

Module 4 - Parliament

Constitutional provisions Scheduled caste and Tribes, Women and Children, Backward classes. Emergency provisions, Human rights- meaning and definition, Legislation specific themes in human rights- Working of national human rights council of India Powers and functions of Municipalities, panchayat and Co-operative societies

1. **The emergency provisions incorporated in the Indian Constitution were influenced by the constitution of**
a) USA b) German Reich c) Russia d) Canada
2. **During Emergency Indian federation turns into**
a) Federal b) Quasi federal c) Unitary d) Quasi unitary
3. **The first National Emergency declared in October 1962 lasted till**
a) 1965 b) 1966 c) 1968 d) 1967
4. **Who has the powers to proclaim emergency? / Who has the emergency powers? / _____ is empowered to declare emergency.**
a) The Prime Minister b) Council of ministers
c) The Speaker d) The president
5. **When can the term of parliament be extended?**
a) Proclamation of financial emergency
b) Proclamation of emergency under article 352
c) Internal aggression
d) external rebellion
6. **The President can proclaim emergency on the written advice of the**
a) The Vice President b) Speaker
c) Union Cabinet d) The Prime Minister
7. **Under what article the state emergency proclaims? / Center can declare constitutional emergency in a state under article**
a) 356 b) 360 c) 352 d) 370
8. **The financial emergency under the article**
a) 352 b) 354 c) 360 d) 364

9. **Who is empowered to proclaim Financial Emergency?**
a) Finance minister of the Union Government
b) president c) Prime Minister d) Parliament
10. **The National Emergency is proclaimed under article__ of constitution of India/ National emergency is dealt in__ article**
a) 353 b) 352 c) 350 d) None of these
11. **Article 352 of the constitution deals with**
a) National Emergency b) Financial Emergency c) State emergency
12. **National emergency was proclaimed first time during the year**
a) 1952 b) 1956 c) 1962 d) 1971
13. **Which article empowers the president to impose national emergency**
a) 360 b) 352 c) 359 d) 356
14. **Proclamation of emergency must be laid before__**
a) Both houses of the parliament
b) either house of parliament
c) Before the supreme court
d) None of these
15. **State emergency is declared by the**
a) Governor b) Chief Minister c) Loka Sabha d) President
16. **When a state emergency is declared all or any of the functions of the state government are assumed by the**
a) President b) Governor c) Chief Minister d) Union cabinet
17. **When the state emergency is in operation the President cannot interfere in the matters of**
a) State executive
b) State legislature
c) State judiciary
d) All of these
18. **How many types of emergencies are there**
a) one b) two c) Three d) four
19. **A national emergency can remain in operation with the approval of parliament for**
a) An indefinite period b) A maximum period of six months
c) A maximum period of one year d) A maximum period of three years

20. **While proclamation of emergency is in operation the President cannot suspend certain fundamental rights, they are**
a) 32 b) 14&15 c) 14&16 d) 20&21
21. **The President can proclaim emergency on the recommendation of the union cabinet. Such recommendation shall be**
a) Oral recommendation b) majority in the house
c) Written recommendation d) sincere request
22. **If a state fails to comply with the directives of the central government, the president can**
a) Dissolve the state legislation and order fresh elections
b) Declare breakdown of the constitutional machinery in the state and assume responsibility for its government
c) Send reserve police force to secure compliance with directions
d) do either b or c
23. **Who has the duty to protect the states against external aggression and internal disturbance?**
a) Union Government b) State Government
c) Army d) No such duty in federal state
24. **How many emergencies are there?**
a) one b) two c) three d) four
25. **How many times National emergency has been so far declared in India**
a) Once
b) twice
c) Thrice
d) Never
26. **This is not a ground to declare national emergency.**
a) War b) Serious internal disturbance
c) Armed rebellion d) External aggression
27. **How much period can the term of Loka Sabha be extended during emergency at a time?**
a) One year b) Three months
c) six months d) Nine months
28. **The new ground of emergency added in 1978 to article 352 was**
a) War b) external aggression
c) Armed rebellion d) Internal disturbance

29. **President made a proclamation of emergency on the grounds of internal disturbance for first time in**
a) 1950 b) 1965 c) 1975 d) 1962
30. **Financial emergency can be proclaimed under the article**
a) 360 b) 256 c) 356 d) 352
31. **Breakdown of constitutional machinery in a state is popularly known as / State emergency is also called as**
a) National Emergency b) Presidents Rule
c) Financial Emergency d) All of these
32. **The President can proclaim emergency on the ground of**
a) War b) Armed rebellion c) External aggression d) All of these
33. **Which one of the following type of emergency has not yet declared till now**
a) State Emergency
b) National Emergency
c) Financial Emergency
d) None of these
34. **Which one of the following can the president of India declare?**
a) Emergency due to threat of war, external aggression or armed rebellion
b) Emergency due to breakdown of constitutional machinery in the state
c) Financial emergency on account of threat to financial credit of India
d) All of these
35. **Proclamation of national emergency must be approved with in**
a) 2 months b) 1 month c) 6 months d) 1 year
36. **Once approved, proclamation of emergency remains in force for**
a) 2 years b) 3 months c) 1 year d) 6 months
37. **During emergency there is automatic suspension of rights guaranteed under article**
a) 14 b) 18 c) 21 d) 19
38. **During national Emergency the following article cannot be suspended**
a) Article 17 b) Article 18 c) Article 19 d) Article 20
39. **The constitution does not have the category of emergency**
a) National Emergency b) State emergency
c) Financial emergency d) regional emergency

40. **Following is the occasion the President can impose State Emergency**
a) Failure of the State Government to rule as per constitution
b) Failure of the State Government to rule as per Supreme Court
c) Failure of the State Government to rule as per High court
d) Failure of the State Government to rule as per Governor
41. **The planning commission is a / an**
a) Autonomous corporation b) Advisory body
c) executive body d) department
42. **The president of India promulgated an ordinance for setting up a National Human Rights commission on**
a) 15th August 1947 b) 29th September 1993 c) 26th January 1950 d) none
43. **When the human rights did come into effect?**
a) 1951 b) 1989 c) 1993 d) 1995
44. **Who is the appointing authority of the chair person and other members of national; Human Rights commission of india**
a) Chief Justice of India b) President of India
c) Prime Minister of India d) Union Home Minister
45. **Telephone tapping is violation of**
a) Right to freedom of speech and expression
b) right to life and personal liberty
c) Right to carry on any profession
d) right to equality
46. **“Human rights” means the right related to**
a) Life b) Liberty c) Equality d) All of these
47. **Every year Human Rights Day will be observed on**
a) 10th September b) 10th October c) 10th November d) 10th December
48. **The slogan adopted for 50th anniversary of Universal declaration of Human rights is**
a) All human rights for all b) all rights for all
c) All fundamental rights for all d) None of these
49. **The Chairman of National Human Rights commission is**
a) A retired Chief justice of India b) An advocate
c) Minister d) A retired Judge

50. **Who was the first chair person of the national human rights Commisiion?**
a) Justice M N Venkatachalaiah b) Justice Ranganath Mishra
c) A P J Abdul Kalaam d) none of these
51. **Human Rights are**
a) Local b) Universal c) regional d) None of these
52. **The universal declaration of human rights was done in the year**
a) 1993 b) 1947 c) 1948 d) 1950
53. **Under what article the national commission for SC and ST functions?**
a) Article 330 b) Article 332 c) Article 338 d) Article 345
54. **Which article deals with reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the house of people / Loka Sabha?**
a) 331 b) 330 c) 333 d) 335
55. **The reservation of seats in Loka Sabha and Legislative assembly for SCs and STs is contained in**
a) Articles 352,360 b) Articles 356,359
c) Articles 330,332 d) None of these
56. **Mandal commission deals with**
a) Rights of the minority
b) laws relating to sexual harassment
c) Reservation for backward class people
d) Laws relating to child labour
57. **Sexual Harassment of working women in working places is violation of**
a) Right to profession
b) Right to reputation
c) Right to personal liberty
d) right to life
58. **National commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes have to submit their annual reports on the working of the safe guards to**
a) Prime minister
b) parliament
c) president
d) Chief Justice of India
59. **Which article deals with appointment of a commission to investigate conditions of backward classes?**
a) 432 b) 341 c) 330 d) 340

60. **According to marriage act of 1954 the age fixed at ___years for men and ___years for women**
a) 22&18 b) 24&20 c) 21&20 d) 21&18
61. **According to the marriage act of 1954 the age is fixed at 21 years for men and for women**
a) 16 years b) 17 years c) 18 years d) 21 years
62. **According to the marriage act of 1954 the age is fixed at 18 years for women and for men**
a) 16 years b) 17 years c) 18 years d) 21 years
63. **Majority groups are recognized on the basis of their**
a) Population b) Religion c) Caste d) Race
64. **National women's commission chair person is**
a) Nagalakshmi Bai b) Pramila Nesargi c) Sushma Swaraj d) Girija Vyas
65. **Promotion of SCs and STs was added to the constitution by**
a) 64th amendment b) 77th amendment
c) 21st amendment d) 14th amendment
66. **Jobs are reserved for SCs and STs**
a) For promotion
b) For appointments
c) For appointments and promotions
d) On the basis of their annual income
67. **The backward class commission is appointed by the**
a) The Prime Minister b) The President
c) The Governor d) Chiefministers of all states
68. **The Mondal Commission for backward classes was set up in**
a) 1987 b) 1978 c) 1996 d) 1986
69. **Mandal commission was established for**
a) To deal with reservation b) To ensure social equality
c) To identify backward classes d) to support women
70. **The constitution permits the states to make special provisions for**
a) Women and unemployed
b) Old, sick and disabled people
c) Socially and educationally backward class people
d) backward class people

71. **There is reservation of seats for SCs and STs in both Loka Sabha and Rajya Sabha**
a) Yes b) no
c) only in Loka Sabha d) Only in Rajya Sabha
72. **In which one of the following states there is no reservation for the SCs in the Loka Sabha**
a) Madhya Pradesh b) Bihar
c) Orissa d) None of these states
73. **Indian constitution guarantees reservation to SCs and STs in**
a) Legislative assembly only b) Loka Sabha only
c) Legislative assembly and Loka Sabha d) Rajya Sabha Only
74. **Which of the following is not a machinery to safeguard and implement the constitutional and other civil rights of the SC and ST?**
a) Supreme Court
b) Labour Court
c) National Human rights commission
d) Special court to try atrocities cases
75. **Seats are reserved in favour of ____ in elections**
a) SC&ST b) Aged persons c) Sick persons c) Disabled persons
76. **The jobs are reserved for SCs and STs**
a) For promotions
b) for appointment
c) For promotions and appointments
d) On the basis of income
77. **State is authorized to make special provisions for**
a) Women and children b) Men only
c) men & women d) None of these
78. **No child below the age of 14 years**
a) Shall be employed in any industry
b) Shall be employed in any office
c) Shall be employed in house hold work d) can be employed any where
79. **Which one of the following is not the function of the municipalities**
a) Providing cattle ponds; prevention of cruelty to animals
b) Providing water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes

- c) Ensuring uninterrupted electric power supply to homes
d) Collecting property taxes
80. **Which one of the following is not the function of gram panchayats?**
a) Promotion of cottage Industries b) care of public tanks
c) Supply of drinking water d) primary education
81. **“Panchayat Raj” literally means that the governance by _____ individuals.**
a) Three b) Four c) Five d) Six
82. **Panchayat Raj as introduced in 1959 is mainly aimed to**
a) Educate the farmers who are residing at the villages
b) Provide rural employment to the village people
c) Promote the working for the up liftment of schedule caste
d) Develop and improve the condition of people by introducing self government at the village, taluk and district levels.
83. **The town and City Municipality members enjoy a term of**
a) 4 years b) 6 years c) 3 years d) 5 years
84. **Gram panchayat is a completely _____ body**
a) Elected b) Nominated c) Selected d) None of these
85. **Gram panchayat is the primary organ of the _____ tier system**
a) Two b) Four c) three d) one
86. **Who is the head of the City corporation**
a) Deputy Commissioner b) Municipal President
c) Sarpanch d) Mayor
87. **President rule can be imposed in the state**
a) During general elections
b) During the financial emergency
c) During National Emergency
d) On the failure of constructional machinery in the state
88. **To declare national Emergency a decision must be taken by the**
a) Rajya Sabha b) Loka sabha c) Cabinet d) Both Loka Sabha and Rajya Sabha
89. **There can be prohibition of religious instructions in which category of educational institution**
a) Unaided b) State Aided c) Minority d) Independent
90. **Minorities under article 30 are based on**
a) Religion only b) language only c) None of these d) Religion or language

91. **President can impose state emergency when he receives report from the**
a) Chief Minister b) Governor c) Chief justice d) Attorney general
92. **In child labour abolition case the supreme court has held that the children below the age of ____ cannot be employed in hazardous industry**
a) 16 years b) 18 years c) 21 years d) 14 years
93. **The head of the city corporation is**
a) Commissioner of Corporation b) Deputy Commissioner of District
c) Municipal president d) Mayor
94. **1/3rd of seats are reserved for women in**
a) The cabinet b) The Vidhan sabha
c) The local self Government d) The Loka sabha