

Module 3 - Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP's)

Module III Electoral process, Amendment procedure, 42nd, 44th, 74th, 76th, 86th and 91st Constitutional amendments

1. **State assembly elections are conducted by the**
a) State Chief secretary b) Chief election commissioner
c) Governor d) CM
2. **Who is competent to declare the elections to the Loka sabha?**
a) Election commissioner b) President
c) Prime Minister d) Union Cabinet
3. **Election commission does not conduct election**
a) To the post of President & Vice President b) to the post of Prime Minister
c) To the post of Vice President d) to the Parliament
4. **Election commission does not conduct election**
a) State legislature b) Vice president c) Municipalities d) Rajya Sabha
5. **Who appoints election commission / Chief election commissioner?**
a) Prime Minister b) Parliament c) President d) none of these
6. **The Chief election Commissioner can be removed from his office before the expiry of the term by the**
a) Chief justice of India
b) prime Minister on the recommendation of the cabinet
c) president on the recommendation of Parliament after the Impeachment
d) President on the advice of chief justice of India.
7. **Election commission of India is**
a) One member commission
b) two member commission
c) Multi member commission
d) None of these
8. **The power to superintend direct and control election is rested in the_____**
a) Finance commission b) Planning commission
c) cabinet commission d) Election commission

9. **The final stage of election process is**
a) Polling b) Counting of votes
c) Announcement of results d) None of these
10. **The election commission does not conduct election to**
a) The office of the President & Vice President
c) The office of the Speaker of the Loka Sabha
d) State legislature
11. **Who is the Present Chief Election Commissioner of India?**
a) Shri Rajiv Kumar b) S L Sikdhar c) Om Prakash Rawat d) N Gopalaswamy
12. **The removal of chief election commissioner may be on the grounds similar to that of**
a) Judge of a high court
b) Judge of a supreme court
c) Attorney General of India
d) Governor of a state
13. **Who is the present Chief Election Commissioner of Karnataka?**
a) Dr. B. Basavaraaju b) Nagendra c) Sampath d) Kejriwal
14. **This is not the function of election commission.**
a) Preparation of electoral rolls
b) Determines code of conduct to candidates
c) Selection of the candidates
d) Allotment of symbols
15. **If people's representatives participate in the election; such elections is known as**
a) Direct election b) Indirect election c) bye election d) None of these
16. **Election disputes can be adjudicated only by / election disputes shall be decided by**
a) High Court b) Criminal Court c) Election commission d) Civil court
17. **The first general elections were held in India in**
a) 1950-51 b) 1951-52 c) 1949-50 d) None of these
18. **To be recognized as a regional party, a party must secure at least**
a) 6% of the valid votes in the state
b) 25% of the valid votes in any one state
c) 15% of the valid votes in any one state
d) 10% of the valid votes in any one state

19. **Who accords recognition to various political parties as national or regional parties?**
a) President in consultation with election commission
b) parliament
c) President
d) Election commission
20. **In terms of election laws in India electioneering ceases in a constituency at least__ hours before the commencement of polling**
a) 48 b) 36 c) 24 d) 12
21. **Voting age of citizens is changed from 21 to 18 years by __ constitutional amendment**
act a) 7th b) 42nd c) 61st d) 55th
22. **Every citizen of the age of ____ years is eligible to vote in the elections**
a) 16 Years b) 21 years c) 18 years d) 22 years
23. **Election to Loka Sabha and Rajya Sabha are conducted on the basis of**
a) Adult Franchise
b) Single transferable vote
c) Proportional representation
d) Limited suffrage
24. **A political party is accorded status of an opposition party in Loka Sabha if it captures at least**
a) 10% of seats b) 15% of seats
c) 20% of seats d) no minimum percentage
25. **The Chief election commissioner has term of**
a) 6 years or until the age of 65 years b) 5 years or until the age of 65 years
c) 6 years or until the age of 62 years d) 5 years or until the age of 62 years
26. **The Chief Election commissioner holds office for a period of**
a) 3 years
b) 6 years
c) 5 years
d) 6 years or till he attains the age of 65 years
27. **Regional Election Commissioners may be appointed by the President with the consultation of the**
a) Governor b) Prime Minister
c) Vice President d) No provision

28. **The election system of India is largely based on the pattern of**
a) France b) USA
c) Britain d) None of these
29. **Which article under the constitution gives powers to Election Commission to conduct election**
a) 234 b) 324 c) 335 d) 320
30. **Which constitution amendment act has established Panchayat Raj Institution?**
a) 73rd amendment act b) 72nd amendment act
c) 71st amendment act d) None
31. **How many spokes are there in the chakra of Indian national flag?**
a) 32 b) 23 c) 42 d) 24
32. **Amend means**
a) Remove the difficulties b) Making the meaning more clear
c) Make the object of the act more clear d) Omit
33. **The term of Loka Sabha and Legislative assemblies extended to 6 years in the amendment**
a) 26th b) 42nd c) 44th d) 46th
34. **The 42nd amendment raised the term of Loka Sabha to ___ years**
a) Six b) five c) seven d) eight
35. **The term of Loka Sabha and Legislative assemblies reduced to 5 years as ___ amendment**
a) 26th b) 42nd c) 44th d) 46th
36. **Which article of Indian constitution lays down the methods of amendment / The power and procedure to amend the constitution is found in**
a) Article 371 b) Article 368 c) 42nd amendment d) 44th amendment
37. **How many readings a bill has to cross, in each house to get passed?**
a) Two b) four c) five d) three
38. **Village Panchayats (Article 40) are the best examples for India's ___ form of government**
a) Republican b) secular c) Sovereign d) Democratic
39. **Article 243(D) and 243(T) provides the reservation of seats for SC's and ST's in _____**
a) Loka sabha b) Rajya sabha c) Vidhana Sabha d) Panchayat raj

40. **74th amendment to the constitution refers to**
 a) Rural local bodies b) Right to property
 c) Urban local bodies d) None of these
41. **Which amendment deals with the establishment of Municipalities as part of constitution**
 a) 44th b) 74th c) 76th d) 86th
42. **Which constitutional amendment Act limits the size of the council of ministers in the Union Government including Prime Minister to not more than 15% of the membership strength of Loka Sabha?**
 a) 42nd amendment act b) 44th amendment act
 c) 86th amendment act d) 91st amendment act
43. **According to 44th amendment of 1978-79 the right to property was emitted as a fundamental right and made it a ____**
 a) Social right b) Legal right
 c) Universal right d) none of these
44. **Right to property as fundamental right was removed from the constitution during the regime of**
 a) Janatha party rule in 1978
 b) UPA rule in 2008
 c) NDA rule in 2014
 d) None of these
45. **74th amendment of the constitution refers to**
 a) Rural local bodies b) Urban local bodies or Local self government
 c) Repayment of right to property d) none of the above
46. **Democracy at the grass root level is strengthened by**
 a) Municipalities b) State legislature
 c) Village panchayath d) Central Government
47. **42nd amendment came into force from / The 42nd Constitution came into force in the year**
 a) 1956 b) 1960 c) 1976 d) 1978
48. **Goa got the status of state hood by the way of ____ constitutional amendment**
 a) 60th b) 50th c) 52nd d) 56th
49. **Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with amendment procedure?/
 Procedure to amend the constitution is contained in the article**

a) 368 b) 358 c) 367 d) 370

50. **The objective of “unity and integrity of the nation” was included in the preamble by**

- a) 26th amendment b) 44th amendment
- c) 42nd amendment d) 76th amendment

51. **Main pillars or organs of our constitution are**

- a) Executive, Judiciary
- b) Executive, Legislature, Judiciary
- c) Legislature and judiciary
- d) Executive and Legislature

52. **In India the citizens have been given the right to vote on the basis of**

- a) Age
- b) education
- c) property qualification
- d) duration of stay in the country

53. **According to the Indian constitution the power of amending the constitution is rested with**

- a) president of India b) Parliament of India
- c) People of India d) People of India

54. **___ is the lengthiest amendment to the constitution**

- a) 24th b) 42nd
- c) 46th d) 44th

55. **In our country the amendment of the constitution can be initiated by the**

- a) Parliament b) people c) President d) Supreme Court