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Constitutional Bodies Questions for CLAT Exams

Constitutional Bodies Quiz 1

Choose the right answer from the given options.

1. Who was the first Attorney-General for India?

A. C.K. Daphtary B. M.C. Setalvad C. Niren De D. L.N. Sinha

2. The chairman of Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee of the constituent Assembly was:

A. Dr. Rajendra Prasad B. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar C. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

D. J.B. Kripalani

3. Consider the following statements about the Attorney-General of India?

1. He is appointed by the President of India

2. He has the right to take part in the proceeding of the Parliament.

3. He has the right of audience in all courts in India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

A. 1 and 2 B. 1 and 3 C. 2 and 3 D. All of these

4. Consider the following statements

1. The Chairman and the Members of the UPSC are appointed by the President.

2. The Chairman and the Members of the UPSC are eligible for further employment under the Government.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

A. Only 1 B. Only 2 C. Both 1 and 2 D. Neither 1 nor 2

5. One feature is common to the following bodies. Find it out. Supreme Court, Election Commission, UPSC, Office of CAG.

- A. They are advisory bodies.
- B. They are extra constitutional bodies.
- C. They are controlled by legislature.
- D. They are constitutional bodies.

6. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India submits his report relating to the accounts of the Union to the _____.

- A. Finance Minister B. Prime Minister C. President
- D. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

7. Presidential form of government is based on the principle of:

- A. accountability of Executive to Judiciary B. independence of the Executive
- C. separation of powers D. sovereignty of the Legislature E. None of these

Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	D	D	C	D	C	B

Explanations:**1.**

Hints to Remember

Who: M.C. Setalvad**What:** was the first Attorney-General for India**When:** from 1950 to 1963

for the complete information kindly visit the given link:

About M. C. Setalvad:

M. C. Setalvad was an eminent Indian jurist. He later became the first and longest serving Attorney General for India from 1950 to 1963. He also remained the Chairman of the First Law Commission of India from 1955 to 1958, which is mandated for legal reform in the country by Government of India. He became the first Chairman of the Bar Council of India in 1961.

He was awarded with the Padma Vibhushan, India's second highest civilian honour by Government of India in 1957.



<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Green-judge-now-seeks-justice/articleshow/1491317096.cms>

Hence, the option B is correct.

2.

Hints to Remember

Who: J. B. Kripalani full named Jivatram Bhagwandas Kripalani

What: was chairman of Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee of the constituent Assembly

For the complete information kindly go through the given lines:

J.B. Kripalani full named Jivatram Bhagwandas Kripalani was an Indian politician, noted particularly for holding the presidency of the Indian National Congress during the transfer of power in 1947. He was mainly known as Acharya Kripalani. He was also a chairman of Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee of the constituent Assembly. Hence, the option D is correct.

3.

The Attorney General of India is the Indian government's chief legal advisor, and its primary lawyer in the Supreme Court of India. He is appointed by the President of India under Article 76(1) of the Constitution and holds office during the pleasure of the President.

Powers and Duties:

The Attorney General is necessary for giving advice to the Government of India in legal matters referred to him. He also performs other legal duties assigned to him by the President. The Attorney General has the right of audience in all Courts in India as well as the right to participate in the proceedings of the Parliament, though not to vote. The Attorney General appears on behalf of Government of India in all cases (including suits, appeals and other proceedings) in the Supreme Court in which Government of India is concerned. He also represents the Government of India in any reference made by the President to the Supreme Court under Article 143 of the Constitution.

Hence, the option D is correct.

4.

Article - 316 says that be Chairman and other members of UPSC shall be appointed by the President of India.

Hence, the option C is correct.

5.

They are all constitutional bodies. Constitutional Bodies in India are formed by the Constitution which helps the Government to run properly. Each of these permanent or semi-permanent organizations is responsible for the administration of specific function. Some additional bodies help them by providing advisory functions.

Hence, the option D is correct.

6.

The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India submits his report relating to the accounts of the Union to the President.

The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is an authority, established by the Constitution under Constitution of India/Part V - Chapter V/Subpart 7B/Article 148, who audits all receipts and expenditure of the Government of India and the state governments, including those of bodies and authorities substantially financed by the government.

For more information kindly visit given link:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comptroller_and_Auditor_General_of_India

Hence, the option C is correct.

7.

Presidential form of government is based on the principle of independence of the Executive.

Hence, the option B is correct.



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