



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2020 - 21

Programme – Bachelor of Business Administration & Bachelor of Law

Course Name – Constitutional Law of India II

Course Code - BBALLB306

Semester / Year - Semester III

Time allotted : 75 Minutes

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

1. (Answer any Sixty)

(i) The President of India addresses his resignation letter to the:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| a) Chief Justice of India | b) Speaker |
| c) Vice-President | d) Prime Minister |

(ii) Which one of the following does not constitute the electoral college for electing the President of India ?

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) Elected members of Lok Sabha | b) Elected members of the Legislative Assembly of each state |
| c) Elected members of the Legislative Council | d) Elected members of Rajya Sabha |

(iii) The charge of impeachment against the President of India for his removal can be preferred by

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| a) Both Houses of Parliament | b) Speaker of Lok Sabha and Chairman of Rajya Sabha |
| c) Rajya Sabha | d) Lok Sabha |

(iv) Who administers the oath of office to the President of India before he enters upon the office ?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| a) Chief Justice of India | b) Speaker |
| c) Governor | d) Prime Minister |

(v) Who, among the following, has the final right to sanction the expenditure of public money in India ?

- a) Speaker
- b) Prime Minister
- c) President
- d) Governor

(vi) While appointing a Governor, the President generally consults the Chief Minister of the State. That is:

- a) Constitutionally imperative
- b) A matter of convention
- c) Because Parliament has legislated to the effect
- d) A duty of the President

(vii) When a bill is reserved by the Governor for the consideration of the President, within what time must he return the bill?

- a) 3 months
- b) 6 months
- c) 1 year
- d) No time limit

(viii) Who can initiate impeachment proceedings against the President of India ?

- a) Either House of Parliament
- b) Any Vidhan Sabha
- c) Only Lok Sabha
- d) Rajya Sabha

(ix) What is the minimum age for appointment as a Governor?

- a) 35 years
- b) 40 years
- c) 25 years
- d) 30 years

(x) The President's Rule in a State can be continued for a maximum period of

- a) 2 year
- b) 1 year
- c) 6 month
- d) 5 month

(xi) Who appoints the Chairman of the UPSC ?

- a) President
- b) Speaker of Lok Sabha

c) Chief Justice of India

d) Prime Minister

(xii) Which of the following is correct regarding the Governor of a State ?

a) He can recommend to the President to impose President's Rule in the State.

b) No money bill can be introduced in the State Legislature without his prior permission.

c) He has the power of issuing ordinances when the legislature is not in session.

d) All of these

(xiii) The President of India is elected by an electoral college comprising of

a) Elected members of Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies

b) Elected member of both Houses of Parliament and State Legislative Assembly

c) Elected members of both Houses of Parliament.

d) Elected member of State Legislative Assemblies

(xiv) In the election of the President, the value of the vote of the Lok Sabha members

a) Differs according to the geographical size of the respective state

b) Differs according to the number of votes a member represents.

c) One member one vote

d) None of these.

(xv) The Chief Justice (or a judge) of the High Court can be removed by the

a) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

b) Same procedure as for the judges of the Supreme Court

c) Governor

d) Union Home Ministry

(xvi) Judicial Review function of the Supreme Court means the power to

a) Review the functioning of judiciary in the country

b) Undertake periodic review of the Constitution

c) Examine the constitutional validity of the laws

d) Review its own judgement

(xvii) Judges of the High Court are appointed by the

- a) Chief Justice of the High Court
- b) President
- c) Chief Justice of India
- d) Governor

(xviii) Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive is enjoined by

- a) VII Schedule to the Constitution
- b) Judicial decision
- c) Directive Principles
- d) Preamble

(xix) A Judge of the Supreme Court of India is to hold office until he attains the age of

- a) 58 years
- b) 65 years
- c) 62 years
- d) 60 years

(xx) Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court are drawn from the

- a) Grants-in-aid
- b) Public Accounts
- c) Contingency Fund
- d) Consolidated Fund

(xxi) Which is the highest and final judicial tribunal in respect of the Constitution of India ?

- a) President
- b) Union Cabinet
- c) Supreme Court
- d) Parliament

(xxii) In whom are the powers of Judicial Review vested in India ?

- a) All the courts
- b) Supreme Court and all the High Courts
- c) President
- d) Parliament

(xxiii) A common High Court for two or more states and Union Territory may be established by

- a) Parliament by Law
- b) Chief Justice of India
- c) President
- d) Governor of the state

(xxiv) Which of the following is not a writ issued by a superior court to an inferior court ?

- a) Mandamus
- b) Certiorari
- c) Quo Warranto
- d) Prohibition

(xxv) The only-Union Territory which has a High Court of its own

- a) Daman and Diu
- b) Delhi
- c) Lakshadweep
- d) Chandigarh

(xxvi) The Ministers are individually responsible to:

- a) The President
- b) The House of the People
- c) The Prime Minister
- d) The House of which they are members.

(xxvii) The council of Ministers in a Parliamentary type of Government can remain in office till it enjoys the support of the

- a) Minority of members of the Upper House of Parliament
- b) Majority of the members of the Upper House of Parliament
- c) Minority of members of the Lower House
- d) Majority of the members of the Lower House of Parliament

(xxviii) The Chief Minister of a Union Territory where such a set up exists, is appointed by the

- a) Lt. Governor
- b) Majority party in Legislature
- c) President
- d) Prime Minister

(xxix) The Union Council of Ministers consists of

- a) Cabinet Ministers, Minister of State and Deputy Ministers
- b) Cabinet Ministers and Chief Ministers of the States
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Cabinet Ministers

(xxx) Who among the following enjoys the rank of a Cabinet Minister of the Indian Union?

- a) Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission b) Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha
c) Secretary to the Government of India d) None of the Above

(xxxix) Chief Minister of a State is responsible to

- a) Prime Minister b) Rajya Sabha
c) Legislative Assembly d) Governor

(xxxix) What is the position of a Minister of State in the Central Government ?

- a) He is a Minister of Central Government but not a member of the Cabinet b) He looks after the interests of the State Cabinet.
c) He is the nominee of the State Governor d) He is the nominee of the State Cabinet.

(xxxix) Who among the following can attend meetings of the Union Cabinet ?

- a) President b) Cabinet Ministers
c) Ministers of State d) Deputy Ministers

(xxxix) The Union Council of Ministers is appointed by the

- a) President of India according to his discretion b) President of India on the advice of the Prime Minister
c) Prime Minister of India d) Parliament

(xxxix) The Union Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to

- a) Rajya Sabha b) President
c) House of the People d) Prime Minister

(xxxix) Who is the ex- officio Chairman of the Council of States ?

- a) Vice- President b) Leader of the opposition
c) President d) Speaker

(xxxix) The Prime Minister, Union Cabinet Minister, Chief Minister and

Council of Ministers are all members of

- a) National Development Council
- b) Regional Council
- c) Planning Commission
- d) Zonal Council

(xxxviii) The Chief Minister of a state in India is not eligible to vote in the Presidential election if

- a) He is a member of the Upper House of the State Legislature
- b) He is a caretaker Chief Minister
- c) He himself is a candidate
- d) He is yet to prove his majority on the floor of the Lower House of the state Legislature

(xxxix) Which one of the following is the largest Committee of the Parliament?

- a) The Public Accounts Committee
- b) The Estimates Committee.
- c) The Committee on Public Undertaking.
- d) The Committee on Petition

(xl) When is the Annual Union Budget not passed by the Lok Sabha?

- a) The budget is modified and presented again.
- b) The budget is referred to the Rajya Sabha for suggestions.
- c) The Union Finance Minister is asked to resign.
- d) The Prime Minister submits the resignation of Council of Ministers.

(xli) If in a country there happens to be the office of monarchy as well as a Parliamentary form of government this monarch will be called

- a) Head of the State
- b) Head of the Cabinet
- c) Head of the government
- d) Both Head of the government and State

(xlii) One feature distinguishing the Rajya Sabha from the Vidhan Parishad is

- a) Power of impeachment
- b) Indirect election
- c) Nomination of members
- d) Tenure of membership

(xliii) Who was the member of the Rajya Sabha when first appointed as the

Prime Minister of India?

- a) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- b) Charan Singh
- c) Morarji Desai
- d) Indira Gandhi

(xlv) The administrative and operational control of the Armed Forces is exercised by the

- a) Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs with Prime Minister as the Chairman
- b) Ministry of Defence
- c) Three Chiefs of the Army, Navy and Air Force Staff
- d) President

(xlvi) Who among the following is directly responsible to Parliament for all matters concerning the Defence Services of India ?

- a) President
- b) President
- c) Defence Minister
- d) Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs

(xlvii) The Chairman of the Planning Commission in India is the

- a) President
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Minister of Planning
- d) Finance Minister

(xlviii) When Parliament is not in session, the President can promulgate an ordinance which is to be ratified by the Parliament within

- a) 6 weeks from the reassembly of Parliament
- b) 6 months from the reassembly of the Parliament
- c) 6 weeks from the date of issue of ordinance.
- d) 3 months from the date of issue of the ordinance.

(xlix) If the President returns a Bill sent to him for his assent and the Parliament once again passes the Bill in its original form, then the President

- a) Can seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on the bill
- b) Gives assent to the bill
- c) Can once again return the bill for further
- d) Can ask for a referendum on the bill

reconsideration

(xlix) The control of the preparation of electoral rolls for parliament and legislature vests with the

- a) President
- b) Election Commission
- c) Cabinet
- d) Prime Minister

(l) Under which Article of the Constitution is the President's rule promulgated on any state in India?

- a) 326
- b) 370
- c) 380
- d) 356

(li) The President can proclaim a state of emergency in case of

- a) Threat to financial stability of the country
- b) External aggression or internal disturbances threatening the security of the country
- c) Failure of Constitutional machinery in a particular state
- d) All of these

(lii) 140. How many types of Emergency have been visualised in the Constitution of India ?

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) Five

(liii) Rights of a citizen under Article 19 are automatically suspended during the period of emergency, if emergency under Article 352 is declared on the grounds of:

- a) War, external aggression or armed rebellion
- b) War or armed rebellion
- c) External aggression or armed rebellion
- d) War or external aggression

(liv) The President can proclaim emergency on the written advice of the

- a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- c) Chief Justice of India

- b) Prime Minister
- d) Union Cabinet

(lv) Which of the following are criticisms of the amendment procedure of the Indian constitution?

- a) The process is flexible as well as rigid
- b) The process of amendment is similar to that of a legislative process except for the special majority
- c) Parliament has almost the entire power to initiate amendments
- d) There is no provision for holding a joint sitting to solve deadlock in case of constitutional amendment bill.

(lvi) Which constitutional amendment is related to the Telangana region?

- a) 32nd Amendment Act 1973
- b) 98th Amendment Act 2013
- c) 7th Amendment Act 1956
- d) 100th Amendment Act 2015

(lvii) Which constitutional amendment added the ninth schedule?

- a) 3rd, 1954
- b) 8th, 1960
- c) 7th, 1956
- d) 1st, 1951

(lviii) When was the first amendment in the Constitution made?

- a) 1951
- b) 1950
- c) 1957
- d) 1956.

(lix) Nagaland was created as a state as per

- a) 15th
- b) 13th
- c) 18th
- d) 43rd

(lx) Which Constitutional amendment reduced the voting age from 21 to 18?

- a) 61st
- b) 65th
- c) 71st
- d) 21st

