

**Study Circle Career Development Institute**

# **100 Important Points : SSP**



**(31) Polity & Governance : Constituent Assembly, Sources,  
Committees, Symbols**

### **3) Maharashtra and India - Indian Polity and Governance (15)**

- 1) **Constitution (3)**
- 2) **Political System (3)**
- 3) **Panchayati Raj & Urban Governance (3)**
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#### **31) Constituent Assembly, Sources, Committees, Symbols**

- 32) Preamble, Salient & Basic features , articles
- 33) Amendments, Commissions and Boards
- 34) Centre State relations, New States, Judiciary
- 35) Union Executive, Legislature , Parties and Pressure Groups
- 36) State Government and Administration
- 37) Evolution of LSG, 73rd & 74 th Amendment
- 38) Grampanchayat, Taluka Panchayat, Zilla Parishad & Rural development
- 39) Urban Governence - Institutes and Development
- 40) Acts, Regulations
- 41) Policies and Programmes
- 42) Empowerment of weaker sections, NGOs
- 43) UNHRD, HR movements
- 44) Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, Fundamental Duties
- 45) NHRC, Constitutional Commissions - NCBC, NSCC, NSTC,

**State Service Preliminary Examination 2024**

**Preparation & Guidance : Topics & Subtopics of the Syllabus**

**100 Important Points : Polity & Governance - 31**

- 1) The Indian flag has evolved gradually. The First flag in India is said to have been hoisted on August 7, 1906 in the Parsee Bagan Square (Green Park) in Calcutta. At a meeting of the All India Congress Committee in 1921 a flag was brought to Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhiji suggested addition of a strip. What colour strip did he suggest?

1) Red                                      2) Saffron                                      3) White                                      4) Green

- 2) Which of the following States has *not* declared the 'Indian Elephant' as its 'State Animal'?

1) Kerala                                      2) Tamil Nadu                                      3) Karnataka                                      4) Jharkhand

- 4) The national motto of India, 'Satyameva Jayate' inscribed below the Emblem of India is taken from

1) Katha Upanishad                                      2) Chandogya Upanishad  
3) Aitareya Upanishad                                      4) Mundaka Upanishad

- 4) What are the main provisions of constitutional remedies available to Indian citizens under Indian Constitution ? Select the correct answer using the following codes :

- a) The citizen can move the courts for enforcement of their Fundamental Rights.  
b) The Supreme Court can issue necessary writs for enforcement of these rights.  
c) The Parliament can suspend the right to constitutional remedies by two-third majority, which must also be the majority of its total membership.  
d) The parliament can empower the courts, other than the Supreme Court, to exercise powers for enforcement of these rights without adversely affecting the powers of the Supreme Court.

**Answer Option :**

1) (a) and (b) only                                      2) (a), (b) and (c)                                      3) (a), (b) and (d)                                      4) (a), (b), (c), (d)

- 5) Who was the President of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution ?

1) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru                                      2) Sachidanand Sinha  
3) Dr. Rajendra Prasad                                      4) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

- 6) Which one of the following duties have been prescribed for the citizens?

a) To organize village panchayats                                      b) To minimize inequalities in income  
c) To defend the country                                      d) To render military service  
e) To secure uniform civil code                                      f) To vote in public elections

**Answer Option :**

1) Only a, b and c                                      2) Only b, d and e                                      3) Only d, e and f                                      4) Only c

7) Match the pairs :

<b>Act</b>		<b>Provision</b>	
a) Indian Councils Act, 1909		I) The Crown no longer the source of authority	
b) Govt. of India Act, 1919		II) Dyarchy at the Centre	
c) Govt. of India Act, 1935		III) First time, separate representation to the Muslim community	
d) Indian Independence Act, 1947		IV) Dyarchy in the Provinces	

	<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>d</b>
1)	III	IV	II	I
2)	IV	III	II	I
3)	III	IV	I	II
4)	IV	II	I	III

8) Consider the following statements.

- a) Under the Act of 1935, the residuary powers were given to the Governor General of India.
- b) In United States the residuary powers are left to the States.
- c) In Canada the residuary powers are vested in the Provinces.

**Answer Option :**

- 1) (a) and (b) only      2) (a) and (c)      3) (b) and (c)      4) (a), (b) and (c)

9) Consider the following statements regarding changes made by the Indian Independence Act of 1947 in the position of Constituent Assembly :

- a) The Constituent Assembly was made a fully sovereign body.
- b) The Constituent Assembly became the first Parliament of free India.
- c) When the Constituent Assembly met as the Legislative body it was chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- d) The total strength of the Constituent Assembly came down to 299 as against 389.

**Answer Options :**

- 1) Statements a, b and c are correct      2) Statements b, c and d are correct  
3) Statements a, b and d are correct      4) Statements a, c and d are correct

10) Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

**List I (Features of the Indian Constitution) — List II (Borrowed from)**

A) Fundamental Rights	1) U.K.
B) Parliamentary system of govt.	2) U.S.A.
C) Emergency provisions	3) Ireland
D) Directive Principles of State Policy	4) German Reich

**Answer Option :**

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
1)	2	4	5	1
2)	5	1	3	4
3)	2	1	4	3
4)	1	2	4	3

11) Which one of the following two statements is *incorrect*?

- a) The Constituent Assembly turned into Legislative Assembly which got transformed into Provisional Parliament of India.

b) On the day the Constitution was being signed it was drizzling outside and it was interpreted as a sign of good omen.

**Answer Option :**

- 1) (a) only                      2) (b) only                      3) Both (a) and (b)                      4) Neither (a) nor (b)

12) Indian constitution was adopted on the

- 1) 15th August, 1947                      2) 30th January, 1948  
3) 26th November, 1949                      4) 26th January, 1950

13) Match the features of Indian Constitution with the sources borrowed from different constitutions of the world. (use correct codes)

**List 1 - Features**

- a) Office of the Governor  
b) Judicial Review  
c) Directive Principles of State policy  
d) Parliamentary System of Government

**List 2 - Sources**

- (i) Government of India Act 1935  
(ii) British Constitution  
(iii) Ireland Constitution  
(iv) American Constitution

**Answer Option :**

- (a) (b) (c) (d)  
1) (i) (iv) (iii) (ii)  
2) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)  
3) (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)  
4) (i) (iii) (iv) (ii)

14) Consider the following statements :

- a) The British Constitution is an unwritten constitution.  
b) In Britain, the Parliament is supreme.  
c) Britain has the most flexible form of constitution.

**Answer Option :**

- 1) (a) and (b) only                      2) (a) and (c)                      3) (b) and (c)                      4) None of the above

15) The members of Constituent Assembly which drafted the Constitution of India were .....

- 1) nominated by the British Parliament  
2) nominated by the Governor General  
3) elected by the Legislative Assemblies of various provinces  
4) elected by the Indian National Congress and Muslim League

16) The members of Constituent Assembly were

- 1) Elected by the provincial assemblies                      2) Elected directly by the people  
3) Nominated by the government                      4) Only representatives of princely states

17) Which of the following statements regarding the Constituent Assembly are true?

- a) It was not based on adult franchise                      b) It resulted from direct elections  
c) It was a multi-party body                      d) It worked through several committees

**Answer Option :**

- 1) (a) and (b) only                      2) (a), (b) and (c)                      3) (a), (c) and (d)                      4) (a), (b), (c), (d)

- 18) Consider the following statements regarding changes made by the Indian Independence Act of 1947 in the position of Constituent Assembly :
- The Constituent Assembly was made a fully sovereign body.
  - The Constituent Assembly became the first Parliament of free India.
  - When the Constituent Assembly met as the Legislative body it was chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - The total strength of the Constituent Assembly came down to 299 as against 389.

**Answer Options :**

- Statements a, b and c are correct
  - Statements b, c and d are correct
  - Statements a, b and d are correct
  - Statements a, c and d are correct
- 19) Which of the following items is wrongly matched?
- 11<sup>th</sup> December, 1946 : Jawaharlal Nehru moved the Objective Resolution in the constituent Assembly.
  - 29<sup>th</sup> August, 1947 : Drafting committee was set up
  - 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1949 : The people of India adopted enacted and gave to themselves the Constitution.
  - 24<sup>th</sup> January, 1950 : Constitution was finally signed by the members of the Constituent Assembly.
- 20) Select the correct statement/s.
- Some democratic countries are republics.
  - Some democratic countries are not republics.

**Answer Options :**

- (a) only
  - (b) only
  - Both (a) and (b)
  - Neither (a) nor (b)
- 21) The Constitution of India borrowed the scheme of Indian Federation from the Constitution of :
- U.S.A.
  - Canada
  - Ireland
  - U.K.
- 22) In the Federation established by The Government of India Act of 1935, residuary powers were given to the
- Federal legislature
  - Governor General
  - Provincial Legislature
  - Provincial Governors
- 23) A British citizen staying in India *cannot* claim Right to
- Freedom of trade and profession
  - Equality before the law
  - Protection of life and personal liberty
  - Freedom of religion
- 24) A "good citizen" is one who is
- well educated
  - aware of his social obligations
  - politically and socially well informed
  - knowledgeable about the Constitution
- 25) Consider the following statements:
- Aadhaar card can be used as a proof of citizenship of domicile.
  - Once issued, Aadhaar number cannot be deactivated or omitted by the Issuing Authority.

**Answer Option :**

- (a) only
- (b) only
- Both (a) and (b)
- Neither (a) nor (b)

- 26) Match List-I (*Item in the Indian Constitution*) with List-II (*Country from which it was derived*) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

**List-I (Item in the Indian Constitution)**

- A. Directive Principles of State Policy
- B. Fundamental Rights
- C. Concurrent List in Union-State Relations
- D. Nation as a Union of States with greater powers to the Union

**List-II (Country from which it was derived)**

- 1. Australia
- 2. Canada
- 3. Ireland
- 4. United Kingdom
- 5. United States of America

**Answer Option :**

- |    | <b>A</b> | <b>B</b> | <b>C</b> | <b>D</b> |
|----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1) | 5        | 4        | 1        | 2        |
| 2) | 3        | 5        | 2        | 1        |
| 3) | 3        | 4        | 2        | 1        |
| 4) | 3        | 5        | 1        | 2        |

- 27) Consider the following statements :

- a) Originally the use of the National Flag by private persons was prohibited except on National Days.
- b) The Code was amended again in 2007.

**Answer Option :**

- 1) (a) only                      2) (b) only                      3) Both (a) and (b)                      4) Neither (a) nor (b)

- 28) Select the correct statements/s

- a) A citizen enjoys all the civil rights in the State.
- b) A citizen enjoys all the political rights in the State.
- c) An alien enjoys all the civil rights in the State.
- d) An alien enjoys all the political rights in the State

**Answer Options :**

- 1) (a) and (b) only                      2) (a), (b) and (c)                      3) (a), (c) and (d)                      4) (a), (b), (c), (d)

- 29) In the 66th Republic Day Parade 2015, the award for the best tableaux went to Maharashtra. The tableaux was based on the theme of .....

- 1) Crowning ceremony of Chatrapati Shivaji
- 2) Ganesh festival
- 3) Pandharichi vari
- 4) Bali Pola (Bullock festival)

- 30) Which of the following statements is correct ?

- a) Satyendra Prasanna Sinha was the first Indian to be made a member of the Governor General's Executive Council.
- b) Satyendra Prasanna Sinha was later made the Governor of a province, the second Indian to occupy the office in the British rule.

**Answer options :**

- 1) Only (a)                      2) Only (b)                      3) Both (a) and (b)                      4) Neither (a) nor (b)

- 31) Read the following statements and choose the correct option :

- I) The Act of 1919 introduced the system of dyarchy in eight major provinces.
- II) The Act of 1919 created the provinces of Orissa and Sind.





37) Match the list 'A' with list 'B'

**'A' (Provisions)**

- a) Rule of Law
- b) Amendment Procedure
- c) Concurrent list

**'B' (Sources)**

- i) Australia
- ii) England
- iii) South Africa

- |    | (a)   | (b)   | (c)   |
|----|-------|-------|-------|
| 1) | (ii)  | (iii) | (i)   |
| 2) | (i)   | (ii)  | (iii) |
| 3) | (iii) | (ii)  | (i)   |
| 4) | (iii) | (i)   | (ii)  |

38) Consider the following statements :

- a) The British Constitution is an unwritten constitution.
- b) In Britain, the Parliament is supreme.
- c) Britain has the most flexible form of constitution.

Which of the above statements is **not** correct?

- 1) (a) and (b) only      2) (a) and (c)      3) (b) and (c)      4) None of the above

39) Consider the following statements about the sources of Indian Constitution :

- a) Parliamentary Democracy = British Constitution
- b) Federal State = American Constitution
- c) Directive Principles = Constitution of Ireland.
- d) Concurrent List = Constitution of Australia

Now choose the right combination of correct statement :

- 1) (a) alone is correct      2) (a) and (b) are correct  
3) (a), (b) and (c) are correct      4) All are correct

40) Who was the Constitutional Adviser to the Constituent Assembly ?

- 1) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar    2) Dr. Rajendra Prasad    3) Jawaharlal Nehru    4) B.N. Rau

41) Consider the following statements :

- a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the Chairman of the Ruled Committee.
- b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was a member of this Committee.

**Answer options :**

- 1) (b) is correct      2) (a) is correct  
3) (a) and (b) both are correct      4) (a) and (b) both are wrong.

42) What committees did Dr. B.R. Ambedkar work in a member?

- a) Fundamental Right Committee      b) Minorities Sub Committee
- c) Advisory Committee      d) State Committee

**Answer options :**

- 1) (a) and (b) only      2) (a), (b) and (c)      3) (a), (c) and (d)      4) (a), (b), (c), (d)

- 43) Consider the following two statements :  
a) Pavo cristatus is the national flower of India. b) Nucifera gaertn is the national bird of India.  
**Now state whether .....**  
1) The statement (a) is right but (b) is not      2) The statement (b) is right but (a) is not  
3) Neither statement (a) is right nor (b)      4) Both the statement (a) and (b) are right
- 44) The National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution was set up under the Chairmanship of Justice M.N. Venkatachaliah during the government.  
1) P.V. Narasimha Rao      2) H.D. Deve-Gowda  
3) Atal Bihari Vajpayee      4) Dr. Manmohan Singh
- 45) a) If you are facing the National Emblem the horse appears next to the wheel on your right side.  
b) If you are facing the National Emblem the bull appears next to the wheel on your left side.  
**Which of the above two statements is correct?**  
1) Only (a) is correct      2) Only (b) is correct  
3) Both (a) and (b) are correct      4) Neither (a) nor (b) is correct
- 46) Which of the following statements is correct ?  
a) The Banyan Tree a huge tree by name Ficus Indica is the National Tree of India.  
b) Mango, a widely cultivated fruit in India, by name Mangifera bengalensis is the National Fruit of India.  
**Answer options :**  
1) Only (a)      2) Only (b)      3) Both (a) and (b)      4) Neither (a) nor (b)
- 47) Consider the following provisions of the Government of India Act - 1935 :  
a) The act provided separate representation not only for the Muslims, but also for the Sikhs, Indian Christians and Anglo-Indians.  
b) The residuary powers were vested to the Central Government.  
c) Neither any councillor nor any council of Ministers responsible to the Legislature came to be appointed under this Act.  
**Answer options :**  
1) Statement (a),(b) are correct      2) Statement (b),(c) are correct  
3) Statement (a),(c) are correct      4) Statement (a),(b),(c) are correct
- 48) Select the **incorrect** statement.  
1) The design of the National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India in July, 1947.  
2) The Constitution of India was enacted by the Constituent Assembly set up under the Cabinet Mission Plan 1946.  
3) Mahatma Gandhi was not a member of the Constituent Assembly established in June, 1946.  
4) Dr. Rajendra Prasad presided over the inaugural meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India.
- 49) From which of the following provinces Rajkumari Amrit Kaur was elected to the Constituent Assembly ?  
1) Bihar      2) Central Provinces      3) Bombay      4) Punjab
- 50) Which of the following was selected as Constitutional Advisor during the making of the Indian Constitution?  
1) B. N. Rao      2) N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar      3) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee      4) M. R. Jayakar