

Module 3

Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP's) and its present relevance in Indian society.
Fundamental Duties and its Scope and significance in Nation, Union Executive: Parliamentary System, Union Executive – President, Prime Minister, Union Cabinet.

Q.No	Question	Answer
1.	Which part of the Indian constitution deals with the Directive Principles of state policy? a) part I b) part II c) Part III d) part IV	d
2.	The Directive Principles of state policy are a) Non-Justiciable b) Justiciable c) Only some are justiciable d) None of the above	a
3.	The President should submit his resignation in writing addressed to a) The speaker of Lok-Sabha b) Chief Justice c) Prime Minister d) None of the above	d (VP)
4.	The directive principles of the state policy are a) Political rights b) Constitutional Rights c) Social Rights d) Legal Rights	c
5.	The directive principles of the state policy direct the state a) To improve standard of technical education b) To improve judicial system c) To improve standard of public health d) To maintain proper law and order	c
6.	To promote every monument of artistic or historic interest a) Is the fundamental duty of every citizen? b) Is the natural duty of every citizen? c) Is the legal duty of every citizen? d) None of the above	d DPSP
7.	This is not a Fundamental duty a) To abide by constitution b) To protect and improve natural environment c) To develop scientific temper d) Not to indulge in corrupt practice	d
8.	This is not a directive principles of the state policy a) To provide assistance in case of unemployment b) To organize agricultural and animal husbandry c) To provide free legal aid to secure justice d) Strengthen the Judiciary on the modern line	a
9.	The Vice president of India is elected by the a) Members of Lok-sabha b) Member of Lok-sabha and elected members of state assemblies c) Member of Lok-sabha, elected members of state assemblies and members of Legislative councils. d) None of the above.	d
10.	The directive principles of the state policy direct the state to endeavor to secure throughout the territory of India a) Uniform economic policy b) Uniform Civil Procedure code c) Uniform educational policy d) None of the above	b
11.	Fundamental duties were incorporated in constitution in the year a) 1950 b) 1955 c) 1977 d) 1997	c
12.	By which amendment act of the constitution of India were Fundamental duties were given.	b

	a) 46 th b) 42 nd c) 40 th d) 44 th	
13.	The directive principles of the state policy in the constitution of India are borrowed from the constitution of a) Irish b) Australian c) Norwegian d) Spanish	a
14.	Articles 36-51 of our constitution are related to which of the following? a) Fundamental Rights b) Fundamental duties c) DPSP d) Union Executive	c
15.	The President of India can be impeached for a) Serious misbehavior which lowers the dignity of the post of President b) Committing serious acts for which capital punishment can be awarded c) Refusing to declare national emergency when recommendation is made by council of ministers in writing d) None of the above	d Violati on of IC
16.	Fundamental rights are available against? a) Only states b) Only citizens c) Both state and Citizens d) None of them	c
17.	The President of India can exercise his VETO power in relation to a) Declaring National emergency b) Declaring war by India against any nation c) Appointment of judges of supreme court d) Assent legislation	d
18.	The ground for the impeachment of President is a) Failure to follow the advice given by Prime Minister b) Unable to discharge his duties due to old age c) Violation of the Constitution d) Misbehavior with foreign dignitaries	c
19.	What is the minimum age to become the Vice-President of India? a) 35 b) 45 c) 25 d) 30	a
20.	The Supreme commander of the Defense Force is the a) Defense Minister b) Prime minister c) President d) Chief of the Army	c
21.	The Prime Minister can reshuffle the portfolio of a Minister a) With his consent b) Without his consent c) With the consent of the cabinet d) With the consent of the President	b
22.	The number of ministers in the Central government is fixed by a) The President b) The Prime Minister c) The Parliament d) None of the above	b
23.	What is the minimum age to become the President of India? a) 35 b) 45 c) 25 d) 30	a
24.	A bill presented in the parliament becomes an act after a) It is passed by both the houses b) The Prime Minister has signed it c) The Supreme Court has declared it to be within the competence of union parliament d) The President has given his assent	d
25.	The President of India a) Can address either house of the parliament b) Can dissolve the Lok-Sabha c) Can promulgate ordinance during the recess of parliament d) All of the above	d
26.	The Prime Minister can be removed a) When no confidence motion is shown b) When majority party chooses other leader c) When majority party is split into more independent parties	d

	d) All of the above	
27.	Emergency powers can be declared by President in which of the following situations a) When the Constitutional machinery has failed b) When the country is threatened by enemy attack c) When the financial condition is in crisis d) All of the above	d
28.	Who of the following is the most powerful man in India a) Defense Minister b) Prime minister c) President d) Chief of the Army	b
29.	This is not a fundamental duty a) Respect to national flag and national anthem b) Safeguard public property c) Respect to elders and teachers d) Renounces the practices insulting to the dignity of women	c
30.	The main objectives of directive principles are a) Establish political democracy in the country b) Establish social and economic democracy in the country c) Raise the moral and ethical standard of people d) Establish a police state in the country	b
31.	Fundamental duties under the Indian Constitution are provided by a) An order of the President b) An order of the Supreme Court c) An amendment to the Constitution d) A legislation by the Parliament	c
32.	The President of India may from time to time a) Dissolve the Rajya Sabha. b) Adjourn the Rajya Sabha. c) Dissolve the Lok Sabha. d) Adjourn the Lok Sabha	c
33.	Which of the following is not done by the President? a) Prorogation of the houses of parliament. b) Summoning the houses of parliament to meet. c) Adjournment of the houses of parliament. d) Dissolving the Lok Sabha.	c
34.	Right to Property was removed from the list of fundamental right during the role of? a) Nehru Government b) Indira Gandhi Government c) Morarji Desai Government d) Narsimha Rao Government	c
35.	The ministers of the union cabinet are answerable to a) The Prime Minister. b) The Lok Sabha. c) The President. d) The Vice-President.	a
36.	The executive power of the state is vested in a) The Governor. b) The state Legislature. c) The Chief Minister. d) None of the above.	a
37.	The President of India has power to issue ordinances when a) There is a national emergency. b) The Lok Sabha has been dissolved. c) The Government wants immediate legislation. d) The Parliament is not in session.	d
38.	All the union ministers sail and swim together. The entire ministry has to resign if it loses the confidence of the a) President of India. b) Lok Sabha. c) Rajya Sabha. d) None of the above.	b
39.	Which of the following contains largest number of subjects? a) State list. b) Concurrent list. c) Union list. d) None of these	c

40.	An integral part of the Parliament is a) The President of India. c) The Prime Minister of India.	b) The Chief Justice of India. d) The Election Commissioner.	a
41.	There is a provision for impeachment of a) Governor c) President	b) Vice President d) Judges of the Supreme Court and high court	c
42.	Which of the following statement is correct? a) Parliament cannot amend fundamental rights b) Parliament can amend fundamental rights c) Only President can ask the parliament not to amend a particular fundamental right d) Only President can issue orders to amend fundamental rights		b
43.	A retired judge of the Supreme court a) May be requested to sit and act as a judge of the supreme court b) Once retired, he cannot be requested to sit and act as judge of the supreme court c) Can practice as an advocate in the Supreme court d) can practice as an advocate in High court		a
44.	After having been passed by both the houses of parliament when a non-money bill is presented to the president for his assent, he may a) sign it c) With hold it	b) return the bill for reconsideration d) All of the above	d
45.	President rule can be imposed in the states a) During the national emergency b) During general elections c) On failure of the constitutional Machinery in a state d) All of the above		c
46.	Who can be appointed as the Prime Minister a) Leader of the majority party c) President Choice	b) Leader of the minority party d) All of the above	a
47.	Fundamental duties were incorporated in the constitution by the a) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976. c) 45th Amendment Act, 1980.	b) 44th Amendment Act, 1978. d) 46th Amendment Act, 1982.	a
48.	The Indian judiciary is a a) Highest law-making body. b) Single and integrated judicial system. c) Dependent judicial system. d) None of the above.		b
49.	To become a Judge of Supreme Court a) He must be a distinguished jurist b) He must be a judge of High Court for at least 5 years c) He must have served at least 10 years in any High Court d) One among above option is sufficient		d
50.	A citizen's fundamental rights are protected a) By the executive when the citizen brings the issue before it b) Automatically by the Supreme Court c) When the citizen approaches the court for a remedy d) By parliament when the issue is brought before it by the executive		b
51.	11 th fundamental duty was included into the Indian constitution in which year? a) 1990 b) 1994 c) 2000 d) 2002		d
52.	Which constitutional amendment act was passed to provide compulsory education to children between 6 to 14 years?		d

	a) 82 nd	b) 83 rd	c) 84 th	d) 86 th	
53.	Which of the following statement is false? a) Fundamental duties are given in part IVA of the constitution b) After the 42 nd constitutional amendment, Fundamental duties have been added to the constitution of India. c) In 2002, after the 82 nd constitutional amendment act, another fundamental duty was added. d) None.				c
54.	To protect Sovereignty, unity & Integrity of India is the? a) Fundamental duties of the citizen b) Fundamental rights of the citizen c) DPSP d) All of the above				a
55.	Which one of the following is a part of the Fundamental Duties in the Constitution of India? a) Separation of Judiciary from executive b) To value & preserve the rich heritage of our country c) Free & Compulsory education d) Abolition of Untouchability				b
56.	A bill presented in the parliament becomes an act after a) It is passed by both the houses b) The Prime Minister has signed it c) The Supreme Court has declared it to be within the competence of union parliament d) The President has given his assent				d
57.	The President of India is elected indirectly by an electoral college, which of the following is not included in such Electoral College? a) Nominated members of the legislative assembly b) Elected members of Lok Sabha c) Elected members of assemblies of the union territories d) Elected members of Rajya Sabha				a
58.	No person shall be eligible for the election as President of India unless he is a) A member of the Rajya Sabha b) Qualified for election to the Lok Sabha c) A member of the Lok Sabha d) Qualified for election to the Rajya Sabha.				b
59.	Which of the following administers oath of office to the President of India? a) The Vice-President b) The Prime Minister c) The speaker of Lok Sabha d) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court				d
60.	After having been passed by both the houses of parliament when a non-money bill is presented to the President for his assent, he may a) Sign it b) Return the bill for reconsideration c) With hold it d) All the above.				d
61.	The Vice President is having power: a) To sign bills passed by Rajya Sabha b) To preside over Rajya Sabha. c) To nominate two members to Rajya Sabha d) To Promulgate ordinance				b
62.	There is no provision for impeachment of a) Judges of Supreme court and high court b) President c) Vice President d) Governor				d
63.	When offices, both President and Vice-President of all vacant a) The speaker of the Lok-Sabha acts as President b) The Senior most cabinet minister acts as President c) The senior most member of the Raj-Sabha acts as President d) Chief Justice of India acts as President				d