

10th Social Science Lesson 8 Questions in English

8] Central Government

1. Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution provides a democratic form of Government.

Reasoning (R): Indian Constitution has federal features to recognize the plural character of the nation.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True But R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

Our Constitution provides for a democratic form of government. The makers of the Indian constitution, by giving due recognition to the vastness and plural character of our nation, have provided a federal arrangement for her governance.

2. The Articles _____ in Part _____ of Indian Constitution deals with the Union Executive.

- a) 51 to 75 , VI
- b) 52 to 78, V
- c) 51 to 80, VI
- d) 31 to 70, IV

Explanation

The Central Government is the supreme government in our country. The head quarter of the Central Government is at New Delhi. Articles 52 to 78 in part V of Indian Constitution deals with the Union Executive.

3. Find the main organs of the Central Government?

- a) Executive
- b) Judiciary
- c) Legislature
- d) All the Above

Explanation

The Central Government consists of three organs, namely, Union Executive, Legislature and Judiciary.

4. The Union Government has

- i) Three main organs of Administration.
- ii) The President of India and the Vice-President only.
- iii) The Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.
- iv) The Attorney General of India only
- a) i, ii, iv only
- b) ii, iii only
- c) iii, iv only
- d) All the above

Explanation

The Union Executive consists of the President of India, the Vice-President, and the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister, and the Attorney General of India. The Central Government consists of three organs.

5. Choose the correct sentences.

- i) The Legislature of the Central government consists of Lok sabha and State Legislatures.
- ii) The Union Judiciary consists of the Supreme Court and High Courts of India.
- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both i and ii
- d) None of the above

Explanation

The Legislature is known as the Parliament. It consists of two houses, namely the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. The Union Judiciary consists of the Supreme Court of India.

6. The Article 52 in Part V of Indian Constitution states that

- a) There shall be a President of India
- b) Manner of Election of the President
- c) The Executive Power of the President
- d) The Term of Office of the President

Explanation

The Part V of the Indian Constitution lists out the Qualification, Election and impeachment of the President of India. The Article 52 states that there shall be a President of India.

7. The President of India

- a) Constitutional Head of the Union Executive c) The Chief executive of the Indian Union

- b) The Supreme Commander of the armed forces d) All the Above

Explanation

The President is the nominal executive authority. The chief executive of the Indian union is the President. He is designated as the First citizen of India. He is the supreme commander of the armed forces. The President is also the Constitutional head of the Union Executive

8. Which of these is not a Qualification for the President of India?

- a) He must not hold any office of profit under the Union, State or Local Government.
b) His name should be proposed by at least ten electors of the Electoral College of the President.
c) He must be a member of a State Legislature.
d) He must have completed the age of thirty five years.

Explanation

Qualification for the election as President

The constitution lays down qualifications for a Presidential candidate.

- He should be a citizen of India.
- He must have completed the age of thirty-five years.
- He must not hold any office of profit under the Union, State or local Government.
- He should have the other qualifications required to become a member of the Lok Sabha.
- His or her name should be proposed by at least ten electors and seconded by another ten electors of the Electoral College which elects the President.

9. Which of these are included in the Electoral College of the President of India?

- a) Elected members of the Lok sabha and Rajya Sabha only
b) Elected members of States
c) Elected members of Delhi and Pondicherry
d) All the above

Explanation

The President is elected by an electoral college in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. The Electoral College consists of the elected members of both houses of Parliament and the elected members of the states and elected members of National Capital Territory of Delhi and Pondicherry.

10. To whom should the President will send his resignation?

- a) The Chief Justice
- b) The Speaker
- c) **The Vice-President**
- d) The Parliament

Explanation

The President may by writing under his hand addressed to the Vice-President, resign his office.

11. Choose the correct statements

- i) The President holds the office for five years.
- ii) The President cannot be re-elected for the second time.

- a) **i only**
- b) ii only
- c) Both i and ii
- d) none of the above

Explanation

The President is elected for a term of five years and can be re-elected.

12. Assertion (A): The President has to make important appointments to key-offices to run the Administration.

Reasoning(R): Article 77 states that every executive action of the Union shall be taken in the name of The President.

- a) **Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.**
- b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True But R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

The constitution vests in the President of India all the executive powers of the Central Government. Article 77 requires that every executive action of the Union shall be taken in the name of the President. So he has to make many appointments to key-offices to run the administration.

13. When will the bills become the "Laws of Acts"?

- a) Majority of Lok Sabha
- b) Majority of Rajya Sabha
- c) **Majority of Both Houses**
- d) Majority of One House

b) Approval of State Legislatures

d) After the assent of the President

Explanation

All bills passed by the Parliament become "Laws of Acts" only after getting assent of the President.

14. How many members are being nominated by the President to the Rajya Sabha?

a) 10

c) 2

b) 12

d) 6

Explanation

The President nominates 12 persons who are eminent in literature, science, sports, art and social service to the Rajya Sabha.

15. Which of these are the Legislative powers of The President?

a) Money Bills cannot be introduced without his approval.

b) He can terminate the sessions of both Houses.

c) He can dissolve the Lok Sabha before its expiry term.

d) He may send messages to either house with respect to a pending bill.

a) i and ii only

c) iii, iv only

b) i, ii, iii only

d) All the above

Explanation

The President is an integral part of the Union Parliament. He inaugurates the session of the Parliament by addressing it after the general election and also at the beginning of the first session each year. He may send messages to either House of the Parliament with respect to a bill pending in the House. Money bills cannot be introduced in the Parliament without his approval. President terminates the sessions of both or any of the Houses of Parliament. He can even dissolve the Lok Sabha before the expiry of the term of the House.

16. Assertion (A): The President is an Integral part of the Union Parliament.

Reasoning(R): The President may be a Member of Parliament or State Legislature.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True But R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

The President is an integral part of the Union Parliament. The President cannot be a Member of Parliament or of a State Legislature; if he is a member of any legislature, his seat will be deemed to have been vacated on the date he / she assumes the office of President.

17. What are the Financial Powers of the President?

a) He inaugurates the session of the Parliament.

b) He appoints the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

c) He constitutes a Finance Commission every five years.

d) He can nominate two persons from Anglo Indian Community to Lok sabha.

Explanation

The Financial powers of the President include Money bill can be introduced in the Parliament only with his prior recommendation. Annual Budget of the Central Government is presented before the Lok Sabha by the Union Finance Minister only with the permission of the President. He causes to be laid before the Parliament the annual financial statement (the Union Budget). The Constitution of India places the Contingency Fund of India at the disposal of the President. He constitutes a finance commission after every five years or on the demand of the states to recommend the distribution of revenues between the Centre and the States.

18. Assertion (A): The Finance Commission is constituted by the President every Five years.

Reasoning(R): It is formed for the distribution of revenue between the Centre and States.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True But R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

The President constitutes a finance commission after every five years or on the demand of the states to recommend the distribution of revenues between the Centre and the States.

19. By which Article the President is given power to grant pardons or remissions of Punishments?

- a) Article 71
- b) **Article 72**
- c) Article 61
- d) Article 73

Explanation

Article 72 confers on the President power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment, or to commute the sentence of any person convicted of an offence.

20. Which of the Fund is constituted at the disposal of the President?

- a) **The Contingency fund of India**
- b) The Consolidated fund of States
- c) Both a and b
- d) none of the above

Explanation

The Constitution of India places the Contingency Fund of India is at the disposal of the President. No demand for a grant can be made except on his recommendation. He can make advances out of the contingency fund of India to meet any unexpected expenditure.

21. Assertion (A): The President is answerable to Supreme court of law for exercise of his power.

Reasoning(R): The President of India can be subjected to Impeachment by the Parliament.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True But R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

The President is not answerable to any court of law for exercise of his/she power. However he can be subjected to impeachment by the Parliament.

22. Which of these powers of the President have been discussed by the Article 53 of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Legislative powers
- b) **Military Powers**
- c) Diplomatic Powers
- d) Judicial Powers

Explanation

Article 53(2) lays down that "the supreme command of the Defense Force of the Union shall be vested in the President and the exercise thereof shall be regulated by law". The President is thus declared to be the Supreme Commander of the defense Force of the country.

23. Which of these are called as the Diplomatic powers of the President of India?

- a) Appointing the Indian Diplomats c) Appointing Foreign diplomats
- b) Receiving Foreign Diplomats d) a and b

Explanation

The President appoints Indian diplomats to other countries and receives foreign diplomats posted to India. The ambassador designate becomes ambassador after calling on the President and presenting his credentials.

24. Choose the Incorrect statements regarding the Emergency powers of the President.

- i) Article 356 confers the power on the President to make proclamation of Emergency on the grounds of war.
- ii) The State Emergency is declared by the President as per the recommendations of the State Governor.
- iii) The President has the power to proclaim Financial Emergency under Article 360.

- a) i only c) iii only
- b) ii only d) All the above

Explanation

The President has been empowered by the Constitution to proclaim Emergency. They are follows: Article 352 confers power on the President to make a proclamation of Emergency on the grounds of war, external aggression, or armed rebellion. Article 356 confers power on the President to make a proclamation of State Emergency. Under Article 360, the President is vested with the power to proclaim Financial Emergency

25. Which of these states were under the President's rule for maximum number of times?

- a) Kerala c) Bihar
- b) Rajasthan d) Uttar Pradesh

Explanation

Kerala and Punjab are the States where the President's Rule was imposed for maximum number

of times that is nine times in both states.

26. Identify the correct Match regarding the Powers of the President

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Article 72 | i) Eligible for Re-Election |
| B. Article 57 | ii) Grant Pardons |
| C. Article 53 | iii) State Emergency |
| D. Article 356 | iv) Executive Power |
| a) ii, iii, i, iv | c) ii, iv, iii, i |
| b) iv, i, iii, ii | d) ii, i, iv, iii |

Explanation

The Article 53 states the executive power of the Union shall be vested in the President and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinates to him in accordance with this Constitution. As per Article 57, A person who holds, or who has held, office as President shall, subject to the other provisions of this Constitution be eligible for re-election to that office. Article 72 assures the Power of President to grant pardons, etc., and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases. Article 356 of the Constitution confers a power upon the President to be exercised only where he is satisfied that a situation has arisen where the government of a State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

27. What are the conditions for the Impeachment of the President in India?

- a) Constitution violation
c) Electoral mal practices
- b) Not an eligible Lok Sabha Member
d) All the above

Explanation

The President may, for violation of the Constitution, be removed from office by impeachment in the manner provided in Article 61. The Impeachment action can be brought about in the form of resolution in either house of the Parliament.

28. Find the correct order of the Impeachment of the President.

- i) Two-third of majority of the total number of members of the originating houses.
- ii) The Charges notice has to be signed by at least 1/4 of the total members of the House.
- iii) The other house also investigates the charges and passes with majority.

iv) Either house can initiate the process of Impeachment by leveling the charges against the President.

- a) iv, ii, i, iii
- b) iii, i, ii, iv
- c) i, iii, iv, ii
- d) iv, iii, i, ii

Explanation

The President may, for violation of the Constitution, be removed from office by impeachment in the manner provided in Article 61. The Impeachment action can be brought about in the form of resolution in either house of the Parliament. It must be supported by not less than One- Fourth of the total strength of the House for its introduction.

29. To who does the second highest office of India belongs?

- a) The Prime Minister c) The Chief justice
- b) The Vice- President** d) The Governor

Explanation

The vice-President occupies the second highest office in the country. He is accorded a rank next to the President in the official warrant of precedence.

30. Assertion (A): The Vice president of India modeled on the lines of the American Vice-President.

Reasoning(R): Article 63 of the Indian Constitution provides for a Vice-President of India.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.**
- c) A is True But R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

The Vice-President of India is modeled on the lines of the American Vice-President. Article 63 of the constitution provides for a Vice President of India.

31. What is the main aim of the Vice-Presidents office in India?

- a) To maintain the political continuity of the state.
- b) To associate the Office of the President of India

- c) To Administrate the Legislative Assemblies of the country.
- d) All the above

Explanation

The Vice-President office has been created to maintain the political continuity of the state.

32. What are the main Qualifications for the Vice-President of India?

- a) **Must be qualified to be a member of the Rajya Sabha.**
- b) Must have completed the age of twenty five years
- c) May be a Citizen of India.
- d) None of the above

Explanation**Qualification for the election as Vice President**

The constitution lays down qualifications for a Vice Presidential candidate.

- He should be a citizen of India.
- He must have completed the age of thirty-five years.
- He must not hold any office of profit under the Union, State or local Government.
- He should have the other qualifications required to become a member of the Rajya Sabha.

33. By which type of Election process the Vice President of India has been elected?

- a) Direct Election
- b) **Indirect Election**
- c) State Legislative Elections
- d) Assembly Elections

Explanation

The Vice-President, like the president is elected not directly by the people but the method of indirect election.

34. By which of these methods the office of the Vice president can be vacated earlier?

- a) Impeachment
- b) Death
- c) Resignation
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

The Vice President may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Council of States passed by a majority of all the then members of the council and agreed to by the House of the People. His office may terminate earlier than the fixed term either by resignation, death or by removal.

35. Assertion (A): The Vice President of India is elected by the members of the Lok sabha.

Reasoning(R): The Term of the office of the Vice- President is five years.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is False But R is True.**
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

The Vice-President is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the member of both Houses of Parliament. The term of office of the Vice President is five years.

36. Who is responsible for the Vice-President Office in case of immediate succession?

- a) The President
- c) The Chairman of Rajya Sabha**
- b) The Speaker
- d) The Chief Justice

Explanation

The Constitution does not provide a mechanism of succession to the office of the Vice – President. Under such circumstances, election to the Vice President shall be held early as possible. Till then deputy chairman of the Rajya sabha can perform the duties of the chairman of the Vice-President.

37. What is the minimum notice period required to produce the resolution on the removal of the Vice-President?

- a) 1 month
- b) 14 days**
- c) 20 days
- d) 7 days

Explanation

The Vice President may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Council of States passed by a majority of all the then members of the council and agreed to by the House of the People. A resolution for this purpose may be moved only after a notice of at least a minimum of 14 days has been given of such an intention.

38. The Vice-President is the _____ of the _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) In charge, Lok Sabha | c) Chairman, Both Houses |
| b) General, Army | d) Ex-Officio, Rajya Sabha |

Explanation

The Vice-President is Ex-Officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. As the Chairman of the House, he carries out several functions.

39. Choose the correct statements regarding the functions of the Vice-President

- i) He regulates the proceeding of Rajya Sabha.
- ii) He can suspend or adjourn Lok Sabha in case of a grave disorder.
- iii) He issues directions to various committees' relating to their functional matters.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| a) i, iii only | c) ii, iii only |
| b) ii only | d) iii only |

Explanation

Functions of the Vice President

The Vice-President is Ex-Officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. As the Chairman of the House, he carries out several functions.

- He regulates the proceeding of the House.
- He decides the order of the House.
- He decides the admissibility of a resolution or questions.
- He suspends or adjourns the House in case of a grave disorder.
- He issues directions to various committees on matters relating to their functions.

40. Whose vote is considered in case of a tie over the bill in Rajya Sabha?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| a) The Speaker | c) The vice-President |
| b) The President | d) The Prime Minister |

Explanation

According to Article 100 of the Constitution, the vice-president can only cast his vote when there is a tie over the Bill in the Rajya Sabha. It means that there is need for one vote only to pass the Bill.

So vice-president using his discretion power cast his vote in favor or against the Bill. No members have any right to oppose his decision.

41. Which Article of the Indian Constitution discusses the discretion power of Vice-President?

- a) **Article 100**
- b) Article 65
- c) Article 101
- d) Article 76

Explanation

The Article 100 in Part V of the Indian Constitution deals with the Discretion Powers of the Vice-President.

42. How long the Vice-President can act as the President in case of removal or Impeachment?

- a) One year
- b) Two months
- c) **6 months**
- d) 30 days

Explanation

When the President is unable to do so due to sickness or when the post of President becomes vacant due to resignation, death, or removal by impeachment etc. the Vice-President can act as the President for a maximum period of six months.

43. The Chief Justice Hidayutalla was replaced as the President of India by which of this person in the year 1969?

- a) Zakir Hussain
- b) R. Venkatraman
- c) **V.V. Giri**
- d) Gopal Swarup Pathak

Explanation

If the posts of President and Vice-President lie vacant, Chief Justice of India works as President. This situation happened in 1969 when Chief Justice M.Hidayutalla was appointed as the President of India.

44. Which of these constitutional models is adopted for the Prime Minister post of India?

- a) **The Westminster Model**
- b) The Oligarchy
- c) The Presidential Model
- d) The Parliamentary Model

Explanation

The post of Prime Minister of India has adopted the Westminster (England) model of constitutional democracy.

45. Identify the correct statements

- i) The Prime Minister is the leader of a majority party in the Lok Sabha.
- ii) The Prime Minister salary is determined by the Constitution.
- iii) A person who is not a member of the Parliament cannot be appointed as a Minister.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) iii only
- d) All the above

Explanation

The leader of the majority party in Lok Sabha is appointed by the President as the Prime Minister. The other ministers are appointed. The salaries and allowances of the Prime Minister and the ministers are determined by the Parliament. A person who is not a member of the Parliament can be appointed as a minister but he has to get himself elected to the Parliament within six months.

46. To whom does the Union Ministers are collectively and individually responsible?

- a) The Prime Minister
- b) The Rajya Sabha
- c) The Lok Sabha
- d) The President

Explanation

The leader of the majority party in Lok Sabha is appointed by the President as the Prime Minister. The other ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. Ministers are individually as well as collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

47. Identify the Duties and Functions of the Prime Minister

- i) He decides the rank of his ministers and various departments.
- ii) He is the Head of the Cabinet and other ministers.
- iii) He acts as the link between the People and the President.
- iv) He appoints a Commission to investigate the conditions of SC's and ST's and other backward classes.

- a) i and ii only
- b) ii, iv only
- c) ii, iii only
- d) iv only

Explanation

The Article 78 mentioned the duties of the Prime Minister are, The Prime Minister decides the rank of his ministers and distributes various departments. The Prime Minister is the Head of the Cabinet and the other ministers are his colleagues. The Prime Minister informally consults two or three of his senior colleagues when he does not convene a Cabinet meeting. The Prime Minister act as the link between the President and the Council of Ministers. The Prime Minister is the leader of the nation and chief spokesperson of the country.

48. Who will be the representative of the country in the International Conferences?

- a) The Prime Minister
- b) The Vice-President
- c) The President
- d) The Minister of External Affairs

Explanation

The Prime Minister is the leader of the nation, represents our nation at all international conferences like the commonwealth, summit of the non-aligned nations and SAARC nations.

49. Assertion (A): A Non-Member of the parliament can be appointed as a Minister.

Reasoning(R): He must get elected to Lok sabha within a period of six months.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True But R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

Sometimes a non- member of the Parliament too may be appointed as a Minister. However, he must get elected to either of the Houses of the Parliament within a period of six months.

50. What is the minimum percentage of the Total members to form the Council of Ministers?

- a) 20%
- b) 12%
- c) 15%
- d) 25%

Explanation

The Constitution of India restricts the number of the Council of Ministers including the Prime Minister to fifteen per cent of the total members of the Lok Sabha.

51. How many ranks of Ministers are categorized in Indian Government?

- a) 4
- b) 3
- c) 5
- d) 2

Explanation

The ministers are classified under three ranks Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, Deputy Ministers.

52. Which rank of Ministers plays key role in moving the Amendments to the Constitution?

- a) Cabinet Ministers
- b) Deputy Ministers
- c) State Ministers
- d) All the above

Explanation

The Cabinet recommends to the President to promulgate an ordinance. It is instrumental in moving Amendments to the Constitution.

53. State the Correct statements in accordance with the Cabinet Ministers role in the Union Government.

- i) They take important decisions of the government including defense, Finance and External Affairs and Home.
- ii) They originate the Finance bills before introducing to the Lok sabha.
- iii) These Ministers decides the foreign policy of the Government.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) iii only
- d) All the above

Explanation

The Cabinet is an informal body of senior ministers who form the nucleus of administration. Important decisions of the government are taken by the Cabinet, such as defense, finance, external affairs and home. The Cabinet recommends to the President to promulgate an ordinance. It is instrumental in moving Amendments to the Constitution. The Finance bills have their origin in the Cabinet and then they are introduced in the Lok Sabha with the Presidents recommendations. The Cabinet decides the foreign policy of the Government.

54. Match

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| A. State Ministers | i) Assisting Ministers |
| B. Deputy Minister's | ii) Second category |
| C. Cabinet Ministers | iii) Informal Body of Senior Ministers |

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) ii, iii, i | c) ii, i, iii |
| b) i, iii, ii | d) i, ii, iii |

Explanation

The Cabinet is an informal body of senior ministers who form the nucleus of administration. The State ministers belong to the second category of ministers in the council. Deputy Ministers are the lowest ranked ministers in the cabinet. They assist either the Ministers of Cabinet or State in the performance of the duties entrusted to them.

55. Which of these Articles enacts the delimitation Act for the Parliament?

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) Article 82 | c) Article 83 |
| b) Article 77 | d) Article 73 |

Explanation

Under Article 82 in Part V of the Constitution, the Parliament by law enacts a Delimitation act which demarcates the boundaries of the parliamentary after every census.

56. The Parliament of India includes

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| a) The President only | c) Lok Sabha only |
| b) Rajya sabha only | d) All the above |

Explanation

The Parliament of India consists of three parts they are the President, Rajya Sabha (the council of States) and Lok Sabha (the House of the People). The Rajya Sabha is the Upper House and the Lok Sabha is the Lower House it is termed as bicameral legislature.

57. State the correct statements regarding the members of the Rajya sabha.

- i) The Rajya sabha consists of 250 members elected by the indirect elections.
- ii) It has 12 nominated members chosen by the President of India.
- iii) All the members of Rajya sabha are special knowledge people from various fields.

- a) i only c) iii only
- b) ii only d) None of the above

Explanation

The council of State or Rajya Sabha consists of 250 members out of whom 238 represent the states and the Union Territories, elected by the method of indirect election. The 12 nominated members shall be chosen by the President from amongst persons having 'special knowledge or practical experience in the field of literature, science, sports, art and social service.

58. What are the qualifications of the Rajya Sabha member?

- i) He should not be less than 30 years of age
- ii) He should be a person with sound mind and monetarily solvent.
- iii) He may be a member of Lok sabha or any state legislature.
- iv) He should hold any office of profit under any Government.

- a) i and ii
b) ii, iii, iv only
c) i, iv only
d) iv only

Explanation

A person seeking membership of Rajya Sabha must possess the following qualifications.

- He should be a citizen of India.
- He should not be less than 30 years of age.
- He should not hold any office of profit under any Government.
- He should be a person with sound mind and monetarily solvent.
- He should have such other qualification as may be approved by the Parliament for that reason from time to time.
- He should not be the member of Lok Sabha or any other legislature.

59. What is the office term of the members of the Rajya Sabha?

- a) Five years
b) **Six years**
c) Three years
d) Two years

Explanation

The Rajya Sabha is a permanent house and it cannot be dissolved. The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of six years.

60. Who is the Official Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?

- a) The President
- b) **The Vice-President**
- c) The Speaker
- d) The Deputy Speaker

Explanation

The Vice President of India is the Ex-officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha. The Deputy Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha is elected by the members of the Rajya Sabha.

61. The Article 87 of the constitution of India

- i) States the Special Address by the President
 - ii) At the Commencement of first session of each year the President shall address both Houses of Parliament.
 - iii) Provisions shall be made by rules for the time allotment for discussion of those matters referred by the President.
- a) i only
 - b) ii and iii only
 - c) ii only
 - d) **All the above**

Explanation

The Article 87 in Part V of the Indian constitution states the Special Address by the President. At the Commencement of first session of each year the President shall address both Houses of Parliament. Provisions shall be made by rules for the time allotment for discussion of those matters referred by the President.

62. Assertion (A): The Rajya Sabha is a permanent house and it cannot be dissolved.

Reasoning(R): One third of members retire every two years.

- a) **Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.**
- b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True But R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

The Rajya Sabha is a permanent house and it cannot be dissolved. The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of six years. One third of the members of Rajya Sabha retire every two years, and new members are elected to fill the seats thus vacated.

63. Who elect the members of the Rajya Sabha by means of single transferable vote?

- a) The people
- b) **State Legislative assembly Members**
- c) The Lok sabha members
- d) The Cabinet Ministers

Explanation

Members of Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of the 'State Legislative Assemblies' in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. This process of election is called "indirect election" as they are not elected by the people directly.

64. What are the exceptions of Joint sitting of the two houses of Parliament?

- a) Constitution Amendment Bill
- b) Regular Bills
- c) Money Bill
- d) **a and c**

Explanation

There are two exceptions when a joint sitting cannot be summoned. The first one is according to Article 368 constitution can be amended only by a 2/3rd of majority in both houses. There is no provision for a joint sitting in case of disagreement. The Money bill requires the Lok sabha approval only.

65. Which Article states the Joint sitting of both houses of the parliament?

- a) **Article 108**
- b) Article 110
- c) Article 106
- d) Article 101

Explanation

The Parliament of India is bicameral. In case of deadlocks between the Upper house and Lower House in accordance with any bills other than Money Bill. The President calls for the Joint sitting of both Houses according to the Article 108 in Part V.

66. Identify the Incorrect Match of the age limit criteria of the Members

- A. Rajya Sabha
- B. Lok Sabha
- i) 30 years
- ii) 25 years

- C. The Vice-President iii) 30 years
- a) i only c) iii only
- b) ii only d) All the above

Explanation

The Rajya Sabha Member should not be less than 30 years of age. The Lok Sabha Member should not be less than 25 years of age. The constitution lays down qualifications for a Vice Presidential candidate that he must have completed the age of thirty five years.

67. State the Functions of the Rajya Sabha

- i) The Rajya Sabha has the same power as Lok sabha for passing any bill for Constitutional Amendments.
- ii) The members of Rajya Sabha have the electoral power for selection of President and Vice-President.
- a) i only c) Both i and ii
- b) ii only d) None of the above

Explanation

The Rajya Sabha has the same power as Lok Sabha, for passing any bill for constitutional amendment. The members of Rajya Sabha have the electoral power for selection of President, Vice President.

68. Which House consists of the Direct Elected representatives of the People?

- a) The Rajya Sabha c) The Lok Sabha
- b) The Upper House d) The State Legislative Councils

Explanation

The Lok Sabha is the popular house of the Indian Parliament and contains elected representatives of the people.

69. What is the Maximum number of Representatives of the Lok Sabha?

- a) 552 c) 530
- b) 545 d) 543

Explanation

The Maximum number of members can be elected for Lok Sabha is 552. The Lok Sabha as of today has 543 elected members.

70. How many members from the Union Territories are represented in the Lok Sabha?

- a) 12
- b) 2
- c) 10
- d) 13

Explanation

The Lok Sabha as of today has 543 elected members. Out of these, 530 members are elected from different states and 13 members from the Union Territories.

71. Assertion (A): The Lok Sabha has an office term of Five years.

Reasoning(R): The President can dissolve the Lok Sabha before the expiry term.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True But R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

The Lok Sabha enjoys a term of five years from the date of its first session. It can be dissolved by the President before the expiry of its term on the advice of the Prime Minister.

72. In which of these conditions the Lok sabha can be dissolved by the President prior to its expiry term?

- a) Emergency Provisions of the Constitution
- b) No Party or alliance of parties has Majority
- c) Advice of the Prime Minister
- d) All the above

Explanation

The emergency provisions of the Constitution enable the President to prorogue or dissolve the Lok Sabha either on the advice of the Prime Minister or on being convinced that no party or no alliance of parties enjoys necessary majority support in the House.

73. On which basis the Number of constituencies is divided for the Lok Sabha Elections?

- a) The Number of Cabinet Ministers
- c) The Members of Rajya Sabha

- b) The Country's Population
- d) All the above

Explanation

The members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people of the constituencies created on the basis of population. For sake of elections to Lok Sabha the entire nation is divided into number of constituencies which are formed more or less on the basis of the population.

74. Which of these are the special Functions of Lok Sabha?

- a) No Confidence Motion c) Electing the Vice-President
- b) Constitutional Amendments d) Indirect Election

Explanation

Motion of no confidence can only be introduced in Lok Sabha. If it is passed then the prime minister and other council of ministers need to resign from their post.

75. Which State has the highest number of Representatives in the Lok Sabha?

- a) Tamil Nadu
b) Madhya Pradesh
c) Uttar Pradesh
d) Gujarat

Explanation

The maximum number of 80 seats of Lok Sabha has been allocated to Uttar Pradesh followed by Maharashtra (48), Andhra Pradesh (42), West Bengal (42), Bihar (40), Tamil Nadu (39), Madhya Pradesh (29), Karnataka (28).

76. The Article 102 of the Indian Constitution deals with the

- a) Disqualifications of the membership
- b) Salary and Allowances of the Members
- c) Oath of the Members
- d) None of the above

Explanation

The article 102 of the constitution of India lays down the disqualifications for membership of either house of parliament. The disqualifications for member-ship a person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being a member of either house of parliament.

78. Who is the Elected by the Members of Lok Sabha?

- a) The Prime Minister c) The Speaker
- b) The Vice-President d) The Attorney General

Explanation

The Lok Sabha is presided over by the 'speaker' who is elected by its members. The office of the Speaker occupies an essential position in our Parliamentary democracy.

79. What are the special powers of the Speaker?

- a) The Speaker continues to be in the office even in the houses dissolved.
- b) The Speaker presides over a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament.
- c) The Speaker has the power to decide whether a Bill is Money Bill or an ordinary one.
- d) All the above

Explanation

The office of the Speaker occupies an essential position in our Parliamentary democracy. The Speaker continues to be in the office even in the houses dissolved, till a new Speaker is elected by the new Lok Sabha. The Speaker presides over a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament. He has the power to decide whether a Bill is Money Bill or an ordinary one. The decision of the Speaker on whether a Bill is Money Bill is final.

80. Assertion (A): The Anti-Defection Law is the tenth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

Reasoning (R): A legislator is deemed to have defected if he either voluntarily gives up the membership of his party or disobeys the directives of the party leadership on a vote.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True But R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

Under the anti-defection of 1985, the speaker is empowered to decide whether a member of the Lok Sabha is disqualified or not on the basis of the 10th schedule of the constitution.

81. Choose the Correct statements regarding the Powers and Functions of the Parliament

- i) The Parliament has powers to impeach the Supreme Court Judges.
- ii) The Parliament has no power to change the Boundaries of the States,

- a) i only
- c) Both i and ii

- b) ii only
- d) None of the above

Explanation

The Parliament is also vested with powers to impeach the President and to remove Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, Chief Election Commissioner and Comptroller and Auditor-General of India in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Constitution. The Parliament has the power to change the boundaries of the States.

82. By which Article of the Constitution the Attorney General for India is appointed?

- a) Article 71 c) Article 76
b) Article 77 d) Article 70

Explanation

The Constitution by Article 76 has provided for office of the Attorney General for India. He is the highest law officer in the country. He is appointed by the President.

83. The Qualifications of the Attorney General for India,

- i) He must be qualified to be appointed as a Judge of the High Court.
ii) He must be a Judge of Supreme Court for Ten years.
- a) i only c) Both i and ii
b) ii only d) None of the above

Explanation

The Attorney General for India must be a person who is qualified to be appointed the Judge of the Supreme Court. In other words, he must be a citizen of India and he must have been a judge of some High Court for five years or an advocate of some High Court for 10 years or eminent jurist, in the opinion of the President.

84. Choose the Correct Statements regarding the Duties of the Attorney General for India.

- i) The Attorney General of India does not have any rights in any of the Courts in India.
- ii) He has the right to speak in any of the Houses of the Parliament.
- iii) He does not have any right to vote in any of the Houses.
- iv) He is equal to a Member of the Parliament.
- a) i only
- c) ii, iii, iv only

b) ii and iv only

d) None of the above

Explanation

In the performance of his official duties, Attorney General of India has the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India. Further he has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both Houses of the Parliament or their joint sitting and any committee of the Parliament of which he may be named a member, but without a right to vote. He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a Member of Parliament.

85. State the Person who is equivalent to the Attorney General of India in the States?

a) **The Advocate General of State**

c) The Chief Election Officer of the State

b) The Governor

d) The High Court Judge

Explanation

The Advocate General is the first law officer of a State. His office and functions are comparable to that of the Attorney General of India. Appointed by the Governor and holds the office during his pleasure. His remunerations are also determined by the Governor.

86. Which Organ of the Union Government is the Guardian of the Rights of the Citizens?

a) The Parliament

c) **The Judiciary**

b) The President

d) The Lok Sabha

Explanation

Judiciary is the third organ of the government. It plays a vital role in protecting the rights and freedom of the citizens. It also plays an important role in analyzing and interpreting the provisions of laws and the Constitution.

87. Which Act established the Supreme Court in India after Independence?

a) The Charter Act 1813

c) The Charter Act 1883

b) The Cabinet Mission Plan

d) **The Government of India Act, 1935**

Explanation

The Supreme Court of India, New Delhi was inaugurated on January 28, 1950. It succeeded the Federal Court of India, established under the Government of India Act of 1935.

88. The Indian Judiciary System is

- a) Guardian of the Government c) Dual Judiciary
b) **Integrated Judiciary** d) Constitutional Body

Explanation

The "Supreme Court is the Guardian of the Constitution". Our constitution provides for the establishment of an independent and integrated judiciary with 'supreme court' as the uppermost court in the country. Our judiciary is autonomous of the Legislative and Executive wing of the Union and State Government. An integrated judiciary means a single judicial hierarchy for the whole country.

89. What was the Number of Judges in the Supreme Court of India initially?

- a) 7 c) 2
b) 8 d) 28

Explanation

At the commencement of the constitution in 1950 our supreme court consisted of 8 judges including the Chief Justice. At present, the Supreme Court consists of 28 judges including the chief justice.

90. Define the Qualifications of the Supreme Court Judge

- a) Must be a Citizen of India c) As a High Court Judge for 5 years
b) As High Court advocate for 10 years d) **All the above**

Explanation**Qualification of Supreme Court Judges**

- He must be a citizen of India.
- He should have worked as a Judge of a High Court for at least 5 years.
- He should have worked as an advocate of High Court for at least 10 years.
- He is in the opinion of the President, a distinguished Jurist.

91. What are the disputes comes under the original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India?

- a) Government of India and States c) Between any two States
b) Fundamental Rights d) **All the above**

Explanation

The cases which are brought directly in the first instance to the Supreme Court come under original jurisdiction. These may be (i) dispute between the Government of India and one or more States of (ii) Dispute between two or more states (iii) the cases involving fundamental rights (dispute over the enforcement) come under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

92. Who was the first Chief Justice of India?

- a) H.J. Kania
- b) Amal Kumar Sarkar
- c) Koka Suba Rao
- d) M.Patanjali Sastri

Explanation

The Supreme Court initially had its seat at the Chamber of Princes in the parliament building where the previous Federal Court of India sat from 1937 to 1950. The first Chief Justice of India was H. J. Kania.

93. Which case declined the Article 226 under the declaration of Emergency?

- a) Kesavananda Bharti
- b) Shreya Singal
- c) Minerva Mills
- d) Shiv Kant Shukla

Explanation

In the case of Shiva Kant Shukla, Additional District Magistrate of Jabalpur vs Shiv Kant Shukla, popularly known as the Habeas Corpus case, a bench of five senior-most judges of the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the state's right to unrestricted powers of detention during the emergency. under the declaration of emergency no person has any locus to move any writ petition under Art. 226 before a High Court for habeas corpus or any other writ or order or direction to challenge the legality of an order of detention.

94. Assertion (A): The President is not answerable to any Court of Law.

Reasoning (R): The President has the power to refer to the Supreme Court any Question of law or fact.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True But R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False

Explanation

The President is not answerable to any court of law for exercise of his/she power The Constitution confers on the President the power to refer to the Supreme Court any question of law or fact which in his opinion is of public importance.

95. Choose the correct sentences

- i) The Supreme Court binds all the courts in the territory of India.
- ii) It is authorized to make regulating rules with the approval of the Parliament.
- iii) It has complete control over its own establishment.

- a) i and ii only
- b) ii only
- c) i and iii only
- d) None of the above

Explanation

The law declared by Supreme Court is binding on all courts within the territory of India. The Supreme Court is authorized to make rules for regulating, generally the practice and procedure of the court with the approval of the President. The Supreme Court has complete control over its own establishment.

96. Who has the power to declare a law as Unconstitutional to the nation?

- a) The Supreme Court
- b) The High Court
- c) The President
- d) The Parliament

Explanation

The power of the judiciary to declare a law as unconstitutional is known as "Judicial Review". The Supreme Court enjoys this power.

97. Which of these Articles discuss the appointments of the Ad-hoc Judges to the Supreme Court?

- a) Article 126
- b) Article 112
- c) Article 127
- d) Article 120

Explanation

The Article 127 of Part V deals with the appointment of ad hoc Judges. If at any time there should not be a quorum of the Judges of the Supreme Court available to hold or continue any session of the Court, the Chief Justice of India may, with the previous consent of the President and after consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned, request in writing the attendance at the sittings of the Court, as an ad hoc Judge, for such period as may be necessary, of a Judge of

a High Court duly qualified for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court to be designated by the Chief Justice of India.

98. According to the Article 129 the Supreme Court could be

- a) Court of Record
- b) Third organ of the Government
- c) Guardian of the Constitution
- d) Fundamental Rights Protector

Explanation

The Article 129 states that the Supreme Court shall be a court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself.

99. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution contains the provisions of Salary of the Supreme Court Judges?

- a) Third Schedule
- b) Fifth Schedule
- c) Second Schedule
- d) Fourth Schedule

Explanation

The second schedule of the Indian Constitution contains provisions of the President, Governors of States, Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People and the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council of a State, the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts and the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

100. Which of these Articles provides the provision for the Supreme Court to review its Judgments?

- a) Article 132
- b) Article 130
- c) Article 132
- d) Article 137

Explanation

Article 137 of the Constitution of India lays down provision for the power of the Supreme Court to review its own judgments. It can overrule the impeachment process of the President and Judges which is passed by the parliament on the basis of constitutional validity or basic features.