

### III sem 1st midterm question bank

#### **5m**

1. Discuss the nature of constituent Assembly.
2. Discuss the features of Fundamental Rights.
3. What is the electoral college composition for the election of the President of India?

#### **2m**

1. What is the meaning of 'justiciable'?

A matter is 'justiciable' if it is subject to trial in a court of law. For example, in India, fundamental rights are justiciable but not fundamental duties.

2. Can the preamble of the Indian Constitution be amended?

Yes, but the Supreme Court ruled that any such amendment should not disturb the basic features of the constitution.

3. When was the Preamble last amended?

The Preamble was last amended in 1976 by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act. The words 'socialist', 'secular' and 'integrity' were added to the preamble.

4. Mention some of the features borrowed from the British Constitution.

Some of the features borrowed from the British constitution are - Parliamentary government, Rule of law, legislative procedure, single citizenship, cabinet system, parliamentary privileges and bicameralism

5. Is the Indian constitution rigid or flexible?

The Indian constitution is a blend of rigid and flexible features. While some features can be amended with a simple majority, others need special majority. There are also some features that can be amended through special majority and by ratification by the states.

6. Describe the nature of Judiciary in the Indian constitution.

In India, our constitution has made the judiciary integrated and independent. One integrated judiciary enforces both State and Central laws.

7. What is article 21A?

Article 21A is part of Right to Life. It gives the right to free and compulsory education. It was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act 2002. It was enacted by passing the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory education Act in 2009.

8. What institutions are part of the Union Executive of india?

In India, the Union Executive is composed of the President, Vice President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers and the Attorney General of India.

9. What is the composition of the electoral college that elects the President of India?

The Electoral college consists of -

- Elected members of both the Houses of Parliament
- Elected members of the legislative assemblies of states
- Elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry

10. What is the composition of the Parliament of India?

The Indian parliament is composed of the president, Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

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1. What was the act that was passed by the British Government to suppress the local language newspapers?  
Vernacular Press Act.
2. Who advocated for widow remarriage in Andhra Pradesh?  
Kandukuri Veeresaingam Pantulu.
3. Who described the preamble as the identity card of the constitution?  
N A Palkhivala
4. When was the Objectives resolution adopted?  
Jan 22nd 1947
5. What does the word 'Republic' mean?  
The head of the state is elected directly or indirectly for a fixed period of time.
6. In which year did the INC officially demand for a Constituent Assembly?  
1935
7. How were the members of the Constituent Assembly elected?  
Indirectly elected.
8. Which constitution is the longest in the world?  
Indian Constitution.
9. From which act was the structure of the Indian Constitution derived?  
1935 act
10. From which constitution was the phrase 'procedure established by law' borrowed?  
Japanese constitution.
11. What are the two types of Fundamental rights?  
Individual rights and Collective rights.
12. In which article is the state defined?  
Article 12.
13. Which right was once a fundamental right but is now a legal right?  
Right to Property
14. Which article speaks about preventive detention?  
Article 22.
15. Who is considered the first citizen of India?  
The President of India
16. What is the security deposit to contest for the post of President of India?  
Rs.15000
17. In which year were the names 'Rajya Sabha' and 'Lok Sabha' adopted as the names of the houses of the Indian Parliament?  
1954
18. How many union territories have representation in the Rajya Sabha?  
Three - Delhi, Puducherry and J&K
19. What happens to the Council of Ministers when the Prime Minister dies?  
It dissolves.
20. Who is considered as the leader of the lower house?  
Prime Minister