not she has any title or rights in the household.

When was Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 come in to force
✓ October 26, 2006

The Dowry Prohibition (DP) Act
✓ Prohibits the request, payment or acceptance of a dowry, "as consideration for the marriage", where "dowry" is defined as a gift demanded or given as a precondition for a marriage.

Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques Act
✓ The Act forbids the communication of the sex of the foetus.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act was passed on
✓ 1989

Child Marriage Restraint Act was passed in
✓ 1929