

## 12th Political Science Lesson 3 Questions in English

### 3] Executive

1. Which among the following term was not used in the preamble of the constitution of India?

- a) Sovereign
- b) Republic
- c) **Capitalist**
- d) Socialist

#### Explanation

The preamble of the constitution of India, Declares India a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic.

2. Who is the supreme head of all the constitutional wings of the State, i.e the legislature?

- a) Prime Minister
- b) **President**
- c) Council of Minister
- d) Chief Minister

#### Explanation

The President is the supreme head of all the constitutional wings of the State, i.e., the legislature. Executive, Judiciary and Armed Forces. The President supervises their functions and ensures adherence to constitutional provisions by these bodies.

3. In which among the following countries the President has the real executive power?

- a) **USA**
- b) UK
- c) India
- d) Japan

#### Explanation

But unlike the President of the USA, where the President of the republic wields de-facto (real, functional) executive powers, the President of Indian Republic is not vested with direct executive responsibilities.

4. In which among the following country hereditary monarch is the head of the state?

- a) **England**
- b) America

- c) Pakistan
- d) Russia

**Explanation**

Unlike England where a hereditary monarch, either a Queen or a king is the head of the State, India has an elected President as head of the State with a fixed tenure of office.

5. In India the direct and real executive responsibilities are assigned by the Constitution to whom?

- a) President
- b) Council of Minister**
- c) Governor
- d) Prime Minister

**Explanation**

In India direct and real executive responsibilities are assigned by the Constitution to a Council of Ministers led by the Prime Minister, and such Council of Ministers, both collectively and individually responsible and accountable to the union legislature.

6. Which Article lays down that the executive power of the Union shall be vested in the President and shall be exercised by him directly or indirectly?

- a) Article 12
- b) Article 31
- c) Article 62
- d) Article 53**

**Explanation**

Article 53 lays down that the executive power of the Union shall be vested in the President and shall be exercised by him directly or indirectly.

7. Who is the First Citizen of India and acts as the symbol of Unity, Integrity and Solidarity of the Nation?

- a) Prime Minister
- b) President**
- c) Home Minister
- d) Finance Minister

**Explanation**

The President is the head of the Indian State. He is the First Citizen of India and acts as the symbol of Unity, Integrity and Solidarity of the Nation.

8. Which article of our Constitution lays down that there shall be a President of India?

- a) Article 71
- b) Article 21
- c) **Article 52**
- d) Article 58

#### Explanation

Article 52 of our Constitution lays down that there shall be a President of India.

9. Which among the following is not the eligible for election as President?

- a) Citizen of India
- b) He / She Should be completed the age of 35 years
- c) He / She should qualify for election as a member of the Lok Sabha
- d) **He / She should hold any office of profit under the government of India**

#### Explanation

No person shall be eligible for election as President unless he is 1. a citizen of India 2. has completed the age of 35 years 3. is qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha. A person shall not be eligible for election as President if he holds any office of profit under the government of India, or the government of any state, or under any local or other authority subject to the control of any of the said governments.

10. To nominate as a candidate for election to the office of President, the candidate has to make a security deposit of what amount in Reserve Bank?

- a) 50,000 Rs
- b) **15,000 Rs**
- c) 25,000 Rs
- d) 10,000 Rs

#### Explanation

To nomination as a candidate for election to the office of President, every candidate has to make a security deposit of 15,000/- in the Reserve Bank of India.

11. Which article provides that the nomination of a candidate for election to the office of President must be subscribed by at least 50 electors as proposers and seconded by another 50 electors of the Electoral College?

- a) Article 49
- b) **Article 52**
- c) Article 53

d) Article 61

### Explanation

Article 52 provides that the nomination of a candidate for election to the office of President must be subscribed by at least 50 electors as proposers and seconded by another 50 electors of the Electoral College.

12. Who among the following is not the member of Electoral College that elect president of India?

- a) The elected members of both the houses of Parliament
- b) The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states
- c) The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the union territories of Delhi and Pondicherry
- d) **Governors of the representative states of India**

### Explanation

The President is elected not directly by the people but by members of Electoral College consisting of: 1. The elected members of both the houses of Parliament 2. The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states 3. The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the union territories of Delhi and Pondicherry.

13. The President's election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of what?

- a) First Past the Post Vote
- b) **Single Transferable Vote**
- c) List System Vote
- d) Proportional Representation

### Explanation

The President's election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote and the voting is by secret ballot. This system ensures that the successful candidate is returned by the absolute majority of votes.

14. Which among the following statement is correct?

- 1) Each member of the electoral college is given only one ballot paper. The voter, while casting his vote, is required to indicate his preferences by marking 1,2,3,4 etc against the names of the candidates. This means the voter can indicate as many preferences as there are candidates in the fray.
- 2) In the first phase, the first preference votes are counted. In case a candidate secures the required quota in this phase, he is declared elected. Otherwise, the process of transfer of votes is carried out.

- 3) The ballots of the candidate securing the least number of first preference votes are cancelled and his second preference votes are rejected. first preference votes of candidates are again count through same process. This process continues till a candidate secures the required quota.
- a) Both 1 and 2
  - b) Both 1 and 3
  - c) Both 2 and 3
  - d) All 1, 2 and 3

**Explanation**

The ballots of the candidate securing the least number of first preference votes are cancelled and his second preference votes are transferred to the first preference votes of other candidates. This process continues till a candidate secures the required quota.

15. Which among the following is not the oath taken by president before entering upon his office?
- a) To faithfully execute the office
  - b) To preserve, protect and defend the constitution and the law
  - c) **To protect the nature of state without outside influence**
  - d) To devote himself to the service and wellbeing of the people of India

**Explanation**

Before entering upon his office, the President has to make and subscribe an oath or affirmation. In his oath, the President swears: 1. To faithfully execute the office; 2. To preserve, protect and defend the constitution and the law; and 3. To devote himself to the service and wellbeing of the people of India.

16. The oath of office to the President is administered by whom?
- a) Prime Minister
  - b) Council of Ministers
  - c) **Chief Justice of India**
  - d) Vice President of India

**Explanation**

The oath of office to the President is administered by the Chief Justice of India and in his absence in the presence of the senior most judge of the Supreme Court.

17. The official residence of President of India is called as \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Lok Kalyan Marg
  - b) **Rashtrapathi Bhavan**
  - c) Raj Bhavan

d) Raj Niwas

**Explanation**

President is entitled without payment of rent to use his official residence (The Rashtrapathi Bhavan- Delhi).

18. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) The President is entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by the Parliament.
- 2) The President can't hold office beyond his term of five years later his successor assumes charge. He is not eligible for re-election to that office
- 3) The President is entitled to a number of privileges and immunities. He enjoys personal immunity from legal liability for his official acts. During his term of office, he is immune from any criminal proceedings.
  - a) Both 1 and 2
  - b) Both 1 and 3**
  - c) Both 2 and 3
  - d) All 1, 2 and 3

**Explanation**

The President can hold office beyond his term of five years until his successor assumes charge. He is also eligible for re-election to that office

19. Which Article says that the President shall hold office for a term of 5 years from the date on which he enters upon his office?

- a) Article 61
- b) Article 52
- c) Article 53
- d) Article 56**

**Explanation**

Article 56 says that the President shall hold office for a term of 5 years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

20. President can resign from his office at any time by addressing the resignation letter to whom?

- a) Prime Minister
- b) President**
- c) Vice President
- d) Chief Justice

**Explanation**

President can resign from his office at any time by addressing the resignation letter to the Vice-President. Further he can also be removed from the office before completion of his term by the process of impeachment.

21. Which Article of the Constitution lays down a detailed procedure for the impeachment of the President?

- a) **Article 61**
- b) Article 52
- c) Article 53
- d) Article 56

### Explanation

Article 61 of the Constitution lays down a detailed procedure for the impeachment of the President.

22. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) For the impeachment of the President, first, a charge for impeachment has to be made in Lower House of parliament by a resolution signed by at least one third of the total number of members of the House and moved by giving at least 21 days' advance notice.
  - 2) Such a resolution must be passed by a majority of not less than two thirds of the total number of members of the House when a charge is so presented by one House, it should be investigated by the other House.
  - 3) After the investigation, if a resolution is passed by the other house by a majority of two thirds of its total number of members, the President stands removed by impeachment from his office from the date of passing of the resolution.
- a) Both 1 and 2
  - b) Both 1 and 3
  - c) **Both 2 and 3**
  - d) All 1, 2 and 3

### Explanation

For the impeachment of the President, first, a charge for impeachment has to be made in either House of the Parliament by a resolution signed by at least one fourth of the total number of members of the House and moved by giving at least 14 days' advance notice.

23. Which among the following reason the vacancy in president's office can't occur?

- a) On the expiry of his tenure of five years
- b) On his removal by impeachment
- c) **Change of the government by dissolution of Lok Sabha**
- d) When he becomes disqualified to hold office or when his election is declared void

### Explanation

A vacancy in the President's office can occur in any of the following ways: 1. On the expiry of his tenure of five years 2. By his resignation 3. On his removal by impeachment 4. By his death 5. When he becomes disqualified to hold office or when his election is declared void.

24. If the vacancy occurs due to resignation, removal or death, then election to fill the vacancy should be held within how many months?

- a) Three months
- b) Six months**
- c) Eleven months
- d) Nine months

#### Explanation

If the vacancy occurs due to resignation, removal or death, then election to fill the vacancy should be held within six months and the Vice President will act as the President until a new President is elected. Further, when the sitting President is unable to discharge his functions due to absence, illness or any other cause, the Vice President discharges his functions until the President resumes his office.

25. In case the office of the Vice-President is vacant, who acts as the President or discharges the functions of the President?

- a) Home Minister
- b) Chief Justice of India**
- c) Lieutenant governor of Delhi
- d) Prime Minister

#### Explanation

In case the office of the Vice-President is vacant, the Chief Justice of India or if his office is also vacant, the senior most judge of the Supreme Court acts as the President or discharges the functions of the President.

26. How many members of eminence in different fields to the Rajya Sabha can be nominated by President?

- a) Twelve**
- b) Eight
- c) Six
- d) Eighteen

#### Explanation

Vast are the functions and powers of the President. He convenes the parliament, addresses and prorogues the same. He nominates 12 members of eminence in different fields to the Rajya Sabha.

27. How many Anglo-Indian member to the Lok Sabha can be nominated by President?

- a) Four
- b) One
- c) Five
- d) **Two**

#### Explanation

President nominates two Anglo Indian members to the Lok Sabha.

28. President enjoys veto power over which bills of the parliament?

- a) Money bills
- b) Financial bills
- c) **Non-Money bills**
- d) All the above

#### Explanation

President enjoys veto power over non-money bills of the parliament and can send back non-money bills for reconsideration of the parliament, he can convene joint sessions of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.

29. President can promulgate ordinances for a period not exceeding how many months?

- a) Three months
- b) **Six months**
- c) Eighteen months
- d) Nine months

#### Explanation

President can promulgate ordinances for a period not exceeding six months. He can also have veto powers over certain State legislations.

30. Which among the following statement is correct regarding Functions and Powers of the President?

- 1) President prompts and facilitates the institution of Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister, and ensures that the council of Ministers enjoy the support of the majority in the Lok Sabha.
- 2) The President alone installs the ministers and distributes portfolios to them, he can also, dismiss the ministry, if he feels that the ministry does not enjoys the majority support in the Lok Sabha. He nominates members to various constitutional bodies, including the judiciary, armed forces and diplomatic corps.

- 3) During the periods of emergencies, the president can't enjoy enormous power. he can't suspend any law, can't dissolve ministries and legislatures for specified periods. He can commute capital punishments.
- a) Only 2
  - b) Both 1 and 2**
  - c) Both 1 and 3
  - d) Both 2 and 3

### Explanation

The President enjoys enormous powers during the periods of emergencies, can suspend any law, can dissolve ministries and legislatures for specified periods. He can also commute capital punishments.

31. Where "The Rashtrapathi Bhavan" situated in India?

- a) Delhi**
- b) Mumbai
- c) Madras
- d) Shimla

### Explanation

The Official Residence of the President of India is "The Rashtrapathi Bhavan" situated at Delhi.

32. Who among the following was not appointed by President?

- a) State Government
- b) Supreme Court Judges
- c) Vice President**
- d) High Court Judges

### Explanation

The President appoints our State Governors, Supreme Court and High Court Judges.

33. On the pattern of which Constitution, the Indian Constitution provides for the office of the Vice-President of India (Article 63)?

- a) Constitution of UK
- b) Constitution of Japan
- c) Constitution of USSR
- d) Constitution of USA**

### Explanation

On the pattern of the Constitution of USA, the Indian Constitution provides for the office of the Vice-President of India (Article 63). The Vice-President of India occupies the second highest office in the country.

34. The Vice President of India is elected by whom?

- a) President
- b) Both Houses of Parliament**
- c) Chief Justice of India
- d) Legislative Assembly members of India

#### Explanation

The Vice-President of India is elected by the elected members of both Houses of Parliament by secret ballot on the basis of proportional representation system, by means of the single transferable vote.

35. Which among the following is not eligible for election to the office of Vice-President?

- a) The candidate must be a citizen of India
- b) Must have completed the age of thirty-five years
- c) Must be eligible for election as a member of the legislative members**
- d) Must not hold any office of profit

#### Explanation

To be eligible for election to the office of Vice-President, (a) candidate must be a citizen of India, (b) must have completed the age of thirty-five years, (c) must be eligible for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha, and (d) must not hold any office of profit. In this connection provisions similar to those relating to the President apply.

36. The Vice-President is elected for a term of how many years?

- a) Six years
- b) Five years**
- c) Eight years
- d) Ten years

#### Explanation

The Vice-President is elected for a term of five years. He can voluntarily resign from his office before the completion of his term of office by writing to the President.

37. The Vice-President may also be removed from his office, if a resolution to that effect is passed by which house by an absolute majority of its members?

- a) Lok Sabha
- b) Legislative Member
- c) **Rajya Sabha**
- d) All the above

**Explanation**

The Vice President may also be removed from his office, if a resolution to that effect is passed by the Rajya Sabha by an absolute majority of its members and agreed to by the Lok Sabha. However, fourteen days have to be given to move such resolution.

38. In which Article it said Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?

- a) Article 58
- b) Article 52
- c) Article 62
- d) **Article 64**

**Explanation**

The Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (Article 64 of the Indian Constitution). He presides over the meetings of the Rajya Sabha. As the presiding officer of the Rajya Sabha, his functions and powers are similar to those of the speaker of Lok Sabha.

39. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) The Vice President draws his salary as the Vice-President because the chairman of the Rajya Sabha itself carries no salary. In the event of occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the President by reason of his death, resignation or removal, or otherwise, the Vice-President shall act as President until a new President is elected. This period shall not exceed one year.
  - 2) While acting as President the Vice-President gets salary, allowance, emoluments etc., as may be fixed by Parliament by law, and during that time he does not perform the duties of the chairman of Rajya Sabha.
- a) Only 1
  - b) **Only 2**
  - c) Both 1 and 2
  - d) None

**Explanation**

Vice President draws his salary as the chairman of the Rajya Sabha because the Vice-President's office itself carries no salary. In the event of occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the President by reason of his death, resignation or removal, or otherwise, the Vice-President shall act as President until a new President is elected. This period shall not exceed six months.

40. Who said, "The head of the Cabinet is 'primus intro pares', and occupied a position which so long as it lasts, is one of exceptional and peculiar authority?"

- a) **Lord Morely**
- b) Lord Canning
- c) Lord Byron
- d) Lord Bentinck

#### Explanation

Lord Morely said, "The head of the Cabinet is 'primus intro pares', and occupied a position which so long as it lasts, is one of exceptional and peculiar authority".

41. In which part of Indian Constitution it deals with "Union Executive"?

- a) Part III
- b) Part IV
- c) **Part V**
- d) Part VI

#### Explanation

The articles from 52 to 78 in Part V of the Indian Constitution deal with "Union Executive". The Constitution provides for a collegiate executive i.e Council of ministers under the chair members of the Prime Minister.

42. India has adopted which Parliamentary executive mode with the Prime Minister as the Head of the Government?

- a) **British**
- b) Switzerland
- c) USSR
- d) USA

#### Explanation

India has adopted the British Parliamentary executive mode with the Prime Minister as the Head of the Government. Prime Minister is the most important political institution. But in the council of Ministers (Cabinet), the Prime Minister is primus inter pares (first among equals).

43. Which Article says that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President?

- a) Article 62
- b) Article 68
- c) Article 72
- d) **Article 75**

**Explanation**

The Constitution does not contain any specific procedure for the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister. There is no direct election to the post of the Prime Minister. Article 75 says that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President. Appointment is not by the choice of the President.

44. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) The President appoints the leader of the majority party or the coalition of the parties that commands a majority in the Lok Sabha, as the Prime Minister.
- 2) In case, no single party gets a majority, the President appoints the person most likely to secure a majority support. The Prime Minister does not have a fixed tenure. He/she continues in power so long as he/she remains the leader of the majority party or coalition.
  - a) Only 1
  - b) Only 2
  - c) **Both 1 and 2**
  - d) None

45. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) The first and foremost function of the Prime Minister is to prepare the list of his ministers. He meets the President with this list and then the Council of Ministers is formed. Very important ministers are designated as Ministers of the Cabinet rank, others are called Ministers of State, while ministers belonging to third rank are known as Deputy Ministers
- 2) It is one of the discretionary powers of the Prime Minister to designate a minister as Deputy Prime Minister. The President allocates portfolios among the ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister.
- 3) The Prime Minister can't keep any department or departments under his control; he can't advise the President to reshuffle portfolios of his ministers from time to time but he may bifurcate or trifurcate a department or have different departments amalgamated into one department.
  - a) **Both 1 and 2**
  - b) Both 1 and 3
  - c) Both 2 and 3
  - d) All 1, 2 and 3

**Explanation**

The Prime Minister may keep any department or departments under his control; he may also advise the President to reshuffle portfolios of his ministers from time to time; he may bifurcate or trifurcate a department or have different departments amalgamated into one department.

46. Which among the following statement is correct regarding Prime Minister's pre-eminent position

- 1) He/She is the leader of the party that enjoys a majority in the popular House of the Parliament (Lok Sabha). Has the power of selecting other ministers and also advising the President to dismiss any of them individually or require any of them to resign.
- 2) The allocation of business amongst the Ministers is a function of the Prime Minister. He can transfer a minister from one Department to another. While the resignation of a Minister merely creates a vacancy, the resignation or death of the Prime Minister means the end of the Council of Ministers.
- 3) Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Cabinet, summons its meetings and presides over them. The Prime Minister is also the Chairman of many bodies like Inter-State Council, Nuclear command Authority and many more. He is in-charge of co-ordinating the policy of the government and has accordingly a right of supervision over all the Departments.
  - a) Both 1 and 2
  - b) Both 1 and 3
  - c) Both 2 and 3
  - d) **All 1, 2 and 3**

47. Who is always the first to address the Parliament during the budget session?

- a) **President**
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Finance Minister
- d) Vice President

#### Explanation

The President is always the first to address the Parliament during the budget session. The President has the power to reduce the degree of punishment or pardon criminals.

48. The country declare war in the name of whom?

- a) Field Marshal
- b) Military General
- c) **President**
- d) Prime Minister

#### Explanation

The country declares war in the name of the President. The country's Ambassadors and High Commissioners are his representatives in foreign land.

49. Who is the chief spokesperson of the government in foreign affairs?

- a) Ministry of External Affairs
- b) Vice President
- c) **Prime Minister**
- d) Finance Minister

**Explanation**

The Prime Minister is the sole channel of communication between the President and the Ministers and between the Parliament and his Ministers. He/ she is the chief spokesperson of the government in foreign affairs.

50. The emergency powers of the President of India are specified in which Part of the Indian Constitution?

- a) XVI
- b) **XVIII**
- c) XIV
- d) XXI

**Explanation**

The emergency powers of the President of India are specified in Part XVIII of the Indian Constitution.

51. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) Being the head of the government and the real executive authority, the Prime Minister plays a very vital role in the politico- administrative realm of our country. In order to fulfil his responsibilities, the Prime Minister is assisted by the Prime Minister's Office (PMO).
  - 2) The Prime Minister's Office is an agency meant for providing secretarial assistance and advice to the Prime Minister. It is a constitutional body which offers important role in the top-level decision-making process of the Government of India. The Prime Minister's Office has the status of a department of the External Affairs.
  - 3) The Prime Minister's Office came into existence in 1951. Till 1997, it was called Prime Minister's Associates (PMA). The Prime Minister's Office is headed politically by the Prime Minister and administratively by the Principal Secretary.
- a) **Only 1**
  - b) Both 1 and 2
  - c) Both 1 and 3
  - d) All 1, 2 and 3

**Explanation**

The Prime Minister's Office is an agency meant for providing secretarial assistance and advice to the Prime Minister. It is an extra constitutional body which offers important role in the top-level decision making process of the Government of India. The Prime Minister's Office has the status of a department of the Government of India.

The Prime Minister's Office came into existence in 1947. Till 1977, it was called Prime Minister's Secretariat (PMS). The Prime Minister's Office is headed politically by the Prime Minister and administratively by the Principal Secretary.

52. Which among the following Functions of Prime Minister's office is correct

- 1) Helps the prime minister in his responsibilities as chairman of the Niti Aayog and the National Development Council. Deals with all references, which under the Rules of Business have to come to the Prime Minister.
- 2) Looks after the public relations of the prime minister like contact with the press and the general public. Provides assistance to the Prime Minister in the examination of cases submitted to him for orders under prescribed rules.
- 3) Maintains harmonious relationship with the President, Governors and foreign representatives in the country. Acts as the 'think-tank' of the Prime Minister. It deals with all such subjects that are not allotted to any department/ministry.
  - a) only 2
  - b) both 1 and 3
  - c) both 2 and 3
  - d) **All 1, 2 and 3**

53. Which Article of the Constitution lays down that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as the head to aid and advise the President, who shall in the exercise of his functions?

- a) Article 68
- b) Article 72
- c) **Article 74**
- d) Article 75

### Explanation

Article 74th of the Constitution lays down that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as the head to aid and advise the President, who shall in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers. That means, there shall always be a Council of Ministers.

54. Which among the following statement is incorrect regarding functions of Prime Minister's office?

- 1) Prime Minister's office assists the prime minister in his overall responsibilities as head of the government, in maintaining communication with the central ministries/departments and the state governments.

- 2) Prime Minister's office is concerned with the responsibility of the Prime Minister as the chairman of the union Cabinet. The Cabinet cases are directly dealt by the Prime Minister's office (PMO), which functions under the direction of the prime minister.
- a) Only 1
  - b) Only 2**
  - c) Both 1 and 2
  - d) None

**Explanation**

Prime Minister's office is not concerned with the responsibility of the Prime Minister as the chairman of the union Cabinet. The Cabinet cases are directly dealt by the Cabinet secretariat, which also functions under the direction of the prime minister.

55. The Council of Ministers consists of how many categories of ministers?

- a) Two**
- b) Three
- c) Six
- d) Four

**Explanation**

The Council of Ministers consists of three categories of ministers, namely, Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers. While the Cabinet Ministers are involved in policy decision making, the other two categories have mere administrative responsibilities. The difference between them lies in their respective ranks, emoluments and political importance.

56. Under which Article of the Constitution, the Prime Minister is appointed by the President and the other ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister?

- a) Article 75**
- b) Article 74
- c) Article 77
- d) Article 78

**Explanation**

Under Article 75th of the Constitution, the Prime Minister is appointed by the President and the other ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. The ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President.

57. Which among the following statement is incorrect

- 1) In India, While the ministers are also appointed by the President and are said to hold office during the pleasure of the President as per the Constitution, in actual practice, the ministers

are selected by the Prime Minister and the President cannot appoint anyone not recommended by the Prime Minister.

- 2) In England, opposition party in parliament constitutes, a group of its members to examine portfolio wise issue through they are not the real executive. This tradition keeps the opposition well informed and makes the government always on alert.
- Only 1
  - Only 2
  - Both 1 and 2
  - None**

58. Which among the following statement is correct regarding responsibility of the Council of Ministers?

- The Constitution of India provides that the Council of Ministers are collectively and individually responsible to the Rajya Sabha.
  - The collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers means that the entire Council of Ministers is jointly responsible to the Lok Sabha for all the acts of the government.
  - It also means that the ministers must not speak in public in different voices. All the ministers of the government are expected to be unanimous in support of policies on all public occasions and issues.
- Only 3
  - Both 1 and 2
  - Both 1 and 3
  - Both 2 and 3**

### Explanation

The Constitution of India provides that the Council of Ministers are collectively and individually responsible to the Lok Sabha.

59. Which is a still smaller body or a Cabinet within a Cabinet and is an informal body and the real centre of power?

- Shadow Cabinet
- Kitchen Cabinet**
- Home Cabinet
- Circle Cabinet

### Explanation

A Kitchen Cabinet is a still smaller body or a Cabinet within a Cabinet. It is an informal body and the real centre of power. Every Prime Minister in India had a Kitchen Cabinet or Inner Cabinet. A circle within a circle. It helps the Prime Minister in maintaining secrecy in making decisions on important political issues.

60. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) A Cabinet is the council consisting of ministers of Cabinet rank. It is the inner body within the Council of Ministers. It is an extra constitutional authority created out of the Council of Ministers. It is the nucleus of the Council of Ministers
- 2) The whole Council of Ministers meet to discuss business, it is the Cabinet which takes policy decisions and advises the President. The Cabinet is the lower decision-making executive body which looks after by the administrative affairs of the Government of India.
  - a) Only 1
  - b) Only 2
  - c) Both 1 and 2
  - d) None

### Explanation

The whole Council of Ministers does not meet to discuss business, it is the Cabinet which takes policy decisions and advises the President. The Cabinet is the highest decision-making executive body which looks after the administrative affairs of the Government of India.

61. Which among the following statement is incorrect regarding Functions of the Cabinet

- 1) The Cabinet is the highest decision making and policy formulating authority in our politico-administrative system. It deals with all major legislative, financial and foreign policy matters.
- 2) It recommends ordinances, when the parliament is not in session and supervises the implementation of policies. It appoints enquiry commissions and resolves inter-departmental disputes.
- 3) It is entitled to recommend to the Prime Minister declaration of emergencies, dissolution of the Lok Sabha, proroguing and adjourning the parliament sessions but it has no exercises control over higher appointments like constitutional authorities and senior secretariat administrators.
  - a) Only 3
  - b) Both 1 and 2
  - c) Both 1 and 3
  - d) Both 2 and 3

### Explanation

It is entitled to recommend to the President declaration of emergencies, dissolution of the Lok Sabha, proroguing and adjourning the parliament sessions. It exercises control over higher appointments like constitutional authorities and senior secretariat administrators.

62. Every Cabinet Minister is assisted by whom?

- a) Ministry of State

- b) Deputy Ministers
- c) Vice Cabinet Ministers
- d) Cabinet Secretary**

**Explanation**

Every Cabinet Minister is assisted by a Cabinet Secretary. Among them the Cabinet Chief Secretary is given a top place among the civil servants in the official ladder. He is the Chairman of the Senior Selection Board that selects officers for the post of Joint Secretary in the Central Secretariat. He presides over the conference of Chief Secretaries which is held annually

63. The Chief Secretary acts as the Chief Advisor to whom on all aspects of administration and policy?

- a) President
- b) Speaker of Parliament
- c) Council of Ministers
- d) Prime Minister**

**Explanation**

The Chief Secretary acts as the Chief Advisor to the Prime Minister on all aspects of administration and policy. He acts as the link between Prime Minister's Office and various administrative agencies and also between civil service and the political system.

64. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with the State Executive?

- a) Part IV
- b) Part V
- c) Part VI**
- d) Part VII

**Explanation**

Articles 153 to 167 in Part VI of the Indian Constitution deals with the State Executive. The same pattern of parliamentary form of government is followed in the states. The State Executive consists of the Governor, the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister.

65. Who is the head of the executive power of a State?

- a) Chief Secretary
- b) Governor**
- c) Chief Minister
- d) High court Judges

**Explanation**

At the head of the executive power of a State is the Governor just as the President stands at the head of the executive power of the Union. All states of the Indian Union have the same pattern of government. Some States have Bicameral legislature and some states have unicameral legislature.

66. Which Article of constitution dealt with Jammu and Kashmir, which enjoys a special status and has a separate constitution of its own?

- a) Article 240
- b) Article 320
- c) Article 340
- d) **Article 370**

#### Explanation

Part VI of the Constitution which deals with the government in the states, is not applicable to the state of Jammu and Kashmir, which enjoys a special status and has a separate constitution of its own (Article 370).

67. In which year's constitutional amendment makes it possible to appoint the same person as the Governor for two or more states?

- a) **1956**
- b) 1954
- c) 1951
- d) 1949

#### Explanation

Normally, there will be a Governor for each state but the constitution amendment of 1956 makes it possible to appoint the same person as the Governor for two or more states.

68. Which Article of the Constitution lays down that there shall be a Governor for each state?

- a) Article 243
- b) Article 194
- c) **Article 153**
- d) Article 176

#### Explanation

Article 153 of the Constitution lays down that there shall be a Governor for each state.

69. The Governor of a state is appointed by whom?

- a) Chief Minister
- b) **President**

- c) Prime Minister
- d) Chief Justice of India

**Explanation**

The Governor of a state is appointed by the President of India. (Article 155).

70. Which among the following is not the qualification for appointment of Governor?

- a) He / She should be a citizen of India
- b) He / She has completed the age of 35 years
- c) He / She does not hold any other office of profit
- d) **He / She should be a member of parliament or state legislature.**

**Explanation**

No person shall be appointed as a Governor unless he/she: 1. is a citizen of India 2. has completed the age of 35 years 3. does not hold any other office of profit 4. is not a member of parliament or state legislature.

71. Governor can hold office at the pleasure of whom?

- a) Prime Minister
- b) Chief Minister
- c) **President**
- d) Chief Justice of India

**Explanation**

The prescribed term of office for the Governor is 5 years. But he holds office at the pleasure of the President. (Article 156). He may be removed by the President at any time. He may be transferred by the President from one state to another too.

72. Which among the following statement is incorrect

- 1) As per the Constitution of India, the Governor is the constitutional and executive head of the State. The executive power of the State is vested with the Governor. All executive actions are carried on in the name of the Governor.
- 2) In actual practice, the real executive powers of the State lie with the Chief secretary of state headed by the Prime Minister. The Governor acts according to the advice of the Chief secretary, who are collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.
  - a) Only 1
  - b) **Only 2**
  - c) Both 1 and 2
  - d) None

**Explanation**

In actual practice, the real executive powers of the State lie with the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister. The Governor acts according to the advice of the Council of Ministers, who are collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

73. Which Article deals with president can invoke president rule in a state?

- a) Article 294
- b) Article 331
- c) **Article 356**
- d) Article 371

#### Explanation

The Governor has no emergency powers to meet the situation arising from external aggression or armed rebellion but he has the powers to make a report to the President that the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution (Article 356), thereby inviting the President to assume to himself in the functions of the government of the state or any of them.

74. Who among the following appoint the Advocate general?

- a) **Governor**
- b) Chief Minister
- c) Vice president
- d) President

#### Explanation

Each state has an advocate general who is an official corresponding to the Attorney-General of India and having similar functions for the state. He is a person who is qualified to be a judge of a High Court and he is appointed by the Governor.

75. Who is the head of the Cabinet and the Council of Ministers in the state?

- a) Governor
- b) Advocate General
- c) **Chief Ministry**
- d) Prime Minister

#### Explanation

The Chief Minister is the head of the Cabinet and the Council of Ministers. In practice, he is the real executive head of the State.

76. As per which Article of the Constitution of India, the Chief Minister of a State shall be appointed by the Governor of the State?

- a) **Article 164(1)**
- b) Article 193(1)
- c) Article 241(1)
- d) Article 216 (1)

### Explanation

As per Article 164(1) of the Constitution of India, the Chief Minister of a State shall be appointed by the Governor of the State.

77. Which among the following statement is incorrect regarding powers and functions of the Chief Minister?

- 1) He presides over the meetings of the Cabinet and makes major policy decisions of the Government. He scrutinizes all papers, bills, resolutions, etc. that are to be placed before the legislature
- 2) Though, in theory, all major appointments are made on the Chief Minister, in practice, all such appointments are actually made by the advice of the Governor.
- 3) He acts as the sole channel of communication between the Council of Ministers and the Governor. He communicates to the Governor all the decisions of the Cabinet relating to administrative and legislative proposals.
  - a) Only 3
  - b) Both 1 and 2
  - c) **Both 1 and 3**
  - d) Both 2 and 3

### Explanation

Though, in theory, all major appointments are made by the Governor, in practice, all such appointments are actually made on the advice of the Chief Minister.

78. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) As the head of the Council of Ministers, the Chief Minister has more powers in ministry-making. He can recommend appointment of ministers and designate them as Cabinet Ministers or Ministers of State or Deputy Ministers. He can change the portfolios of the ministers. He can even recommend the removal of ministers.
- 2) Article 163(1) of the Constitution of India provides that there shall be a Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions except when he is required by the Constitution to act in his discretion.
  - a) Only 1
  - b) Only 2
  - c) **Both 1 and 2**
  - d) None

79. In reality, the Council of Ministers hold office during the pleasure of whom?

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

#### Explanation

As per the Constitution, the Council of Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. But, in reality, the Council of Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Chief Minister because the Governor acts on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers are individually responsible to the Chief Minister.

80. The Council of Ministers of the state are collectively responsible to what?

- a) **Legislative Assembly**
- b) Raja Sabha
- c) Lok Sabha
- d) Both Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly

#### Explanation

The Council of Ministers of the State are collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State. That means, the Council of Ministers shall speak in one voice.

81. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) The Council of Ministers consists of Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers. Of the Council of Ministers, the Cabinet Ministers constitute the State Cabinet.
  - 2) The Cabinet Ministers of the State Cabinet are, generally, the prominent ministers of the Council of Ministers. It is headed by the Chief Minister.
  - 3) The Chief Minister takes decisions on behalf of the Council of Ministers, and so, all the ministers are bound by the decisions of the Chief Minister.
- a) Only 2
  - b) **Both 1 and 2**
  - c) Both 1 and 3
  - d) Both 2 and 3

#### Explanation

The Cabinet takes decisions on behalf of the Council of Ministers, and so, all the ministers are bound by the decisions of the Cabinet.

82. Which among the following is not the Executive function of President?

- a) Making important appointments and removals
- b) Maintaining foreign relations.
- c) Running of the administration of Union Territories and Scheduled and Tribal Areas.
- d) **Exercising veto power over non-money bills- absolute as well as suspensive**

**Explanation**

Exercising veto power over non-money bills- absolute as well as suspensive – is the Legislative Power of President.

83. Which among the following is not the Judicial function of President?

- a) Granting commutation of sentence, reprieve or pardon, respites or remissions or suspension of punishments by virtue of holding prerogative of mercy.
- b) **Reference of any matter of public importance involving a question of law or fact to the advisory opinion of the Supreme Court**
- c) He appoints the Chief Justice of India and other judges of Supreme Court and High Courts
- d) He can seek advice from the Supreme Court on any question of law or fact.

**Explanation**

Reference of any matter of public importance involving a question of law or fact to the advisory opinion of the Supreme Court – is the Miscellaneous function of President.

84. Under which Article the President has the power to declare financial emergency if he is satisfied that financial stability or the credit of India is threatened?

- a) Article 356
- b) Article 328
- c) **Article 360**
- d) Article 310

**Explanation**

The President under Art 360 has the power to declare financial emergency if he is satisfied that financial stability or the credit of India is threatened.

85. Function of President are classified into how many category?

- a) Four
- b) Two
- c) **Six**
- d) Five

**Explanation**

The function of President is classified into six types. They are 1. Executive 2. Legislative 3. Financial 4. Judicial 5. Emergency and 6. Miscellaneous.

86. To which among the following state is no allowing determination of the shares of States in proceeds of income tax and of the amounts of grants in-aid in lieu of jute export duty

- a) Assam
- b) Uttar Pradesh**
- c) Odisha
- d) West Bengal

#### Explanation

Allowing determination of the shares of States in proceeds of income tax and of the amounts of grants in-aid in lieu of jute export duty to the States of Assam, Bihar, Odisha and West Bengal.

87. Which among the following is not the legislative function of President?

- a) Running of all administration in his name, making of rules for the conduct of government business and allocation of work among the ministers**
- b) Promulgating an ordinance if the Parliament is not in session.
- c) Allowing extension, modification, or abrogation of law in cases of ports and aerodromes.
- d) Giving prior permission for introducing certain kinds of bills in Parliament.

#### Explanation

Running of all administration in his name, making of rules for the conduct of government business and allocation of work among the ministers – is the Executive function of President.

88. Which among the following does not come under the Power of the Governor?

- a) Executive power
- b) Financial power
- c) Emergency power**
- d) Discretionary Powers

#### Explanation

The Power of Governor are 1. Executive power 2. Legislative power 3. Financial power 4. Judicial power 5. Discretionary Powers.

89. Under which Article, the Governor may promulgate ordinance during the period when legislature is not in session?

- a) Article 354
- b) Article 213**
- c) Article 260

d) Article 282

### Explanation

Under Article 213, the Governor may promulgate ordinance during the period when legislature is not in session. (However, for the continuation of such an ordinance, it has to be approved by the State Legislature within six weeks from the re-assembly of the legislature.)

90. Governor was consulted by whom, while making appointments of the judges of the high court?

- a) Chief Minister
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Advocate General
- d) **President**

### Explanation

Governor may be consulted by the President of India, while making appointments of the judges of the high court.

91. Which among the following state doesn't have Bicameral Legislature?

- a) **Punjab**
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Bihar

### Explanation

Six Indian states have Bicameral legislature. They are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

92. A constitutional right to reject a decision or a proposal made by a law-making body is called \_\_

- a) Coalition
- b) Tenure
- c) **Veto**
- d) Summon

### Explanation

constitutional right to reject a decision or a proposal made by a law-making body is called Veto.

93. The maximum strength of Rajya Sabha is \_\_\_

- a) 200
- b) **250**

- c) 300
- d) 238

**Explanation**

The maximum strength of Rajya Sabha is 250. 238 members represent the states and the union territories and 12 members nominated by president.

94. A charge of misconduct made against the holder of a public office is called \_\_\_\_

- a) **Impeachment**
- b) Solidarity
- c) Emolument
- d) Invoking

**Explanation**

A charge of misconduct made against the holder of a public office is called Impeachment.

95. Which article says the executive powers of the Governor are to be exercised by him either directly or through officer's subordinate to him?

- a) Article 148
- b) **Article 154**
- c) Article 159
- d) Article 162

**Explanation**

The Governor is the executive head of the State Government. The executive powers of the Governor are to be exercised by him either directly or through officer's subordinate to him (i.e., Ministers). (Art. 154). All executive actions are taken in his name.

96. In Bicameral Legislature the Governor nominates what amount of members of the legislative council from among persons having special knowledge?

- a) One-fourth
- b) One-third
- c) **One-sixth**
- d) One-fifth

**Explanation**

In State where bicameral legislature exists: The Governor nominates one-sixth of the members of the legislative council from among persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of literature, science, art, co-operative movement or social service.

97. Who submits the budget or financial statement before the legislature?

- a) Chief Minister
- b) Speaker
- c) **Finance Minister**
- d) Governor

**Explanation**

The finance minister submits the budget or financial statement before the legislature. But no money bill can be introduced in the legislative assembly without the prior permission of the Governor.