

1. Who described democracy as the “tyranny of the majority”?
A) J. Rousseau B) De Tocqueville
C) John Dunning D) James Madison
2. Which of the following is not written by Marx?
A) German Ideology B) Communist Manifesto
C) Paris Manuscripts D) Poverty of Utopia
3. Who defined justice as treating equals equally and unequals unequally?
A) J.S.Mill B) Aristotle
C) T.H.Green D) Bentham
4. The concept of ‘total revolution’ was advocated by:
A) Raj Naraian B) JayaPrakash Narayan
C) M.N. Roy D) Mahatma Gandhi
5. Karl Deutsch was an important advocate of:
A) Decision making theory B) Systems theory
C) Communication theory D) Input-Output analysis
6. Who made the following statement: “The only weapon of the satyagrahi is God”
A) Ram Manohar Lohia B) Motilal Nehru
C) Mahatma Gandhi D) V. D. Sarvarkar
7. Rawls theory of justice is perceived as being ‘deontological’ because:
A) It is concerned with the substantive outcomes only
B) It is concerned only with the procedural rules and not the social outcomes
C) It is concerned with social rules, procedural outcomes rather than substantive outcomes
D) It is concerned only with the social rules and not the procedural outcomes
8. The phrase ‘Credo of Relevance’ is associated with:
A) The Behavioural Revolution
B) The Chinese Revolution
C) The Post-Behavioural Revolution
D) The Russian Revolution
9. Which political thinker made the following statement: The sovereign is “that person or assemblage of persons to whose will a whole political community is supposed to be in disposition to pay obedience and that in preference to the will of any other person”.
A) Jeremy Bentham B) J.S. Mill
C) Leon Duguit D) M.P.Follett

10. Which are the three natural rights specified by John Locke:
 A) Life, equality and liberty B) Life, liberty and justice
 C) Life, liberty and estates D) Life, equality and property
11. The term Socialism was first used by:
 A) Karl Kautsky B) Engels
 C) Bernstein D) Robert Owen
12. J.J.Rousseau in his 'Discourse on the Origin of Inequality' (1755) makes a distinction between which two types of inequalities:
 A) Unnatural inequality and unconventional inequality
 B) Unnatural inequality and nonconventional inequality
 C) Natural inequality and conventional inequality
 D) Natural inequality and nonconventional inequality
13. Which among the following statements is not an important feature of 'Utilitarianism'?
 A) The goodness or badness of human action should be judged by the yardstick of utility
 B) Human actions are motivated by considerations of pleasure and pain
 C) It does not create conditions in which the happiness of the individual cannot be harmonised with the happiness of the majority
 D) The formula of the 'greatest happiness of the greatest number'
14. Which of the following statements is correct?
 A) In 1948 M.N.Roy started the Progressive Party and presented the thesis of a party based democracy
 B) In 1948 M.N.Roy dissolved the Radical Democratic Party and presented a thesis of a party less democracy
 C) In 1948 M.N.Roy started the Radical Democratic Party and presented a thesis of a party based democracy
 D) In 1948 M.N.Roy replaced the Radical Democratic Party with the Progressive Party and presented a thesis of a party based democracy
15. Which one of the following books was written by Plato?
 A) *The Prince* B) *Leviathan*
 C) *Politics* D) *The Republic*
16. In his writing Antonio Gramsci attempted to:
 A) Reject the political, ideological and cultural dimensions of the class struggle
 B) Restore the voluntarist side of Marxist theory
 C) Reject the voluntarist side of Marxist theory
 D) Reject ideas, consciousness and human subjectivity
17. According to which political thinker 'life is not merely living, but living well'?
 A) Socrates B) Plato
 C) St. Augustine D) Aristotle

18. Which of the following statements regarding Jeremy Bentham's views on rights is correct?
- He upheld the doctrine of natural rights
 - Rejected the doctrine of natural rights
 - Rejected the theory of legal rights
 - He contended that rights are not the creatures of law
19. Which of the following statements about the 'State' reflects T.H.Green's views?
- The 'State' is not a product of human consciousness
 - The 'State' is not limited from within
 - The 'State' is a product of human consciousness
 - The 'State' is not limited from without
20. Which political thinker wrote the famous book *Essay on Liberty*?
- T.H.Green
 - J.S.Mill
 - John Austin
 - James Mill
21. A pressure group is distinct from a political party in as much as it does not directly
- Contest elections
 - Finance a candidate
 - Propagate a policy
 - Resort to mobilization of opinion
22. The simple majority system is also referred to as:
- Majoritarian system
 - Plurality system
 - List system
 - Single transferable vote system
23. When the basis of representation is done according to 'occupational occupation' it is referred to as:
- Territorial representation
 - Limited vote system
 - Functional representation
 - The cumulative vote system
24. Which of the following features make the US federalism different from the Indian federal system?
- The States in the USA have their own constitutions
 - There is a double judicial system in India
 - The US Constitution can be amended with the consent of three-fourths of the States
 - The US Constitution stipulates the powers of the Centre and States but remains silent about the residuary powers
- Codes:
- i and iii
 - ii and iv
 - i, ii and iii
 - i, ii and iv

25. Which of the following is not an essential feature of a Federal Government?
- A) There shall be a dual government one at the Central and the other at the State level
 - B) The powers of both the Central and State governments is clearly defined in a written constitution
 - C) There shall be a strong central government to exercise residuary powers
 - D) There shall be an impartial and independent Federal Court to adjudicate between the two governments
26. Which one of the following combination of statements with regard to the American Constitution is right?
- i. The States in the US have separate Constitutions.
 - ii. Residuary powers are granted to the States.
 - iii. There is dual citizenship in the US
 - iv. The Federal Government has the power to appoint the Governors.
- Codes
- A) i,ii and iii
 - B) i,iii and iv
 - C) ii,iii and iv
 - D) i and iv
27. Who was the President of U S A that failed to admit his country in the League of Nations?
- A) Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - B) Woodrow Wilson
 - C) Theodore Roosevelt
 - D) Eisenhower
28. The British parliamentary system is also referred to as:
- A) The Westminster model
 - B) The Collegiate model
 - C) The Bundestag model
 - D) The London model
29. In the USA the filibuster is a method used by –
- A) The Congress to pressurize the President
 - B) The President to prevent the introduction of a Bill in the Congress
 - C) Member of the Senate to obstruct the passage of a Bill
 - D) Judiciary to prevent Congress from passing a Bill
30. The United States legislature represents a:
- A) Unicameral system
 - B) Bicameral system
 - C) Noncameral system
 - D) Multicameral system
31. The process of converting ‘demands into general policy alternatives’ is called:
- A) Interest articulation
 - B) Rule-Making
 - C) Interest Aggregation
 - D) Rule-Application
32. Which of the following thinkers argues that ‘the role of the elite does not suggest any imperfection of democracy’?
- A) Giovanni Sartori
 - B) Theodor Adorno
 - C) Louis Althusser
 - D) Herbert Marcuse

33. Which of the following is not a part of the 'tool kit of good governance'?
- A) Transparency and right to information
 - B) Speedy public grievance redressal system
 - C) Disempowering local bodies in rural areas
 - D) Citizen's charter
34. The highest decision making body of the Chinese Communist Party is:
- A) The National People's Congress
 - B) People's Liberation Army
 - C) Politburo
 - D) Central Committee
35. The Theory on Interest Groups owes a lot to the work of:
- A) William Riker
 - B) Herbert Simon
 - C) Karl Deutsch
 - D) David Truman
36. Which one of the following is not a constitutional prerogative of the President of India?
- A) Returning a Legislative Bill for reconsideration
 - B) Returning a Financial Bill for reconsideration.
 - C) Dissolving the Lok Sabha
 - D) Summoning the Rajya Sabha
37. Who described the Indian Constitution as 'quasi-federal'?
- A) K.C. Wheare
 - B) Ivor Jennings
 - C) Herman Finer
 - D) David Truman
38. Who among the following was not a member of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution?
- A) Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar
 - B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - D) Shri Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
39. Parliament is empowered to get all the following removed except:
- A) Comptroller and Auditor-General
 - B) Supreme Court judges
 - C) Attorney-General
 - D) Chief Election Commissioner
40. The Legislative Council in a State can be created or disbanded by:
- A) Parliament alone
 - B) State Legislative Assembly alone
 - C) Parliament on the recommendation of the State Legislative Assembly
 - D) The President on the recommendation of the State Governor

41. In the Kesavanand Bharati case it was held that:
- A) Parliament could not amend fundamental rights
 - B) The decision of the Golaknath case was upheld
 - C) 24th amendment was held valid and Parliament could amend fundamental rights
 - D) 12th amendment was held valid
42. In which one of the following cases did the Supreme Court declare that the Parliament had no right to amend the basic structure of the Indian Constitution?
- A) Gopalan Case
 - B) Keshavnand Bharathi Case
 - C) Golaknath Vs the State of Punjab case
 - D) Minerva Mills case
43. Which of the subjects is not contained in the Union List?
- A) Citizenship
 - B) Fisheries
 - C) Posts & Telegraphs
 - D) Extradition
44. Which one of the following is not a function of the Prime Minister of India?
- A) The Prime Minister promulgates ordinances when the Parliament is not in session
 - B) It is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate to the President all the decisions of the Cabinet meetings
 - C) The Prime Minister presides over the meetings of the Cabinet
 - D) The Prime Minister advises the President on the allocation of portfolios to the members of the Cabinet
45. In India political parties are given recognition by:
- A) Law Commission
 - B) President
 - C) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - D) Election Commission
46. Which one of the following statements concerning the President of India is wrong?
- A) The President nominates 12 members to the Council of State and two Anglo-Indian members to the Lok Sabha
 - B) No Bill can become a law unless the President signs it
 - C) The President has the power to summon, prorogue the Parliament and dissolve the Council of States
 - D) The President declares war and concludes treaties or makes peace, subject to the provisions of the Constitution
47. The Directive Principles of State Policy are included in
- A) Part III of the Constitution
 - B) Part V of the Constitution
 - C) Part IV of the Constitution
 - D) Part VI of the Constitution
48. The Right to Property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights by the
- A) Fourteenth Amendment
 - B) Twenty-Fifth Amendment
 - C) Forty-Fourth Amendment
 - D) Forty- Third Amendment

49. Which of the following is listed among the Directive Principles of the Constitution?
- I. Uniform civil code
 - II. Equal pay for equal work.
 - III. Small family norm
 - IV. Education through mother tongue at the primary level
- Codes
- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| A) I, II and III | B) I and II |
| C) II and III | D) I, II, III and IV |
50. Who discharges the duty of the office of the Governor if it falls vacant due to the death or resignation of the Governor?
- A) An acting Governor immediately appointed by the the President
 - B) The Chief Justice of India
 - C) The senior-most judge of the Supreme Court
 - D) The Chief Justice of the High Court
51. Which of the following comes under the Right to Equality?
- I. Non-discrimination by the State on grounds of religion or race
 - II. Equal protection of the laws
 - III. Equal pay for equal work
 - IV. Equality of opportunity in matters of employment under the State
- Codes
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| A) I, II, and III | B) I, II, III and IV |
| C) I and IV | D) I, II and IV |
52. Which of the following is not a limitation on the powers of the Rajya Sabha?
- A) A money bill cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha
 - B) The members of the Rajya Sabha participate in the election of the President
 - C) The Rajya Sabha has no power to introduce a No Confidence Motion
 - D) The Rajya Sabha can only make recommendations on a money bill. It cannot reject or amend any money bill
53. The members of the Estimates Committee are from:
- A) The Rajya Sabha only
 - B) The Lok Sabha only
 - C) Both the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha
 - D) No Member of Parliament is a member of the Committee
54. Arrange the following in chronological order:
- i. Lucknow pact
 - ii. Home Rule League
 - iii. Montagu-Chelmsford reforms
 - iv. Outbreak of the First World War
- Codes
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) iv,iii,ii,i | B) ii,iv,i,iii |
| C) iv,i,ii,iii | D) iv,ii,i,iii |

55. In India the power of Judicial review is enjoyed by:
- The High Courts only
 - The Supreme Court only
 - The Supreme Court and the High Courts
 - The District and Sessions Courts
56. In the S.R.Bommai Vs Union of India (1994) case, the Supreme Court ruled that:
- The subjective satisfaction of the executive's reports which warrants President's rule is subject to judicial review
 - The subjective satisfaction of the executive's reports which warrants President's rule is not subject to judicial review
 - The subjective satisfaction of the executive's reports which warrants President's rule is occasionally subject to judicial review
 - The subjective satisfaction of the executive's reports which warrants President's rule is subject to a casting vote
57. Which of the following views does not represent the Nehruvian concept of a 'secular state'?
- Freedom of religion or irreligion for all
 - The State will honour all faiths equally, but discriminate in favour of some
 - The State will honour all faiths equally and discriminate against none
 - The State shall not have a 'State religion'
58. The Anti-Defection Law was passed by the Indian Parliament during the Prime Ministership of:
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| A) Indira Gandhi | B) Morarji Desai |
| C) Rajiv Gandhi | D) V.P.Singh |
59. The Right to Information Act was passed in the year:
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A) 2006 | B) 2003 |
| C) 2004 | D) 2005 |
60. The first Speaker of the Lok Sabha was:
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A) C.D.Deshmukh | B) M.A. Ayyangar |
| C) G.V. Mavalankar | D) Hiren Mukherjee |
61. The continuing relevance of classical realism in International Relations theory finds expression in its recent reformulation known as:
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) Neo Idealism | B) Neo Marxism |
| C) Idealism | D) Neo Realism |
62. The concept of 'dependent development' has been promoted as part of the :
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A) The Dependency theory | B) The Systems theory |
| C) The Long-Cycle theory | D) Hegemonic Stability theory |
63. The United Nations Charter was signed at the:
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A) Yalta Conference | B) San Francisco Conference |
| C) Dumbarton Oaks Conference | D) Potsdam Conference |

64. The First SAARC summit conference was in:
A) New Delhi B) Kathmandu
C) Colombo D) Dacca
65. The phrase 'father of modern international law' is associated with:
A) David Easton B) Hugo Grotius
C) John Locke D) Jeremy Bentham
66. The headquarters of the World Trade Organisation is located in:
A) Geneva B) Madrid
C) London D) Paris
67. The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT):
A) Has been signed and ratified by the US
B) Has not been signed by the US
C) Has been signed but not ratified by the US Congress
D) Has not been signed nor ratified by the US
68. The Simla Agreement was signed between;
A) Ayub Khan and Lal Bahadur Shastri
B) Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
C) Indira Gandhi and Yahya Khan
D) Indira Gandhi and Ayub Khan
69. The Headquarters of SAARC is located in:
A) Colombo B) Kathmandu
C) Islamabad D) New Delhi
70. Which of the following countries is not a member of SAARC?
A) Afghanistan B) Myanmar
C) Maldives D) Pakistan
71. The UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) which was held in Rio-de-Jenario in June 1992, is also referred to as:
A) The Earth Summit B) The Planet Summit
C) The Millennium Summit D) The Global Summit
72. The Kyoto Protocol (treaty) was signed in the year?
A) 1997 B) 1996
C) 1998 D) 1995
73. The Limited Test Ban Treaty was signed in the year:
A) 1963 B) 1953
C) 1973 D) 1964
74. The first Secretary General of the United Nations Organisation was:
A) Dag Hammarskjold B) U.Thant
C) Trygve Lie D) Kurt Waldheim

75. Who made the following statement with regard to the concept of 'balance-of-power'?
- "The trouble with balance-of-power is not that it has no meaning, but that it has too many meanings".
- A) Hans Morgenthau B) Inis Claude
C) Nicholas Spykman D) S.B Fay
76. Chapter VII, Articles 39 to 51 in the UN Charter contains elaborate provisions relating to:
- A) Pacific Settlement of international disputes
B) Disarmament and Arms Control
C) Collective Security
D) Trusteeship System
77. In the Game theory, a 'zero sum situation' means:
- A) A gain for one side
B) That a gain for one is a loss for the other
C) A loss for one side
D) Neither a gain nor a loss for either
78. The term 'shuttle diplomacy' was used popularly with reference to:
- A) Chester Bowles B) George Kennan
C) Kenneth Galbraith D) Henry Kissinger
79. Which Prime Minister popularised India's 'Look East Policy'?
- A) Indira Gandhi B) Narasimha Rao
C) V.P.Singh D) Deve Gowda
80. Realism explains international relations in terms of:
- A) Rationality B) Protectionism
C) Population D) Power
81. The classification of authority as 'Traditional', 'Rational-Legal' and 'Charismatic' authority was given by:
- A) Gaetano Mosca B) Robert Michels
C) Max Weber D) Fred W. Riggs
82. Who said that "power is the production of intended effects?"
- A) Bertrand Russell B) Robert Dahl
C) Henry Kissinger D) David Truman
83. The process by which political cultures are formed, maintained and changed is referred to as:
- A) Political Modernisation B) Political Socialisation
C) Political Communication D) Political Alienation
84. Which of the following is not a formal communication structure?
- A) Political input structures B) Traditional social structures
C) Political output structures D) Mass media

85. Which form of 'Authority' is based 'on a rule'?
- A) De jure authority B) Charismatic authority
C) De facto authority D) Informal authority
86. Which of the following statements is not true about 'political power'?
- A) Power is a relational phenomenon.
B) Power exists in an ensemble of relationships.
C) Power exists in a vacuum
D) Power does not exist in a vacuum
87. Who referred to Political Modernisation as "a multi-faceted process involving change in all areas of human thought and activity":
- A) Edward Shils B) Samuel Huntington
C) Benjamin Schwartz D) David Easton
88. The three main characteristics of Political Development that Lucian Pye offers are:
- A) Capacity, Mobilisation, Power
B) Equality, Participation, Authority
C) Differentiation, Participation, Mobilisation
D) Equality, Capacity, Differentiation
89. Gabriel Almond presents a tripartite division of political culture, viz.,
- A) Participant, Continuous and Subject political culture
B) Adaptive, Subject and Participant political culture
C) Parochial, Subject and Participant political culture
D) Parochial, Adaptive and Continuous political culture
90. The process by which an individual inculcates values, norms and orientations as well as gets acquainted with the political system, is referred to as:
- A) Political Socialisation B) Political Modernisation
C) Political Development D) Political Communication
91. Which Elite theorist made the following statement, "History is the graveyard of aristocracy"?
- A) Robert Michaels B) Vilfredo Pareto
C) C. Wright Mills D) G. Mosca
92. The famous 'Iron Law of Oligarchy' was propounded by:
- A) Thornstein Veblen B) C. Wright Mills
C) Robert Michaels D) James Burnham
93. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a good hypothesis?
- A) It should have an empirical reference
B) It should be related to the available techniques
C) It should not be related to a body of knowledge
D) It should be related to a body of knowledge

94. An 'Intervening variable' links between:
- A) A dependent and intervening variable
 - B) An independent and a dependent variable
 - C) One dependent variable and another
 - D) One independent variable and another
95. A 'unstructured question' means:
- A) The questions are structured in advance
 - B) The questions are not structured in advance
 - C) The questions are not scientifically prepared and imparted
 - D) The questions are focused only on the structures of the political system and not its functioning
96. A list of questions which is to be filled up by the enumerator, who is specially appointed for the purpose is referred to as;
- A) An Interview
 - B) A check list
 - C) A hypothesis
 - D) A Schedule
97. A systematic explanation of the phenomenon is referred to as:
- A) A theory
 - B) A fact
 - C) A construct
 - D) A paradigm
98. In the realm of research, a trait or characteristic which changes from one situation to another is called :
- A) A hypothesis
 - B) A paradigm
 - C) A variable
 - D) A schedule
99. Which of the following statements of L.T.Hobhouse is correct?
- A) He advocated the use of property as an instrument of power in utter disregard of social needs
 - B) He advocated the use of property for personal needs
 - C) He never criticised the use of property as an instrument of power in utter disregard of social needs
 - D) He criticised the use of property as an instrument of power in utter disregard of social needs
100. Which is the famous book written by R.M. MacIver?
- A) *The Modern State*
 - B) *A Grammar of Politics*
 - C) *Elements of Social Justice*
 - D) *A Theory of Justice*
101. The guiding principles of 'Scientific Management' were provided by:
- A) Frederic Taylor
 - B) F.W. Riggs
 - C) Alfred Diamant
 - D) L.D.White

102. Which approach particularly explores the interaction between Public Administration and the external environment?
- The Developmental Approach
 - The Decision-Making Approach
 - The Marxist approach
 - The Ecological Approach
103. The Public Choice approach opposes:
- Popular participation in administration
 - Single centred administrative power
 - Diverse democratic decision making centres
 - Institutional pluralism
104. Which one of the following features does not constitute the essence of Weberian 'bureaucracy'?
- Division of Labour
 - Impersonal nature
 - Loosely defined authority hierarchy
 - Career tracks for employees
105. The 'Father of the Human Relations Movement' in Public Administration was:
- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| A) Elton Mayo | B) Oliver Sheldon |
| C) M.P.Follet | D) Mac Farland |
106. The need for constitutional sanction to village panchayats was first felt by:
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| A) G.V.K Rao Committee | B) L.M.Singhvi Committee |
| C) Balwantray Committee | D) Asoka Mehta Committee |
107. The type of 'training' that is imparted to the candidates after their entry into the public service is termed:
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| A) Pre-Entry Training | B) Induction Training |
| C) Orientation Training | D) In-Service Training |
108. Which of the following is not a goal of the 'New Public Administration Movement'?
- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| A) Relevance | B) Formalism |
| C) Social Equity | D) Change |
109. The Planning Commission in India was established in March 1950 by:
- A resolution of the Government of India
 - A judicial order of the Supreme Court
 - A legislation passed by the Parliament
 - A Referendum held in India
110. Who among the following is not a member of the National Development Council:
- The Prime Minister
 - The Chief Justice of India
 - The Chief Ministers of all States
 - Members of the Planning Commission

111. Part IX-A to the Constitution of India was added by:
 A) The 74th Constitution Amendment Act
 B) The 71st Constitution Amendment Act
 C) The 73rd Constitution Amendment Act
 D) The 70th Constitution Amendment Act
112. Who provided the first comprehensive explanation of 'organisation' from the systems point of view:
 A) D. Waldo
 B) Chester Barnard
 C) Albert Lepawsky
 D) Felix Nigro
113. Who made the following statement: "Public Administration is the art and science of management as applied to the affairs of the State"
 A) Luther Gulick
 B) L.D. White
 C) D. Waldo
 D) Woodrow Wilson
114. If the entry of the selected and appointed candidate into the service is initially on a temporary basis, then the candidate is said to be:
 A) On Probation
 B) On Orientation
 C) On Certification
 D) On Confirmation
115. Which of the following statements pertaining to the The 73rd Constitution Amendment Act of 1992 is correct?
 A) It contends that it will consider a constitutional status for Panchayat Raj institutions in future
 B) It does not provide a constitutional status to the Panchayat Raj institutions.
 C) It undid the constitutional status that was provided to Panchayat Raj institutions earlier
 D) It provides a constitutional status to the Panchayat Raj institutions
116. The First Indian Law Commission was appointed in:
 A) 1837
 B) 1850
 C) 1839
 D) 1856
117. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly:
 A) Did not defend the All India Services
 B) Was in favour of continuing with the Indian Civil Service
 C) Was in favour of the All India Services
 D) Did not have any opinion on the All India Services
118. The office of Chief Secretary in colonial India was created in 1799 by:
 A) Lord Hardindge
 B) Lord Wellesly
 C) Lord Dufferin
 D) Lord Dalhousie

119. Panchayat Raj was first introduced in India in October 1959 in:
- A) Karnataka
 - B) Kerala
 - C) Rajasthan
 - D) Tamil Nadu
120. The qualifications for the Chairman and other members of the Finance Commission of India
- A) Are determined by the President
 - B) Have been laid down in the Constitution
 - C) Are determined by the Parliament
 - D) Are determined by the President in consultation with the Prime Minister
