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(Autonomous)

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

SEMESTER – I, II & III

BATCH: 2018 -2022

SUBJECT CODE: 18MC051

QUESTION BANK

PART – A: 2 MARK QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION

1. What is Constitution?

A constitution is a set of rules for the government to govern the country and defines the nature of polity of that country.

2. What are the functions of constitution?

The following are the functions of constitution,

- a. Expression of Ideology,
- b. Expression of Basic Law,
- c. Organizational frame work,
- d. Levels of government amendment provision.

3. Classify the different types of constitution.

Unitary, Federal and Written constitution are the three different types of constitution.

4. Briefly explain The Government of India Act of 1858.

This significant Act was enacted in the wake of the Revolt of 1857—also known as the First War of Independence or the ‘sepoy mutiny’. The act known as the **Act for the Good Government of India**, abolished the East India Company, and transferred the powers of government, territories and revenues to the British Crown.

5. When was Indian Independence Act passed, by whom and on the basis of what plan?

The Indian Independence Act was passed by the British Parliament on 5th July in 1947. This act was passed to give effect to the Mountbatten plan creating the two independent states of India and Pakistan.

6. What were the options before the Indian native states in the Indian Independence Act?

The Indian Independence Act gave three options to the Indian native states—(1) to join India—(2) to join Pakistan—(3) to remain Independent.

7. Who drafted the Indian Constitution?

The Indian constitution was drafted by the Drafting Committee of the ‘Constituent Assembly’.

8. Who was the chairman of the Constituent Assembly? Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee?

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the Chairman of Constituent Assembly. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the Chairman of Drafting Committee.

9. When was the Constitution adopted and come into force?

The constitution was adopted on 26th November 1949.
The constitution came into force on 26th January 1950.

10. Write note on Montagu - Chelmsford reforms.

It relaxed the central control over the provinces by demarcating and separating the central and provincial subjects. The central and provincial legislatures were authorized to make laws on their respective list of subjects. However, the structure of government continued to be centralized and unitary.

11. Explain the Minto – Morley reforms.

- It considerably increased the size of the legislative councils, both Central and provincial. The number of members in the provincial legislative councils was not uniform.
- It retained official majority in the Central Legislative Council but allowed the provincial legislative councils to have non-official majority.
- It enlarged the deliberative functions of the legislative councils at both the levels.
- It introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of ‘separate electorate’. Thus, the Act ‘legalized communalism’ and Lord Minto came to be known as the **Father of Communal Electorate**.

12. What are the features of Government of India act 1935?

- It provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units.
- It abolished diarchy in the provinces and introduced ‘provincial autonomy’ in its place. The provinces were allowed to act as autonomous units of administration in their defined spheres.
- It abolished the Council of India, established by the Government of India Act of 1858.
- It provided for the establishment of a Reserve Bank of India to control the currency and credit of the country.
- It provided for the establishment of a Federal Court, which was set up in 1937.

13. Write down the members of Drafting committee of the Indian constitution.

- Dr B R Ambedkar (*Chairman*)
- N Gopalaswamy Ayyangar
- Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar
- Dr K M Munshi
- Syed Mohammad Saadullah
- N Madhava Rau (He replaced B L Mitter who resigned due to ill-health)
- T T Krishnamachari (He replaced D P Khaitan who died in 1948)

14. What is the importance of Article 370 of the constitution?

This Art gives the state of Jammu & Kashmir a separate constitutional status. Laws passed by the Indian Parliament apply to Jammu & Kashmir if they are accepted by the J. K. legislature.

15. Explain second schedule of our constitution.

Second schedule of our constitution explains Provisions relating to the emoluments, allowances, privileges and so on.

UNIT II: FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES

1. According to the Preamble India is what kind of state?

According to the original preamble India is a Sovereign, Democratic Republic. By 42nd amendment of the constitution India is made also a Socialist and Secular state.

2. What are the political ideals, according to the Preamble India seeks to secure?

India seeks to secure to her people:

Justice: Social Economic and Political.

Liberty: of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship

Equality: of status and opportunity, and Fraternity, assuring the dignity of the individual and unity of the nation.

3. What is meant by “Secular and Socialist” as described in the Preamble?

- The preamble describes India to be a secular state. It means that there is no established religion in India and that state does not give any preference to any religion in India.
- The 42nd amendment of the Indian constitution makes India a socialist state. It means that the state shall abolish private ownership of the means of production and distribution. This however has not yet been achieved. On the other hand the state now encourages private ownership.

4. Bring out the significance of the terms “Sovereign, Democratic Republic” as mentioned in the Preamble.

- India is a sovereign state. It means the state in India is the supreme authority over all men and all associations within the country and is absolutely free from any outside control.
- India is democratic. It means that in India all governments are formed on the basis of popular support.
- India is republic. It means all offices of the state from the highest to the lowest are held on the basis of merit and no office of the state is held on the basis of hereditary right.

5. How many states and union territories are there in the Indian Union?

There are 29 states and 7 union territories in the Indian Union.

6. How many categories of fundamental rights has been recognized by the Indian constitution?

Originally the constitution conferred on the Indian citizens seven fundamental rights. They are (a) right to equality (b) right to freedom (c) right against exploitation (d) right to religious freedom. (e) right to education and culture (f) right to property and (g) right to constitutional remedies. At present there are six fundamental rights. Right to private property has been removed from the list of fundamental rights by the 44th amendment of the constitution.

7. What are principal duties of Indian citizens?

Obedying the constitution, showing respect to the national flag and the national anthem, defending India's sovereignty, integrity, and unity protecting national properties and upholding Indias glorious mixed culture and also showing respect to woman are the principal duties of the Indian citizens.

8. Write a note on Citizenship Act, 1955.

The Citizenship Act (1955) provides for acquisition and loss of citizenship after the commencement of the Constitution. This Act has been amended so far four times by the following Acts:

- The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1986.
- The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1992.
- The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003.
- The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2005.

9. What are the types of Amendments?

The Constitution can be amended in three ways:

- Amendment by simple majority of the Parliament,
- Amendment by special majority of the Parliament, and
- Amendment by special majority of the Parliament and the ratification of half of the state legislatures.

10. What is the principal difference between directive principle of state policy and fundamental rights?

The fundamental rights are justiciable while the directive principals are non-justiciable i.e. the fundamental rights are enforced by the courts while the directives are not enforced by the courts.

11. What are the values and importance of directive principles of state policy?

The directive principles though non-justiciable are not worthless. Sir B.N. Rao contends that the directives are moral precepts. K.M. Panikkar holds that the directives promise India to achieve economic socialism or economic democracy.

1. When was the Lok Sabha (the House of the People) first constituted?

The Lok Sabha (House of the People) was duly constituted for the first time on 17 April 1952 after the first General Elections held from 25 October 1951 to 21 February 1952.

2. Why is the Lok Sabha called the popular chamber?

The Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of the people chosen by direct election on the basis of adult suffrage. That is why it is called the popular chamber.

3. What is the quorum to constitute a sitting of the Lok Sabha?

The quorum to constitute a sitting of the House is one-tenth of the total number of Members of the House under article 100(3) of the Constitution.

4. Who presides over the Lok Sabha when the Speaker is absent from the sitting of the House?

The Deputy Speaker presides over the Lok Sabha when the Speaker is absent from the sitting of the House.

5. Who presides over the Lok Sabha when both the Speaker's and the Deputy Speaker's offices fall vacant?

When the Offices of both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker fall vacant, the duties of the Office of the Speaker are performed by such Member of the Lok Sabha as the President may appoint for the purpose. The person so appointed is known as the Speaker pro tem.

6. What are the qualifications to become a Member of the Lok Sabha?

To become a member of the Lok Sabha, a person should be a citizen of India, not less than 25 years of age and possess such other qualifications as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament [Art. 84].

7. What is the legislative relationship between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha?

In legislative matters, both the Houses enjoy almost equal powers except in the case of Money Bills. The main function of both the Houses is to pass laws. Every Bill has to be passed by both the Houses and assented to by the President before it becomes law. In case of Money Bills, the Lok Sabha has overriding powers.

8. Does the Speaker have the right to vote?

The Speaker has a casting vote in the event of a tie. It is customary for the Presiding Officer to exercise the casting vote in such a manner as to maintain the status quo.

9. What is meant by Adjournment, Prorogation and Dissolution of the Lok Sabha?

"Adjournment" is a postponement of the sitting or proceedings of the House from one time to another specified for the reassembling of the House. **"Prorogation"** means the termination of a Session of the House by an order made by the President under article 85(2)(a) of the Constitution. The Prorogation of the House may take place any time, even while the House is sitting. **"Dissolution"** of the House means the end of the life of the Lok Sabha either by an order made by the President under article 85 (2) (b) of the Constitution or on the expiration of the period of five years from the date appointed for its first meeting.

10. What is Question Hour?

Rule 32 of the "Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha" provides that unless the Speaker otherwise directs, the first hour of every sitting of the House shall be available for the asking and answering of Questions. Thus, it is taken up from 1100hrs to 1200 hrs in every sitting.

11. What are the different types of Questions?

There are basically four types of Questions:-

- Starred
- Un starred
- Short Notice Question
- Question to Private Members

12. What is a Bill?

A Bill is the draft of a legislative proposal brought before the House for its approval.

13. What are the different types of Bills?

Depending on their contents, Bills may further be classified broadly into (a) Original Bills (Bills embodying new proposals, ideas or policies); (b) Amending Bills (Bills which seek to modify, amend or revise the existing Acts); (c) Consolidating Bills (Bills which seek to consolidate existing laws on a particular subject); (d) Expiring Laws (Continuance) Bills (Bills to continue an expiring Act); (e) Repealing Bills (Bills seeking to repeal existing Acts); (f) Bills to replace Ordinances; (g) Constitution (Amendment) Bills; and (h) Money and Financial Bills.

14. What is Budget?

Budget is the 'Annual Financial Statement' or the Statement of the Estimated Receipts and Expenditure of the Government of India in respect of each financial year, presented to the Lok Sabha on such day as the President may direct.

15. Who presents the Budget in the House?

Two types of Budgets are usually presented in the House namely, the General Budget and the Railway Budget. The General Budget is presented by the Minister of Finance and the Railway Budget by the Minister of Railways.

16. What is a Motion?

The term 'motion' in parliamentary parlance means any formal proposal made to the House by a Member for the purpose of eliciting a decision of the House. It is phrased in such a way that, if adopted, it will purport to express the judgement or will of the House.

17. What are the different types of Motions?

Motions may be classified into three broad categories, namely, substantive motions, substitute motions and subsidiary motions.

18. What is an Adjournment Motion?

Adjournment Motion is the procedure for adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, which can be moved with the consent of the Speaker.

19. What is 'Zero Hour'?

The time immediately following the Question Hour and laying of papers and before any listed business is taken up in the House has come to be popularly known as the 'Zero Hour'. As it starts around 12 noon, this period is euphemistically termed as 'Zero Hour'.

20. What is a Resolution?

A Resolution is a formal expression of the sense, will or action of the Legislative Body. Resolutions may be broadly divided into three categories

21. What are the conditions of president's office?

- He should not be a member of either House of Parliament or a House of the state legislature.
- If any such person is elected as President, he is deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date on which he enters upon his office as President.
- He should not hold any other office of profit.

- He is entitled, without payment of rent, to the use of his official residence
- He is entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament.
- His emoluments and allowances cannot be diminished during his term of office.

22. List the powers and functions of the president.

The powers enjoyed and the functions performed by the President can be studied under the following heads.

- Executive powers
- Legislative powers
- Financial powers
- Judicial powers
- Diplomatic powers
- Military powers
- Emergency powers

23. What are the conditions of president's office?

The Constitution lays down the following two conditions of the Vice-President's office:

- He should not be a member of either House of Parliament or a House of the state legislature.
- If any such person is elected Vice-President, he is deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date on which he enters upon his office as Vice-President.
- He should not hold any other office of profit.

UNIT IV: STATE GOVERNMENT

1. What are the powers and functions of Governor?

The powers and functions of the governor can be studied under the following heads:

- Executive powers.
- Legislative powers.
- Financial powers.
- Judicial powers.

2. List out the Duties of Chief Minister.

It shall be the duty of the Chief Minister of each state

- To communicate to the governor of the state all decisions of the council of ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the state and proposals for legislation
- To furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the state and proposals for legislation as the governor may call for
- If the governor so requires, to submit for the consideration of the council of ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a minister but which has not been considered by the council.

3. What do you mean by Panchayat Raj?

The term *Panchayat Raj* in India signifies the system of rural local self-government. It has been established in all the states of India by the Acts of the state legislatures to build democracy at the grass root level. It is entrusted with rural development. It was constitutionalised through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992.

4. Write a short note on Gram Sabha.

The act provides for a Gram Sabha as the foundation of the panchayat raj system. It is a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls of a village comprised within the area of Panchayat at the village level. Thus, it is a village assembly consisting of all the registered voters in the area of a panchayat. It may exercise such powers and perform such functions at the village level as the legislature of a state determines.

5. What are the types of urban governments?

The following eight types of urban local bodies are created in India for the administration of urban areas:

Municipal Corporation
Municipality
Notified Area Committee
Town Area Committee
Cantonment Board
Township
Port Trust
Special Purpose Agency

6. List out the functional items in Eleventh Schedule.

It contains the 29 functional items placed within the purview of Panchayat and some of them are,

Agriculture, including agricultural extension
Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation
Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development
Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry
Fisheries and so on.

7. Write down the powers and functions of chief minister in Relation to State Legislature

The Chief Minister enjoys the following powers as the leader of the house:

- He advises the governor with regard to the summoning and proroguing of the sessions of the state legislature.
- He can recommend the dissolution of the legislative assembly to the governor at any time.
- He announces the government policies on the floor of the house.

UNIT V: JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND ELECTION COMMISSION

1. Mention the articles deals with Supreme Court.

Articles 124 to 147 in Part V of the Constitution deal with the organization, independence, jurisdiction, powers, and procedures and so on of the Supreme Court. The Parliament is also authorized to regulate them.

2. What are the qualifications of judges?

A person to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court should have the following qualifications:

He should be a citizen of India.

(a) He should have been a judge of a High Court (or high courts in succession) for five years;

or

(b) He should have been an advocate of a High Court (or High Courts in succession) for ten years;

(c) He should be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the president.

From the above, it is clear that the Constitution has not prescribed a minimum age for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court.

3. Discuss Ad – hoc judge in judicial system.

When there is a lack of quorum of the permanent judges to hold or continue any session of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice of India can appoint a judge of a High Court as an ad hoc judge of the Supreme Court for a temporary period. He can do so only after consultation with the chief justice of the High Court concerned and with the previous consent of the president.

4. Mention Jurisdiction and Powers of Supreme Court.

- Original Jurisdiction.
- Writ Jurisdiction.
- Appellate Jurisdiction.
- Advisory Jurisdiction.
- A Court of Record.
- Power of Judicial Review.
- Other Powers.

5. What are the types of Appellate Jurisdiction?

The Supreme Court has not only succeeded the Federal Court of India but also replaced the British Privy Council as the highest court of appeal. The Supreme Court is primarily a court of appeal and hears appeals against the judgements of the lower courts. It enjoys a wide appellate jurisdiction which can be classified under four heads:

Appeals in constitutional matters.

Appeals in civil matters.

Appeals in criminal matters.

Appeals by special leave.

6. Mention the articles deals with High Court.

Articles 214 to 231 in Part VI of the Constitution deal with the organization, independence, jurisdiction, powers, and procedures and so on of the high courts.

7. Write a short note on Election commission.

The Election Commission is a permanent and an independent body established by the Constitution of India directly to ensure free and fair elections in the country. Article 324 of the Constitution provides that the power of superintendence, direction and control of elections to parliament, state legislatures, the office of president of India and the office of vice-president of India shall be vested in the election commission.

8. List out the Powers and Functions of Election commission.

The powers and functions of the Election Commission with regard to elections to the Parliament, state legislatures and offices of President and Vice-President can be classified into three categories,

Administrative
Advisory
Quasi-Judicial

9. Briefly explain Electronic Voting Machine.

An Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) is a simple electronic device used to record votes in place of ballot papers and boxes which were used earlier in conventional voting system.

10. What are the merits of EVM over the traditional ballot paper / ballot box system?

The advantages of the EVM over the traditional ballot paper / ballot box system are given here:

- It eliminates the possibility of invalid and doubtful votes which, in many cases, are the root causes of controversies and election petitions.
- It makes the process of counting of votes much faster than the conventional system.
- It reduces to a great extent the quantity of paper used thus saving a large number of trees making the process eco-friendly.
- It reduces cost of printing (almost nil) as only one sheet of ballot paper is required for each Polling Station.

PART- B: 16 MARK QUESTIONS

UNIT-I: INTRODUCTION

1. Elaborate the Company's rule of British regime. [R, CO1]
2. Write down the salient features of our constitution. [U, CO1]
3. Discuss how the British's Crown rule connected with our constitution. [R, CO1]
4. Explain the Lord Mountbatten plan for Indo – Pak dominance. [AP, CO1]
5. Elaborate the salient features of our constitution. [AP, CO1]
6. Discuss the nature of federal system. Give its merits and demerits. [U, CO1]
7. (i) Briefly explain the sources of our constitution. [R, CO1]
(ii) Discuss about the working committee of our constituent assembly. [U, CO1]

UNIT-II: FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES

1. Explain in detail the fundamental rights of an Indian citizen. [R, CO2]
2. Discuss the Directive principles of State policy. [U, CO2]
3. Elaborate in detail the preamble and its keywords of our Indian constitution. [U, CO2]

4. Enumerate the Fundamental Duties incorporated in the Constitution after the 42nd Amendment. [An, CO2]
5. What is the importance of Directive Principles of State Policy? Mention which Directive Principles of State Policy have got primacy over the Fundamental Rights [Ap, CO2]
6. Explain in detail the procedure to introduce the amendments in our constitution. [An, CO2]

UNIT-III: STATE GOVERNMENT

1. How do you elect the President of India? Discuss the roles, responsibilities and powers of Indian President. [U, CO3]
2. Elaborate the Powers and functions of Prime minister. And evaluate his relationship with President of India and council of ministers. [AP, CO3]
3. Bring out the roles, powers and responsibilities attached to the office of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. [An, CO3]
4. (i) Briefly explain the sessions of our Parliament . [R, CO3]
(ii) Discuss in detail Motions moved by the Members of the Parliament. [U, CO3]
5. How do you elect the Prime Minister of India? Discuss the roles, powers and responsibilities of Indian Prime Minister. [U, CO3]

UNIT IV: UNION GOVERNMENT

1. Explain in detail the local governance of India through Panchayat raj. [An, CO4]
2. Evaluate the Powers and functions of the Chief Minister of the state. [U, CO4]
3. Elaborate the Powers and functions of Governor. And evaluate his relationship with Chief Minister and council of ministers. [An, CO4]
4. Discuss in detail Panchayat Raj of Indian constitution through the 73rd Amendment. [U, CO4]
5. Explain in detail the roles and responsibilities of council of ministers and their cabinet. [Ap, CO4]

UNIT V: JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND ELECTION COMMISSION

1. Describe the jurisdiction and powers of High Court. [U, CO5]
2. What are the steps that the Election Commission may take to conduct Assembly Elections? [Ap, CO5]
3. What is the position of the Supreme Court under the Constitution of India? Discuss its role as a guardian of the Constitution. [R, CO5]
4. Explain the roles and responsibilities of Election Commission of India. [U, CO5]

*******ALL THE BEST*******

