UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

Study Material & Question Bank with Answer Key:
Part III - Political Science (Open Stream)

Prepared By:
Jos V. George
Dept. of Political Science
S.K.V.C. Thrissur

Typesetting & Layout:
Computer Section, SDE.

Printed at Calicut University Press
Dear Students,

This book contains the study materials of political science. It is intended to serve as a text book of the students who are preparing for the Entrance Examination of School of Distance Education, University of Calicut. This book is prepared in accordance with the plus two syllabus of the paper, political science. It will give you a basic knowledge about state and government. This book will also make you aware of your role in society. Since we live in a democratic state an understanding of the constitution and the functioning of the government is necessary. Thus I hope that this book will help you in your preparation for the entrance examination as well as for your attempt to become good citizen of India.

Director
School of Distance Education
CONTENTS

PART - I

CHAPTER - I  Definition, Nature and Scope of Political Science  5
CHAPTER - II  Relation of Political Science with other Social Sciences  7
CHAPTER - III  The State  9
CHAPTER - IV  Law, Liberty, Equality, Rights and Duties  12
CHAPTER - V  Constitutions  15
CHAPTER - VI  Government - Its Organs  17
CHAPTER - VII  Democracy  20
CHAPTER - VIII  Election and Franchise  22
CHAPTER - IX  Political Parties  24
CHAPTER - X  Political Ideologies  26
CHAPTER - XI  Salient Features of the Indian Constitution  28
CHAPTER - XII  The Preamble  30
CHAPTER - XIII  Fundamental Rights  32
CHAPTER - XIV  Directive Principles of State Policy  34
CHAPTER - XV  Union Legislature  36
CHAPTER - XVI  Union Executive  38
CHAPTER - XVII  The Supreme Court of India  40

Question Bank with answer key  42

1.1. Objecti is an ever ex... will help yo
1.2. Introduct... Politic agency, the... the 'maste... Naturally
1.3. Definitio... of the fo... itself wit
1.4. Scor... the imp... be
P... and act... the bas... politi
I... forces... includ... analy
Chapter - I

DEFINITION, NATURE AND SCOPE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.1. Objectives

This chapter gives you some basic knowledge about Political Science. Political Science is an ever expanding subject. By studying the lessons of this subject, students can acquire good social and political behaviour. Thus the study of the basic lessons of political science will help you to become the active citizens of the state.

1.2. Introduction

Political Science originated as a social science which studies about state and its agency, the government. The great Greek political philosopher Aristotle is considered as the father of Political Science. The term politics was firstly used by Aristotle. He called it the ‘master science’. The term ‘politics’ is derived from the Greek word ‘polis’ which means city-state. For the Greeks political science was a science which studies about the nature and functions of the city states. But now in the place of city states we find modern nation states. In the place of police functions modern states undertake welfare functions. Naturally the scope of political science itself is changed.

1.3. Definitions of Political Science

The scope of political science has become so vast that it is difficult to give a precise definition. Paul Janet defines political science as “that part of social science which treats of the foundations of the state and principles of government”. According to Garner political science begins and ends with the state. Laski says “the study of politics concerns itself with the life of man in relation to organized states”.

But modern political philosophers have a different concept. They consider political science as the study of power because power is the most important factor in a state. The state exists and functions on the basis of power. So Lasswell defines political science as “the study of shaping and sharing of power”. According to David Easton “political science is the study of the authoritative allocation of values for a society”.

1.4. Scope of Political Science

There is no agreement among political scientists about the scope of the subject. As the importance of political science is increasing day by day the scope of it is also expanding and becoming wide.

Primarily political science studies about state and government. It studies the origin and activities of the state and explains the aim and objectives of the state and government. Political theory is also a part of the study of political science. In fact political theory is the basis of political analysis. So a student of political science must start his lessons with political theory. The study of political science also includes the study of political institutions. This covers the study of constitutions and comparative government.

Political Science is also a study of political dynamics. Thus it studies the current forces at work in government and politics. It includes the study on caste and communal forces, political parties, pressure groups, lobbies etc. The scope of political science also includes the study of the nature of the relationship between individual and the state. It analyses how the authority of the state and the rights of the people are reconciled. Lastly
the scope includes the study of international relations. It covers a wide range and includes diplomacy, international politics, international law, international organization etc.

Thus the scope of political science covers wide range of subjects. As it is a dynamic subject its scope is ever expanding.

1.5. Scientific nature of Political Science

There are many political scientists who deny the scientific nature of political science. They are of the opinion that political science lacks the characteristics of a science such as the possibility of precise formulation, the possibility of generalization, verification and prediction and an agreement on methods of analysis. They say that since no characteristics of a science can be seen in political science it cannot be considered as a science.

But before denying the scientific nature of it, it is highly necessary that we should make a distinction between a natural or physical science and a social science. A natural science studies about objects, the properties of which do not change. But a social science studies about society which consists of individuals. The qualities of individuals are always changing. So all the characteristic features of a science cannot be expected from a social science. What makes a particular subject a science is its methodology. If we are using scientific methodology that subject can be considered as science. In political science we are using scientific methods in collecting data, in analysing data and also in arriving at conclusions. So political science can be considered as a science.

1.6. Conclusion

The study of political science enable the people to understand the current political problems of the state. It also makes the people aware of their rights and responsibilities. A comparative study of various political systems enable the citizens to identify and remove the defects in their political system.
Chapter - II

RELATION OF POLITICAL SCIENCE WITH OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCES

2.1. Objective

It is a fact that all social sciences are mutually related. So political science is related to other social sciences. This chapter explains how it is related to other social sciences such as history, economics, sociology etc.

2.2. Introduction

All the social sciences study different aspects of the same society. Economics studies about its economic aspect while political science studies about its political aspect. Many problems of the society are mutually related. So all the social sciences which study about different aspects of the same society are mutually related. Political problems are influenced by social, economic, geographic, psychological and historical factors. So political problem can be well understood only with the help of other social sciences. Thus political science is related to other social sciences.

2.3. Political Science and History

History is the record of past events, and movements, their causes and interrelations. The state is the result of long process of evolution. Several historical factors are responsible for this evolution. History provides us with sufficient knowledge regarding these factors. Many political institutions are also the result of historical developments. For example the parliamentary form of government which prevails in India is the result of such factors. Thus history gives the raw material of political science. Again the political theories of philosophers can be well understood only in the historical background. The political theory of Rousseau can be understood only by understanding the peculiarities of France at that time.

Political Science contributes much to history also. It gives meaning to history. History is meaningless if political impacts of events and movements are not well understood. Thus political science and history are interdependent and mutually contributing. As Prof. Secley says "History without political science has no fruit and political science without history has no root".

2.4. Political Science and Economics

Economics is a social science which studies human activities relating to wealth and material welfare. In the past economics was considered as a branch of political science and it was known as political economy. Now they are two independent social sciences having a common aim and the aim is the establishment of a welfare state. Really political science and economics are complimentary. The economic activities like production, distribution and exchange are controlled by the State. In history we find that many political events and movements like French revolution were influenced by economic factors. Political ideologies like socialism, capitalism etc. are based on economic principle. Even many political institutions are the result of economic movement. For example democracy can be considered as an after effect of industrial revolution in Europe which is purely an economic movement.

The economic activities are determined by the state. The economic policy which is to be followed in a state is decided by the state. The economic problems of the society
can be solved only through the active functions of the government. In fact the economic life of the people is conditioned by political institutions. Thus the economic and the political aspects of the society are closely related. Naturally the two sciences analysing these two aspects namely economics and political science are also mutually related.

2.5. Political Science and Sociology

Sociology is a science which studies about society is general. It analyses the origin, development and structure of society and explains its aims and achievements. Political science studies about state which is one of the institutions in the society. Sociology gives us the idea about the origin of state. Today modern political scientists realized the fact that political developments are the result of social forces. For example caste system, which is a social factor in the India Society influences Indian political system. A state can be well understood only by understanding the society. So it is generally accepted that a political scientist should be a sociologist.

Political Science contributes to sociology facts concerning the organization and activities of the state. Thus it is very clear that political science and sociology are closely related. From the intimate relationship between these two sciences a new subject called political sociology is now developing.

2.6. Political Science and Psychology

Psychology is a science which studies human mind, human instincts and human behaviour. It analyses the mind and behaviour of man both as an individual and in groups. Human psychology provides us with an insight into the political habits of man. The political behaviour of man can be properly explained only with an adequate knowledge of his psychology. Lord Bryce says “Politics has its roots in psychology.

Political behaviour of the people is different in different societies. One of the reasons for this difference is the difference in psychological nature. Psychologically people are having different nature. Psychology really helps us to understand the way in which human beings behave under different influences. In recent years the affinity between political science and psychology has been greatly increased. Thus political phenomena in a state can be well understood only by understanding the psychological nature of the people is that society.

2.7. Political Science and Ethics

Ethics is the science of morality. It really formulates rules which govern human behaviour as a social being. There is close relationship between political science and ethics. Plato regarded political science as a branch of ethics. According to Aristotle the state comes into existence for the sake of life and continues to exist for the sake of good life. Good life is the end of the state. Thus state has an ethical end. What is morally wrong cannot be politically right.

But the political philosopher Machiavalli separated political science from ethics. According to him human behaviour need not be always in accordance with moral principles. The modern view is that there is an intimate relationship between political science and ethics. It is necessary that the activities of the state should be moral or ethical. The state exists for man and man is a moral being. So the science of state cannot reject moral principles. Thus political science and ethics are closely related.

2.8. Conclusion

Thus it is very clear that the subject of political science is related to other social sciences. An interdisciplinary approach is necessary to understand political phenomena deeply. Society has many aspects like social, economic, political and psychological. Political problems are the result of these social, economic and psychological factors. These factors have direct influence upon the state. So the state can be well studied only through an interdisciplinary approach.
Chapter III
THE STATE

3.1. Objective

State is the central subject of political science. It is the most influential institution as far as the life of an individual is concerned. No body can live outside the state. Wherever we go we belong to any one of the states. Birth of a person really determines his membership in a state. It is the state which really controls the activities of the people in the society. From his very birth till his death an individual is subject to the laws of the state. This chapter explains more about the concept of state.

3.2. Introduction

State is a politically organized society. There are different views with regard to the nature of state. According to Aristotle state is natural and necessary. For the social contract theorists like Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau state is the result of purposeful creation by the people for their convenience and utility. Individualists consider the state as a necessary evil. On the contrary the idealists consider the state as the necessary external condition for the inner development of individuals. To Marx state is an instrument for exploitation. But it is a fact that state is necessary for the security and well being of the people.

3.3. Definition

Different political philosophers define the state differently. Aristotle, the father of political science defines the state as “a union of families and villages having for its end a perfect and self sufficing life”. Woodrow Wilson defines it as “people organized for law within a definite territory”. According to Garner State is a “Community of persons more or less numerous permanently occupying a definite portion of territory, independent or nearly so of external control and having an organized government to which the great body of inhabitants render habitual obedience”. According to Laski State is “a territorial society divided into government and subjects whose relationships are determined by the exercise of this supreme coercive power”.

3.4. Essential Elements of the State

From the careful examination of different definitions we can understand that there are certain essential elements for the state. They are essential for the very existence of the state. In the absence of any one of them no state can exist. These essential elements are population, territory, government and sovereignty.

3.5. Population

Population is the first essential element of state. In the state there should be human beings. A desert place cannot form a state. There are political philosophers who even fixed a particular number for the population in a state. According to Plato, there should be 5040 citizens. Rousseau says that in the case of number of people in a state 10,000 is the ideal number. In fact there is no rule limiting the number of people in a state. In the opinion of Aristotle, population should be large enough to be self sufficient and small enough to be well governed.

3.6. Territory

The second essential element is territory. The people should reside permanently in a
particular area of territory. Wandering people or romantic people cannot constitute a state. As in the case of population there is no rule about the area of territory required for a state. However it is desirable that the area of territory should be proportionate to the strength of population.

3.7. Government

The third essential element of state is government. There should be a government to govern the people. State is an abstract concept and it requires and agency for its functioning. Government is the agency through which he will of the state is formulated expressed and realized. Whatever be its form there should be a government to function for the state. Without a government there is no state.

3.8. Sovereignty

The last and most important essential element of state is sovereignty. It is the element which distinguishes state from other associations. Sovereignty means supreme power of the state, Internally state should have supreme power over all individuals and associations within its territorial area. Externally the state should be free from the control of other states.

Thus every state must have its population, fixed territory, an established government and sovereignty.

3.9. Origin of State

It is a fact that there is no historical evidence for the precise origin of state. It is not known when and how the state came into existence. So different political scientists explained their own theories regarding the origin of state. Thus the important theories describing the origin of state are Divine Origin theory, Force theory, Social contract theory, Genetic theory and the Evolutionary theory.

The Divine origin theory states that state is the creation of god. According to the force theory state is the result of the use of force applied by the strong over the weak. The social contract theory explains that state is the result of a contract made by the people. The genetic theory says that state is the product of natural expansion of families.

In fact none of these theories give a satisfactory explanation for the origin of state. The most convincing theory with regard to the origin of state is the Evolutionary theory.

3.10. The Evolutionary Theory

State is not the result of a sudden creation. It is neither the handwork of god, nor the result of the use of force, nor a mere expansion family. Really state is the result of an evolution. It is the result of slow and steady changes extended over a long period of time. It might have passed through different stages before getting its present form. Thus state is the result of an evolutionary process. It is generally believed that several factors might have influenced the process of evolution. These factors are kinship, religion, economic factors, force, and political consciousness.

3.11. Kinship

Unity and obedience to authority which are the essential features of a state were first created among the people by kinship or blood relationship. In the primitive society people were united on the basis of blood relationship. People obeyed the commands of the eldest man in the family. Thus they had the practice of obedience to a higher authority.

3.12. Religion

As society expanded Kinship became weak. It could not unite the people. Then religion provided the people the sense of unity and respect for authority. Common worship gave the people a sense of unity and respect for authority. Common worship gave the people a sense of unity. In the place of the eldest man in the family. People began to obey religious high priest.
3.13. Economic factors

The important economic factors which helped the evolution of the state are the invention of agriculture and the emergence of private property. By the advent of agriculture state acquired territorial character. When private property emerged laws became necessary to protect it. Laws should be formulated and implemented. This necessitated the formation of a government. People began to obey the laws of government. Thus the economic factors helped the formation of a territorial society having a government to control the activities of the people.

3.14. Force

Force who played an important role in the evolution of the state. The weak persons united themselves under the leadership of strong person who became leaders of various tribes and thus kingdoms were formed. The use of force further led to the formation of empires under strong rulers. Thus the factor which worked behind the formation of large states is the use of sheer force.

3.15. Political Consciousness

Above all political consciousness of the people also helped the evolution of state. People became aware of the fact that in order to satisfy certain needs there should be a political organization. Those needs were the need for security of person and property, the need for protecting them from external aggression, and the need for social, moral and intellectual development. All these led to the emergence of political institutions and political power.

3.16. Conclusion

Thus it is evident that no definite date can be traced for the emergence of state. Moreover no single factor alone is responsible for the evolution of state. Many factor worked together leading to the gradual and historic evolution of the state.
Chapter - IV

LAW, LIBERTY, EQUALITY, RIGHTS AND DUTIES

4.1. Objectives

The state exists and functions on the basis of laws. Modern man should enjoy liberty and equality. Moreover, they should be given certain rights for their enjoyment. As they live in society, they are expected to perform certain duties also. This chapter explains these basic concepts of modern state.

4.2. Law

Law is the body of principles recognized and applied by the state. The policies of state are expressed through law and disobedience to laws involves punishment. According to John Austin law is a command issued by a superior to an inferior. Holland defines it as "a general rule of external human action enforced by a sovereign political authority.

4.3. Features of law

First of all law is universal in its application. Law is an expression of the will of the state as expressed by the duly constituted authority. It is enforced by the state. Again law is concerned only with the external aspect of human action. Violation of law leads to punishment. Moreover, law aims at individual and general welfare.

4.4. Sources of law

In fact, state is the main source of laws. But it is not the only source from which we get laws in the modern period. According to Holland, there are six sources of laws. They are customs, religion, judicial decisions, scientific commentaries, equity and legislation.

4.5. Liberty

The term liberty comes from the Latin word 'liber' which means free. Liberty does not mean the absence of restraints or control. Liberty really means that each and every individual should be free to avail opportunities to develop his personality. For maintaining such an atmosphere, reasonable restrictions can be imposed on the activities of individuals. That is why Laski defines liberty as "the eager maintenance of that atmosphere in which men have opportunity to be at their best selves". Thus, laws are not against liberty. On the contrary, they are necessary for the enjoyment of liberty.

4.6. Kinds of liberty

Following are the various types of liberty.

1. **Natural liberty**: Natural liberty means complete freedom from interference. In the modern society, nobody can enjoy this liberty.

2. **Civil liberty**: It is the freedom of the individual to do as he pleases within the limits laid down by law. This can be enjoyed by all persons in a state. Eg: Freedom of life, property, religion etc.

3. **Political liberty**: It means the freedom of the citizen to participate in the activities of the state. This can be enjoyed only by the citizen. It consists of right to vote, right to stand for elections, right to criticize the government etc.

4. **Economic liberty**: Laski says that economic liberty means security and opportunity to
find reasonable significance in the earning of one's livelihood. A man must be free from unemployment and starvation. Thus economic liberty aims at the creation of a society where there is sufficiency for all.

5. National liberty:- It means national independence. It is the right of every nation to be free from the political domination of other states.

4.7. Equality

The term equality means that all men are equal and should be entitled to equal opportunity and treatment. In the negative sense equality means absence of special privileges. There should not be any discriminations. In the positive sense equality means provision of adequate opportunities for all.

4.8. Kinds of Equality

Following are the different kinds of equality.

1. Civil equality : It implies equal civil rights for all individuals. All should be equal before law. Thus it is the basis of rule of law.

2. Political equality : Political equality means that all citizens have similar political rights. All the citizens irrespective of their sex, colour or religion should have an equal voice in the government and an equal right to hold public offices. Thus political equality implies democracy and adult suffrage.

3. Economic equality : It means equality in economic power. Economic resources should not be concentrated in the hands of few individuals. It does not demand equal distribution of wealth but there must be sufficiency for all.

4. Social equality : All are equal in society. In the social life there should not be any discrimination on the basis of caste, religion, race, colour, sex etc. All individuals should be treated as equals.

4.9. Rights

According to Laski rights are those conditions of social life without which no man can seek himself to be at his best. Thus rights are the sum total of opportunities which ensure adequate development of individual personality. Without such opportunities life is really impossible. Hence every civilized society provides such rights to the individual as are considered necessary for the development of his personality. As Laski says "every state is known by the rights that it maintains".

4.10. Classification of Rights

Rights are broadly classified into moral rights and legal rights.

1. Moral rights : They are rights which are based on the moral conscience of the community. There is no legal force behind moral rights.

2. Legal rights: These are rights which the state recognizes and enforces. These rights are protected by the state and anybody who violates them will be punished by the state. Legal rights are further classified into civil rights and political rights.

3. Civil rights : Civil rights are rights relating to the person and property of the individual. These rights are very necessary for having a civilized life. Right to freedom, right to property, right to form associations etc. are some of the civil rights.

4. Political Rights : Political rights are rights which enable the citizen to participate in the affairs of the state. These rights are given only to citizens. Right to vote, right to stand for elections, right to criticize the government etc. are some of the political rights.
5. **Fundamental rights**: In every state certain rights are considered fundamental rights. These are rights the enjoyment of which is very necessary as far as the life of the people is concerned. They are usually embodied in the constitution and special protection is given to them from the encroachment of private citizens and governmental agencies. So they are also known as constitutional rights.

4.11. **Duties**

Duty is an obligation. It is something we owe to others as social beings. As we live in society we should be given certain necessary opportunities for the development of our personalities. We should recognize the same opportunities in the case of others. Thus what is a right in regard to one's self is a duty in regard to others. Without duties there can be no right. Thus rights and duties are the two sides of the same coin.

4.12. **Classification of Duties**

Duties are classified into moral duty and legal duty. A duty discharged by the citizens on the basis of his sense of morality is called moral duty. There is no legal sanction behind it. The sanction behind a moral duty is the general moral opinion of the society.

A duty which is recognized by law is called a legal duty. An individual is legally bound to perform legal duties. Violation of a legal duty is always followed by punishment.

4.13. **Conclusion**

Democracy exists only in a society where there is liberty and equality people should be eager to protect them. Enjoyment of rights is also important in a democratic state. Equal importance is given to duties. A good citizen will be eager to discharge his duties. Eternal Vigilance is said to be the price of liberty and democracy.

****
Chapter - V

CONSTITUTIONS

5.1. Objectives

Every Government functions in accordance with defined rules and regulations. These rules and principles are embodied in a document called constitution. Thus constitution is a body of rules written or unwritten that determines the organization of the government distribution of powers of the different organs of government and the relation between the government and the people. All democratic governments are functioning on the basis of constitutional laws. In this Chapter we study the meaning and classification of the constitution.

5.2. Definition and Characteristics of Constitution.

The term constitution is derived from the Latin word 'Constitue' which means to establish. Constitution is the basis of a government. Dicey defines constitution as “all rules which directly or indirectly affect the distribution of the sovereign power of the state”. According to Bryce “Constitution is a set of established rules embodying and enacting the practice of government”. Gilchrist defines it as “that body of rules and laws, written or unwritten which determines the organization of government, the distribution of powers to the various organs of government and the general principles on which these powers are to be exercised”.

The characteristics of the constitution are the following.
1. It determines the form of government.
2. It may be written or unwritten.
3. It may be a deliberate creation or may have been gradually evolved.
4. It may be embodied in one document or several.
5. It determines the structure and organization of government.
6. It describes the rights of the people.
7. It also contains the procedure for amending the constitution.

5.3. Classification of Constitution

Constitutions are classified into different types.

a) Written and unwritten constitution

A written constitution is one in which most of the constitutional laws are set down in one or several documents. Thus it is the result of deliberate creation. Written constitution is a written constitution.

An unwritten constitution is one in which most of the laws are in the unwritten form. They are largely based on customs and conventions. Unwritten constitution is really the product of historic evolution. British constitution is an unwritten constitution.

However the distinction between written and unwritten constitution is only one of degree, not of kind. That means, in a written constitution there are several unwritten laws based on the customs of the state and in an unwritten constitution there are several...
written parts. In fact there is no constitution which is wholly written or entirely unwritten.

b) Rigid and Flexible Constitution

Constitutions are classified into rigid and flexible on the basis of procedure for amendment. A rigid constitution is one which is difficult to amend. If constitutional laws cannot be amended by the ordinary law making body following the ordinary lawmaking procedure that type of constitution is called a rigid constitution. American constitution is a rigid constitution. In such a constitution there is difference between constitutional law and ordinary law.

A flexible constitution is one which can be amended easily. If the constitution is flexible constitutional laws can be amended by the ordinary lawmaking body following the ordinary lawmaking procedure. In fact in such a constitution there is no difference between constitutional law and ordinary law. British constitution is a flexible one.

c) Enacted and Evolved Constitutions

Enacted constitution is one which is framed by a constitution making body. Usually enacted constitution is a written constitution. Indian constitution is an enacted constitution.

If constitutional laws are the result of evolution such a constitution is called evolved constitution. In such a constitution constitutional laws are on the basis of customs or conventions. British constitution is an evolved constitution.

5.4. Unitary and Federal governments

Governments are classified into unitary and federal on the basis of division of powers between the central and subsidiary governments. In a unitary system there is no division of powers. All powers are vested in a single government. Supremacy of the central legislature is the feature of a unitary government. Great Britain is a unitary state.

If governmental powers are divided between the central government and regional governments that type of government is called federal government. The central government as well as the state governments derive their powers from the constitution. America is a federal state. Division of powers, written and rigid constitution, independent and impartial judiciary and bicameral legislature are the essential requisites of a federation.

5.5. Conclusion

Constitution is a necessity for a democratic government. A government without constitution is power without right. The rights of the people are well protected by constitutional laws. Division of power is an important concept in a constitutional government. It avoids concentration of powers at a single entire and increases the efficiency in administrations.
Chapter VI
GOVERNMENT - ITS ORGANS

6.1. Objectives:

No state can exist and function without a government. All governments, whatever be its form perform three types of functions. They are legislative functions, executive functions and judicial functions. This chapter explains the organs of government and the functions performed by them.

6.2. The theory of separation of powers

The theory of separation of powers states that in order to protect the liberty of the people governmental powers should be separated and should be enjoyed by distinct persons or body of persons. The classical theory of separation of powers was put forward by Montesquieu in his book 'The spirit of laws'. According to him people can enjoy liberty only when the three organs of the government are separated from each other. The fusion of any two kinds of powers results in the denial of liberty.

6.3. The Legislature

Legislature is the lawmaking organ of the government. The laws enacted by the legislature provide the basis for the working of the executive and the judiciary. In a democratic state the legislature consists of members elected by the people.

On the basis of the composition, legislatures are classified into unicameral legislature and bicameral legislature. If the legislature consists of a single chamber it is called unicameral legislature. If there are two houses in the legislature it is known as bicameral legislature. In such a legislature the lower house is the popular chamber because it consists of representatives directly elected by the people. The upper house is also known as second chamber. There is no uniformity in the constitution of the second chamber. In different states they are constituted differently.

6.4. Functions of the Legislature

Following are the important functions of the legislature.

1. Law making: The most important function of the legislature is law-making. The legislature makes laws in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the constitution.

2. Executive functions: The legislature controls the executive. This control is immediate and effective in a parliamentary system where the existence of the executive depends on the majority support of the legislature.

3. Judicial functions: In U.K House of Lords, the upper house of the legislature functions as the highest court of appeal. In the U.S.A the Senate can impeach the president. In India also the president can be impeached by the parliament.

4. Financial functions: The legislature controls the national finance. The executive can spend money only with the sanction of the legislature.

5. Electoral functions: The legislature performs certain electoral functions also. In India president is elected by the elected members of parliament and state legislative assemblies.
6. **Ventilation of grievances**: The legislature functions as an organ of public opinion. It discusses the problems of the people. The grievances of the people are effectively ventilated in the legislature by the representatives of the people.

6.5. **The Executive**

Executive is the organ which executes the laws elected by the legislature.

6.6. **Kinds of Executives**:

Executives are classified into different types. They are the following:

1. **Nominal and Real Executive**: Nominal Executive enjoys only nominal powers. Theoretically all powers are vested in him; but actually they are enjoyed by different agencies. Eg: Indian President. Real Executive is the executive which enjoys real powers eg: Cabinet in India.

2. **Singular and Plural executive**: If all executive powers are vested in a single individual, it is called a singular executive eg: president of America. When executive powers are vested in a group of individuals it is called Plural executive. Eg: Swiss Federal Council.

3. **Parliamentary and Presidential Executive**: Parliamentary executive is the executive which is responsible to the legislature. It can remain in power only so long as it enjoys majority support of the legislature. The executive in India is parliamentary. Presidential executive is one which is independent of the legislature. The executive in America is presidential.

4. **Political and permanent Executive**: Political executive is the executive which comes to power through popular elections. It comes to power on political basis. Permanent executive consists of permanently employed civil servants. They are appointed on the basis of merit and can remain in office till the age of retirement.

6.7. **Functions of the executive**: The following are the important functions of the executive.

6. **Internal administration**: The executive exercises general supervision, direction and control over the administration of the state.

7. **External administration**: The executive maintains diplomatic relations with other states. It also makes treaties and agreements with other states.

8. **War and defence**: It is the duty of the executive to protect the territorial integrity of the state.

9. **Financial functions**: The executive prepares and executes the budget.

10. **Judicial functions**: The executive enjoys the power to give pardon or to reprieve the punishment of the convicted persons.

11. **Legislative functions**: The executive summons and prorogues the houses of the legislature. It dissolves the lower house. A bill in order to become law needs the assent of the executive. Moreover the executive can make temporary laws in the form of ordinances.

6.8. **Judiciary**

Judiciary interprets laws and applies them in individual cases. Lord Bryce says "the excellence of the government depends upon the excellence of the judicial system.

6.9. **Functions of the Judiciary**

Judiciary performs the following functions:

1. **Administration of justice**: It is the primary function of the judiciary to guarantee the enjoyment of justice in the case of each and every individual. Judiciary interprets laws and applies them in individual cases.
2. **Defender of rights**: It is the duty of the judiciary to protect the rights of the people. If a right is denied to a person he can approach the judiciary.

3. **Guardian of the constitution**: It is the function of the judiciary to protect the provisions of the constitutions. If a law is enacted by the legislature violating any of the constitutional provisions it can be made invalid by the judiciary. To protect the provisions of the constitution the judiciary is given the power of judicial review.

4. **Protector of a federation**: By resolving the disputes and conflicts that may arise between the centre and state the judiciary protects the federal structure of a state.

5. **Legislative function**: Judiciary interprets laws. When a law is vague it gives the correct meaning. It can even make a law invalid if it is against constitutional provision.

Thus in a democratic state judiciary performs very important functions. In order to perform these functions well it is highly necessary that the judiciary should be independent and impartial. It should be free from the control of the legislature and executive. Then only it can discharge its functions freely and fairly.

6.10. Conclusion

All the organs of the government perform important functions. The efficiency of a government really depends on the efficiency of its organs. Good laws are to be made by the legislature; they should be effectively implemented by the executive and they should be properly interpreted by the judiciary.

****
Chapter VII

DEMOCRACY

7.1. Objective

Democracy is an important concept in the modern world. It stands for many ideas and principles. Some regard democracy as a form of government while some others consider it also as a way of life. This chapter explains the meaning and classification of democracy. It also explains the conditions which are necessary for the successful working of a democratic government.

7.2. Definition

The term democracy is derived from two Greek words 'demos' and 'Cratia'. Demos means people and cratia means power. So the literal meaning of democracy is power of the people. It is a form of government in which people rule themselves either directly or indirectly through their representatives. Lord Bryce defines democracy as "that form of government in which the ruling power of the state is legally vested not in any particular class or classes, but in the members of the community as a whole". Dicey defines it as "that form of government in which the governing body is comparatively a large fraction of the entire nation". Abraham Lincoln defines democracy as "government of the people, by the people and for the people". Thus it is clear that in democracy the sovereign power of the state is exercised by the people.

7.3. Kinds of democracy

There are two kinds of democracy. They are direct democracy and indirect democracy. In direct democracy people directly participate in the governmental functions. The will of the state is formulated and expressed by the people themselves. Direct democracy cannot exist in the modern states because of the vastness in size and population. In the ancient period direct democracy existed in the Greek and Roman city states.

Indirect democracy is that form of government where people govern themselves not directly but indirectly through their representatives. People elect their representatives and these representatives govern the state for the people. So indirect democracy is also known as representative democracy.

7.4. Conditions necessary for the successful functioning of democracy.

Introduction of a democratic structure in a state cannot ensure the exercise of popular sovereignty by the people. For the successful functioning of democracy certain conditions are necessary. It is a fact that a democratic government can exist only in a democratic society. Some of the necessary conditions are the following.

1. **Social equality**: There should be social equality in a democratic state. There should not be any discrimination between individuals on the basis of one’s caste, creed, religion, race or sex.

2. **Economic equality**: Economic inequality should not prevail in a democratic state. There should not be wide disparity between the rich and the poor. Economic inequality may naturally lead to the inequality in the enjoyment of political rights.

3. **Proper education**: In a democratic state people must be properly educated. Then only they can realize their role in a democracy. People must be aware of their rights and duties. Proper education thus makes the people vigilant citizens.
4. **Strong and effective opposition**: In order to prevent the government from misusing its powers there should be a strong and effective opposition. The presence of a vigilant opposition can keep the government on the proper track. Thus an effective opposition, making creative criticisms on the activities of the government is an important condition for the success of a democratic government.

5. **Freedom of the Press**: The presence of a free, fearless, and independent press is another condition for the successful functioning of democracy. A free press can mould public opinion and can act as a watch dog of democracy.

6. **Independent judiciary**: In a democratic state people are given certain rights. It is the duty of the judiciary to protect the rights of the people. In order to discharge this function freely and fairly it is highly necessary that the judiciary should be independent and impartial.

7. **Wise leadership**: The success of democracy depends greatly on the quality of relationship. The leaders must be active and honest.

8. **Local self governments**: In order to make democracy successful democratic institutions should be decentralized. Democratic institutions must be established at local level. The local self governing institutions serve as primary schools for imparting civic virtues and helps the citizens to grow into a healthy democratic nation. Many people will get opportunities for active participations in the activities of the government.

7.5. **Conclusion**

Democracy is the best form of government because it functions on the basis of popular sovereignty. At the same time a mere adoption of a democratic system cannot ensure the enjoyment of popular sovereignty by the people. It largely depends on several factors. So to maintain conditions for making the government successful is highly necessary in all democratic states.
Chapter - VIII
ELECTION AND FRANCHISE

8.1 Objectives:

Election is the very life of a democratic state. Without elections there is no representative democracy. Political right becomes meaningful only when citizens exercise the right to elect their own representatives. This chapter provides some of the basic ideas about election and voting.

8.2. Importance of Election

Democracy ensures the rights of citizens to choose their representative through election. People should have the right to elect their representatives without any fear or favour. The word electorate signifies the whole population who are qualified to participate in the election process of a country. When the electorate exercises the function of voting the concept of popular sovereignty becomes meaningful. Since democratic governments are party governments elections help the citizen to understand the ideologies of various political parties. In pluralistic societies elections make it possible for the largest number of persons to participate in politics. In authoritarian one party states elections provide legitimacy for the regime, and create a sense of mass participation in government.

8.3. Universal Adult Franchise

The right to vote is a precious right in a democratic state. But all people are not given the right to elect their representatives. Different qualifications like property, education, gender etc. have been prescribed in different countries at different times. Now the criterion adopted by all democratic states for giving voting right is universal adult franchise. Franchise means the right to elect their representative. All adult citizens are given the right to vote. There shall be no discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, colour, sex etc. In India the minimum age to get the right to franchise is 18.

8.4. Direct election and Indirect election

The electoral function can be exercised by the electors either directly or indirectly. If the representatives are directly elected by the people it is called direct election. In India the members in Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people. If voters elect only the members of an electoral college who finally elect the representatives, it is called Indirect Election. In India, the members of Rajya Sabha are elected indirectly by the people. Actually they are elected by the members of State Legislative Assemblies who are directly elected by the people.

8.5. Single Member Constituency and Multi Member Constituency

For conducting elections the whole country is divided into several electoral districts called Constituencies. There are two types of Constituencies. They are Single Member Constituency and Multi Member Constituency. This division is on the basis of number of representatives to be elected from a constituency. Single Member Constituency is one from which only a single representative is elected. If voters have to elect more than one representative from a constituency that type of constituency is called Multi Member Constituency. In this method each voter has as many votes as there are seats to be filled.

In all democratic states, secret ballot system is adopted. In this system the voter casts his vote secretly. The voter can cast his vote to any candidate he likes without any one knowing about it. Thus in this system elections can be conducted peacefully.
8.6. Conclusion

The system of election is essential for the proper functioning of a representative government. Periodic elections help the people to exercise popular sovereignty. In fact it is only at the election time that the people get a participation in the activities of the government. It is highly necessary that the voting right should be exercised by the people with maximum care and prudence. The future of democracy really depends on the nature of representatives elected by the people.
Chapter IX

POLITICAL PARTIES

9.1. Objectives

Political Parties are indispensable for the successful functioning of democracy. They are generally called as the backbone of democracy. We can not even think of a Parliamentary System without Political Parties. This chapter contains a study about political parties. In a democratic state people should have basic knowledge about the nature and functions of political parties.

9.2. Definition

Democracy is a government by the people. They elect their representatives periodically. Political Parties present policies and programmes before the people. The party which secures majority form the government and the minority constitutes the opposition.

Edmund Burke defines Political Party as “a body of men united for promoting by their joint endeavours the national interest upon some particular principle in which they are agreed”. According to Maceiver Party is an association organized in support of some principle or policy which by constitutional means tries to make the determinant of government.

Thus all political parties are organized. All the members of a political party believe in the same principle or ideology. Each and every political party try to capture power. Moreover promotion of national interest should be the ultimate aim of all political parties.

9.3. Functions of Political Parties

The important functions performed by the Political Parties are the following:

1. Selection of Official Personal: Political parties select suitable candidates for election. After the election, parties also play a dominant role in selecting persons in government.

2. Formulation of Policies: Parties contest elections on the basis of specific policies and programmes. The ruling party tries to implement its policies, and programmes. Thus political parties formulate policies which can get the support of the people.

3. Formation and Criticism of Government: The party which gets majority form the government. The minority party functions as the oppositions and criticizes the activities of the government.

4. Political Education: Political parties educate and enlighten the public. Party campaigns become educational programmes. Political parties make the people aware of the current political issues.

5. Link between the government and the people: Parties function as an intermediary between the government and the people. They explain the activities of government before the people and convey to the government the needs of the people.

9.4. Classification of Party Systems

On the basis of number of political parties there are three types of party system. They are One Party System, Two Party System and Multi Party System.

1. **One Party System**: One Party System is characterized by the existence of a single political party. No other political party is permitted to exist and function. In communist countries there is one party system.

2. **Two Party System**: In a Two Party System there are two major political parties. When one party forms the government the other party functions as the opposition. In great Britain there is two party system.

3. **Multi Party System**: Multi Party System is characterized by the existence of several political parties. No single party can get majority in the legislature. So under multi party system only coalition government is possible. Such a government may be unstable. In India, we find multi party system.

9.5. Conclusion

Political parties are inevitable in a democratic state. A democratic government is formed by political parties. The efficiency of a government depends on the commitment of political parties to democratic principles. It is highly necessary that parties should be free from corruption. Then only there can be honest administration of government.
Chapter - X

POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES

10.1. Objectives

The functions of various states are on the basis of different political ideologies. Different political philosophers formulated their theories which ultimately affect the structure and functions of modern states. This chapter is an attempt to understand prominent political ideologies.

10.2. Liberalism

Liberalism exists on the principle that liberty of the individual is the goal of any society or state. It tries to build a new social order based on freedom and equality. Liberalism holds the view that state and society are created by individuals for the protection of their rights. Thus it considers individual as an end in himself and society and state are means for the protection of his rights. To the liberals freedom is the most important right. Herbert Spencer and J.S. Mill are the ardent advocates of liberalism.

Thus classical liberalism is negative in character and it is based on the Laissez-Faire theory. But modern liberalism is a positive concept. It stands for the upliftment of the downtrodden through state actions. The people should use effective control on the functions of government. Laski in his book Grammar of Politics supports the idea of a social welfare state. In fact democratic socialism is incorporated in modern liberalism.

10.3. Socialism

The doctrine of socialism holds the view that social and governmental control of the means of production and distribution is essential for the welfare of individuals and society. Individual freedom can be better secured under state control. It proposes that all factors of production should be collectively owned and managed. The aim of every economic activity should be the attainment of social welfare rather than individual welfare.

Thus socialism stands for the abolition of private ownership of means of production. It stands for public enterprises. In the place of competition there must be co-operation. Socialism aims at the establishment of a society where social economic and political equality should prevail. It is a fact that socialism is interpreted differently. C.E.M. Joad says “Socialism is like a hat that has lost its shape because everybody wears it”. The important socialist theories are state socialism, guild socialism, syndicalism and Marxism.

10.4. Marxism

The socialist theory explained by Karl Marx is called scientific socialism or Marxism. His theory is explained in his works 'Communist Manifesto' and 'Das Capital'. Communist Manifesto is known as the bible of communism. The important principles of Marxism are the following:

1. Dialectical Materialism: Marxism starts from the dialectical theory of Hegel. But unlike Hegel Marx says that the determining factor influencing the change is material or economic. He says that contrary forces are present in every stage of society and constitute the moving force in history. The capitalist stage forces the antithesis, the proletariat and the synthesis will be the establishment of a classless society.

2. Materialistic Interpretation of history: The system of production and exchange determine the general character of social and political change in society. Any change in the mode of production brings corresponding change in social relations.

3. The surplus value: According to Marx the value of a commodity is determined by the labour required for its production. But the workers are given only less wages. The unpaid part of the workers product is the surplus value and it goes to the capitalists.
4. The theory of Class War: As a result of this exploitation there will arise a war between the capitalist class and the working class.

5. Dictatorship of the proletariat: In the class war the proletariat will win and there will be the dictatorship of the proletariat. They will remove all the capitalist elements from the society and there will arise a classless society.

6. Withering away of the state: with the emergence of a classless society the state will cease to exist. Since there is no exploitation in a classless society there is no need of a state. The society will continue to function on the basis of the principle, from each according to his abilities to each according to his needs.

10.5. Fascism

Fascism is derived from the Roman word ‘fascis’, which means a bundle of rods and an axe. This denotes the authority of the state. According to the fascists the state enjoys a superior position. The individuals are completely subordinate to the state. ‘To Them’ everything within the state, nothing against the state, nothing outside the state. In the place of liberty, equality and fraternity the fascists place order, discipline and authority. Fascism is imperialistic and opposed to pacifism. ‘War is to man what maternality is to woman’. It explains the theory of corporate state. The state does not consist of individuals but of groups or corporations. It defends capitalism and supports private property.

The fascists is anti-democratic and anti-liberal. It stands for a totalitarian state which is opposed to the liberty of individuals. It believes in aggressive nationalism and war. By adopting fascism Mussolini came to power in Italy and Hitler in Germany.

10.6. Gandhism

Gandhism is formulated from the political, social, economic and religious views expressed by Gandhiji from time to time. Truth and non-violence form the soul of Gandhism. To him truth and non-violence are inseparable. He says that if there is violence there is no truth. Thus his greatest contribution is the spiritualization of politics.

Among the rules framed by Gandhiji for the guidance of his followers non-violence or ahimsa occupy the foremost place. According to Gandhiji ahimsa signifies avoiding injury to anything on earth in thought, word or deed. The end and means should, be invariably good.

Gandhiji evolved a new method of resisting evil through satyagraha. The idea and practice of satyagraha constitutes the heart and soul of Gandhism. It is the technique of resisting all that is evil and unjust, impure or untrue by love, self-suffering and self-purification. It is the opposite of coercion and it is the weapon of the strongest and the bravest. Satyagraha can assume the form of non-co-operation, fasting, strike and civil disobedience. Gandhiji desires a totally new social order based on perfect justice the ‘Rashtriya’.

Gandhiji’s ideal is a stateless and classless society in which there is a federation of village communities, functioning on the basis of voluntary co-operation and peaceful co-existence. Every village will have a panchayat having full powers of administration and capable of meeting all its essential needs even to the extent of defending itself. There will be no centralization of authority. Voluntary co-operation and decentralization will be the two essential features of Gandhiji’s non-violent society. When villages are self-sufficient and autonomous for all purposes there will be real swaraj.

10.7. Conclusion

Thus there are wide differences of opinion among political thinkers regarding the nature, purpose and functions of state. Even though liberalism gives maximum freedom to individuals, we cannot deny the fact that political democracy is meaningless without social and economic democracy. The people of India can be proud of Gandhiji who really spiritualized politics. Dr. Radhakrishnan says “Gandhiji will ever be remembered as ‘the great prophet of a moral and spiritual revolution without which this distracted world will not find peace’.”
Chapter - XI

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

11.1. Objectives

As a democratic state India functions in accordance with a constitution. The Constitution of India is a combination of various features. This chapter explains the basic features of the constitution. By understanding the salient features a student can learn the summary of Indian Constitution.

11.2. Introduction

The Indian constitution is framed by the constituent assembly which was formed in 1946 under the provision of the Cabinet Mission Plan. There were 389 members in the Constituent Assembly. Out of which 296 members were from the British India and 93 from the Indian States. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the chairman of the Constituent Assembly. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the chairman of the drafting committee. The Constituent Assembly adopted the new constitution on 26 November 1949. It unanimously elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the first president of the Indian Republic. The new constitution came into force on 26 January 1950.

11.3. Salient Features of the Constitution

Following are the Salient features of the Indian Constitution.

1. The Longest Written Constitution: It is one of the lengthiest constitution of the world. There are 395 articles divided into 22 parts and 12 schedules in the Indian Constitution.

2. Popular Sovereignty: In India, the authority of government is originated from the people. The preamble begins with the words "we the people of India". It denotes that the constitution has a popular origin. It is framed by the representatives of the people. The members of the parliament and state legislative assemblies are also elected by the people.

3. Single Citizenship: Even though constitution envisages a federal structure it provides for single citizenship. There is no citizenship for the states.

4. Compromise between rigidity and flexibility: Another feature of the constitution is that it is neither rigid nor flexible. It is not as rigid as the American constitution and is not as flexible as the British constitution. Most of the constitutional provisions can be amended by the parliament itself which is the ordinary law making body. But special majority is required for constitutional amendment.

5. Secularism: Secularism is also another feature of the Indian Constitution. India has no official religion. No discrimination is made on the basis of religion. Right to freedom of religion is given as a fundamental right.

6. Federal State with unitary features: Even though India is a federal state, it has several unitary features. It is federal in form but unitary in spirit. It has federal features like division of powers, written and rigid constitution and independent judiciary. But in India, the central government is more powerful than the state governments.

fundamental rights which are enforceable by the judiciary. Directive principles of state policy are meant for the establishment of a welfare state. They are not enforceable.

8. Judicial Review: Indian Constitution gives the power of judicial review to the judiciary. It can make a law invalid if it is against any of the constitutional provisions. Thus Indian Judiciary functions as the guardian of the constitution.

9. Borrowed Constitution: Indian Constitution is generally considered as a borrowed constitution. It has taken several features from other constitutions. The federal structure, judiciary, emergency powers and powers of the governors are taken from the Government of India Act 1935. From the British constitution, Indian Constitution borrows the system of parliamentary government, cabinet system, and single citizenship. Judicial review, fundamental rights and the procedure for impeachment are taken from the American Constitution. Directive principles of state policy are taken from the Irish Constitution. The Canadian constitution inspired the framers to provide for a strong central government.

10. Republic: India is a republic. The constitution provides for an elected president. In a republic there is no hereditary ruler and all powers are vested in an elected president.

11. Protection given by 9th schedule: An unusual feature of the constitution is the inclusion of 9th schedule. If acts passed by the Legislature are included in the 9th schedule, they become immune from judicial review even on the ground of violation of fundamental right. It is added by the first amendment of the constitution.

11.4. Conclusion

Thus salient features make the Indian constitution distinct and different from other constitutions. Every state has its own constitution and every constitution aims to build up a governmental structure based upon certain basic principles. These principles are more or less well established. Although some of the principles are common to most constitution there are features which vary from constitution to constitution.
Chapter - XII

THE PREAMBLE

12.1. Objectives

The Preamble is a preface to the constitution. Even though it is not a part of the constitution, the aims and objectives of the constitution can be well understood from it. It is the key with which we can open the minds of the framers of the constitution. So a proper understanding of the preamble is necessary for the better understanding of the objectives of the constitution.

12.2. The Preamble

The historic Objectives Resolution moved by Jawaharlal Nehru became the basis of the Indian Constitution. They are really the guiding principles of the constitution. These objectives are well stated in the preamble. The preamble reads as follows:

"We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign socialist, secular, democratic, republic and to secure to all its citizens - justice, social, economic and political, liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship, equality of status and of opportunity and to promote among them all fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation in our constituent assembly this Twenty Sixth day of November 1949 do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this constitution."

The preamble was amended in 1976. Through the 42nd constitutional amendment the words socialist, secular and integrity were inserted in the preamble. The establishment of a welfare state and an egalitarian society is the ultimate aim of the constitution.

Three things can be well understood from the preamble. First of all we can understand the origin of the constitution. Indian Constitution has a democratic origin. The preamble begins with the words "We the people of India...........". So it is very clear that the constitution is framed by the representatives of the people. The preamble ends with the words "give to ourselves this constitution". Thus popular sovereignty is emphasized in the preamble. Indian Constitution is a constitution framed by the people for the people.

Secondly the preamble reveals the important objectives of the constitution. The ultimate aim of the constitution is the establishment of a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic. Again it proclaims that the people in India are assured of the enjoyment of social justice, economic justice and political justice. By prohibiting discrimination the constitution ensures social justice. Through some of the provisions in the Directive Principles of state policy the constitution desires to establish economic justice in the Indian society. It can be achieved by making equitable distribution of economic resources. Political justice is also guaranteed in the constitution. This is attained by giving the right to participate in the election process to all the citizens.

The preamble also proclaims the principle of liberty. The citizens can think freely and express freely their thoughts. The people are given the freedom to believe in any religion. Actually democracy is meaningless without liberty. The preamble also promises to secure to its citizens equality of status and of opportunity. It is secured by abolishing all kinds of discrimination and by giving equal opportunities to all the citizens. In India millions of people were in a semi-slavery condition. So preamble wants to promote fraternity. It also speaks of assuring the unity and integrity of the nation. India cannot be a strong nation if there is
internal division. So the preamble emphasizes the unity of the national community. It is the feeling of nationalism that is the unifying force to keep the citizens as one.

Thirdly from the preamble we can understand the date on which the constituent Assembly formally accepted the constitution. It was on 26th day of November 1949 that the constituent Assembly formally adopted the constitution. The constitution came into force on 26th Jan. 1950.

12.3. Conclusion

Thus preamble is the soul of our constitution. As we have seen it proclaims the source, objectives and date of adoption of the constitution. N.A. Palkivala describes it as an ‘identity’ card of the constitution”. Wherever the constitutional provisions become ambiguous the interpretation of the constitution is based on the spirit of the preamble. Preamble is the key to open the minds of the framers of the constitution. As M.V. Pyle says “the preamble of the Indian constitution is one of the best of its kind ever drafted. A glance over the preamble of the constitution of the world will show that both in ideas, ideals and expressions, ours is unrivalled”.

****
Chapter - XIII

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

13.1. Objectives

All democratic states give some civil, political and economic rights to the people. Among them certain rights are considered as fundamental rights. They are called fundamental rights because the enjoyment of these rights is very necessary for the people. They are supposed to be natural rights. So they are inalienable rights and should be beyond the reach of the state. So they are protected and guaranteed by the constitution. It is highly necessary that people should be aware of these rights. Then only they will be eager to protect them. This chapter explains the fundamental rights enumerated in the Indian constitution.

13.2. Fundamental Rights in the Indian constitution

Part - III of the Indian constitution deals with Fundamental Rights. They are guaranteed by the constitution and so they are justiciable and can be enforced by the court of law. These rights are not absolute. The Constitution itself puts certain restrictions on the enjoyment of these rights. Fundamental Rights in India are protected against legislative aggression and executive tyranny. But they are subject to constitutional amendment. The supreme court of India holds the view that the amendment of a Fundamental Right should be without destroying the basic structure of the constitution.

13.3. Classification of Fundamental Rights

The Fundamental Rights enumerated in the Indian constitution are right to equality, right to freedom, right against exploitation, right to freedom of religion, cultural and educational rights and the right to constitutional remedies. Right to property was a fundamental right. But 44th constitution amendment deleted this right. At present right to property is only a legal right.

I. Right to Equality: The enjoyment of Right to Equality is very important because without it all other rights are meaningless. This right is given through the articles 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18. Article 14 assures that all persons are given equality before law and equal protection of law. Article 15 prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment is provided in Article 16. Art:17 prohibits untouchability and Art:18 prohibits the state from conferring any title except for military or academic purpose.

II. Right to Freedom: Article 19 to 22 of the constitution give certain freedoms to the citizens of India. Article 19 gives the people freedom of speech and expression of opinion, freedom to assemble peacefully and without arms, freedom to form associations or unions, freedom to move throughout the territory of India, freedom to settle down in any part of the territory of India and freedom to have any type of profession, occupation, trade or business. Article 20 gives protection against arbitrary punishment. Article 21 says that persons can be punished or imprisoned only according to the procedure established by law. Article 22 guarantees protection against arbitrary arrest and detention.

III. Right Against Exploitation: Articles 23 and 24 deal with right against exploitation. It is our fundamental right not to be exploited by others. Article 23 prohibits traffic in human beings and any kind of forced labour. Article 24 prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 for hazardous work.
IV. Right to freedom of Religion: Articles 25, 26, 27, and 28 guarantee the enjoyment of right to freedom of religion. Through these articles people are given the freedom to believe in any religion, to practice the rituals of any religion or to propagate the preachings of any religion. Actually this right is the basis of the secular character of India. But the constitution itself imposes certain restrictions on this right. State can regulate this right on grounds of public order, morality or health.

V. Cultural and Educational Rights: Articles 29 and 30 guarantee some special safeguards for the minorities. Article 29 gives minorities the right to protect their language, script or culture. Article 30 gives them the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

VI. Right to constitutional Remedies: Constitution also guarantees remedies for the enforcement of these rights. If any of these fundamental rights is denied people can approach the judiciary. Art.32 and 226 empowers the supreme court and the state High Courts to issue certain writs for the enforcement of these rights. The writs are in the nature of Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari and Quo Warranto. Dr. Ambedkar considers this right as the heart and soul of the Indian Constitution.

If general emergency is declared in the state by the president there is no guarantee that people can enjoy these rights. When the proclamation of emergency is in operation Article 19 gets automatically suspended. The legislature or the executive can restrict the freedoms ensured by art: 19. Again while a proclamation of emergency is in operation president has the power to issue another order suspending the right of the people to move the court for enforcement of law of any of the fundamental rights. However such an order issued by the president has to be laid before the parliament as soon as may be. At the same time enforcement of Art.20 and 21 cannot be suspended. So even during the period of emergency a person has the right to seek protection of his life and personal liberty.

13.4. Conclusion

Thus fundamental rights impose restrictions on the state. It is a right which an individual possesses against the state. These rights are protected from the encroachment of the legislature, executive and judiciary. Right to constitutional remedies itself is given as another fundamental right. This distinguishes it from other rights. At the same time Fundamental Rights have no immunity from amendment. In the Minerva Mills case supreme court held the view that amendment of fundamental rights should be without destroying the basic structure of the constitution. Anyway fundamental rights are very important in all democratic states.
Chapter - XIV

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

14.1. Objective

Part IV of the constitution contains Directive principles of state policy. It is in the model of the constitution of Ireland that the framers included this in the constitution. These are certain directives to the future governments which may come to power both at the centre and in various states. They should consider these directives when they exercise the governmental powers. In this chapter there is a study of the nature of the Directives.


Directives are not obligatory. They are not enforceable. They aim at the establishment of a welfare state. They also lay down certain economic and social policies to be persuaded by various governments in India. They demand positive action from the governments for the establishment of a welfare state. Really they are the principles and ideals contained in the preamble of the constitution. While fundamental Rights laid the foundation of political democracy, the Directive principles of state policy are for providing social and economic democracy.

14.3. Classification of Directives

Directive principles of state policy deal with different topics from social, economic and educational matters to administrative legal and international problems. An examination of the directives reveal the fact that all of them are on the basis of either of the three principles, and they are the socialist principles, Gandhian principles and liberal principles.

1. Socialistic Principles: There are several directives of state policy aiming at the creation of a socialistic pattern of society. Article 38 says that the state shall try to secure a social order where social, economic and political justice should prevail. Art. 39 lays down the basic philosophy of democratic socialism. It directs the state that the operation of the economic system should not result in the concentration of wealth in the hands of few individuals. Art. 41 provides right to work, to education and to public assistance. The state is also directed to make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for providing a living wage to the workers.

2. Gandhian Principles: Gandhian Principles are also included in the directive principles of state policy. Provisions for the organization of village panchayats, promotion of educational and economic interests of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections of the community, prohibition, organization of agriculture and animal husbandry are the important Gandhian principles included in the constitution.

3. Liberal Principles: Certain liberal principles also can be seen in the Directive Principles of State Policy. Directives to the state to make provisions for the introduction of uniform civil code, free and compulsory education to all the children up to the age of 14, protection of monuments and historically important places, promotion of international peace and security are some of the liberal principles.

14.4. Difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy

Directive Principles of state policies are entirely different from fundamental Rights. The important differences are the following.
1. Fundamental Rights are negative in character. It asks the state not to do certain things. Directive Principles are positive in nature. They demand positive action from the government.

2. Fundamental Rights are justiciable. They can be enforced by the judiciary. Directives are not justiciable. We can not approach the judiciary for its implementation.

3. Fundamental Rights are mandatory. State should act in accordance with the provisions. Directives are optional. Implementation of the directives really depend on the good will of the government.

14.5. Conclusion

It is generally considered that since the directives have no legal force they do not have any constitutional importance. Sir Ivor Jennings regard them as Pius aspiration. The ultimate aim of these principles is the attainment of a welfare state. In fact these directives serve as guidelines to the executives and the legislatures.
Chapter XV

UNION LEGISLATURE

15.1. Objective

In a democratic state the legislature enjoys an important position because it consists of representatives elected by the people. Actually popular sovereignty is exercised by these representatives. This chapter explains the constitution and powers of the union legislature.

15.2. Parliament: In India the union legislature is called the parliament. Parliament consists of two houses. The upper house is called council of states or Rajya Sabha and the lower house is called House of the people or Lok Sabha. The president is an integral part of the parliament. He summons and prorogues both houses of parliament and dissolves the lower house. He makes the inaugural speech and his assent is required for the bills to become law.

Lok Sabha: Lok Sabha is the popular chamber of the Indian parliament. Not more than 530 members are elected from the states and not more than 20 members are elected from the union territories. Besides this president can nominate not more than 2 members from the Anglo Indian community, if that community is not adequately represented through elections. The members of Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people on the basis of adult franchise. Some seats are reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes. The normal tenure of Lok Sabha is 5 years. But it may be dissolved earlier by the president. The candidate for the election to the Lok Sabha must be a citizen of India and must not be less than 25 years of age. He must not hold any office of profit under the central or state governments. The Speaker is the presiding officer of Lok Sabha. He is elected by the members of the house.

Rajya Sabha: The constitution fixes 250 as the strength of the house. Out of this 230 members are elected by the members of state legislative assemblies in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote system. 12 members are nominated by the president giving representation to art, science, literature and social service. Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and not subject to dissolution. But the members are elected of 6 years one - third members retiring every two years. To be a member Rajya Sabha one should be a citizen of India having completed 30 years of age. He should not hold any office of profit either under the central government or state government. The vice-president is the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha. He presides over the meetings of the house. The members of the house elect a Deputy Chairman.

15.3. Powers of parliament

Following are the important powers of the parliament

1. Legislative Powers: Parliament has the power to make laws on all subjects in the union list and concurrent list. Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha enjoy co-equal power in the case of ordinary laws. An ordinary bill can become a law only when it is approved by both houses. If there is disagreement between the two Houses it can be resolved by convening a joint sitting of both the houses.

2. Control over Executive: The Union council of ministers is collectively responsible to Lok Sabha. It can remain in power only so long as it enjoys majority support in Lok Sabha. The ministers are members of the legislature. The members of the parliament may raise adjournment motions, call attention motions and ask questions to the ministers in order to ensure control over the government.
3. **Financial power**: All financial proposals should be approved by the parliament. As far as money bills are concerned, Lok sabha is powerful. A money bill should be introduced first in Lok sabha. Even if Rajya sabha rejects, it can be presented to the president for his assent after the expiry of 14 days.

4. **Judicial Powers**: President can be impeached by the parliament. Resolution should be passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of each house separately.

5. **Electoral Powers**: Both Houses of parliament take part in the election of the president and vice-president.

6. **Constitution amending powers**: Parliament has the power to amend the constitution. The bill for the amendment can be introduced in either house of parliament. For amending certain provisions, besides this, ratification by not less than half of the state legislatures is also required.

15.4. **Conclusion**

In short, the parliament of India has many important functions to perform. Since we have adopted a parliamentary form of government, role of the legislature is very important. It can easily change the government if it acts against the will of people. The members of the legislature have the responsibility to control the executive. In fact, the success of parliamentary government depends on the quality of the members of parliament. It is true that English parliament provided the inspiration and model for the legislature in India.

****
Chapter - XVI
UNION EXECUTIVE

16.1. Objective

The constitution of India provides for a Parliamentary form of executive. The Union Executive consists of the President, the Vice-President, and Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister. President is the nominal executive and the Council of Ministers is the real executive. This chapter discusses the powers and functions of the President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers.

16.2. The President of India

According to the provisions of the constitution, all executive powers are vested in the president. The same constitution says that he should exercise this power in accordance with the constitution. The constitution provides for a Council of Ministers to aid and advice the president and he shall act in accordance with the advice. Thus, the president of India is only a nominal executive. The Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister is the real executive.

The President of India is elected by an electoral college. The electoral college consists of all the elected members of both houses of Parliament and elected members of State legislative assemblies. Nominated members cannot participate in the election of the President. The election is in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote system. Person contesting the presidential election should be a citizen of India and should have completed 35 years of age. He must be qualified to be elected as a member of Lok Sabha and he must not hold any office of profit under any government in India.

The tenure of the President is 5 years and is eligible for reelection. He can be removed from office by the process of impeachment. For the violation of the constitution, the Parliament can impeach the President. Thus, following the procedure for impeachment, the Parliament can remove a president from his office. When a vacancy arises in the office of the President, the vice President acts as the President. A new President should be elected within 6 months.

16.3. Powers and Functions of the President

All executive powers are vested in the President of India. But he exercises these powers on the advice given by the council of ministers. The President appoints high dignitaries of the state like the Prime Minister, other ministers, Governors, Judges, Attorney General, Election Commission etc. He can remove the ministers, Governors and the Attorney general at will. For removing others, special procedure is required. The President is the Supreme Commander of the armed forces. For maintaining good relations with other states, he sends ambassadors to other states, and receives ambassadors from other states. The president enjoys some legislative powers also. It is the president who summons and prorogues both Houses of Parliament and dissolves the lower house. He makes the opening address and can send messages to both Houses of Parliament. He can nominate 12 members to Rajya Sabha and 2 members to Lok Sabha. The president issues ordinances which are temporary laws. Above all, a bill passed by the Parliament should get the assent of the president. Then only it becomes law. The president enjoys some judicial powers like the power to grant pardon, reprieve, or respite punishments. No money bill can be introduced in Parliament without the prior sanction of the president.

The President of India enjoys some emergency powers also. According to Article 352, if a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India is threatened either by war or external aggression or armed rebellion, he can declare general or national emergency throughout the
state. Article 356 gives the president the power to dismiss a state government. If the president, after receiving a report from the Governor, is satisfied that the state government cannot be carried on in accordance with the constitution he may proclaim emergency in that state and the state government may be dismissed. Art. 360 empowers the president to declare financial emergency if financial stability of the state is in danger. All proclamations of emergency should be approved by the Parliament.

16.4. The Vice-President

The vice-president is elected by an electoral college consisting of all the members of both houses of Parliament, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote system. The tenure of the Vice President is 5 years. He may be removed from office by a resolution of Rajya Sabha passed with simple majority and agreed to by the Lok Sabha. When a vacancy arises in the office of the President the vice-president acts as the President. Otherwise he functions as the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha.

16.5. Prime Minister of India

The Constitution provides for a prime minister as the Head of the council of ministers to aid and advise the President. The president invites the leader of the party or of the coalition of parties to form the government. He can remain in office only so long as he enjoys majority support in Lok Sabha. Prime minister selects other ministers and distributes portfolios among them. He presides over the cabinet meetings and functions as the chairman of Planning Commission and the National Development Council. He communicates to the president all decisions relating to administration and legislation. The prime minister is the symbol of government in the eyes of the people. He is considered as the keystone of the cabinet arch. When prime minister resigns the ministry itself resigns. Because of the increasing importance of the prime minister the parliamentary government it also known as prime ministerial government.


Article 74 of the constitution says that there shall be a council of ministers with prime minister at the head to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. The president appoints the prime minister. On his advice other ministers are also appointed by the president. Ministers should be members of either House of the parliament. If he is not a member of parliament he should become a member within 6 months. President can dismiss a minister on the advise of the prime minister. The council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to Lok Sabha. Collective responsibility is an important feature of a parliamentary system. All Ministers are responsible for all the decisions taken by the council of ministers.

In India there are three types of ministers. They are Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of state and deputy ministers. Cabinet ministers are senior ministers who are in charge of particular portfolios. The cabinet meetings are attended by the cabinet ministers. Minister of the state work under a cabinet minister. Their work is allotted by the cabinet minister. Certain ministers of state are given independent charge of portfolios. A minister of state can attend the cabinet meeting only if he is invited. Deputy minister also works under the cabinet minister. The prime minister allocates portfolios to the cabinet ministers and ministers of state with independent changes. All other ministers are allotted work by their respective cabinet ministers. Cabinet consists only of cabinet ministers. Ministry consists of all categories of ministers. Really cabinet acts for the entire council of ministers.

16.7. Conclusion

Since the form of the government is parliamentary the president functions only as a nominal executive. 42nd amendment of the constitution makes it clear that the president shall act in accordance with the advice given by the council of ministers. Even though the prime minister is only the first among equals in actual practice he enjoys enormous powers. The prime minister being the leader of the party and the head of the council of ministers can enjoy several acquired powers. Usually the government itself is identified with the prime minister.
Chapter - XVII

THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

17.1. Objective

The constitution of India provides for an independent and impartial judiciary. Without such a judiciary no federal government can exist and function. India follows the system of single integrated judiciary. At the apex of the judicial system there is the Supreme Court. Under the Supreme Court at the state level there are High Courts and Subordinate Courts. This chapter explains the positions, powers and functions of the Supreme Court of India.

17.2. The Supreme Court

The government of India Act 1935 established a federal Court to settle the disputes between the centre and provinces. On January 26, 1950 the Federal Court was converted into the Supreme Court of India. It consists of a Chief Justice and other Judges. The number of Judges can be fixed by parliament from time to time. At present the number is fixed as 25 excluding the chief justice.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President usually Chief Justice is appointed on the basis of the seniority. Other judges are appointed in consultation with the Chief Justice. A judge can hold office till the age of 65. The President has the power to remove a judge from the office on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. President can remove a judge only if he receives an address by each House of Parliament supported by a simple majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

For the appointment as a judge in the Supreme Court the constitution prescribes certain qualifications. First of all he should be a citizen of India. He should have at least 5 years experience as a judge of a High Court or he should be an advocate for at least 10 years in a High Court or he should be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the President of India.

17.3. Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can be classified into original jurisdiction, appellate jurisdiction and advisory jurisdiction.

1. Original Jurisdiction: It is the power of the Supreme Court to admit the cases originally and give its decisions. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction regarding disputes between the centre and states and also between different states. It also has original jurisdiction in any dispute regarding the election of the president and vice president. For the enforcement of Fundamental Rights under Article 32 also the Supreme Court enjoys original jurisdiction.

2. Appellate Jurisdiction: It is the power of the Supreme Court to hear appeals against the decisions of the High Courts. The Supreme Court enjoys appellate jurisdiction regarding three kinds of cases. They are constitutional, civil and criminal. In constitutional cases appeal can be heard by the Supreme Court if High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law which needs interpretation of the constitution. When High Court refuses to give such a certificate...
the Supreme Court may grant special leave of appeal. In civil cases an appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court if the High Court certifies that the case should be decided by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court itself can give special leave for appeal.

In criminal cases appeal is possible if the High Court, on an appeal revised the order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death or if the High Court has transferred a case to itself from any Court subordinate to it and has sentenced the accused to death or certified that the case is fit for appeal.

3. **Advisory Jurisdiction**: If the President of India wants to get the opinion of the Supreme Court on a question of law which is of public importance he can refer such matter to the Supreme Court for opinion. Regarding certain matters it is obligatory to give its opinion.

4. **Judicial Review**: The Supreme Court of India has the power of judicial review. It is the power of the Court to make invalid a law or an executive action on the ground that they are against any of the constitutional provisions. By using this power the Supreme Court functions as the guardian of the constitution.

17.4. **Conclusion**

Judiciary is the important organ of government. As Lord Bryce says "the excellence of the Government depends on the excellence of Judicial system". It is highly necessary that the judiciary should be independent and impartial. Indian constitution has adopted several means to make the judiciary independent.

***
OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION BANK WITH ANSWER KEY

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. What is the meaning of the word 'Polis'?  
   a. Government  
   b. Nation state  
   c. City state  
   d. House of the people

2. The term city state is generally associated with  
   a. Ancient India  
   b. Ancient Greece  
   c. Ancient China  
   d. Ancient Egypt

3. Who is the father of Political Science?  
   a. Marx  
   b. Plato  
   c. Austin  
   d. Aristotle

4. What is the central subject in the Study of Political Science  
   a. Elections  
   b. government  
   c. Constitutions  
   d. State

5. Who called Political Science as the Master Science  
   a. Cicero  
   b. Hobbes  
   c. Aristotle  
   d. Socrates

6. Who said that Political Science begins and ends with the state  
   a. Aristotle  
   b. Garner  
   c. Hegel  
   d. Gandhi

7. Who defined Political Science as the study of the shaping and sharing of power  
   a. Hobbes  
   b. Lasswell  
   c. Hegel  
   d. Green

8. The view that the state is a necessary evil is associated with  
   a. Utilitarians  
   b. Socialists  
   c. Individualists  
   d. Social contractualists

9. The Divine origin theory of state holds that  
   a. State was created by majority vote  
   b. State was created by the Emperor  
   c. State was created by God  
   d. none of the above

10. The social contract theory deals with the  
    a. The origin of family  
    b. The origin of Kinship  
    c. The origin of the Empire  
    d. The origin of the state

11. The theory of origin of state which holds that the state is the result of slow process of growth is known as  
    a. Organic theory  
    b. Force theory  
    c. Social contract theory  
    d. Evolutionary theory

12. Who defined the state as "a people organized for law within a definite territory"  
    a. Woodrow Wilson  
    b. Roosevelt  
    c. Winston Churchill  
    d. Machiavelli
13. The element which distinguishes the state from other associations?

14. Bring out a social contract thinker

15. Who was the first Prime Minister of India?
   a. Rajendra Prasad   b. Ambedkar
   c. Nehru   d. none of the above

16. Who was the first President of India?
   a. Jawaharlal Nehru   b. Dr. Radhakrishnan
   c. Rajendra Prasad   d. Dr. Ambedkar

17. Give an example of an unwritten constitution
   a. India   b. China
   c. USA   d. Britain

18. Who was the great thinker who emphasized the relation between economic forces on political process
   a. Karl Marx   b. St. Augustine
   c. Hegel   d. Hobbes

19. No human being can live today outside the
   a. religion   b. caste
   c. state   d. Government

20. The agency of the state is
   a. People   b. Government
   c. Legislature   d. Executive

21. Who is the Head of the Government in India?
   a. President of India   b. Speaker of the Loksabha
   c. Prime Minister of India   d. Governor

22. Who is the Head of the state in India?
   a. Governor   b. Chief Minister
   c. Prime Minister   d. President

23. Who is the Nominal Executive in India?
   a. Prime Minister   b. President
   c. Chief Justice of Supreme Court   d. Chairman of Rajya sabha

24. Which is the Lower House of the Indian Parliament?
   a. Lok Sabha   b. Rajya Sabha
   c. Council of states   d. Council of Ministers

25. Which is the Second chamber of the Indian Parliament?
   a. Lok Sabha   b. Rajya Sabha
   c. Cabinet   d. Legislative Assembly

26. Which is the Upper House of the Indian Parliament?
   a. Rajya Sabha   b. Lok Sabha
   c. Cabinet   d. Council of Ministers
27. How many articles are there in the Indian constitution?
   a. 415  
   b. 295  
   c. 395  
   d. 397

28. Which amendment deleted Right to Property as a fundamental Right from the Indian constitution?
   a. 1st  
   b. 25th  
   c. 42nd  
   d. 44th

29. The Constituent Assembly of India was consisted of .......... members.
   a. 371  
   b. 415  
   c. 395  
   d. 389

30. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee
   a. Nehru  
   b. Patel  
   c. Ambedkar  
   d. K.M. Munshi

31. The Constituent Assembly adopted the Indian Constitution on
   a. January 26, 1950  
   b. January 26, 1949  
   c. November 26, 1949  
   d. November 26, 1950

32. The Indian Constitution came into force on
   a. November 26, 1949  
   b. January 26, 1947  
   c. November 26, 1950  
   d. January 26, 1950

33. India became a Republic on
   a. January 26, 1950  
   b. August 15, 1947  
   c. August 15, 1950  
   d. January 1, 1950

34. A nation which has an elected head of the state is known as
   a. Democracy  
   b. Parliamentary form of government  
   c. Republic  
   d. Monarchy

35. The word ‘Socialist’ have been inserted in the Preamble by the constitution ......... Amendment Act in 1976.
   a. 25th  
   b. 37th  
   c. 42nd  
   d. 44th

36. The word ‘Secular’ have been inserted in the Preamble by the constitution ......... Amendment Act in 1976.
   a. 42nd  
   b. 25th  
   c. 37th  
   d. 44th

37. The word ‘integrity’ have been inserted in the Preamble by the constitution ......... Amendment Act in 1976.
   a. 42nd  
   b. 44th  
   c. 25th  
   d. 37th

38. The President of India is elected for a period of
   a. 5 years  
   b. 4 years  
   c. 6 years  
   d. 3 years

39. In India the constitution provides for ............... Citizenship
   a. double  
   b. single  
   c. triple  
   d. none of the above

40. Part III of the Indian Constitution deals with ............... 
   a. Federalism  
   b. Directive Principles of state policy  
   c. Fundamental Rights  
   d. Judiciary

42. The minimum age for casting vote in India a. 25 years  b. 20 years  c. 18 years  d. 21 years


45. The lengthiest written constitution of the world a. USA  b. China  c. India  d. Canada

46. Fundamental Duties were inserted to the constitution by constitution Amendment Act a. 2nd  b. 10th  c. 42nd  d. 44th

47. How many Fundamental Rights are there in the Indian Constitution a. 7  b. 5  c. 6  d. 8


49. Right to property was deleted from the constitution as a Fundamental Right by the Constitution Amendment Act, 1978 a. 42nd  b. 44th  c. 51st  d. 62nd


51. Which article of the Indian Constitution prohibits "Untouchability"? a. Article 14  b. Article 17  c. Article 19  d. Article 32

52. The view that "state comes into existence for the sake of life and it continues for the sake of good life" was expressed by a. Plato  b. Aristotle  c. Bentham  d. Idealists

53. The Modern state has been described as a. A welfare state  b. A city state  c. A police state  d. A federal state

55. Who said "Rights are those conditions of social life without which no man can seek himself to be at his best?"

56. Right to equality is a
   a. Civil Right  b. Moral Right  c. Political Right  d. Legal right

57. The theory of Surplus value is associated with
   a. Machiavelli  b. Austin  c. Adam Smith  d. Karl Marx

58. Two-party system is found in
   a. France  b. Italy  c. India  d. UK

59. Political Parties are indispensable for the successful working of

60. India is an example of
   a. Single party system  b. Two party system  c. One party dominant system  d. Multiple party system

61. The right to vote is a
   a. Civil right  b. Moral right  c. Natural right  d. Political right

62. Who asserted that the state would ultimately wither away
   a. Plato  b. Kant  c. Laski  d. Marx

63. A socialist state lays emphasis on

64. Who defined democracy as "Government of the people, by the people, for the people"?

65. Electorate means
   a. The body of voters  b. Elected representatives of the people  c. Members of Parliament  d. All the three

66. Freedom of speech is a feature of
   a. Democracy  b. Totalitarianism  c. Theocracy  d. Aristocracy

67. Constitution is an essential feature of
   a. Democratic governments  b. All governments  c. Despotic governments  d. Non-monarchical states

68. An unwritten constitution is the creation of
69. A flexible constitution is found in
   a. USA        b. India        c. China        d. Britain

70. Conversions and customs play more prominent role in a country with
   a. An unwritten constitution  b. A written constitution
   c. No constitutions         d. Rigid constitution

71. The preface of the constitution means

72. A constitution which can be amended only through a special procedure
    prescribed in the constitution is known as

73. The head of the state under parliamentary form of government enjoys
   a. Absolute powers  b. Limited powers  c. Nominal powers  d. No powers

74. The Cabinet under parliamentary government is responsible to
   a. The council Ministers  b. The president
   c. The prime minister    d. The Legislature

75. The constitution of India was adopted by the
   a. Lok Sabha        b. Rajya Sabha
   c. Parliament        d. Constituent Assembly

76. The constitution of India is
   a. Rigid         b. Flexible
   c. Blend of rigidity and flexibility d. None of the above

77. The framers of the constitution borrowed the idea of fundamental rights
    from the constitution of
   a. USA        b. USSR        c. Britain        d. France

78. How many category of ministers are there in the union ministry
   a. One        b. Two        c. Three        d. Four

79. The vice president of India is the ex officio chairman of
   a. Parliament        b. Rajya Sabha
   c. Lok Sabha        d. Joint sitting of parliament

80. One third of the members of Rajya Sabha retire after every
   a. 6 years        b. 4 years        c. 2 years        d. 1 year

81. Money bills are introduced first only in
   a. Rajya Sabha        b. Lok Sabha
   c. Public Accounts Committee d. Estimate Committee

82. Who is the commander in chief of the armed forces in India
   a. Prime minister        b. President
   c. Army Chief        d. Speaker

83. The chief justice of the supreme court is appointed by
   a. President        b. Cabinet
   c. Parliament        d. UPSC
84. Who is the ex-officio chairman of the planning commission in India
   a. President
   b. Prime minister
   c. Finance minister
   d. Vice president.

85. A Bicameral legislature consists of
   a. One Chamber
   b. Two Chambers
   c. Three Chambers
   d. Four Chambers

86. A unicameral legislature consists of
   a. One Chamber
   b. Two Chambers
   c. Three Chambers
   d. None of the above

87. In India the president nominates Members to the Lok sabha
   a. One
   b. Two
   c. Ten
   d. Twelve

88. In India the president nominate Members to the Rajya sabha
   a. Ten
   b. Two
   c. Twelve
   d. Six

89. Organisation of village Panchayath is a concept
   a. Maxian
   b. Pluralist
   c. Gandhian
   d. Idealist

90. The Rajya sabha consists of not more than elected members
   a. 225
   b. 250
   c. 545
   d. 238

91. On Money bills the Rajya sabha enjoys a delaying power of days
   a. 14 days
   b. 15 days
   c. 24 days
   d. 30 days

92. A judge of the supreme court holds office till the age of
   a. 65 years
   b. 62 years
   c. 60 years
   d. 58 years

93. The Governor of a state is appointed by the
   a. Union cabinet
   b. Prime minister
   c. President of India
   d. Parliament.

94. To be a member of Lok sabha a person must not be less than
   a. 25 years
   b. 18 years
   c. 30 years
   d. 20 years

95. To be a member of Rajya sabha a person must not be less than
   a. 25 years
   b. 30 years
   c. 35 years
   d. 18 years

96. The fundamental Rights under the Indian Constitution can be suspended during
   a. General Election
   b. National Emergency
   c. All types of Emergencies
   d. In all the above cases

97. In the constitution of India, promotion of international peace and security is mentioned in the
   a. Preamble
   b. Directive principles of state policy
   c. Ninth Schedule
   d. Fundamental Duties
98. Popularly elected House of Indian Parliament
   a. Lok Sabha               b. Rajya Sabha
   c. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha d. Council of states

99. The members of Rajya sabha are elected for a term of
   a. 3 years    b. 5 years     c. 6 years     d. 2 years

100. At present the Maximum strength of Lok sabha can be
   a. 545                b. 550          c. 500          d. 525

101. The Indian Union legislature is known as
   a. Congress           b. Lok sabha     c. Parliament     d. Rajyasabha

102. The Oath of office of the President is conducted by
   a. The Chief Justice of India b. The Prime Minister
   c. The Vice President of India d. The Lok Sabha Speaker

103. The Oath of office of the Prime Minister is conducted by
   a. The Chief Justice of India b. The Lok Sabha Speaker
   c. President of India        d. None of the above

104. The Vice President of India is elected by
   a. The people               b. The members of state Legislative
                                 Assemblies
   c. The members of the Rajya Sabha d. The members of parliament

105. Right to property in India is a:
   a. Political right         b. Civil Right
   c. Fundamental Right       d. Legal Right

106. Population, government, territory and sovereignty are the essential elements of a
   a. Association             b. Family
   c. State                   d. International Organisation

107. Membership of a state is

108. A secular state is one:
   a. Which has no religion of its own  b. which is pro-religious
   c. Which is anti-religious           d. which is irreligious

109. Dr. Ambedkar considered one Fundamental Right to be the heart and soul of the Indian Constitution?
   a. Right to Equality          b. Right to freedom
   c. Right to religion          d. Right to constitutional Remedies

110. On which recommendations was the Constituent Assembly formed:
   a. Mountbatten plan        b. Cripps Mission
   c. Cabinet Mission Plan    d. Govt. of India Act 1935
111. Who defined party as "a body of men united for promoting by their joint endeavours the national interest, upon some particular principle in which they are all agreed"

112. The meetings of the Council of Ministers in India are presided over by
   a. The prime minister   b. The president   c. The speaker   d. All the Ministers in rotation

113. The subjects on which the union government enjoys exclusive power are contained in
   a. the union list   b. the federal list   c. the state list   d. concurrent list

114. The universal Adult Franchise is the indication of the principle of

115. The presidential government operates on the principle of
   a. Separation of powers   b. Division of powers   c. Fusion of powers   d. Centralisation of powers

116. In India a person can be a member of cabinet without being a member of Parliament for a maximum period of:
   a. 3 months   b. 6 months   c. 1 year   d. 5 years

117. Which one of the following shall not be considered an adequate ground for the issue of a proclamation of Emergency
   a. war   b. External aggression   c. Armed rebellion   d. Internal disturbance

118. The state is a necessary evil is the view of

119. Which one of the following is not an essential feature of the parliamentary system?
   a. Nominal head of the state   b. Fixed tenure   c. Collective responsibility   d. Fusion of Executive and Legislative powers

120. In which of the following forms of government the second chamber is an indispensable part of the legislature?

121. The author of 'My experiments with Truth' is

122. The law of
   a. The president   b. The prime minister   c. Parliament

123. The right to form a political party is
   a. Fundamental   b. Natural   c. Both

124. Who is the author of "The Law of the State"?

125. Who is the author of "The State of Rights"?
   a. Locke   b. Hobbes   c. Locke

126. How many terms can a President serve?
   a. 1   b. 2   c. 3

127. The President of India can act by
   a. Proclamation   b. Executive order   c. Judicial order

128. How many times can a President dissolve Parliament?
   a. 1   b. 2   c. 3

129. Rule of Law is based on

130. The President of India is
   a. R   b. C   c. M

131. 'Divi of' is

132. How many years can a President be in office?
   a. 5   b. 7   c. 10

133. A file is ruled by
   a. Br   b. Pr   c. Po

134. Which of the following is not a power of the President?
   a. Par
122. The authority to declare war or peace under the Indian constitution is vested in?
   a. The Prime Minister   b. The Defence Minister
   c. The Parliament       d. The President

123. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is elected by
   a. elected members of Rajya Sabha   b. All members of Rajya Sabha
   c. elected members of Parliament    d. All members of Parliament

124. Who among the following thinkers has said that a state is known by the rights it maintains?

125. Who wrote 'Republic'?

126. How long can vice-President act as President if the office of the President falls vacant?
   a. 5 years     b. 6 months    c. 2 years      d. for the remaining term

127. The Ninth Schedule was added to the constitution of India by the
   a. 9th Amendment b. 25th Amendment
   c. 12th Amendment d. 1st Amendment

128. How many elected members are there in the Kerala Legislative Assembly?
   a. 100        b. 150        c. 140        d. 120

129. Rousseau's teachings greatly influenced
   a. American war of Independence  b. The Bolshevik Revolution
   c. The French Revolution         d. The Glorious Revolution

130. The theory of separation of powers was expounded by
   a. Rousseau      b. Bentham
   c. Montesquieu   d. Locke

131. Division of Powers between the centre and the states is an essential feature of

132. How many members are there in Rajya Sabha from Kerala
   a. six         b. three      c. ten        d. nine

133. A flexible constitution is found in
   a. Britain      b. USA        c. India      d. Soviet Union

134. Which one of the following governments operates on the principle of collective responsibility
135. Which one of the following is a feature of the Indian constitution
   a. Unitary government  b. Presidential government  c. Single citizenship  d. None of the above

136. Which of the following is also known as Laissez faire theory
   a. Idealism   b. Totalitarianism   c. Socialism   d. Individualism

137. Which kind of right is the right to form Associations
   a. Civil right   b. Legal right   c. Political right   d. Natural right

138. The modern democracy is known as
   a. Peoples democracy   b. Limited democracy   c. Representative democracy   d. Direct democracy

139. One party system is found in
   a. India   b. Britain   c. Switzerland   d. China

140. Popular Sovereignty means that sovereignty lies with

141. The theory of Surplus Value is associated with

142. The book ‘Grammar of Politics’ was written by

143. The Presidential government operates on the principles of
   a. Separation of powers   b. Division of powers   c. Fusion of powers   d. Centralisation of powers

144. Who is the chairman of the National Development Council?
   a. President of India   b. Prime Minister   c. Finance Minister   d. None of the above

145. Right to criticize the government is a

146. Who is the political philosopher who separated Political Science from ethics.

147. The central subject of political science.

148. Who says that state is natural and necessary.

149. Who is not a social contract theorist.

150. Which of the following is not an essential element of state.
151. According to Rousseau what is the ideal number of people required for a state.
   a. 5040  b. 10,000  c. 1,000  d. 5,000

152. The most convincing theory with regard to the origin of state is
   a. divine origin theory  b. evolutionary theory  c. social contract theory  d. genetic theory

153. A constitution where there is no difference between constitutional law and ordinary law is known as
   a. flexible constitution  b. Unwritten constitution  c. Rigid constitution  d. written constitution

154. The state where there is division of powers between the central government and state government is

155. Which of the following state is not a federation
   a. U.S.A.  b. India  c. Great Britain  d. Canada

156. The right to reshuffle the council of ministers is with
   a. The president  b. The prime minister  c. The speaker  d. The vice president.

157. In a parliamentary system the executive depends on the majority support of

158. Which is the highest court of appeal in U.K
   a. Federal Court  b. Supreme Court  c. House of commons  d. House of Lords

159. Which is the real executive in India.
   a. The president  b. The cabinet  c. Civil Service  d. Prime minister

160. In which of the following states there is plural executive
   a. America  b. Switzerland  c. Great Britain  d. China

161. Who dissolves Lok Sabha in India
   a. The Speaker  b. The prime minister  c. The president  d. The vice president.

162. Who said that the excellence of a government depends on the excellence of its judicial system
   a. T.H. Green  b. J.S. Mill  c. Lord Bryce  d. Lasswell

163. The literal meaning of democracy is
   a. Authority of government  b. Power of the people  c. Will of rulers  d. power of the representatives
164. If there are several political parties in a state that system is known as:
   a. Multy party system  
   b. Biparty system  
   c. Two party system  
   d. One party dominant system

165. Which is the link between the people and government:
   a. Civil service  
   b. Interest groups  
   c. Political parties  
   d. Cabinet

166. The ideology which gives importance to individual freedom:
   a. Communism  
   b. Liberalism  
   c. Socialism  
   d. Idealism

167. Bible of Communism:
   a. Communist Manifesto  
   b. State and revolution  
   c. Spirit of Laws  
   d. The Republic

168. Who defines political science as that part of social science which treats of the foundations of the state and principles of government:
   a. Garne  
   b. Paul Janet  
   c. H.J. Laski  
   d. Mac Iver

169. The factor which makes a particular subject a science is:
   a. Possibility of experiment  
   b. Possibility of prediction  
   c. Methodology  
   d. Possibility of generalization

170. The political philosopher who influenced French Revolution:
   a. Karl Marx  
   b. Hobbes  
   c. Hegel  
   d. Rousseau

171. Rousseaus ideas influenced a revolution. Which is that revolution?
   a. Russian Revolution  
   b. Glorious Revolution  
   c. French Revolution  
   d. Industrial Revolution

172. Who considers state as natural and necessary?
   a. Aristotle  
   b. Machiavelli  
   c. Laski  
   d. J.S. Mill

173. According to Plato what should be the number of citizens in a state:
   a. 5,000  
   b. 6050  
   c. 7500  
   d. 5040

174. What is the theory which says that state is the product of natural expansion of families?
   a. Force theory  
   b. Genetic Theory  
   c. Social contract theory  
   d. Divine origin theory

175. Which one of the following factors influenced the evolution of state:
   a. Caste  
   b. Authority  
   c. Economic factors  
   d. Education

176. Which one of the following is not a factor which influenced the evolution of state:
   a. Kinship  
   b. Religion  
   c. Caste  
   d. Political Consciousness

177. Common worship gave the people a sense of .... in the primitive society:
   a. War  
   b. Competition  
   c. Unity  
   d. Conflict
178. Who said that law is a command issued by a superior to an inferior  
179. Which factor helped the state to get its territorial character  
180. The factor which worked behind the formation of large states is  
181. Who said that law is a general rule of external human action enforced by a sovereign political authority  
182. Which one of the following is not a source of law  
   a. Legislation  b. Religion  c. Political Parties d. Customs  
183. The meaning of the word ‘Liber’.  
   a. Enjoy  b. Free  c. Remove  d. Fight  
184. What is the basis of rule of law  
185. Political equality is the characteristic feature of  
186. The rights which have no legal force behind them are called  
187. Political rights are seen only in  
188. What kind of right is right to vote  
   a. Civil right  b. Fundamental right  c. Economic right  d. Political right  
189. What are the rights which are also known as constitutional rights  
190. The other side of rights are  
   a. Liberty  b. Duties  c. Equality  d. Laws  
191. The sanction behind a moral duty is  
192. What is said to be the price of liberty
   a. Eternal vigilance  b. Indifference  c. Criticism  d. Participation

193. What determines the form of government in a state
   a. The ruler  b. Constitution  c. Political parties  d. Interest groups

194. A Constitution in which most of the provisions are in the unwritten form is known as
   a. Rigid constitution  b. Written constitution  c. Enacted constitution  d. Unwritten constitution

195. A constitution where there is a difference between a constitutional law and an ordinary law is known as
   a. Unwritten constitution  b. Rigid constitution  c. Enacted constitution  d. Written constitution

196. Constitution in which there is no difference between constitutional law and ordinary law is
   a. Enacted constitution  b. Written constitution  c. Flexible constitution  d. None of the above

197. All written constitutions are
   a. Rigid constitution  b. Enacted constitution  c. Flexible constitution  d. Evolved constitution

198. In an evolved constitution constitutional laws are on the basis of

199. If there is no division of powers that government is known as

200. Name the government in which powers are divided between the central and state government

201. What is the source of powers of the governments in a federal state

202. Which of the following is an essential requisite of a federation
   a. Separation of powers  b. unicameral legislature  c. Division of powers  d. Multi Party System

203. Which of the following is not an essential requisite of a federation
204. The rights of the people are well protected by
   a. Political laws
   b. Economic laws
   c. Civil laws
   d. Constitutional laws

205. Who is the exponent of the theory of separation of powers
   a. Rousseau
   b. Karl Marx
   c. Montesquieu
   d. Jean Bodin

206. A legislature having one house is called
   a. Bicameral legislature
   b. Unicameral legislature
   c. Parliament
   d. Congress

207. A legislature having two houses is called
   a. Bicameral legislature
   b. Democratic legislature
   c. Unicameral legislature
   d. None of these

208. The lower house in India is constituted as a result of
   a. Indirect election
   b. Nomination
   c. Direct election
   d. Hereditary principle

209. The important function of the legislature is
   a. Control the executive
   b. Financial function
   c. Judicial function
   d. Legislative function

210. In a parliamentary system the executive is responsible to
   a. The judiciary
   b. The legislature
   c. The civil service
   d. Political parties

211. In India the president is impeached by
   a. The parliament
   b. Council of ministers
   c. The supreme court
   d. Lok sabha

212. The national finance is controlled by
   a. The finance minister
   b. The cabinet
   c. The legislature
   d. The civil service

213. The real executive in India is
   a. The president
   b. The prime minister
   c. Civil service
   d. Cabinet

214. The real executive in Switzerland is
   a. Singular
   b. Plural
   c. Parliamentary
   d. Nominal

215. The real executive in America is
   a. The speaker of house of representatives
   b. Chief Justice of the supreme court
   c. The president
   d. None of the above

216. The executive in America is
   a. Hereditary
   b. Presidential
   c. Plural
   d. Parliamentary
217. The executive which is independent of the legislature is called
   a. Presidential executive   b. Political executive
   c. Permanent executive     d. None of the above

218. To protect the territorial integrity of the state is the function of
   a. Legislature             b. Political parties
   c. Judiciary               d. Executive

219. The person who prepares the budget and presents it in the legislature is
   a. Chief minister         b. Attorney general
   c. Finance minister       d. None of the above

220. The tenure of Rajya sabha is
   a. 5 years                b. 6 years
   c. 4 years               d. Permanent chamber

221. Lok sabha can be dissolved by
   a. The president         b. The speaker
   c. The Prime Minister    d. Chief Justice

222. Ordinances are issued by
   a. The speaker           b. Home Minister
   c. The President         d. Prime Minister

223. Who says that the excellence of the government depends on the excellence of judiciary
   a. J.S. Mill             b. Montesquieu
   c. Plato                d. Lord Bryce

224. Which agency functions as the defender of rights
   a. Legislature           b. Judiciary
   c. Civil service         d. executive

225. The agency which functions as the guardian of the constitution is
   a. Judiciary             b. Political parties
   c. legislature           d. executive

226. Ordinances are
   a. Permanent laws        b. Temporary laws
   c. Moral laws            d. None of the above

227. The normal tenure of Lok Sabha is
   a. 4 years               b. 10 years
   c. 5 years               d. Permanent chamber

228. Which agency protects the federal structure of a state
   a. The President         b. Prime Minister
   c. Legislature           d. The Judiciary

229. Which is the power with which judiciary protects the provisions of the constitution
   a. Rule of law           b. Due process of law
   c. power of judicial review d. None of the above

230. In democracy the sovereign power is rested in the
   a. People                b. Prime Minister
   c. Legislature           d. Political parties
231. In the ancient period direct democracy existed in
   a. India       b. China       c. Greece       d. Britain
232. Indirect democracy is otherwise known as
   a. people's democracy  b. liberal democracy
   c. direct democracy    d. representative democracy
233. Absence of social discrimination ensures
   a. economic equality  b. social equality
   c. political liberty  d. civil liberty
234. Which ideology is on the principle of economic equality
   a. capitalism  b. Idealism
   c. Utilitarianism  d. Socialism
235. Proper education make the people
   a. Lazy citizens  b. Vigilant citizens
   c. Inactive citizens  d. None of the above
236. To make creative criticism on the activities of the government is the
   responsibility of
   a. The opposition  b. comptroller and auditor general
   c. The civil service  d. The President
237. A free press is said to be the watch dog of
   a. aristocracy  b. dictatorship
   c. democracy   d. monarchy
238. Democracy functions on the basis of
   a. Legal sovereignty  b. political sovereignty
   c. popular sovereignty  d. None of the above
239. In India the criteria adopted for giving voting right is
   a. Universal limited franchise  b. Universal franchise
   c. Universal adult franchise  d. Property franchise
240. In India Rajya Sabha is constituted as a result of
   a. Indirect election  b. direct election
   c. Nomination  d. Hereditary principle
241. What is the number of candidates to be elected from a multi-member
   constituency
   a. More than two  b. More than one  c. More than three  d. Only one
242. What is called the backbone of democracy
   a. interest groups  b. Pressure groups
   c. political parties  d. Legislature
243. The ultimate aim of all political parties is
   a. Protect the interest of the party  b. To make money
   c. To criticise other parties  d. Promotion of national interest.
244. The agency which functions as a link between the people and government is
   a. interest groups  b. Council of ministers
   c. political parties  d. Pressure groups
245. What really makes parliamentary government possible:
   a. Legislature  
   b. Political parties  
   c. Religion  
   d. Communal forces

246. The party system existing in Communist states
   a. One party system  
   b. One party dominant system  
   c. Bi party system  
   d. Multi party system

247. Party system prevails in Britain
   a. Multi party system  
   b. One party system  
   c. Two party system  
   d. No party system

248. Only coalition government is possible in a
   a. One party system  
   b. One party dominant system  
   c. Bi party system  
   d. Multi party system

249. Which ideology considers individual as an end in himself
   a. Socialism  
   b. Marxism  
   c. Liberalism  
   d. Idealism

250. Governments are classified into unitary and federal on the basis of
   a. Separation of powers  
   b. Restriction of powers  
   c. Division of powers  
   d. denial of powers

251. The ideology which stands for the abolition of private property
   a. Individualism  
   b. Utilitarianism  
   c. Fascism  
   d. Socialism

252. Judicial review is a feature of
   a. Parliamentary government  
   b. Presidential government  
   c. Unitary government  
   d. Federal government

253. In the opinion of Marx the factor which determines the value of a commodity is
   a. Land  
   b. Labour  
   c. Organization  
   d. None of the above

254. According to the fascists what is superior
   a. Individual  
   b. Religion  
   c. State  
   d. Association

255. The soul of Gandhiism is
   a. Civil disobedience  
   b. Non cooperation  
   c. Truth and non-violence  
   d. Fasting

256. Which part of the constitution contains directive principles of state policy
   a. Part III  
   b. Part II  
   c. Part VI  
   d. Part IV

257. Which is the constitution from which the directive principles are taken and included in the Indian constitution
   a. Constitution of America  
   b. Constitution of Ireland  
   c. Constitution of Switzerland  
   d. Constitution of China
258. Directive principles are directives to
a. Government  
  b. Political parties  
  c. People  
  d. Associations

259. The ultimate aim of the directive principles is the establishment of
a. Democratic state  
  b. Police state   
  c. Welfare state  
  d. Nation state

260. The nature of the directive given through Article 39.
  a. Gandhian Principle  
  b. Socialist principle  
  c. Liberal principle  
  d. None of the above

261. Organization of agriculture and animal husbandry is a
a. Gandhian principle  
  b. Liberal principle  
  c. Communist principle  
  d. Socialist principle

262. Introduction of uniform civil code is a
  a. Liberal principle  
  b. Gandhian principle  
  c. Socialist principle  
  d. None of the above

263. One of the directives is to give compulsory education to all children upto the age of
a. 20  
  b. 12  
  c. 14  
  d. 25

264. Who framed the Indian constitution
  a. British parliament  
  b. Indian parliament  
  c. Constituent assembly  
  d. British king

265. How many parts are there in the Indian constitution
   a. 25  
   b. 15  
   c. 22  
   d. 20

266. How many schedules are there in the Indian constitution
   a. 10  
   b. 12  
   c. 15  
   d. 20

267. Which body has the power to amend the constitution of India
  a. State legislature  
  b. Supreme court of India  
  c. Council of ministers  
  d. Parliament

268. Right to freedom of religion is a
  a. Natural right  
  b. Political right  
  c. Fundamental right  
  d. Economic right

269. The constitution which inspired the framers to make a strong central government in India is
  a. American constitution  
  b. Canadian constitution  
  c. British constitution  
  d. Chinese constitution

270. The schedule which gives protection to laws from judicial review is
  a. 7th Schedule  
  b. 8th Schedule  
  c. 9th Schedule  
  d. 10th Schedule

271. Which part of the Indian constitution deals with Fundamental rights
  a. II  
  b. III  
  c. VI  
  d. VII
272. Which is the Article which assures that all persons are given equality before law and equal protection of laws
   a. Art 14  b. Art 15  c. Art 19  d. Art 21

273. Which article gives freedom of speech and expression of opinion

274. Article 23 gives us the
   a. Right to freedom of religion  b. Right to constitutional remedies
   c. Right to liberty  d. Right against exploitation

275. Which is the Article that guarantees protection against arbitrary arrest and detention

276. Which is the Article which gets automatically suspended when national emergency is declared

277. From which constitution India has adopted parliamentary government
   a. America  b. Britain  c. Canada  d. China

278. Which is the constitution from which India has taken the power of judicial review

279. A republic is a democratic state having ...................... as the head of the state
   a. Nominated person  b. Hereditary person
   c. Elected person  d. Appointed person

280. The words 'we the people of India' in the preamble shows.
   a. Legal sovereignty  b. Popular sovereignty
   c. De jure sovereignty  d. None of the above

281. The name of the union legislature in India is
   a. House of the people  b. Council of states
   c. Parliament  d. Legislative council

282. Who summons and prorogues both houses of parliament in India
   a. The speaker  b. The prime minister
   c. Vice president  d. The president

283. The popular chamber of the Indian parliament is
   a. Rajya sabha  b. Lok sabha
   c. Legislative assembly  d. Council of ministers

284. Whose assent is necessary for a bill to become law
   a. Speaker  b. Chairman of Rajya sabha
   c. President  d. Prime minister
285. How many members can be nominated by the president to Lok sabha
a. 12  b. 5  c. 3  d. 2

286. From which community members are nominated to Lok sabha
a. Scheduled caste  b. Anglo Indians
   c. Scheduled tribes  d. Backward classes

287. Who elect the speaker of Lok sabha
a. members of Lok sabha  b. Cabinet
   c. Council of ministers  d. Members of Rajya sabha

288. What is the minimum age required for a person to become a member of Lok sabha
a. 30  b. 25  c. 35  d. 22

289. What is the minimum age to become a member of Rajya sabha
a. 35  b. 25  c. 30  d. 21

290. How many members are nominated by the president to Rajya sabha
a. 12  b. 15  c. 10  d. 20

291. Who elect the deputy chairman of Rajya sabha
a. Members of Lok sabha  b. Members of cabinet
   c. Members of Rajya sabha  d. None of the above

292. The disagreement between Lok sabha and rajya sabha is resol ved by
a. Convening the meeting of the cabinet
   b. Convening the joint sitting of both houses
   c. Appointing a joint committee
   d. Putting the matter before the people

293. A money bill should be introduced first in
a. Rajya sabha  b. Joint sitting of both houses
   c. Lok sabha  d. Council of ministers

294. In the case of money bills Rajya sabha has only a delaying power of
a. 14 days  b. 30 days  c. 20 days  d. 1 year

295. The President of India is elected by
a. All members of the Parliament
   b. All members of parliament and State legislative assemblers
   c. People
   d. Elected members of both houses of parliament and elected members of state legislative assemblies.

296. According to the provisions of the Indian constitution all executive powers are vested in
a. The Cabinet  b. The President
   c. The Civil service  d. political parties

297. The President of India is
a. Real Executive  b. Permanent Executive
   c. Plural Executive  d. Nominal Executive
298. What is the minimum age required for a person to become the President of India
   a. 35       b. 30       c. 25       d. 40

299. What is the tenure of the president
   a. 4 years   b. 5 years   c. 6 years   d. 3 years

300. What is the ground on which president can be impeached
   a. Dissmissal of a state government   b. Exercise of veto
   c. violation of the constitution    d. None of the above

301. Who can remove the president from his office
   a. Parliament   b. Prime Minister
   c. Council of ministers   d. Chief Justice of the supreme court

302. Who appoints the ministers in India
   a. The Prime Minister   b. Chief Justice
   c. The speaker   d. The President

303. Who appoints the governor of a state
   a. Chief Minister   b. Prime Minister
   c. The President   d. Speaker

304. Who among the following cannot be removed by the President at will
   a. Governors   b. Attorney general
   c. Election Commission   d. Minister

305. Who among the following can be removed by the president at will
   a. Judges of supreme court   b. Governors
   c. public service commission   d. Election commission

306. Ambassadors are sent to other states by
   a. The President   b. Prime Minister
   c. Speaker   d. Vice President

307. Every year parliament starts with the opening address of
   a. Speaker   b. Vice President
   c. Chief Minister   d. President

308. Who enjoys the power to issue ordinances
   a. The President   b. The Prime Minister
   c. Chief Minister   d. The speaker

309. Which article gives the President power to declare national emergency
   a. 32   b. 352   c. 356   d. 226

310. Which article gives the President power to dismiss a state Government
   a. 352   b. 386   c. 356   d. 360

311. Art 360 empowers the President to declare
   a. National emergency   b. State emergency
   c. financial emergency   d. None of the above

312. Article 352 gives the President power to declare
   a. financial emergency   b. National emergency
   c. State emergency   d. None of the above
313. Which of the following articles is considered as most harmful to the federal structure of the state?

a. Art 322  

b. Art 352  

c. Art 356  

d. Art 360

314. The President can dissolve a state government if there is

a. Change of Chief Minister  

c. Chief Justice  

c. Break down of constitutional machinery  

d. None of the above

315. For dismissing a state government the President should get the report from

a. The Chief Minister  

c. Cabinet  

c. The Governor  

d. None of the above

316. Who are the members of the electoral college for electing the Vice President?

a. All the members of Parliament  

c. Elected members of Parliament  

c. All members of Rajya Sabha  

c. All members of Lok Sabha

317. What is the tenure of Vice President?

a. 5 years  

b. 6 years  

c. 7 years  

d. 8 years

318. Who can remove the Vice President from his office?

a. The President  

c. The Prime Minister  

c. The Cabinet  

c. The Parliament

319. The Presiding officer of Rajya Sabha is

a. The Speaker  

c. The Prime Minister  

c. The Speaker  

c. The Vice President

320. The Cabinet is responsible to

a. The President  

c. The Prime Minister  

c. The Speaker  

c. The Parliament

321. The President is vested with

a. The President  

c. The Prime Minister  

c. The Speaker  

c. The Parliament

322. Why is the Governor-in-Chief the head of the Defence?

a. The President  

c. The Prime Minister  

c. The Speaker  

c. The Governor

323. The symbol of Government is deposited at the president

a. The President  

c. The Prime Minister  

c. The Speaker  

c. The Governor

324. The cabinet of Ministers shall be responsible to

a. The President  

c. The Prime Minister  

c. The Speaker  

c. The Legislature

325. The work of a Deputy Minister is related to

a. The President  

c. The Prime Minister  

c. The Speaker  

c. The Governor

326. How many states can form a new separate state?

a. 2  

b. 3  

c. 4  

d. 1
327. Which is the amendment which made the President obligatory to act in accordance with the advice of the council of ministers?
   a. 25th  b. 36th  c. 42nd  d. 44th

328. Ministers should be members of

329. If a Minister is not a member of the legislature he should become a member within a period of
   a. 6 months  b. 4 months  c. 10 months  d. 1 year

330. The channel of communication between the President and the Cabinet is
   a. The Speaker  b. The Prime Minister  c. The Communication Minister  d. Vice President

331. Resignation of the Prime Minister is considered as the resignation of
   a. All the Cabinet Ministers  b. Ministry itself  c. Deputy Ministers  d. None of the above

332. Prime Ministerial government is another name for

333. The President appoints other Ministers on the advice of the
   a. Speaker  b. Vice President  c. Prime Minister  d. Chief Justice

334. The President should act in accordance with the advice given by the
   a. The Personal staff  b. Council of ministers  c. Vice President  d. Prime Minister

335. Who is called the first among equals?
   a. The Prime Minister  b. The President  c. A Cabinet Minister  d. Vice President

336. Which court stands at the apex of the Indian judicial system?
   a. High Court  b. Sessions Court  c. Supreme Court  d. Muncil Court

337. Who appoints the Judges of the Supreme Court?
   a. Chief Justice  b. The President  c. The Law Minister  d. Vice President

338. What is the retirement age of a Judge of the Supreme Court?
   a. 60  b. 62  c. 65  d. 55

339. Which is the Article which gives power to the Supreme Court for the enforcement of fundamental rights of the people?
   a. Art 32  b. Art.36  c. Art 54  d. Art 74

340. The dispute between the Centre and states is settled by
   a. Special Court  b. Supreme Court  c. High Court  d. District Court
341. Who hears the case regarding the election of the President
   a. High Court  
   b. Special Court  
   c. Sessions Court  
   d. Supreme Court.

342. Who fixes the number of judges in the supreme court
   a. The President  
   b. The chief justice  
   c. The parliament  
   d. Vice president.

343. What is the usual criterion in appointing the chief justice
   a. Age  
   b. Seniority  
   c. Qualification  
   d. Recommendation.

344. Which one of the following is sufficient reason for removing a judge from his office
   a. Proved misbehaviour  
   b. Giving judgements against the executive  
   c. Not acting in accordance with the advice of the prime minister  
   d. Giving judgements against the representatives.

345. Which court enjoys advisory jurisdiction
   a. High court  
   b. Special court  
   c. Supreme court  
   d. District court.

346. The supreme court can make a law invalid on the ground that
   a. It is against the interest of judges  
   b. It is against constitutional provisions  
   c. It is against the interest of ministers  
   d. It is against the interest of the president.

347. Who decides the economic policy of a state
   a. Association  
   b. Religion  
   c. Government  
   d. Caste.

348. The science which studies about society in general is called
   a. Political sociology  
   b. Sociology  
   c. Ethics  
   d. Psychology.

349. Who considered political science as a branch of ethics
   a. Plato  
   b. Aristotle  
   c. Socrates  
   d. Bodin.

350. According to Aristotle what is the end of state
   a. Social life  
   b. Religious life  
   c. Cultural life  
   d. Good life.

351. What is the approach needed for studying political phenomena
   a. Normative approach  
   b. Philosophical approach  
   c. Inter-disciplinary approach  
   d. Judicial approach.

352. What factor of a person determines his membership in a state
   a. Colour  
   b. Birth  
   c. Education  
   d. Desire.

353. Who considers the state as the necessary external condition for the inner development of individuals
   a. Idealists  
   b. Individualists  
   c. Pluralists  
   d. Anarchists.
354. Who said that the population in a state should be large enough to be well governed

355. Sovereignty of the state means
   a. Coercive power of the state
   b. Executive power of the state
   c. Judicial power of the state
   d. Supreme power of the state

356. What is the factor which helped the state to acquire territorial character
   a. Conflicts
   b. Advent of agriculture
   c. Kinship
   d. Social nature

357. Who formulates and implements laws
   a. Religious leaders
   b. Eldest family members
   c. Government
   d. Association leaders

358. Which factor helped the formation of a territorial society having a government to control the activities of the people
   a. Religion
   b. Kinship
   c. Force
   d. Economic factors

359. What is the factor which led to the formation of empires
   a. Force
   b. Religion
   c. Kinship
   d. Economic factors

360. Who said that rights are those conditions of social life without which no man can seek himself to be at his best

361. What determines the organization and structure of government
   a. The executive
   b. The civil service
   c. The constitution
   d. Associations

362. Unwritten constitution is the result of
   a. Parliamentary legislation
   b. Purposeful election
   c. Historic evolution
   d. None of the above

363. Which of the following is the feature of a unitary government
   a. Division of powers
   b. Supremacy of the central legislature
   c. Supremacy of the constitution
   d. Independent judiciary

364. Fusion of governmental functions
   a. Denial of liberty
   b. Protection of liberty
   c. Enlargement of liberty
   d. Safeguard of liberty

365. The senate, the upper chamber in America is constituted as a result of
   a. Indirect election
   b. Nomination
   c. Direct election
   d. Hereditary principle
366. In America the President is impeached by
   a. House of representatives
   b. Senate
   c. Federal court
   d. Special convention

367. The agency which functions as the organ of public opinion is
   a. The legislature
   b. The executive
   c. The judiciary
   d. The civil service

368. When executive powers are vested in a group of persons it is called
   a. Parliamentary executive
   b. Plural executive
   c. Presidential executive
   d. Nominal executive

369. The existence of a parliamentary executive depends on the majority support of
   a. Council of ministers
   b. Judiciary
   c. Civil Service
   d. Legislature

370. The permanent executive is appointed on the basis of
   a. Money
   b. Politics
   c. Merit
   d. Recommendation

371. The executive which changes as a result of popular election is
   a. Political executive
   b. Plural executive
   c. Singular executive
   d. Permanent executive

372. Which organ of the government makes interpretation of laws
   a. The legislature
   b. Executive
   c. Civil service
   d. Judiciary

373. Which of the following states is not a republic
   a. India
   b. America
   c. France
   d. Britain

374. Indirect democracy is otherwise known as
   a. Socialist democracy
   b. representative democracy
   c. Elite democracy
   d. Democratic republic

375. In a democratic society there exists
   a. Democratic government
   b. Aristocratic government
   c. Monarchical government
   d. None of the above

376. Which is the Article in the Indian constitution which gives freedom of press
   a. Art 21
   b. Art 19
   c. Art 14
   d. Art 36

377. In a democratic state leaders must be
   a. Selfish
   b. Corrupt
   c. Honest and active
   d. Inactive

378. How many members are there in Rajya sabha from Kerala
   a. 20
   b. 12
   c. 9
   d. 6

379. What is the party system which prevails in China
   a. One party system
   b. One party dominant system
   c. Bi party system
   d. Multi party system
380. For democracy the most suitable type of party system is
   a. One party system  b. Bi party system  c. One party dominant system  d. Multi party system

381. For the liberals the most important right is

382. Which of the following is a socialist theory
   a. Individualism  b. Syndicalism  c. Idealism  d. Utilitarianism

383. Karl Marx took the dialectical theory from

384. War is to man what maternity is to women is the slogan of
   a. Marxism  b. Liberalism  c. Fascism  d. Gandhism

385. The theory of corporate state is explained by
   a. Gandhism  b. Fascism  c. Liberalism  d. Marxism

386. Aggressive nationalism is the philosophy of
   a. Idealism  b. Marxism  c. Fascism  d. Individualism

387. Voluntary co-operation and decentralization is the philosophy of
   a. Gandhism  b. Fascism  c. Individualism  d. Idealism

388. In which schedule division of powers is made in the Indian constitution
   a. 7th schedule  b. 9th schedule  c. 10th schedule  d. 11th schedule

389. Political justice is guaranteed to all citizens by giving them all
   a. Right to liberty  b. Right to vote  c. Right to life  d. right to freedom of religion

390. Which are the Articles which cannot be suspended even during the proclamation of national emergency
   a. Art 14,15  b. Art 18,19  c. Art 20,21  d. Art 23,24

391. Which is the constitutional article prohibiting untouchability in India
   a. Art 14  b. Art 15  c. Art 17  d. Art 19

392. In the constituent Assembly how many representatives were from Indian states
   a. 93  b. 91  c. 112  d. 296

393. Which of the following grounds right to freedom of religion can be controlled

394. Which constitutional article gives power to state High Courts for writ jurisdiction

395. The writ for protecting the liberty of the people is
396. The enjoyment of fundamental rights of the people can be suspended when
   a. There is the declaration of financial emergency
   b. General emergency is declared
   c. State emergency is declared
   d. Whenever the government wants to do so

397. Which of the following cases supreme court enjoys original jurisdiction
   a. Dispute between individuals
   b. Criminal cases
   c. Civil cases
   d. Enforcement of fundamental rights

398. In the exercise of the power of judicial review what does the supreme court examine?
   a. Whether the laws are against the interest of the rulers
   b. Whether they are against constitutional provisions
   c. Whether they are against the interest of the people
   d. None of the above

399. Which is the longest known constitution
   a. American
   b. Canadian
   c. Indian
   d. British

400. In India the head of the government is
   a. The president
   b. The prime minister
   c. Chief minister
   d. Attorney general

401. In the Indian constitution provisions for judicial review are taken from the
   a. Canadian constitution
   b. Irish constitution
   c. American constitution
   d. British constitution

402. The existence of two sets of government is the feature of
   a. Federal government
   b. Parliamentary government
   c. Presidential government
   d. Unitary government

403. Which of the following states is a typical federal state
   a. Australia
   b. America
   c. India
   d. Canada

404. Double citizenship prevails in
   a. America
   b. India
   c. China
   d. Britain

405. In which of the following state there is parliamentary supremacy
   a. Britain
   b. India
   c. America
   d. Canada

406. In a parliamentary system there is fusion of powers between
   a. The legislature and judiciary
   b. The executive and judiciary
   c. The legislature and executive
   d. None of the above

407. In a parliamentary system fusion of powers can be seen in
   a. Civil service
   b. Council of ministers
   c. President
   d. Prime minister
408. In a parliamentary system the council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to
   a. Rajya sabha        b. President        c. Civil service        d. Lok sabha

409. The election of the president of India is in accordance with
   a. Proportional representation    b. communal representation
   c. Cumulative vote system         d. Limited vote system

410. A money bill can be introduced only with the prior sanction of the
   a. Speaker                b. President
   c. Prime minister          d. Finance minister

411. Which is the constitutional amendment making right to education as a fundamental right
   a. 86th           b. 90th          c. 36th          d. 44th

412. The subject education comes in the
   a. Union list        b. State list    c. Concurrent list    d. Not in any list

413. The joint sitting of two houses of parliament is presided over by
   a. Vice president    b. Prime minister   c. President   d. Speaker

414. How Lok sabha and Rajya sabha enjoy powers in the case of ordinary bills
   a. Lok sabha is more powerful    b. Rajya sabha is more powerful
   c. They enjoy co-equal power     d. No house enjoys powers

415. A distinguished jurist in the opinion of the president of India can be appointed as a judge of

416. What is the basis of the legal system in India
   a. Administrative law       b. Rule of law
   c. Civil law                d. Political law

417. No individual can live outside the
   a. Religion                b. Caste
   c. State                d. Empire

418. A form of government in which everyone has a share is
   a. Aristocracy            b. Monarchy
   c. Oligarchy                 d. Democracy

419. The law executing organ of government is
   a. Legislature              b. Executive
   c. Judiciary      d. Political parties

420. Who describes the preamble as an identity card of the Indian constitution
   a. Nehru                     b. Patel
   c. Palkiwala     d. Ambedkar

421. Which part of the constitution aims at the establishment of a welfare state in India
   a. Part III              b. Part IV
   c. Part V                d. Part VI

422. The first chief minister of Kerala is
   a. R. Sankar          b. A.J. John
   c. E. M. S               d. Pattom Thanupillai

423. Cultural and educational rights are given to
   a. All people           b. Upper castes
   c. Backward classes  d. Minorities
4. The presiding officer of Lok sabha is
   a. The speaker
   b. The president
   c. The prime minister
   d. The law minister

5. Ministers of union cabinet are appointed by
   a. Prime minister
   b. Speaker
   c. President
   d. Cabinet secretary

6. How many judges are there in the supreme court excluding Chief Justice
   a. 20
   b. 25
   c. 24
   d. 26

7. Who says that law is a command given by a superior to an inferior
   a. Austin
   b. Locke
   c. Marx
   d. Hobbes

8. The character of classical liberalism is
   a. Negative
   b. Positive
   c. Political
   d. Neutral

9. Socialism emerged as a sharp reaction against
   a. Collectivism
   b. Pluralism
   c. Idealism
   d. Individualism

10. Scientific socialism was expounded by
    a. Rousseau
    b. Karl Marx
    c. J.S. Mill
    d. Plato

11. Ideal state of Gandhi is
    a. Rama rajya
    b. Democracy
    c. Aristocracy
    d. Panchayathi raj

12. Rights belong to man as a
    a. Social being
    b. Human being
    c. Political being
    d. Cultural being

13. What is the matter for which equality of opportunity is given in the Indian constitution
    a. Religion
    b. Reservation
    c. Salaries
    d. Public employment

14. Democracy is based on the principle of
    a. Legal sovereignty
    b. Popular sovereignty
    c. de jure sovereignty
    d. Political sovereignty

15. One party system gives rise to
    a. Liberalism
    b. Socialism
    c. Fascism
    d. Gandhism

16. What should be the ultimate aim of political parties
    a. To make money
    b. To get fame
    c. To protect regional interest
    d. To protect national interest

17. In the constituent Assembly the objectives resolution was moved by
    a. Nehru
    b. Patel
    c. Ambedkar
    d. K.M. Munshi

18. The basis of the secular character of India
    a. Right to liberty
    b. Right to property
    c. Right to freedom of religion
    d. Right to life
439. The right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice is given to
   a. All people
   b. To backward people
   c. Minorities
   d. Working class

440. For impeaching the president the charges can be preferred by
   a. Lok sabha
   b. Either house of parliament
   c. Rajya sabha
   d. State legislative Assembly

441. The Attorney General of India is appointed by
   a. The president
   b. The chief justice
   c. The prime minister
   d. The law minister

442. Judges of state high courts are appointed by the
   a. Governor
   b. Law minister
   c. Vice president
   d. President

443. All treaties and international agreements are negotiated in the name of
   a. The foreign affairs minister
   b. The speaker
   c. The president
   d. The foreign secretary

444. How many types of emergencies can be declared by the president
   a. 3
   b. 4
   c. 2
   d. 1

445. What is the minimum age to become the vice president of India
   a. 30
   b. 35
   c. 40
   d. 45

446. Prime minister holds office during the pleasure of the president. Hence pleasure is determined by the majority support in
   a. Council of ministers
   b. Lok sabha
   c. Rajya sabha
   d. Legislative assembly

447. For conducting elections the whole country is divided into several
   a. Districts
   b. Villages
   c. Constituencies
   d. States

448. What is the representation of Kerala in the Lok sabha
   a. 15
   b. 20
   c. 22
   d. 25

449. Who decides whether a bill is a money bill or not
   a. Speaker
   b. President
   c. Finance minister
   d. Prime minister

450. If there is a deadlock who summons a joint sitting of the houses of parliament
   a. Speaker
   b. Prime minister
   c. President
   
451. In India Rajya sabha can delay the passage of a money bill for a period not exceeding
   a. 30 days
   b. 3 months
   c. 1 year
   d. 14 days

452. How long a speaker remains in office
   a. Until the ministry resigns
   b. Until the dissolution of the house
   c. Until the first meeting of the new house takes place
   d. None of the above
453. In which of the following states the governors are directly elected by the people
   a. America   b. India   c. Canada   d. Australia

454. In India the final court of appeal is

455. Who can obtain advice from the supreme court
   a. Prime minister   b. Law minister
   c. Chairman of law commission   d. President

456. The salaries of judges can be reduced only at the time of
   a. War   b. General emergency
   c. Financial emergency   d. Strike

457. The most important duty of a government is
   a. Maintenance of law and order   b. Make laws for the people
   c. Provide health facility to all   d. Give education to all

458. A state where all persons have equal right to religion and having no official religion is called
   a. A sovereign state   b. A socialist state
   c. A secular state   d. A welfare state

459. Which article gives the fundamental right to freedom of movement
   a. Art 14   b. Art 19
   c. Art 21   d. Art 22

460. Lok sabha can be dissolved earlier if
   a. The ministry resigns   b. When the prime minister resigns
   c. If the president wants to dissolve it   d. If there is no chance to form a government

461. What is the maximum duration between the two meetings of Lok sabha
   a. 1 month   b. 6 months
   c. 3 months   d. 4 months

462. The power of president to declare war and peace is regulated by
   a. Parliament   b. Council of ministers
   c. Supreme court   d. Civil service

463. The real centre of authority in India is
   a. The president   b. Prime minister
   c. Chief justice   d. Comptroller and Auditor general

464. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of a parliamentary government
   a. Separation of powers   b. Fixed tenure
   c. Collective responsibility   d. Absence of a nominal executive

465. The council of ministers should be collectively responsible to
   a. Cabinet   b. Rajya sabha
   c. Lok sabha   d. Legislative council
466. In India the highest court of appeal is
   a. The high court
   b. The supreme court
   c. The district court
   d. The sessions court

467. The first woman president of India
   a. Vijayalakshmi Pandit
   b. Prathibha Patil
   c. Indira Gandhi
   d. Sonia Gandhi

468. In political analysis modern political scientists give emphasis on
   a. Laws
   b. Rights
   c. Duties
   d. Power

469. The first non-congress prime minister of India is
   a. Morarji Desai
   b. V.P. Singh
   c. A.B. Vajpayee
   d. Chandrasekhar

470. The first Malayalee who became the president of India
   a. K.G. Balakrishnan
   b. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
   c. K.R. Narayanan
   d. A.K. Antony

471. The first woman prime minister of India
   a. Prathibha Patil
   b. Indira Gandhi
   c. Annie Basant
   d. Vijayalakshmi Pandit

472. The election commission is appointed by
   a. The president
   b. The prime minister
   c. The law minister
   d. Chief justice of the supreme court

473. A law issued by the head of the state to meet emergencies is called
   a. Statutes
   b. Rules
   c. Ordinances
   d. Constitutions

474. Which article gave special status to Jammu & Kashmir
   a. Art 360
   b. Art 370
   c. Art 368
   d. Art 222

475. The first vice president of India
   a. V.V. GirI
   b. G.S. Pathak
   c. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
   d. Dr. K. Zakir Hussain

476. Who said that man is a social and political animal
   a. Karl Marx
   b. Hegel
   c. Aristotle
   d. St. Thomas Aquinas

477. United Kerala came into being on
   a. August 15, 1947
   b. Jan 1, 1956
   c. Jan 26, 1950
   d. Nov 1, 1956

478. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with the abolition of titles?
   a. Art 14
   b. Art 18
   c. Art 19
   d. Art 22

479. Right to life is a
   a. Moral right
   b. Political right
   c. Civil right
   d. Economic right
480. Multi-party system is found in
   a. India   b. China   c. Britain   d. U.S.A

481. Universal adult franchise means
   a. Voting right given to all people
   b. Voting right given to all adult citizens
   c. Voting right given to all men
   d. Voting right given to university graduates

482. The Parliamentary Government first developed in

483. The Chief Justice of the High Court is appointed by
   a. Chief Minister
   b. President
   c. Governor
   d. Prime Minister

484. Public opinion is very important in
   a. Democracy
   b. Aristocracy
   c. Dictatorship
   d. Monarchy

485. The Chief Minister of a State is appointed by
   a. President
   b. Governor
   c. Cabinet
   d. Chief Justice of High Court

486. The nature of Directive Principles of State policy is
   a. Obligatory
   b. Democratic
   c. Justiciable
   d. Non-justiciable

487. The government in India is parliamentary because
   a. Parliament is supreme
   b. Executive is responsible to the legislature
   c. Parliament is bicameral
   d. Parliament is an elected body

488. Sovereignty is the essential requisite of
   a. Association
   b. Government
   c. State
   d. Interest groups

489. Which one of the following writs is issued by a court to free a person who has been illegally detained
   a. Quo warranto
   b. Mandamus
   c. Prohibition
   d. Habeas Corpus

490. Fundamental rights guaranteed in the Indian constitution can be suspended if
   a. President issues an order
   b. National emergency is declared
   c. Supreme court orders
   d. Parliament makes a law

491. The supreme court of India enjoys
   a. Only original jurisdiction
   b. Only appellate jurisdiction
   c. Only advisory jurisdiction
   d. all the above three jurisdictions
492. A judge of the supreme court can be removed by
   a. The president at the request of the cabinet
   b. President on the recommendation of parliament
   c. The parliament
   d. The law minister

493. Who is the author of 'The Republic'

494. Political parties are indispensable in

495. Individualism is also known as

496. The great leader who was not a member of the constituent Assembly
   a. Nehru 
   c. Sardar Patel 
   b. K.M. Munshi 
   d. Mahatma Gandhi

497. In the division of powers residuary powers are given to
   a. The centre 
   c. The judiciary 
   b. The states 
   d. Union territories

498. The central Election commission consists of
   a. 2 members 
   b. 3 members 
   c. 5 members 
   d. 1 member

499. The constitution of India is
   a. Evolved constitution 
   b. Flexible constitution 
   c. Unwritten constitution 
   d. Enacted constitution

500. A bill passed by the parliament in order to become law, should get
   a. Approval of the cabinet 
   b. Assent of the president 
   c. Approval of the judiciary 
   d. Assent of the speaker
<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td>33.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td>34.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td>35.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>36.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td>37.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td>38.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td>39.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td>40.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td>41.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td>42.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td>43.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td>44.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td>45.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td>46.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td>47.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td>48.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td>49.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td>50.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td>51.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td>52.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td>53.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td>54.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td>55.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td>56.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td>57.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td>58.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td>59.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td>60.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>61.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>62.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td>63.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td>64.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td>66.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td>68.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td>70.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td>72.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td>74.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td>76.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td>78.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td>80.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td>82.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td>84.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td>86.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td>88.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td>90.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td>92.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93.</td>
<td>e</td>
<td></td>
<td>94.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td>96.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>131.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>165.</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>132.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>166.</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>133.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>167.</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>134.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>168.</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>135.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>169.</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>136.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>170.</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>137.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>171.</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>138.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>172.</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>139.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>173.</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>140.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>174.</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>141.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>175.</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>142.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>176.</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>143.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>177.</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>144.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>178.</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>145.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>179.</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>146.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>180.</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>147.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>181.</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>148.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>182.</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>149.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>183.</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>150.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>184.</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>151.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>185.</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>152.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>186.</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>153.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>187.</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>154.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>188.</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>155.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>189.</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>156.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>190.</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>157.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>191.</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>158.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>192.</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>159.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>193.</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>160.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>194.</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>161.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>195.</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>162.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>196.</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>163.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>197.</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>164.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>198.</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>304</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>307</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>308</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>309</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>310</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>311</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>312</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>313</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>314</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>315</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>316</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>317</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>318</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>319</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>321</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>322</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>323</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>324</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>325</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>326</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>327</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>328</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>329</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>330</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>331</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>332</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>334</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>335</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>336</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>338</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>339</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>341</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>342</td>
<td>e</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>343</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>344</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>345</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>346</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>347</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>348</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>349</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>351</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>352</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>353</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>354</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>355</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>356</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>357</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>358</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>359</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>360</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>361</td>
<td>e</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>362</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>363</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>364</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>365</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>366</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>367</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>368</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>369</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>370</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>371</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>372</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>373</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>374</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>375</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>376</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>377</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>378</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>379</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>380</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>381</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>382</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>383</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>384</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>385</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>386</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>387</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>388</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>389</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>390</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>392</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>393</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>394</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>395</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>396</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>397</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>398</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>399</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>402</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>403.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>436.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>469.</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>437.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>470.</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>405.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>438.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>471.</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>406.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>439.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>472.</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>407.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>440.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>473.</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>408.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>441.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>474.</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>409.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>442.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>475.</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>410.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>443.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>476.</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>411.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>444.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>477.</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>412.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>445.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>478.</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>413.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>446.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>479.</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>414.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>447.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>480.</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>415.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>448.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>481.</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>416.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>449.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>482.</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>417.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>450.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>483.</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>418.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>451.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>484.</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>419.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>452.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>485.</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>420.</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>453.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>486.</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>421.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>454.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>487.</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>422.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>455.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>488.</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>423.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>456.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>489.</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>424.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>457.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>490.</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>425.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>458.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>491.</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>426.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>459.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>492.</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>427.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>460.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>493.</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>428.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>461.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>494.</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>429.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>462.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>495.</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>430.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>463.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>496.</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>431.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>464.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>497.</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>432.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>465.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>498.</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>433.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>466.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>499.</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>434.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>467.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>500.</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>435.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>468.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>