

QUESTION BANK

PG Political Science

ISSUES IN INDIAN POLITICS

IV SEMESTER MA POLITICALSCIENCE

1. Who have the power to decide an election petition?
A) Parliament B) Supreme Court C) High Courts
2. What system of government does India have?
A. one-party system B. two-party system C. multi-party system
3. The Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP) came to power in 1998 as the leader of:
A. united progressive alliance B. left front
C. national democratic alliance
4. Who is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)?
A. Jyotiba phule B. Kanshi ram C. B R Ambedkar
5. Which out of the following is a 'state party'?
A. BSP B. Rashtriya janta dal C. BJP
6. A recognised political party is
A. a party that is present in only one of the federal units.
B. a party that is present in several and all units of the federation.
C. a party recognised by the 'election commission' with all the privileges and discuss
7. When and under whose leadership was Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) formed?
A. 1982, mayawati B. 1984, kanshi ram C. 1985, mulayam singh yadav
8. Who said 'All Communalism is harmful'? The logic of minority Communalism isseparatism, and majority communalism culminates in Fascism?
A. bhikhu parekh B. t.n. madan C. bipin Chandra
9. The book 'Language, Religion and Politics' is written by
A. paul brass B. partha chatterjee C. myron weiner
10. The Constitution of India borrowed the scheme of Indian Federation from the constitution of
A) USA B) Canada C) United Kingdom
11. Who have the power to decide an election petition?
A) Parliament B) Supreme Court C) High Courts

12. Right to property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights during the rule of
A) Indhira Gandhi Government B) Morarji Desai Government
C) Narasimha Rao Government
13. Who was the first Chief election commissioner of India ?
a) KVK Sundaram b) SP Sen Verma c) Sukumar Sen
14. Who called Indian Federalism as the Co-operative Federalism
A) G.Austin B) K.C.Wheare C) Sir Ivor Jennings
15. The idea of including the Emergency provisions in the Constitution of India has been borrowed from the
A) Constitution of Canada B) Weimar Constitution of Germany C) Constitution of Ireland
16. Which commission made the recommendations which formed the basis for the Punjab Reorganisation Act which created the states Punjab and Haryana
a) Dhar Commission b) Dass Commission c) Shah Commission
17. Sikkim was made an integral part of India under the
a) 36th Amendment b) 39th Amendment c) 40th Amendment
18. In which state, the President's Rule was first imposed in India
A) Andhra Pradesh B) Bihar C) Assam
19. The instrument of instructions contained in the Government of India Act, 1935 has been incorporated in the constitution of India in the year 1950 as
A) Fundamental Rights B) Directive Principles of the state Policy
C) Emergency provisions
20. The Chief election commissioner of India can be removed from the office by
a)The Prime Minister b)The President
c) Council of ministes
21. Who has the authority to decide in the event of dispute in election of the president of India
a)Supreme Court b)election commissioner c)Loksabha
22. Chief election commissioner is appointed for a period of
a) 2 years b) 5 years c) 6 years
23. In which year, first general elections to Lok Sabha were held in India?
a)1948 b)1949 c)1951

24. Which of the following committee made a recommendation that election commission should be a three member body ?

- a) Tarkunde Committee b) Ashok Mehta Committee c) Jeevan Reddy Committee

25. Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for the institution of Panchayati Raj

- A) Article 36 B) Article 39 C) Article 40

26. India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States”.

The above mandate has been enshrined in the Constitution of India, in which among the following?

- A. Preamble B. Article 1 C. Article 2

27. In which year, the Government of India had set up the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations?

- A. 1980 B. 1983 C. 1987

28. The Sarkaria commission is related to which of the following?

- A. Centre and State Relations B. Banking & Financial Sector
C. Elections Reforms

29. Which schedule of the Indian Constitution divides the legislative powers between the Union and states?

- A. 6th schedule B. 7th schedule C. 8th schedule

30. In case of a conflict between directive principles and fundamental rights, which shall prevail?

- A. Fundamental rights B. DPSP C. Supreme court will decide

31. Goswami committee was formed in the year

- a) 1990 b) 1992 c) 1991

32. Discrimination based on person's language is known as

- a) Linguism b) Regionalism c) Casteism

33. The Equal Remuneration Act, of _____ provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work.

- a) 1986 b) 1976 c) 1966

34. In ancient India varnas are divided in to

- a) 3 b) 6 c) 4

35. Which article of the Indian constitution abolished untouchability in every form?

- a) article 13 b) article 11 c) article 12

36. The word caste is taken from Spanish and Portuguese words known as –
 A. Casta B. Lineage C. Race
37. Caste system is –
 A. Endogamous group B. Exogamous group C. Open group
38. Social mobility is more rigid in –
 A. Class-system B. Family system C. Caste system
39. In the context of elections in India the term VVPAT stands for
 a) Voter visit poll Account trail b) Voter vivid press Audit trail
 c) Voter verifiable paper audit trail
40. Who settles the disputes regarding the election of President of India
 a) Supreme court b) Election Commission c) Parliament
41. Which of the following is a characteristic of people below the poverty line?
 a) Debt trap b) Gender inequality c) Both of the above
42. Which of the following are examples of self-employment programs in India?
 a) Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojna b) Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojna
 c) Both a and b are correct
43. Which of the following programme was launched in the year of 2000?
 (A) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.
 (B) Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
 (C) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana.
44. The most vulnerable social groups for poverty are:
 (A) Scheduled Tribes (B) Urban Casual Labourers (C) Rural Agricultural Labourers
45. Golden revolution is related to
 a) precious minerals b) jute c) horticulture and honey
46. The white revolution is associated with _____.
 a. Crops b. Dairy c. Animal husbandry
47. What were the reasons for introducing the economic reforms in 1991?
 A. The Gulf war B. Increase in fiscal deficit c. Both A and B
48. _____ is the policy that helps integrate a domestic economy with the world economy.
 A. Liberalisation B. Globalisation C. Privatisation

49. Who was the Finance Minister of India when the economic reforms took place under the New Economic Policy (NEP) in 1991?
 A) P. Chidambaram B)Pranab Mukherjee C)Dr Manmohan Singh
50. self respect movement was led by
 a) EV Ramaswamy naiker b) C N Annadurai c) MG Ramachandran
51. Akalidal was formed in the year
 a)1920 b) 1924 c)1914
52. Punjabi Suba was the demand of
 a)AGP b)DMK c) Akalidal
53. Sons at the soil was the slogan of
 a)Akali Dal b)Shiv Sena C)DMK
54. Which political party was founded by NTR
 a) Shiv Sena b)Telugu Desam c)AIADMK
55. The reason for the growth of regional political parties are
 a) Political b) Economic c)Both of them
56. National voters day is celebrated on
 a) 22 nd January b)|25th January C) 25 th March
57. Which Article deals with Election Commission of India
 a) Art.324 b) Art 315 c) Art 226
58. Which of the following commissions recommended the establishment of the institution of Lokpal and Lokyukta?
 A) AdministrativeReformsCommission
 B) SarkariaCommission
 C) SrikrishnaCommission\
59. Which ideology threatens Indian Unity
 a. Communalism b. Communism c. Democracy
60. Who describe Indian federalism as Quasi federalism
 A. Iver Jenning B. K.C Wheare C. Morris Jones
61. In a democracy ruling party is accountable to the
 A . Judiciary B. People C. opposition
62. A constitutional government by definition is a
 a) Limited government
 b) Polpular government
 c) Multy party government

63. The Dravidian movement led to the formation of Dravida Kazhagam under the leadership of whom ?
A. E V Ramaswami Periyar B. C Annadurai C. Laldenga
64. Who called Indian Federalism as the Co-operative Federalism
A) G.Austin B) K.C.Wheare C) Sir Ivor Jennings
65. Who presided over the first meeting of the Indian Constituent Assembly
A) Dr.Rajendra Prasad B) Sachchidananda Sinha C) B.R. Ambedkar
66. The most essential feature of the Parliamentary form of Government is the _____
A) sovereignty of the Parliament
B) independent judiciary
C) accountability of the executive to the legislature
67. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Antyodaya Yojana is also known as:
A) National Urban Health Mission B) National Urban Livelihood Mission
C) National Rural Health Mission
68. Where was the concept of written constitution, first born
A) France B) USA C) Britain
69. Which commission made the recommendations which formed the basis for the Punjab Reorganisation Act which created the states Punjab and Haryana
A) Dhar Commission B) Dass Commission C) Shah Commission
70. Sikkim was made an integral part of India under the
A) 36th Amendment B) 39th Amendment C) 40th Amendment
71. The office of Lokpal and Lokayukta in india is based on which one of the following
A) Parlimentary Commissioner of UK B) Ombudsman in Scandinavia
C) Procurator General of Russia
72. Who is the custodian of indian constitution?
A) Supreme Court B) Cabinet Ministers C) Parliament
73. Civil equality implies
A) Equality before law B) Equality of opportunity C) Equal distribution of wealth
74. What was the exact constitutional status of the Indian Republic on 26 January, 1950 when the constitution was inaugurated?
A) A Democratic Republic B) A Sovereign Secular Democratic Republic
C) A Sovereign Democratic Republic

75. The Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament is appointed by the
A) Prime Minister B) Speaker of the Lok Sabha C) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
76. AADHAR' is a programme
A) To help senior citizens B) To provide identity to Indian residents
C) To provide nutritional support to adolescent woman
77. Which of the following States is a member of the ' Seven Sisters ' ?
A) West Bengal B) Tripura C) Orissa
78. Peace, discipline, freedom and equality are all examples of
A) Democratic values B) Resolutions C) Settings
79. What is the minimum age required to become a member of Rajya Sabha?
A) 21 years B) 25 years C) 30 years
80. Social Rights will not include _____ of the following?
A) Adivasi B) Women C) Care for Political Section
81. In which year did Telangana become the 29th state of India?
A) 2002 B) 2011 C) 2014
82. Who considered the rights to Constitutional Remedies as very 'heart to soul ' of the Indian Constitution
A) M.K.Gandhi B) J.L.Nehru C) B.R Ambedkar
83. In India, the chief Election Commissioner can be removed from his office in the same manner and on the same ground as :
A) A judge of the Supreme Court B) The Chief Justice of a High Court
C) The Comptroller and Auditor General
84. What is the capital of Telangana?
A) Warangal B) Hyderabad C) Nizamabad
85. Andhra Pradesh was created as a linguistic state in
A) 1950 B) 1953 C) 1956
86. Which Commission made the recommendations which formed the basis for the Punjab Reorganisation Act which created the states Punjab and Haryana?
A) Dhar Commission B) Dass Commission C) Shah Commission
87. Which Article of the Constitution of India accords Special status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir?
A) 356 B) 324 C) 370
88. Who was the first Election Commissioner of India?
a .Sukumar Sen b.VS Ramadevi c.Shankar Dayal Sharma

89. Where is the Secretariat of the Election Commission located?
a. New Delhi b. Mumbai c. Gurgaon
90. Who appoints the Election Commissioners?
a. Chief Election Commissioner b. President of India
c. Prime Minister of India
91. What is the tenure of the Election Commissioner of India?
A. 5 years or 65 years of age, whichever earlier
B. 6 years or 65 years of age, whichever earlier
C. 4 years or 63 years, whichever earlier
92. Election Commission is a
A. Constitutional Body b. Statutory Body c. Elective Body
93. Who is the current Election Commissioner of India
a. Sushil Chandra B. Sunil Arora C. Om Prakash Rawat
94. In which year Punjab was reorganized on a linguistic basis?
a. 1966. B. 1956 c. 1963
95. In which year agreement took place between Sheikh Abdullah and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi?
(a) 1970 (b) 1974 (c) 1976
96. Which of the following is not valid reason for the demand of statehood?
a. Developmental deficit
b. Cultural identities
c. Checking centralising tendency
97. Who among the following was associated with Bishnoi movement?
A. Amrita Devi B. Gaura Devi C. Govind Singh Rawat
98. The women's movement in India started largely under inspiration of
A. Annie Besant B. Sarojini Naidu C. Jyotiba Phule
99. Which of the following is a fundamental characteristic of presidential government?
A. Rigid Constitution B. A single executive officer
C. Supremacy of the Legislative Branch
100. India is known as a parliamentary democracy because
A. The President is not a member of the Parliament
B. The members of Parliament are directly elected by the people
C. The executive is responsible to the Parliament

ANSWERS

1.C	51.B
2.C	52.C
3.C	53.B
4.B	54.B
5.B	55.C
6.C	56.B
7.B	57.A
8.C	58.A
9.A	59.A
10.B	60.B
11.C	61.C
12.B	62.A
13.C	63.A
14.A	64.A
15.B	65.B
16.C	66.B
17.A	67.B
18.A	68.B
19.C	69.C
20.B	70.A
21.A	71.B
22.B	72.A
23.C	73.A
24.A	74.C
25.C	75.B
26.B	76.B

27.B	77.C
28.A	78.A
29.B	79.C
30.A	80.C
31.A	81.C
32.A	82.C
33.B	83.A
34.C	84.B
35.A	85.B
36.A	86.C
37.A	87.C
38C	88.A
39.C	89.A
40A	90.B
41.C	91.B
42.C	92.A
43.C	93.A
44.A	94.A
45.C	95.B
46.B	96.C
47.C	97.A
48.B	98.C
49.C	99.B
50.A	100.C