

Question Bank

Political Science

B.A. 2nd Year, 4th Semester

Course Title: Indian Political System

Total Questions: 150 (50 Long, 50 Short, 50 MCQs)

Section A: Long Questions (50)

1. Discuss the basic features and philosophy of the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.
2. Critically evaluate the scope and limitations of Fundamental Rights in India.
3. Explain the importance of Fundamental Duties and their enforceability.
4. Examine the relevance of Directive Principles of State Policy in modern India.
5. Compare and contrast Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.
6. Analyze the composition, powers and functions of Lok Sabha.
7. Discuss the role of Rajya Sabha in Indian parliamentary democracy.
8. Evaluate the functioning of the Indian Parliament in a coalition era.
9. Describe the election, powers and role of the President of India.
10. Explain the powers and responsibilities of the Prime Minister and Cabinet.
11. Assess the role of the Executive in Indian polity.
12. What is Judicial Review? Discuss its significance in India.
13. Explain the concept and impact of Judicial Activism with examples.
14. Evaluate the independence of the Indian Judiciary.
15. Discuss the nature and evolution of Centre-State relations in India.
16. Explain the provisions of the Constitution regarding legislative relations between Centre and States.
17. Describe the financial relations between the Centre and the States.
18. Examine the role of the Governor in Centre-State relations.
19. Analyze the role and significance of political parties in Indian democracy.
20. Compare the features of the multi-party system in India.
21. What are the determinants of electoral behaviour in India?
22. Examine the role of caste in Indian politics.
23. Discuss the impact of class structure on Indian political system.
24. Analyze the intersection of gender and politics in India.
25. Evaluate the role of regionalism in Indian politics.
26. Explain the challenges of terrorism to Indian democracy.
27. What are the causes and consequences of insurgency in India?
28. Discuss the efforts made for national integration in India.
29. Analyze the challenges of nation building in post-independence India.

30. Discuss electoral reforms in India and their impact.
 31. Examine the importance of anti-defection law in the Indian political system.
 32. Discuss the nature and types of pressure groups in India.
 33. Analyze the importance of regional parties in the Indian federal system.
 34. Explain the role of the Election Commission of India.
 35. Discuss the role of media in shaping political opinion in India.
 36. Explain the meaning and evolution of secularism in Indian context.
 37. Assess the influence of religion in Indian politics.
 38. Examine the impact of reservation policies on Indian politics.
 39. Discuss the constitutional provisions related to emergency in India.
 40. Evaluate the relationship between judiciary and legislature in India.
 41. What is the role of civil society in Indian democracy?
 42. Examine the issue of corruption in Indian politics.
 43. Discuss the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
 44. Analyze the impact of globalization on Indian politics.
 45. Discuss the importance of federalism in India.
 46. Explain how regional aspirations are accommodated in Indian polity.
 47. Evaluate the role of youth in Indian political participation.
 48. How has women's participation evolved in Indian politics?
 49. Discuss the major political movements post-independence in India.
 50. Suggest measures for strengthening democratic values in India.
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Section B: Short Questions (50)

1. What is the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?
2. Name any three Fundamental Rights.
3. State two features of Fundamental Duties.
4. Define Directive Principles of State Policy.
5. Who presides over the Lok Sabha?
6. What is the composition of Rajya Sabha?
7. Name the current President of India.
8. Who is the head of the Union Cabinet?
9. What is Judicial Review?
10. What is meant by Judicial Activism?
11. Define Centre-State Relations.
12. Name two All India Political Parties.
13. What is electoral behaviour?
14. How does caste influence Indian elections?
15. What do you mean by regionalism?
16. Define insurgency.
17. What is terrorism?
18. What is national integration?
19. Name two regional parties of India.
20. What is the anti-defection law?

21. Who appoints the Governor of a state?
 22. Mention two functions of the Election Commission.
 23. What is the tenure of the President of India?
 24. Mention one responsibility of the Prime Minister.
 25. Name two types of emergencies mentioned in the Constitution.
 26. What is coalition government?
 27. Define secularism.
 28. What is the minimum age to vote in India?
 29. Name two types of pressure groups.
 30. Mention two electoral reforms.
 31. What is the role of the Supreme Court?
 32. Define multi-party system.
 33. What is a coalition?
 34. What is meant by universal adult suffrage?
 35. Name any two Directive Principles.
 36. What is gender discrimination?
 37. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner?
 38. Define nation-building.
 39. What is Article 370?
 40. Who can dissolve the Lok Sabha?
 41. Mention one major insurgency-affected region in India.
 42. What is the tenure of Rajya Sabha members?
 43. Define class in Indian politics.
 44. What is the Union List?
 45. Name any two fundamental duties.
 46. What do you understand by national emergency?
 47. What is meant by constitutional amendment?
 48. Name two institutions of local self-government.
 49. What is a no-confidence motion?
 50. What is public opinion?
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Section C: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (50)

1. Which part of the Indian Constitution contains Fundamental Rights?
 - A. Part I
 - B. Part II
 - C. Part III ☒
 - D. Part IV
2. Who is the constitutional head of India?
 - A. Prime Minister
 - B. Chief Justice
 - C. President ☒
 - D. Speaker

3. Which body is known as the Upper House of Parliament?
 - A. Lok Sabha
 - B. Rajya Sabha ☒
 - C. State Assembly
 - D. None
4. Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?
 - A. Parliament
 - B. President ☒
 - C. Vice President
 - D. Governor
5. The term 'Judicial Activism' is associated with:
 - A. Parliament
 - B. Executive
 - C. Judiciary ☒
 - D. Election Commission
6. Directive Principles are included in which part of the Constitution?
 - A. Part IV ☒
 - B. Part III
 - C. Part V
 - D. Part II
7. Who is the Chairman of Rajya Sabha?
 - A. President
 - B. Prime Minister
 - C. Vice President ☒
 - D. Speaker
8. The Council of Ministers is headed by:
 - A. President
 - B. Prime Minister ☒
 - C. Home Minister
 - D. Speaker
9. Who can dissolve the Lok Sabha?
 - A. Speaker
 - B. President ☒
 - C. Vice President
 - D. Prime Minister
10. Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution by:
 - A. 42nd Amendment ☒
 - B. 44th Amendment
 - C. 52nd Amendment
 - D. 73rd Amendment
11. How many members are nominated by the President to Rajya Sabha?
 - A. 10
 - B. 12 ☒
 - C. 2
 - D. 15

12. Who is the guardian of the Constitution?
- A. Parliament
 - B. Judiciary ☒
 - C. President
 - D. Prime Minister
13. The President of India is elected for a term of:
- A. 6 years
 - B. 4 years
 - C. 5 years ☒
 - D. 7 years
14. Which Article of the Constitution deals with emergency provisions?
- A. Article 352 ☒
 - B. Article 368
 - C. Article 370
 - D. Article 356
15. The Supreme Court of India consists of:
- A. 20 Judges
 - B. 30 Judges
 - C. Chief Justice and 33 Judges ☒
 - D. 10 Judges
16. The anti-defection law was enacted in which year?
- A. 1975
 - B. 1985 ☒
 - C. 1990
 - D. 2000
17. The Preamble declares India to be a:
- A. Secular, Democratic, Republic ☒
 - B. Monarchy
 - C. Religious State
 - D. Military State
18. The Union List contains:
- A. 97 Subjects ☒
 - B. 66 Subjects
 - C. 47 Subjects
 - D. 99 Subjects
19. Who appoints the Chief Justice of India?
- A. Parliament
 - B. President ☒
 - C. Prime Minister
 - D. Cabinet
20. The Election Commission of India is a:
- A. Judicial Body
 - B. Legislative Body
 - C. Constitutional Body ☒
 - D. Advisory Body

21. Which Article of the Constitution deals with the Finance Commission?
A. Article 280 ☒
B. Article 300
C. Article 324
D. Article 352
22. Which body conducts elections in India?
A. Parliament
B. Election Commission ☒
C. Supreme Court
D. State Government
23. Who was the first woman President of India?
A. Indira Gandhi
B. Pratibha Patil ☒
C. Sarojini Naidu
D. Sushma Swaraj
24. Which Article deals with the amendment procedure?
A. Article 356
B. Article 360
C. Article 368 ☒
D. Article 370
25. Lok Sabha members are elected for:
A. 4 Years
B. 5 Years ☒
C. 6 Years
D. 3 Years
26. The concept of Directive Principles is borrowed from:
A. USA
B. Ireland ☒
C. UK
D. Canada
27. Who acts as the link between President and Council of Ministers?
A. Vice President
B. Prime Minister ☒
C. Cabinet Secretary
D. Speaker
28. The maximum strength of Lok Sabha is:
A. 500
B. 552 ☒
C. 545
D. 530
29. Which Article guarantees equality before law?
A. Article 19
B. Article 21
C. Article 14 ☒
D. Article 15

30. The first general elections in India were held in:
A. 1952 ☒
B. 1947
C. 1950
D. 1951
31. Which state has a separate constitution?
A. Nagaland
B. Jammu and Kashmir ☒
C. Sikkim
D. Goa
32. Who is responsible for maintaining law and order in a state?
A. Governor
B. Chief Minister ☒
C. President
D. Parliament
33. Right to Education is included under:
A. Article 15
B. Article 19
C. Article 21-A ☒
D. Article 30
34. Which is the highest court of appeal in India?
A. High Court
B. Sessions Court
C. Supreme Court ☒
D. District Court
35. Regional parties are more prominent in:
A. Central Government
B. Local Elections
C. State Politics ☒
D. National Parliament
36. Which constitutional body advises on Centre-State financial relations?
A. NITI Aayog
B. Planning Commission
C. Finance Commission ☒
D. RBI
37. What is the minimum age for Rajya Sabha membership?
A. 21 years
B. 25 years
C. 30 years ☒
D. 35 years
38. What is the minimum age for contesting Lok Sabha elections?
A. 18 years
B. 25 years ☒
C. 30 years
D. 35 years

39. Which amendment lowered the voting age to 18 years?
- A. 42nd
 - B. 44th
 - C. 61st ☒
 - D. 52nd
40. What is NOT a feature of the Indian Constitution?
- A. Single Citizenship
 - B. Presidential System ☒
 - C. Federal Structure
 - D. Parliamentary System
41. Who is the executive head of a state?
- A. Chief Minister
 - B. Governor ☒
 - C. Speaker
 - D. MLA
42. Which part of the Constitution deals with Union Government?
- A. Part V ☒
 - B. Part IV
 - C. Part VI
 - D. Part III
43. Who can initiate impeachment of the President?
- A. Supreme Court
 - B. Lok Sabha ☒
 - C. Rajya Sabha
 - D. Cabinet
44. The concept of 'Public Interest Litigation' originated in:
- A. USA ☒
 - B. UK
 - C. France
 - D. India
45. Who can impose President's Rule in a state?
- A. Chief Minister
 - B. Parliament
 - C. President ☒
 - D. Supreme Court
46. Reservation for SC/ST in Lok Sabha is provided by:
- A. Article 330 ☒
 - B. Article 356
 - C. Article 14
 - D. Article 338
47. Which schedule deals with the Anti-defection Law?
- A. 8th Schedule
 - B. 9th Schedule
 - C. 10th Schedule ☒
 - D. 11th Schedule

48. Panchayati Raj was given constitutional status by which amendment?

A. 42nd

B. 44th

C. 73rd ☒

D. 74th

49. The Chief Election Commissioner is removed by:

A. President on PM's advice

B. Supreme Court

C. Same process as for Supreme Court judges ☒

D. Election Commission

50. 'One person one vote' signifies:

A. Universal Adult Franchise ☒

B. Party Discipline

C. Reserved Voting

D. Electoral College