

IASbaba - Daily Prelims Test [Day 13] – POLITY

QUESTIONS & SOLUTIONS

TOPICS:

1. Amendment of the Constitution
2. Union Government - Union Executive- President, VP, PM, COM, Cabinet , Union Legislature – Parliament

PRELIMS MCQ's:

1. As per the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements with regard to Article 368

1. An amendment to the Constitution can be initiated only in the Parliament
2. The Bill seeking amendment can be introduced by any member of the Parliament
3. The Amendment can be initiated only in the Lok Sabha and not in Rajya Sabha

Select the correct answer

1. 1 only
2. 1 and 2 only
3. 1 and 3 only
4. 2 and 3 only

Solution (2)

As per Article 368, procedure for amendment of the Constitution- An amendment to the Constitution can be initiated only in the Parliament and not in State legislature. The bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission of the president; it can be introduced in either House of the Parliament – both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha have equal rights.

Source : Lakshmikanth Chapter 10 'Amendment of the Constitution'

2. In the Indian context, which of the following provisions can be amended by Simple Majority of the Parliament

1. Acquisition and termination of Citizenship
2. Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states

3. Directive Principles of State Policy
4. Formation of new States

Select the correct answer

1. 1 and 2
2. 1 and 4
3. 1, 2 and 4
4. 3 Only

Solution (3)

A number of provisions in the Constitution can be amended by a simple majority of the two Houses of Parliament outside the scope of Article 368. These provisions include-

Admission or establishment of new states; Formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing states; Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states; Acquisition and termination of Citizenship; But to amend DPSP and FR's, it requires Special majority of the Parliament.

Source : Lakshmikanth Chapter 10 'Amendment of the Constitution'

3. With regard to Business Advisory Committee (BAC), consider the following statements

1. It is an ad-hoc committee
2. There are separate BAC for Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
3. It regulates the programme and time table of the house.
4. Prime Minister is the head of BAC

Select the correct answer

1. 4 only
2. 1 and 4
3. 2 and 3
4. 1, 2 and 3

Solution: 3

BAC is a parliamentary standing committee and it is headed by the Speaker and Chariman respectively.

4. In the context of India, which of the following principles is/are implied institutionally in the parliamentary government?

1. Members of the Cabinet are Members of the Parliament.
2. Ministers hold the office till they enjoy confidence in the Parliament.
3. Cabinet is headed by the Head of the State.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 3 only
3. 2 and 3 only
4. 1, 2 and 3

Solution : 1

Cabinet is headed by the Prime Minister and not the Head of State (President)

5. Consider the following statements

1. the Parliament under Article 368 can amend any part of the Constitution including the Fundamental Rights but without affecting the 'basic structure' of the Constitution
2. In case of constitutional amendment bill, the President is bound to give his/her assent.
3. there is no provision for joint sitting in case of a deadlock over a constitutional amendment bill

Select the correct answer

1. 1 and 2
2. 2 and 3
3. 1 and 3
4. 1, 2 and 3

Solution (4)

All the 3 statements are correct. The president must give his assent to the bill. He can neither withhold his assent to the bill nor return the bill for reconsideration of the Parliament

Source : Lakshmikanth Chapter 10 'Amendment of the Constitution'

6. The President can exercise his/her power of veto over the bills passed by the Parliament. Which of the following are the veto powers of the President of India?

1. Suspensive veto.
2. Absolute veto.
3. Qualified veto.
4. Pocket veto.

Choose the correct code from the following

1. 1, 2, 3 only.
2. 1, 3, 4 only.
3. 2, 3, 4 only.
4. 1, 2, 4 only.

Solution: 4

Indian president enjoys all the veto except qualified veto which is enjoyed by US President.

Suspensive veto: The President exercises this veto when he returns a bill for reconsideration of the Parliament. However, if the bill is passed again by the Parliament with or without amendments and again presented to the President, it is obligatory for the President to give his assent to the bill. This means that the presidential veto is overridden by a re-passage of the bill by the same ordinary majority

Absolute veto: It refers to the power of the President to withhold his assent to a bill passed by the Parliament. The bill then ends and does not become an act.

Pocket veto: In this case, the President neither ratifies nor rejects nor returns the bill, but simply keeps the bill pending for an indefinite period. This power of the President not to take any action on the bill is known as the pocket veto.

Qualified veto: The president can send the bill for reconsideration of the bill for the parliament. But this presidential veto can be overridden by a re-passage of the bill by a special majority or a higher majority than the one with which the bill was passed for the first time.

7. The President cannot promulgate an ordinance

1. when either of the two Houses of Parliament is not in session
2. when both the Houses are in session
3. when only one House is in session
4. when both the Houses of Parliament are not in session

Solution: 2

Source : Lakshmikanth Chapter 18 'President'

8. According to Indian Constitution, consider the following statements

1. Both elected and nominated members of the Parliament vote in Vice-Presidential election
2. A nominated member can also be appointed as a Union Minister
3. Elected members of the state legislative assemblies vote in Vice-Presidential election
4. The Cabinet ministers comprises of sitting members of LokSabha only

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

1. 1 and 2
2. 1, 2 and 4
3. 3 and 4
4. 1, 2 and 3

Solution : 1

In the Vice-Presidential Elections, the electoral-college is different from the electoral-college for the election of the President in the following two respects:

1. It consists of both elected and nominated members of the Parliament (in the case of president, only elected members).
2. It does not include the members of the state legislative assemblies (in the case of President, the elected members of the state legislative assemblies are included).

A nominated member can also be appointed as a Union Minister and the Cabinet ministers can comprise members from both LokSabha and Rajya Sabha.

9. Consider the following

Name of the Writ	Issued for
1. Mandamus	a. To quash the order of the Tribunal
2. Prohibition	b. Safeguard against the usurpation of public offices
3. Certiorari	c. Forbid the inferior court in excess of its jurisdiction

4. Quo Warranto	d. To command a person to perform one's legal duty
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Select the correct answer using the code

1. 1 – (b), 2 – (a), 3 – (c), 4 – (d)
2. 1 – (d), 2 – (c), 3 – (a), 4 – (b)
3. 1 – (d), 2 – (c), 3 – (b), 4 – (a)
4. 1 – (b), 2 – (c), 3 – (a), 4 – (d)

Solution : 2

10. With regard to Zonal Council, consider the following statements

1. Prime Minister is the head of Zonal Council
2. They owe their existence to the Constitution of India
3. They are only deliberative and advisory bodies

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

1. 1 and 2
2. 3 Only
3. 1 and 3
4. 2 and 3

Solution : 2

Home Minister is the head of Zonal Council. The Zonal Councils are the statutory (and not the constitutional) bodies. They are established by an Act of the Parliament, that is, States Reorganisation Act of 1956. The act divided the country into five zones (Northern, Central, Eastern, Western and Southern) and provided a zonal council for each zone.

Each zonal council consists of the following members: 1. home minister of Central government. 2. chief ministers of all the States in the zone. 3. Two other ministers from each state in the zone. 4. Administrator of each union territory in the zone.