



An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

INDIAN POLITY BY- SUJEET BAJPAI SIR



Question No: 1

Who among the following was the advisor of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन संविधान सभा की मसौदा समिति का सलाहकार था?

(a) B. Shiva Rao

(b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar


(c) Sachidananda Sinha

☒ (d) B.N. Rao

→ President of Drafting Comm.

Question No: 2

On which of the following grounds can a Judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court be impeached?

1. Violation of the Constitution X  President
- ✓ 2. Proved misbehaviour
- ✓ 3. Incapacity

निम्नलिखित में से किस आधार पर उच्चतम न्यायालय या उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश पर महाभियोग चलाया जा सकता है?

1. संविधान का उल्लंघन
2. दुर्यवहार साबित
3. अक्षमता

Question No: 2

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) 2 and 3

Question No: 3

Which of the following Constitutional Amendments have added Article 15 (5) in the Constitution of India providing for reservation in educational institutions in the private sector also?

निम्नलिखित संविधान संशोधनों में से किसमें भारत के संविधान में अनुच्छेद 15 (5) जोड़ा गया है जिसमें निजी क्षेत्र में भी शिक्षण संस्थानों में आरक्षण का संबंध है।

- (a) 81st Amendment
- (b) 86th Amendment
- (c) ~~91st~~ Amendment
- (d) 93rd Amendment

91st

Question No: 4



The idea of including the Emergency provisions in the Constitution of India has been borrowed from the.

भारत के संविधान में आपातकालीन प्रावधानों को शामिल करने का विचार से उधार लिया गया है

- (a) Constitution of Canada
- ☒ (b) Weimar Constitution of Germany
- (c) Constitution of Ireland
- (d) Constitution of the USA

1919

Question No: 5

The Speaker of the Lok Sabha can resign his office by addressing his resignation to.

लोकसभा अध्यक्ष.....को संबोधित करते हुए अपने पद से इस्तीफा दे सकते हैं.

(a) the President

(b) the Prime Minister

☒ (c) the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha

(d) the Chief Justice of India

Question No: 6

Who can initiate impeachment proceedings against the President of India?

भारत के राष्ट्रपति के खिलाफ महाभियोग की कार्यवाही कौन शुरू कर सकता है?

(a) Only Lok Sabha

(b) Only Rajya Sabha

(c) Either House of the Parliament

(d) Any Legislative Assembly

Question No: 7

Which among the following is an extraconstitutional growth in Indian democracy?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा भारतीय लोकतंत्र में एक अतिरिक्त विकास है?

(a) Attorney General of India

(b) Autonomous Districts

(c) Political Parties

(d) Deputy Chairman of the Council of States

Art-76

Question No: 8

Public Interest Litigation (PIL) may be linked with.

जनहित याचिका (पीआईएल) के साथ जोड़ा जा सकता है।

(a) judicial review

~~(b) judicial activism~~

(c) judicial intervention

(d) judicial sanctity

Question No: 9

The Legislative Council in a State in India can be created or abolished by the

- (a) Parliament on the recommendation of a Governor of the state.
- (b) Parliament alone
- ☒ (c) Parliament after the state assembly passes the resolution of that effect.
- (d) Governor of the state on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers.

Question No: 9

भारत के किसी राज्य में विधान परिषद का निर्माण या उसे समाप्त किया जा सकता है

- (a) राज्य के एक राज्यपाल की सिफारिश पर संसद।
- (b) अकेले संसद
- (c) राज्य विधानसभा द्वारा उस आशय का संकल्प पारित करने के बाद संसद।
- (d) मंत्रिपरिषद की सिफारिश पर राज्य के राज्यपाल।

Question No: 11

- The Government Bill means a bill introduced by a
- (a) Member of the Treasury bench in the Lok Sabha
 - (b) Member of the Parliament who is not a Minister
 - (c) Minister in the Lok Sabha
 - (d) Minister in any House of the Parliament.

Question No: 12

Which among the following statements with respect to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India is/are correct?

- 1. The procedure and grounds for his removal from the office are the same as of a Judge of Supreme Court.**
 - 2. He prescribes the form in which accounts of the Union and the States are to be kept.**
1. पद से हटाए जाने की प्रक्रिया और आधार उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश के समान हैं।
 2. वह उस प्रपत्र को निर्धारित करता है जिसमें संघ और राज्यों के खाते रखे जाने हैं।

Question No:13

Select the correct answer using the code given below

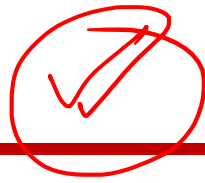
- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- ☒ (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

Question No: 14

When an ordinary Bill is referred to a joint sitting of both the Houses of Indian Parliament, it has to be passed by a

- (a) simple majority of the total number of members of both the Houses present and voting**
- (b) two-third majority of the total number of members of both the Houses**
- (c) simple majority of the total number of members of both the Houses**
- (d) two-third majority of the total number of members of both the Houses present and voting**

Question No: 14



जब एक साधारण विधेयक को भारतीय संसद के दोनों सदनों की संयुक्त बैठक में भेजा जाता है, तो इसे पारित किया जाना होता है।

- (a) दोनों सदनों के सदस्यों की कुल संख्या का साधारण बहुमत मौजूद है और मतदान
- (b) दोनों सदनों के सदस्यों की कुल संख्या का दो तिहाई बहुमत
- (c) दोनों सदनों के सदस्यों की कुल संख्या का सरल बहुमत
- (d) दोनों सदनों के सदस्यों की कुल संख्या का दो तिहाई बहुमत उपस्थित और मतदान

Question No: 15

In which among the following cases, the joint session of both the Houses of Parliament can be summoned?

1. To amend the Constitution. ✗
- ✓ 2. When a Bill has been pending with one House for more than six months after it was passed by the other
- ✓ 3. When both the Houses disagree on the amendments to be made in a Bill.
- ✓ 4. When a bill is passed by one House and is rejected by the other.

Question No: 15

निम्नलिखित मामलों में संसद के दोनों सदनों के संयुक्त सत्र को किसमें बुलाया जा सकता है?

1. संविधान में संशोधन करना।
2. जब एक विधेयक दूसरे द्वारा पारित होने के बाद छह महीने से अधिक समय से एक सदन के पास लंबित है
3. जब दोनों सदन किसी विधेयक में किए जाने वाले संशोधनों पर असहमत हैं।
4. जब एक विधेयक एक सदन द्वारा पारित किया जाता है और दूसरे द्वारा अस्वीकार कर दिया जाता है।

Question No: 15

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- ~~(a)~~ 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- ~~(d)~~ 1 and 4

Question No: 16

Which of the following statements with regard to the Federal System is/are correct?

1. In a federation, two sets of governments co-exist and there is distribution of power.
2. There is a written constitution.

Question No: 16

संघीय प्रणाली के संबंध में निम्नलिखित वक्तव्यों में से कौन सा सही है/

1. एक महासंघ में, सरकारों के दो सेट सह-अस्तित्व में हैं और सत्ता का वितरण होता है।
2. एक लिखित संविधान है।

Question No:16

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

☒ (c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 or 2

Question No: 17

The Parliament can legislate on the subjects in the **State List** if the

- (a) President issues an order authorizing it to do so
- (b) Supreme Court gives authority to the Parliament in this regard
- ☒ (c) Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by **two-thirds** of its members present and voting, declaring it expedient to legislate on a State matter in the national interest
- (d) Prime Minister issues a special order

Question No: 17 //

- संसद राज्य सूची में विषयों पर कानून बना सकती है यदि
- (क) राष्ट्रपति ऐसा करने के लिए अधिकृत करने वाला आदेश जारी करता है
 - (ख) उच्चतम न्यायालय इस संबंध में संसद को प्राधिकार देता है ।
 - (ग) राज्यसभा ने उपस्थित अपने दो-तिहाई सदस्यों द्वारा एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया और राष्ट्रीय हित में राज्य के मामले पर कानून बनाना समीचीन घोषित किया ।
 - (घ) प्रधानमंत्री ने एक विशेष आदेश जारी किया

Question No: 18

The writ of certiorari is issued by a superior court to
(a) an inferior court to stop further proceedings in a particular case

prohibition

~~(b)~~ an inferior court to transfer the record of proceedings in a case for review

(c) an officer to show his/her right to hold a particular office

(d) a public authority to produce a person detained by it before the court within 24 hours

Question No: 18

Certiorai की रिट एक सुपीरियर कोर्ट द्वारा जारी की जाती है

(क) किसी विशेष मामले में आगे की कार्यवाही रोकने के लिए एक अवर न्यायालय

(ख) समीक्षा के लिए किसी मामले में कार्यवाही का रिकार्ड हस्तांतरित करने के लिए एक अवर न्यायालय

(ग) किसी अधिकारी को किसी विशेष पद पर आसीन करने का अपना अधिकार दिखाने के लिए

(घ) 24 घंटे के भीतर अदालत के समक्ष इसके द्वारा हिरासत में लिए गए व्यक्ति को पेश करने का एक सार्वजनिक प्राधिकारी

Question No: 19

Who among the following has a right to speak and otherwise take part in proceedings of either House of Parliament and to be a member of any parliamentary committee but is not entitled to vote?

- (a) Chairman, Finance Commission
- ☒ (b) The Attorney General
- (c) The Comptroller and Auditor General
- (d) The Chief Election Commissioner

Question No: 19

निम्नलिखित में से किसे बोलने का अधिकार है और अन्यथा संसद के किसी भी सदन की कार्यवाही में भाग लेने और किसी संसदीय समिति का सदस्य बनने का अधिकार है लेकिन उसे मतदान करने का अधिकार नहीं है?

- (क) अध्यक्ष, वित्त आयोग
- (ख) अटॉर्नी जनरल
- (ग) नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक
- (घ) मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त

Question No: 20

Who among the following was not a member of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution of India?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारत के संविधान की मसौदा समिति का सदस्य नहीं था?

- (a) B. R. Ambedkar
- (b) K. M. Munshi
- (c) Krishnaswamy Iyer
- ~~(d) M. K Gandhi~~

Question No: 21

Which of the following is/are not fundamental right(s) under the Constitution of India?

1. Right to education.
- ✓ 2. Right to work.]
3. Right to form associations.
4. Right to practise any profession

Question No: 21

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 4
- (c) 2 only
- (d) 1 and 3

Question No: 22

The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India contains

(a) provisions regarding the administration of tribal areas

~~(b)~~ the Union List, the State List and the Concurrent List

(c) a list of recognized languages

(d) provisions about the disqualification of Members of Legislatures on grounds of defection

Question No: 22

भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची में शामिल है

(क) जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन के संबंध में प्रावधान

(ख) संघ सूची, राज्य सूची और समवर्ती सूची

(ग) मान्यता प्राप्त भाषाओं की एक सूची

(घ) दलबदल के आधार पर विधानमंडलों के सदस्यों की अयोग्यता के बारे में प्रावधान

Question No: 23

Article 368 of the Constitution of India deals with

- ~~(a)~~ the powers of the Parliament of India to amend the Constitution
- (b) financial emergency
- (c) reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha
- (d) Official Language of the Union of India

Question No: 23

भारत के संविधान का अनुच्छेद 368 से संबंधित है

(क) संविधान में संशोधन के लिए भारत की संसद की शक्तियां

(ख) वित्तीय आपातकाल

(ग) लोकसभा में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए सीटों का आरक्षण

(घ) भारत संघ की राजभाषा

Question No: 24

Which among the following is not a basic feature of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Fundamental rights
- (b) Independence of judiciary
- (c) Federalism
- ~~(d) The unquestioned right of the Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution~~

Question No: 24

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा भारत के संविधान की मूल विशेषता नहीं है?

(क) मौलिक अधिकार

(ख) न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता

(ग) संघवाद

(घ) संविधान के किसी भी भाग में संशोधन करने के लिए संसद का निर्विवाद अधिकार

Question No: 25

Which one among the following is not a fundamental duty?

- (a) To abide by the Constitution of India and respect the national flag and national anthem
- (b) To safeguard public property
- (c) To protect the Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India
- ~~(d) To render compulsory military service~~

Question No: 25

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा मौलिक कर्तव्य नहीं है?

(क) भारत के संविधान का पालन करना और राष्ट्रीय ध्वज और राष्ट्रगान का सम्मान करना

(ख) सार्वजनिक संपत्ति की रक्षा के लिए

(ग) भारत की संप्रभुता, एकता और अखंडता की रक्षा के लिए

(घ) अनिवार्य सैन्य सेवा प्रदान करना

संविधान में वर्णित =

By Parliament/संसद

CONSTITUTIONAL & NON CONSTITUTIONAL BODIES IN INDIA

① Statutory

② Non-Statutory.

JIR - संविधान
By Executive

संविधान में नहीं है।

Niti Aayog

Constitutional



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.

$$1 + 2 = 3$$



Since its inception in 1950 and till 15 October 1989, the election commission functioned as a single member body consisting of the Chief Election Commissioner.

On 16 October 1989, the president appointed two more election commissioners to cope with the increased work of the election commission on account of lowering of the voting age from 21 to 18 years.

Thereafter, the Election Commission functioned as a multimember body consisting of three election commissioners.

However, the two posts of election commissioners were abolished in January 1990 and the Election Commission was reverted to the earlier position.

Again in October **1993**, the president appointed two more election commissioners.

Since then and till today, the Election Commission has been functioning as a multi-member body consisting of three election commissioners.

Term ⇒ ✓

They hold office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

6

63

They can resign at any time or can also be removed before the expiry of their term.

Article 324 of the Constitution has made the following provisions to safeguard and ensure the independent and impartial.

The chief election commissioner is provided with the security of tenure.

He cannot be removed from his office except in same manner and on the same grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court

In other words, he can be removed by the president on the basis of a resolution passed to that effect by both the Houses of Parliament with special majority, either on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

Thus, he does not hold his office till the pleasure of the president, though he is appointed by him.



UPSC

Articles (315 to 323) in Part XIV of the Constitution contain elaborate provisions regarding the composition, appointment and removal of members along with the independence, powers and functions of the UPSC.

Term →

The chairman and members of the Commission hold office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

Removal

The President can remove the chairman or any other member of UPSC from the office under the following circumstances:

- (a) If he is adjudged an insolvent (that is, has gone bankrupt);
- (b) If he engages, during his term of office, in any paid employment outside the duties of his office;

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in c/p

State Public Service Commission

The chairman and members of the Commission hold office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 62 years, whichever is earlier (in the case of UPSC, the age limit is 65 years).



Art - 280
→ President
→ to India
→ Report ↗

Article 280 of the Constitution of India provides for a Finance Commission as a quasi judicial body.

It is constituted by the president of India every fifth year or at such earlier time as he considers necessary.

Composition ✓

The Finance Commission consists of a chairman and four other members to be appointed by the president.

They hold office for such period as specified by the president in his order.

They are eligible for reappointment.

National Commission for SCs

The National Commission for Scheduled Castes (SCs) is a constitutional body in the sense that it is directly established by Article 338 of the Constitution.

National Commission for STs

Like the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (SCs), the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (STs) is also a constitutional body in the sense that it is directly established by Article 338-A of the Constitution.



→ Art = 148

→ Consti. body

The Constitution of India (Article 148) provides for an independent office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG).

He is the head of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department.

He is the guardian of the public purse and controls the entire financial system of the country at both the levels—the Centre and the state.

Appointment and Term

The CAG is appointed by the president of India by a warrant under his hand and seal.

The CAG, before taking over his office, makes and subscribes before the president an oath.

He holds office for a period of six years or upto the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

Const.
No fix term

Attorney-General Of
India (Article-76)

भारत का महान्यायवादी

→ Highest
law
officer
of
Nation

The Constitution (Article 76) has provided for the office of the Attorney General for India.

✓ He is the highest law officer in the country.]
←

Appointment and Term

The Attorney General (AG) is appointed by the president.

He must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court.

In other words, he must be a citizen of India and he must have been a judge of some high court for five years or an advocate of some high court for ten years or an eminent jurist, in the opinion of the president.

However, the Attorney General is not a full-time counsel for the Government.

He does not fall in the category of government servants.

Further, he is not debarred from private legal practice.

Not - Const.

(Solicitor General of India) In addition to the AG, there are other law officers of the Government of India.

They are the solicitor general of India and additional solicitor general of India.

They assist the AG in the fulfilment of his official responsibilities.

It should be noted here that only the office of the AG is created by the Constitution.

In other words, Article 76 does not mention about the solicitor general and additional solicitor general.

— No fix term

Advocate General of the State

The Constitution (Article 165) has provided for the office of the advocate general for the states. He is the highest law officer in the state. Thus he corresponds to the Attorney General of India.

Appointment and Term

The advocate general is appointed by the governor.

He must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of a high court.

In other words, he must be a citizen of India and must have held a judicial office for ten years or been an advocate of a high court for ten years.

The term of office of the advocate general is not fixed by the Constitution.

Further, the Constitution does not contain the procedure and grounds for his removal.

He holds office during the pleasure of the governor.

<i>Article No.</i>	<i>Constitutional Bodies</i>
76.	Attorney-General of India
148.	Comptroller and Auditor-General of India

165.	Advocate-General of the State
243-I.	State Finance Commission
243-K.	State Election Commission
243ZD.	District Planning Committee
243ZE.	Metropolitan Planning Committee
263.	Inter-State Council
280.	Finance Commission
307.	Inter-State Trade and Commerce Commission
315.	Union Public Service Commission and State Public

Nda
[
कमिशन
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पुंल
कमिशन]

एक कमिशन

Service Commission

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Election Commission

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National Commission for Scheduled Castes

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National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

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Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission

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Backward Classes Commission

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Official Language Commission and Official Language Committee of Parliament

350B.

Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities

Introduction and Overview of Non - Constitutional Bodies





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Establishment On the 13th of August, 2014, the Modi Government scrapped the 65-year-old Planning Commission and announced that it would be replaced by a new body.

Accordingly, on January 1, 2015, the NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) was established as the successor to the planning commission.

However, it must be noted here that the NITI Aayog, like that of the Planning Commission, was also created by an executive resolution of the Government of India (i.e., Union Cabinet).

Hence, it is also neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body.

In other words, it is a non-constitutional or extra-constitutional body (i.e., not created by the Constitution) and a non-statutory body (not created by an Act of the Parliament).

This will be built on the foundations of: ✱ ✱

An empowered role of States as equal partners
in national development; operationalising the
principle of (Cooperative Federalism.)

सहकारिता
संस्थाएँ

Composition

The composition of the NITI Aayog is as follows:

(a) Chairperson: The Prime Minister of India] ✓

(b) Governing Council: It comprises the Chief Ministers of all the States, Chief Ministers of Union Territories with Legislatures (i.e., Delhi and Puducherry) and Lt. Governors of other Union Territories.

Planning Commission

The erstwhile Planning Commission was established in March 1950 by an executive resolution of the Government of India, (i.e., the Union Cabinet) on the recommendation of the Advisory Planning Board constituted in 1946, under the chairmanship of K.C. Neogi.

Thus, the erstwhile Planning Commission was neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body.

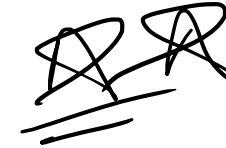
In India, it was the supreme organ of planning for social and economic development.



The National Human Rights Commission is a statutory (and not a constitutional) body.

It was established in 1993 under a legislation enacted by the Parliament, namely, the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. This Act was amended in 2006.

Composition of the Commission



The amendment provides for reduction in the tenure of chairpersons of national and state human rights bodies to three years from the current five years.

↳ Present

It also stipulates that besides a former chief justice of India, as is the current requirement, a former Supreme Court judge can also become NHRC chairperson.

=

In addition to these full-time members, the commission also has four ex-officio members—the chairmen of the National Commission for Minorities, the National Commission for SCs, the National Commission for STs and the National Commission for women.

The chairman and members are not eligible for further employment under the Central or a state government.



The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is the main agency for preventing corruption in the Central government.

It was established in 1964 by an executive resolution of the Central government.

सिद्धान्त

Its establishment was recommended by the ~~Santhanam~~ Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962–64).

Thus, originally the CVC was neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body.

Later, in 2003, the Parliament enacted a law conferring statutory status on the CVC.

Old
New

Composition

The CVC is a multi-member body consisting of a Central Vigilance Commissioner (chairperson) and not more than two vigilance commissioners.

They are appointed by the president by warrant under his hand and seal on the recommendation of a three-member committee consisting of the prime minister as its head, the Union minister of home affairs and the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha.

They hold office for a term of four years or until they attain the age of sixty five years, whichever is earlier.

Handwritten notes: "4" and "65 yrs" with red circles and underlines.

After their tenure, they are not eligible for further employment under the Central or a state government.

Organisation

The CVC has its own Secretariat, Chief Technical Examiners' Wing (CTE) and a wing of Commissioners for Departmental Inquiries (CDIs).

Working

The CVC conducts its proceedings at its headquarters (New Delhi).

It is vested with the power to regulate its own procedure.

It has all the powers of a civil court and its proceedings have a judicial character.

The CVC has to present annually to the President a report on its performance.

The President places this report before each House of Parliament.



The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) was set up in 1963 by a resolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Later, it was transferred to the Ministry of Personnel and now it enjoys the status of an attached office.

The Special Police Establishment (which looked into vigilance cases) setup in 1941 was also merged with the CBI.

The establishment of the CBI was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962-1964).

The CBI is not a statutory body.

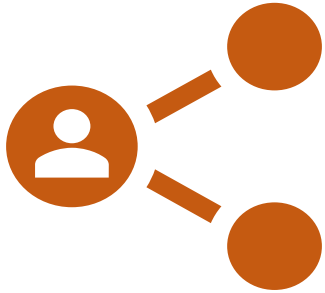
It derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.

Composition of CBI The CBI is headed by a Director.

He is assisted by a special director or an additional director.



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