

FOR COMPETITIVE
EXAMS

UPSC | PCS | SSC
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INTRODUCTION TO **POLITY** STATE, GOVERNMENT, AND CONSTITUTION

A Clear Understanding of the Foundations
of Our Political System



MEANING AND SCOPE OF POLITY

Understanding the concept, nature and significance of Polity.



DEFINING THE STATE AND ITS ELEMENTS

Exploring the essential elements that constitute a State.



THE ORGANS OF GOVERNMENT

Examining the key organs and their roles in governance.



SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT: PARLIAMENTARY VS. PRESIDENTIAL

Comparing the two major forms of government.



THE CONCEPT OF A CONSTITUTION

Understanding the meaning, importance and features of a Constitution.



JUSTICE



DEMOCRACY



LIBERTY



EQUALITY



FRATERNITY



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INTRODUCTION TO POLITY

MEANING AND SCOPE OF POLITY



1 MEANING OF POLITY



- Polity refers to the organization and functioning of the state.
- It deals with the structure, powers, functions and relationships of political institutions.
- It is the study of the state, government and constitution.
- Polity determines how power is acquired, exercised and controlled in a society.

2 SCOPE OF POLITY



- Polity has a wide and comprehensive scope.
- It includes the study of the state, its organs, functions, powers and limitations.
- It covers political institutions, laws, rights, duties and citizenship.
- It also includes the study of ideologies, political theories and public policies.

POLITY

The Study of the State, Government and Constitution

3 COMPONENTS OF POLITY



- **State** – A political community with territory, population, sovereignty and government.



- **Government** – The machinery that makes laws, implements policies and administers the state.



- **Constitution** – The supreme law that defines the structure, powers and functions of the state and its organs.

4 KEY ELEMENTS



- **Power**
The capacity to influence and make decisions.



- **Authority**
Legitimate power recognized by the people.



- **Law**
Rules made by the state to regulate behaviour.



- **Rights & Duties**
Guarantee of freedom along with responsibility of citizens.

5 IMPORTANCE OF POLITY



- Provides a framework for a well-ordered society.



- Ensures justice, equality and protection of rights.



- Promotes accountability and democratic governance.



- Helps citizens understand their role in the political system.

6 POLITY IS RELATED TO



Political Science



Law



Sociology



Economics



History



Public Administration

7 NATURE OF POLITY

- **Normative** – Based on ideals like justice, liberty and equality.
- **Dynamic** – Changes with time, society and needs.
- **Analytical** – Examines institutions and their functions.
- **Practical** – Guides real-life political behaviour and governance.

8 OBJECTIVES OF STUDYING POLITY

- To understand the structure and functioning of the state.
- To know the rights and duties of citizens.
- To promote good governance and democratic values.
- To develop political awareness and responsible citizenship.

QUICK EXAMINATION FACTS



Polity = Study of State, Government and Constitution



State has 4 elements – Territory, Population, Sovereignty, Government



Constitution is the supreme law of the land



Power must be controlled by law and justice



Good Polity ensures peace, order and welfare of people



DEFINING THE STATE AND ITS ELEMENTS



1 WHAT IS THE STATE?

- The state is a political association of people.
- It has an organized government with authority to make and enforce laws.
- It enjoys sovereignty within a defined territory.
- It aims at the welfare and security of its people.



2 DEFINING THE STATE

- Max Weber: The state is a human community that (successfully) claims the monopoly of the legitimate use of physical force within a given territory.
- Laski: The state is a community integrated by a system of law and a government.
- Oppenheimer: The state is a political organization that has sovereignty over a territory and its people.



THE STATE

A political community established in a definite territory, with a permanent population, an organized government and sovereignty.

3 ELEMENTS OF THE STATE

A state must possess the following essential elements:

3.1 TERRITORY



- The state must have a definite territory.
- Includes land, water, air space and sub-soil.
- Territory determines the jurisdiction of the state.

3.2 POPULATION



- The state must have a permanent population.
- People give the state its social and human character.
- Without people, no state can exist.

3.3 GOVERNMENT



- An organized set of institutions.
- Makes laws, implements policies and maintains order.
- It is the instrument through which the will of the state is expressed.

3.4 SOVEREIGNTY



- The supreme power of the state.
- Internal sovereignty: Authority over people within the territory.
- External sovereignty: Independence in external affairs.

3.5 RECOGNITION (OPTIONAL)



- Recognition by other states strengthens its status.
- It is not an essential element but is important in international relations.

5 FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE



- Maintains law and order.
- Provides security and defence.
- Promotes economic development.
- Ensures social justice and welfare.
- Protects rights and freedoms.

6 IMPORTANCE OF DEFINING THE STATE

- Helps in understanding political organization.
- Basis for legal rights and duties.
- Essential for governance and public policies.
- Provides clarity in national and international relations.



QUICK EXAMINATION FACTS



The state is a political community.



Elements: Territory, Population, Government, Sovereignty.



Sovereignty is the supreme power of the state.



Recognition is important but not essential.



Without any one essential element, the state cannot exist.



INTRODUCTION TO POLITY

THE ORGANS OF GOVERNMENT

The organs of government are the fundamental institutions through which the state performs its functions and exercises authority.



1 LEGISLATURE

The law-making organ of the government. It makes laws for the governance and welfare of the people.

KEY FUNCTIONS

- Makes laws
- Controls the executive through debates & questioning
- Approves budget and expenditure
- Represents the people

Examples: Parliament (Union)
State Legislatures (States)



2 EXECUTIVE

The law-executing organ of the government. It implements laws and manages day-to-day administration.

KEY FUNCTIONS

- Implements laws
- Maintains law and order
- Administers government policies and programs
- Manages foreign affairs, defence and finance

Examples: President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Governor, Chief Minister, Administrative Services



3 JUDICIARY

The law-interpreting organ of the government. It ensures justice by interpreting laws and upholding the Constitution.

KEY FUNCTIONS

- Interprets laws
- Resolves disputes
- Protects fundamental rights
- Ensures legality of executive actions

Examples: Supreme Court, High Courts, District Courts, Tribunals



4 AUXILIARY ORGANS

Additional bodies that assist the main organs in their functioning and maintain checks and balances.

KEY AUXILIARY ORGANS

- Election Commission
- Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)
- Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)
- Finance Commission
- Attorney General

Role: Ensure transparency, accountability, efficiency and fairness in governance.



5 RELATIONSHIP AMONG ORGANS



- All organs are independent but interdependent.
- Each organ has distinct functions but works for the common goal of the state.
- Checks and balances ensure no organ becomes too powerful.
- They together uphold the rule of law and democratic governance.

COMPARISON AT A GLANCE

Organ	Function	Main Activity	Example	Accountable To
Legislature	Law-making	Makes laws, controls executive, approves budget	Parliament, State Legislatures	The People
Executive	Law-executing	Implements laws, administers policies, maintains order	President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers	Legislature & The People
Judiciary	Law-interpreting	Interprets laws, resolves disputes, protects rights	Supreme Court, High Courts	Constitution
Auxiliary Organs	Support & Control	Ensure transparency, fair elections, audit, public service, etc.	Election Commission, CAG, UPSC, etc.	Constitution & The People

QUICK EXAMINATION FACTS



Government functions through its organs.



Legislature makes laws.



Executive implements laws.



Judiciary interprets laws.



Auxiliary organs ensure accountability.



Together they ensure good governance.

★ IMPORTANCE

- Ensures smooth functioning of the state.
- Promotes justice, liberty, equality and democracy.
- Protects rights and promotes welfare.

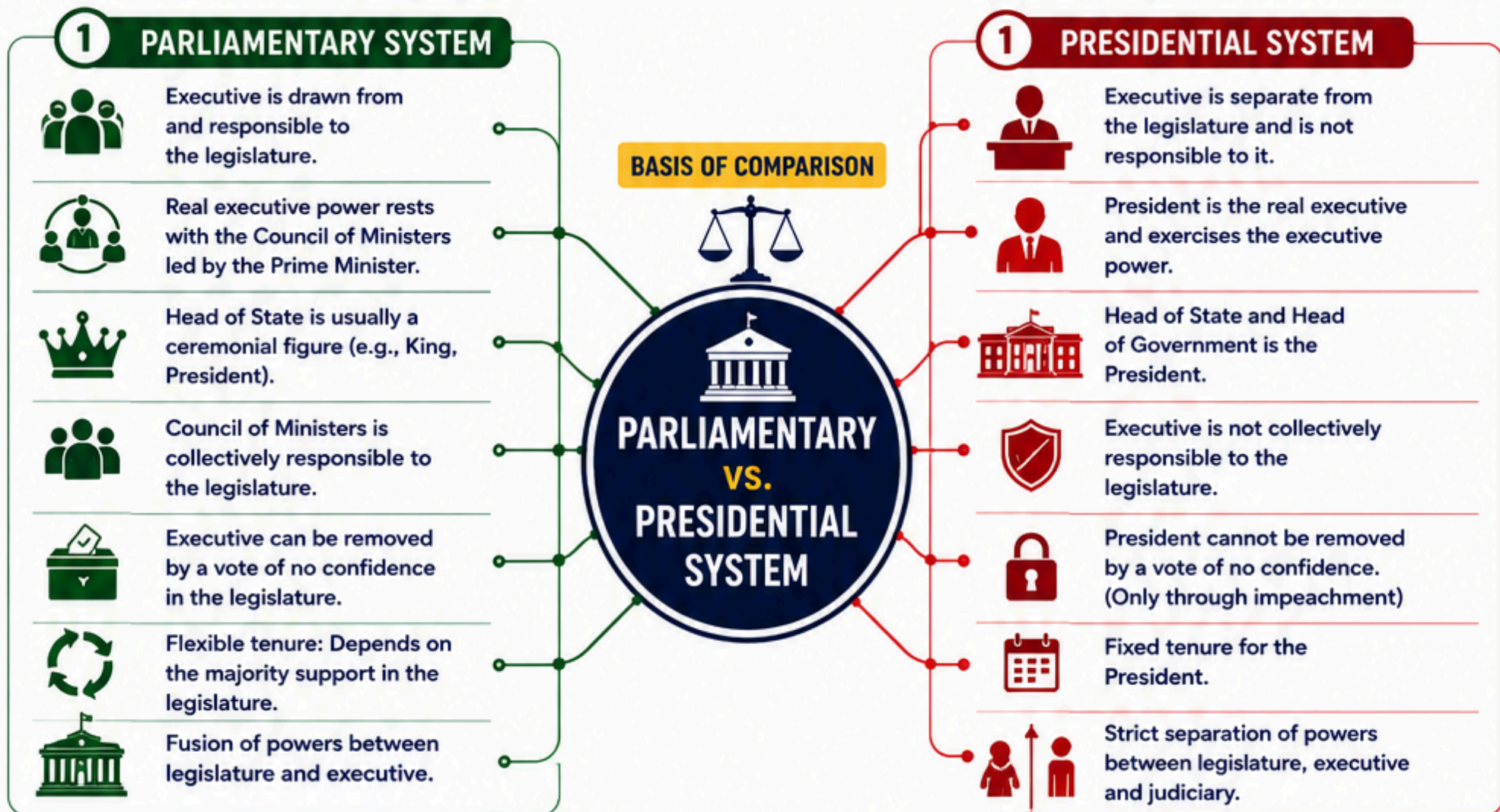




SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT: PARLIAMENTARY VS. PRESIDENTIAL



Different countries adopt different systems of government.
The two most common systems are Parliamentary and Presidential.



2 KEY DIFFERENCES

BASIS	PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM	PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEM
Source of Executive	Chosen from the legislature.	Elected independently (directly or indirectly).
Relationship with Legislature	Executive is part of the legislature.	Executive is separate from the legislature.
Responsibility	Collectively responsible to the legislature.	Not responsible to the legislature.
Tenure	Flexible; exists as long as it enjoys the confidence of the legislature.	Fixed; for a specific term.
Removal	By a vote of no confidence.	Only through impeachment.
Law-making Power	Shared by executive and legislature.	Vested mainly in the legislature.
Example Countries	India, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, Japan, Germany	United States of America, Brazil, Mexico, Indonesia

3 ADVANTAGES

PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM

- Promotes cooperation between legislature and executive.
- Ensures collective responsibility and accountability.
- Executive is flexible and responsive.
- Maintains continuity in policies.
- Suitable for diverse societies.



PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEM

- Ensures stability and continuity.
- Clear separation of powers prevents concentration of power.
- President has strong and independent mandate.
- Checks and balances are well defined.
- Protects against majority tyranny.

4 DISADVANTAGES

PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM

- Possibility of political instability due to frequent changes.
- Government may fall with loss of majority.
- Coalition governments may lead to weak administration.
- Executive may dominate the legislature.



PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEM

- Lack of flexibility.
- Deadlock possible between executive and legislature.
- Difficult impeachment process.
- High chances of rigid bureaucracy.
- Expensive elections.

5 QUICK EXAMINATION FACTS



Parliamentary system is based on collective responsibility.



Presidential system is based on separation of powers.



India follows Parliamentary System.



USA follows Presidential System.



Both systems aim to ensure good governance.





THE CONCEPT OF A CONSTITUTION

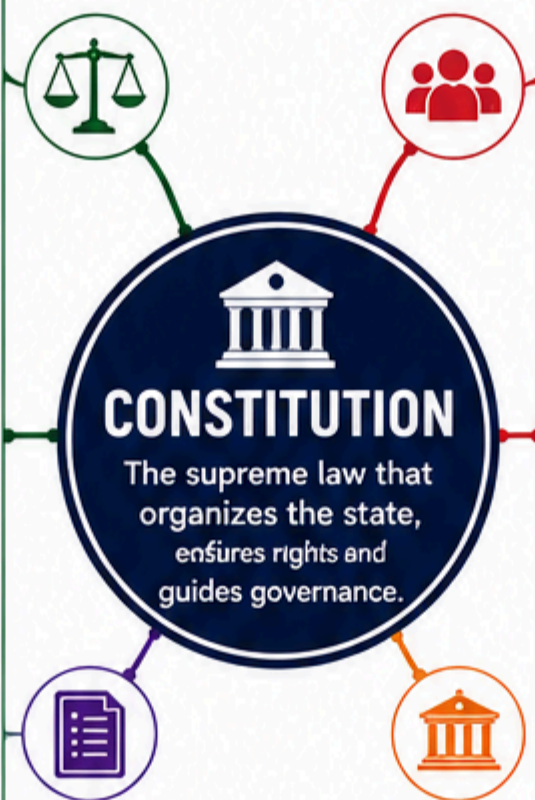
PRIMARY FUNCTIONS OF A CONSTITUTION AND STRUCTURAL CLASSIFICATION OF CONSTITUTIONS



A constitution is the fundamental law of the land. It lays down the basic structure of the state, defines powers and duties, and guarantees rights to the people.

1 CONCEPT OF A CONSTITUTION

- A constitution is a set of fundamental principles and rules governing the organization of the state.
- It defines the nature, powers and limits of government.
- It is the supreme law; all laws and actions must conform to it.
- It expresses the will of the people and provides a framework for justice, liberty, equality and fraternity.
- It is both a legal document and a political instrument.



2 PRIMARY FUNCTIONS OF A CONSTITUTION

- Establishes the Structure of Government**
Creates the framework of the state and its organs—legislature, executive, judiciary.
- Defines Powers and Duties**
Specifies the powers, functions and duties of government organs.
- Protects Fundamental Rights**
Guarantees basic rights and freedoms of individuals and protects them from arbitrary state action.
- Limits Government Power**
Imposes legal and constitutional limitations to prevent abuse of power.
- Provides for Governance and Stability**
Ensures continuity, order and peaceful functioning of the state.
- Provides a Mechanism for Amendment**
Allows changes in the constitution through a defined procedure.

3 STRUCTURAL CLASSIFICATION OF CONSTITUTIONS

A. WRITTEN VS. UNWRITTEN CONSTITUTIONS

1. WRITTEN CONSTITUTION

- Exists in a single or multiple written documents.
- Easy to understand and less prone to change.
- Based on codified rules and provisions.
- Examples: India, USA, Australia, Canada.



2. UNWRITTEN CONSTITUTION

- Not contained in a single written document.
- Based on customs, conventions and judicial decisions.
- Examples: United Kingdom, Israel, New Zealand.



VS.

Key Difference

Written = Codified and easily accessible;
Unwritten = Uncodified and based on conventions.

B. RIGID VS. FLEXIBLE CONSTITUTIONS

1. RIGID CONSTITUTION

- Difficult to amend.
- Requires special procedure and often a special majority.
- Ensures stability and protects fundamental principles.
- Examples: India, USA, Australia.



2. FLEXIBLE CONSTITUTION

- Easy to amend.
- Can be changed by ordinary legislative procedure.
- Suits changing needs of society.
- Examples: United Kingdom, New Zealand.



VS.

Key Difference

Rigid = Hard to amend; provides stability.
Flexible = Easy to amend; allows adaptability.

OTHER IMPORTANT CLASSIFICATIONS

1. UNITARY VS. FEDERAL

- Unitary: Power concentrated in the central government. (Example: France, Japan)
- Federal: Power divided between central and state governments. (Example: India, USA)



2. DEMOCRATIC VS. NON-DEMOCRATIC

- Democratic: Government based on the will of the people. (Example: India, USA)
- Non-Democratic: Power not based on popular will. (Example: Kingdoms, Dictatorships)



3. SECULAR VS. RELIGIOUS

- Secular: No official religion; equal respect to all religions. (Example: India, USA)
- Religious: State has an official religion. (Example: Iran, Vatican City)



4. SOCIALIST VS. CAPITALIST

- Socialist: State aims at economic equality and social welfare. (Example: Cuba)
- Capitalist: Private property and market economy prevail. (Example: USA)



QUICK EXAMINATION FACTS



Constitution is the supreme law of the land.



It defines the structure, powers and limitations of the government.



It guarantees fundamental rights to citizens.



Written constitutions are codified; unwritten are based on conventions.



Rigid constitutions are difficult to amend; flexible are easy to amend.



A good constitution ensures justice, liberty, equality and fraternity.



INTRODUCTION TO POLITY: STATE, GOVERNMENT & CONSTITUTION

QUICK EXAMINATION

FACTS



**REMEMBER**

- Small facts
- Build strong memory
- High scores!

STATE – A political community living under an organized government within a defined territory.
GOVERNMENT – The set of institutions and people with the authority to make and enforce laws.
CONSTITUTION – The supreme law of the land which defines the structure, powers and limits of the government and guarantees the rights of citizens.

QUICK EXAMINATION FACTS

- **State** is a political association of people living in a defined territory under an organized government.



- **Elements of State:** Population, Territory, Government, Sovereignty.



- **Population** refers to the people permanently residing in the territory of the State.



- **Territory** includes land, air space and water within its boundaries.



- **Government** is the machinery through which the will of the State is expressed and implemented.



- **Sovereignty** means supreme authority within the territory and independence from external control.



- **Types of Government:** Unitary, Federal, Confederate.



- **Unitary Government:** Power is concentrated in the central authority.



- **Federal Government:** Power is divided between central and state governments.



- **Confederate Government:** Independent states unite for common purposes.



- **Constitution** is the highest law of the land.



- **A written constitution** is codified and easily accessible.



- **An unwritten constitution** is based on customs, conventions and practices.



- **Functions of Constitution:** Organizes the government, defines powers, protects rights, provides framework.



- **Sources of Indian Constitution:** Government of India Act, 1935, US Constitution, UK Constitution, etc.



- **Preamble** is the introduction to the Constitution stating its ideals and objectives.



- **Fundamental Rights** are justiciable rights guaranteed to citizens.



- **Directive Principles of State Policy** guide the State in welfare and development.



- **Fundamental Duties** are moral duties of citizens towards the nation.



- **Separation of Powers** exists among Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.



- **Rule of Law** means everyone is equal before the law.



- **Parliamentary System:** Executive is responsible to the Legislature.



- **Presidential System:** Executive is separate from the Legislature.



- **Citizenship** is the legal membership of a person in the State.



- **Constitutionalism** means government under the supremacy of Constitution.



- **Amendment of Constitution** ensures flexibility and adaptability.



ONE LINE MEMORY TRICKS



Population

+



Territory

+



Government

+

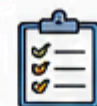


Sovereignty

=



Constitution



Powers



Rights



Justice

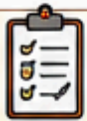




INTRODUCTION TO POLITY: STATE, GOVERNMENT & CONSTITUTION

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

PAGE 1



DIRECTIONS: Each question has four options (A), (B), (C) and (D).
Choose the **correct option** and read the explanation carefully.

1 Which of the following is the correct sequence of the elements of a State as recognized in a traditional sense?

- (A) Territory, Population, Government, Sovereignty
- (B) Population, Government, Territory, Sovereignty
- (C) Sovereignty, Territory, Population, Government
- (D) Government, Sovereignty, Population, Territory



EXPLANATION

The traditional elements of a State are:
Population (people), Territory (land), Government (organization) and Sovereignty (supreme authority).
This sequence is widely accepted in political science.



ANSWER: (B) Population, Government, Territory, Sovereignty

2 The term 'Sovereignty' in the context of the State means:

- (A) The power to make laws
- (B) Supreme authority within the territory and independence from external control
- (C) The administration of the government
- (D) The implementation of law and order



EXPLANATION

Sovereignty means the supreme authority of the State within its territory and independence from external control. It has two aspects – internal sovereignty (supreme within the territory) and external sovereignty (independence from other States).



ANSWER: (B) Supreme authority within the territory and independence from external control

3 Which of the following is NOT an essential element of a State?

- (A) Population
- (B) Territory
- (C) Sovereignty
- (D) Constitution



EXPLANATION

A Constitution is important for the functioning of the State but it is not an essential element. The essential elements are Population, Territory, Government and Sovereignty.



ANSWER: (D) Constitution

4 Which type of government is characterized by the executive being responsible to the legislature?

- (A) Presidential Government
- (B) Parliamentary Government
- (C) Unitary Government
- (D) Federal Government



EXPLANATION

In a Parliamentary Government, the executive (Council of Ministers) is collectively responsible to the legislature. It can be removed by a vote of no-confidence.



ANSWER: (B) Parliamentary Government

5 Which of the following is the primary function of the Constitution?

- (A) To make laws for daily administration
- (B) To define the structure of the State and limit the powers of the government
- (C) To collect taxes from the citizens
- (D) To resolve individual disputes



EXPLANATION

The Constitution is the fundamental law of the land. Its primary functions are to define the structure of the State, distribute powers, limit the powers of the government and protect the rights of citizens.



ANSWER: (B) To define the structure of the State and limit the powers of the government

ONE LINE MEMORY TRICKS



Elements of State:
People – Place – Power –
Authority (Population,
Territory, Government,
Sovereignty)



Parliamentary
= Executive is
responsible.



Constitution's
Job: Organize,
Limit, Protect.



Sovereignty:
Supreme within,
Independent
without.

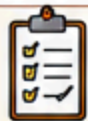




INTRODUCTION TO POLITY: STATE, GOVERNMENT & CONSTITUTION

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

PAGE 2



DIRECTIONS: Each question has four options (A), (B), (C) and (D).
Choose the **correct option** and read the explanation carefully.

6 Which of the following best describes Federal Government?

- (A) Power is concentrated in the central government
- (B) Power is divided between central and state governments
- (C) Power is given to local bodies only
- (D) Power is exercised by a single ruler



EXPLANATION

In a Federal Government, the Constitution divides powers between the Union (central) government and the State governments. Both operate within their respective spheres.



ANSWER: (B) Power is divided between central and state governments

7 Which of the following is a feature of a Parliamentary System?

- (A) Fixed tenure of the executive
- (B) Separation of powers between executive and legislature
- (C) Collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature
- (D) Direct election of the head of the state



EXPLANATION

A Parliamentary System is based on collective responsibility. The executive (Council of Ministers) is collectively responsible to the legislature and holds office as long as it enjoys the confidence of the majority.



ANSWER: (C) Collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature

8 The Constitution of India guarantees which of the following?

- (A) Only Fundamental Rights
- (B) Only Directive Principles
- (C) Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties
- (D) Only Fundamental Duties



EXPLANATION

Part III of the Constitution provides Fundamental Rights, Part IV provides Directive Principles of State Policy and Part IVA provides Fundamental Duties.



ANSWER: (C) Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties

9 Which document is known as the 'Supreme Law of the Land'?

- (A) Government of India Act, 1935
- (B) The Indian Contract Act, 1872
- (C) The Constitution of India
- (D) The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908



EXPLANATION

The Constitution of India is the highest law of the land. All laws and actions of the government must be in conformity with the Constitution.



ANSWER: (C) The Constitution of India

10 Which of the following is an example of an Unwritten Constitution?

- (A) Constitution of India
- (B) Constitution of the United States
- (C) Constitution of the United Kingdom
- (D) Constitution of France



EXPLANATION

The Constitution of the United Kingdom is unwritten. It is based on customs, conventions, judicial decisions and historical documents.



ANSWER: (C) Constitution of the United Kingdom

ONE LINE MEMORY TRICKS



Elements of State:
People, Place, Power
(Population, Territory,
Government, Sovereignty)



Parliamentary =
Executive is
responsible.



Federal =
Power is
divided.



Constitution =
Define, Distribute,
Limit, Protect.



Constitution's Goal =
Justice, Liberty,
Equality & Fraternity.





INTRODUCTION TO POLITY: STATE, GOVERNMENT & CONSTITUTION

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

PAGE 3



DIRECTIONS: Each question has four options (A), (B), (C) and (D).
Choose the **correct option** and read the explanation carefully.

11 Which of the following is a key feature of the Constitution?

- (A) It is temporary in nature
- (B) It limits the power of the government
- (C) It gives unlimited power to the majority
- (D) It is based on religious beliefs



EXPLANATION

A key feature of the Constitution is that it limits the powers of the government through a system of checks and balances and protects the rights of individuals.



ANSWER: (B) It limits the power of the government

12 The term 'Constitutionalism' refers to:

- (A) The power of the Constitution to change laws
- (B) Government under the rule of a written Constitution
- (C) The process of making a Constitution
- (D) The authority of the judiciary



EXPLANATION

Constitutionalism means government under the rule of a written or unwritten Constitution which limits power, ensures rights and provides for the rule of law.



ANSWER: (B) Government under the rule of a written Constitution

13 Which of the following is NOT a function of the Constitution?

- (A) Establishing the government
- (B) Granting citizenship to individuals
- (C) Protecting fundamental rights
- (D) Providing for the amendment of laws



EXPLANATION

Granting citizenship is not a primary function of the Constitution. The Constitution mainly establishes the government, defines powers, protects rights and provides procedures for amendments.



ANSWER: (B) Granting citizenship to individuals

14 Which of the following best describes a Unitary Government?

- (A) Power is divided between central and state governments
- (B) A single central authority holds all powers
- (C) States are independent and sovereign
- (D) Power is shared equally among all citizens



EXPLANATION

In a Unitary Government, all powers are vested in a single central authority. Local units derive their powers from the central government.



ANSWER: (B) A single central authority holds all powers

15 Which of the following is an objective of the Constitution of India as stated in the Preamble?

- (A) To establish a monarchy
- (B) To promote justice, liberty, equality and fraternity
- (C) To protect the interests of the ruling class
- (D) To expand the territory of India



EXPLANATION

The Preamble of the Constitution of India declares the objectives of the Constitution as Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity to all citizens.



ANSWER: (B) To promote justice, liberty, equality and fraternity

ONE LINE MEMORY TRICKS



State has 4 elements –
People, Territory,
Government, Sovereignty.



Constitution is the
supreme law of
the land.



Constitution protects
rights and limits
government power.



Parliamentary =
Executive is responsible
to Legislature.



Constitutionalism =
Rule of law,
not of men.





INTRODUCTION TO POLITY: STATE, GOVERNMENT & CONSTITUTION

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

PAGE 4



DIRECTIONS: Each question has four options (A), (B), (C) and (D).
Choose the **correct option** and read the explanation carefully.

16 Which of the following organs of the State is responsible for making laws?

- (A) Executive
- (B) Legislature
- (C) Judiciary
- (D) Public Service



EXPLANATION

The Legislature is the law-making organ of the State. It makes laws on behalf of the people and in accordance with the Constitution.



ANSWER: (B) Legislature

17 Which of the following is the head of the State in a Presidential System?

- (A) Prime Minister
- (B) President
- (C) Speaker of the House
- (D) Chief Justice



EXPLANATION

In a Presidential System, the President is the head of the State as well as the head of the government. He is elected separately and does not depend on the legislature for his tenure.



ANSWER: (B) President

18 The power to interpret the Constitution vests in:

- (A) Legislature
- (B) Executive
- (C) Judiciary
- (D) People



EXPLANATION

The Judiciary has the power of judicial review, which means it can interpret the Constitution and strike down laws that are unconstitutional.



ANSWER: (C) Judiciary

19 Which of the following is a feature of the Indian Constitution?

- (A) Unitary nature
- (B) Rigid and inflexible
- (C) Federal with unitary bias
- (D) Based on religious laws



EXPLANATION

The Indian Constitution is federal in structure but has a strong central government. Therefore, it is described as "Federal with Unitary bias".



ANSWER: (C) Federal with unitary bias

20 Which of the following statements is true about the Constitution?

- (A) It is a tool of the government
- (B) It can be changed easily by ordinary law
- (C) It is the basic law that cannot be violated
- (D) It is made by the judiciary



EXPLANATION

The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. It cannot be violated by any person or authority. Amendments can be made only in the manner prescribed in the Constitution.



ANSWER: (C) It is the basic law that cannot be violated

ONE LINE MEMORY TRICKS



State has 4 elements – People, Territory, Government, Sovereignty.



Legislature makes laws.



Executive implements laws.



Judiciary interprets laws.



Constitution is the supreme law of the land.





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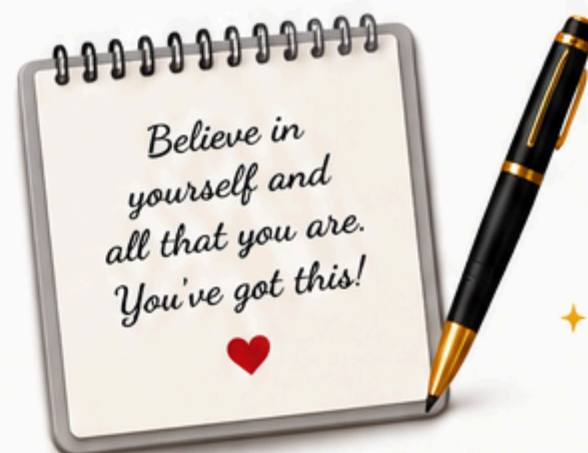
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