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## 60 Days Week-3&4 Compilation



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**Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding the procedure for the amendment of the Constitution as laid down in Article 368**

1. Introduction of the bill requires prior permission of the president.
2. The bill must be passed in each House by an absolute majority.
3. In case of a disagreement between the two Houses, joint sitting of both houses is held.

**Choose the correct answer using codes below**

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 2 and 3
- d) None of the above

**Q.1) Solution (d)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
The bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission of the president.	The bill must be passed in each House by a special majority, that is, a majority (that is, more than 50 per cent) of the total membership of the House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of the House present and voting.	Each House must pass the bill separately. In case of a disagreement between the two Houses, there is no provision for holding a joint sitting of the two Houses for the purpose of deliberation and passage of the bill.

### Prelims 2020 Exclusive :Current Affairs Classes

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**Q.2) Which of the following provisions require special majority of Parliament and consent of half of the state legislatures to be amended?**

1. Directive Principles of State Policy
2. Election of the President
3. Provisions related to Supreme Court

**Choose the correct answer using codes below**

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the above

**Q.2) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>
Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy are among provisions in the Constitution that need to be amended by a special majority of the Parliament.	The following provisions can be amended by a special majority of the Parliament and also with the consent of half of the state legislatures by a simple majority: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Election of the President</b> and its manner.</li> <li>2. Extent of the executive power of the Union and the states.</li> <li>3. <b>Supreme Court</b> and high courts.</li> <li>4. Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the states.</li> <li>5. Any of the lists in the Seventh Schedule.</li> <li>6. Representation of states in Parliament.</li> <li>7. Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure (Article 368 itself).</li> </ol>	

**Q.3) Consider the following statements**

1. The state legislatures can never initiate any bill or proposal for amending the Constitution.
2. Limitation on the power of Parliament to amend the constitution was established under Minerva Mills case.

**Choose the correct answer using codes below**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.3) Solution (b)**

Statement 1	Statement 2
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
<p>The power to initiate an amendment to the Constitution lies with the Parliament. Hence, unlike in USA, the state legislatures cannot initiate any bill or proposal for amending the Constitution except in one case, that is, passing a resolution requesting the Parliament for the creation or abolition of legislative councils in the states.</p>	<p>As per the Supreme Court in the Minerva Mills case, “Since the Constitution had conferred a limited amending power on the Parliament, the Parliament cannot under the exercise of that limited power enlarge that very power into an absolute power. Indeed, a limited amending power is one of the basic features of the Constitution and, therefore, the limitations on that power cannot be destroyed. In other words, Parliament cannot, under article 368, expand its amending power so as to acquire for itself the right to repeal or abrogate the Constitution or to destroy its basic features. The donee of a limited power cannot by the exercise of that power convert the limited power into an unlimited one”.</p> <p><b>Note-</b> Kesavnanda Bharti case led to enactment of Basic structure doctrine, but limitation on amending power of Parliament was established by Minerva Mills case.</p>

**Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding election of President**

1. Only the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states can participate in the Electoral College.
2. When an assembly is dissolved, the members remain qualified to vote in presidential election, only if, fresh elections to the dissolved assembly cannot be held before the presidential election.

**Choose the correct answer using codes below**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.4) Solution (a)**

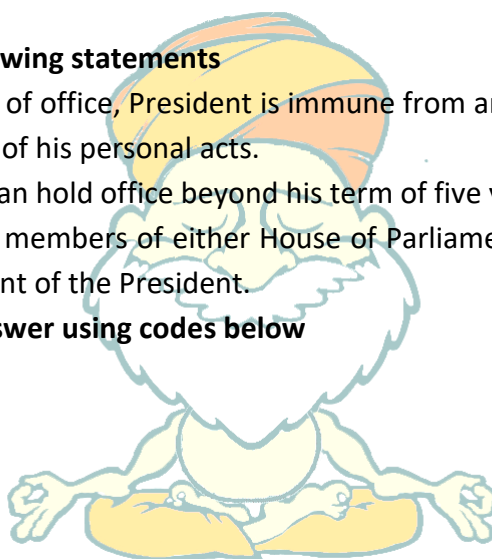
Statement 1	Statement 2
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
The President is elected not directly by the people but by members of electoral college consisting of: 1. the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament; 2. the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states; and 3. the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry.	Where an assembly is dissolved, the members cease to be qualified to vote in presidential election, even if fresh elections to the dissolved assembly are not held before the presidential election.

**Q.5) Consider the following statements**

1. During his term of office, President is immune from any criminal proceedings, even in respect of his personal acts.
2. The President can hold office beyond his term of five years.
3. The nominated members of either House of Parliament do not participate in the impeachment of the President.

**Choose the correct answer using codes below**

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the above

**Q.5) Solution (a)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
During his term of office, President is immune from any criminal proceedings, even in respect of his personal acts.	The President can hold office beyond his term of five years until his successor assumes charge.	The nominated members of either House of Parliament can participate in the impeachment of the President

**Q.6) Which of the following statements are correct regarding powers of President?**

1. He can declare any area as scheduled area.

2. No demand for a grant can be made except on his recommendation.
3. He decides on questions as to disqualifications of members of the Parliament, in consultation with the Election Commission.

**Choose the correct answer using codes below**

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the above

**Q.6) Solution (d)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>
Under his executive powers, He can declare any area as scheduled area and has powers with respect to the administration of scheduled areas and tribal areas.	Under his financial powers, No demand for a grant can be made except on his recommendation.	Under his legislative powers, He decides on questions as to disqualifications of members of the Parliament, in consultation with the Election Commission.

**Q.7) Absolute veto cannot be exercised in which of the following cases?**

1. Private members' bill
2. Constitutional amendment bill
3. Money bill

**Choose the correct answer using codes below**

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 2 and 3

**Q.7) Solution (b)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
Usually, absolute veto is exercised in the following two cases:	The President has no veto power in respect of a constitutional amendment bill. The 24th	The President can either give his assent to a money bill or withhold his assent to a money bill but



<p>(a) With respect to private members' bills (ie, bills introduced by any member of Parliament who is not a minister); and</p> <p>(b) With respect to the government bills when the cabinet resigns (after the passage of the bills but before the assent by the President) and the new cabinet advises the President not to give his assent to such bills.</p>	<p>Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971 made it obligatory for the President to give his assent to a constitutional amendment bill.</p>	<p>cannot return it for the reconsideration of the Parliament. This means that in case of money bill no Suspensive Veto power is available with the President. He can exercise Absolute Veto in case of Money bills.</p>
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**Q.8) The Supreme Court examined the pardoning power of the President under different cases and laid down the following principles. In this context, which of the following statements are correct?**

1. The petitioner for mercy has right to an oral hearing by the President.
2. The President can examine the evidence afresh and take a view different from the view taken by the court.
3. The President is not bound to give reasons for his order.

**Choose the correct answer using codes below**

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the above

**Q.8) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
<p>The Supreme Court examined the pardoning power of the President under different cases and laid down the following principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>The petitioner for mercy has no right to an oral hearing by the President.</b></li> <li>2. <b>The President can examine the evidence afresh and take a view different from the view taken by the court.</b></li> <li>3. The power is to be exercised by the President on the advice of the union cabinet.</li> </ol>		

**4. The President is not bound to give reasons for his order.**

5. The President can afford relief not only from a sentence that he regards as unduly harsh but also from an evident mistake.
6. There is no need for the Supreme Court to lay down specific guidelines for the exercise of power by the President.
7. The exercise of power by the President is not subject to judicial review except where the presidential decision is arbitrary, irrational, mala fide or discriminatory.
8. Where the earlier petition for mercy has been rejected by the President, stay cannot be obtained by filing another petition.

**Q.9) Consider the following statements**

1. The President has constitutional as well as situational discretion.
2. He can act on his discretion in appointment of Prime Minister when no party has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha.

**Choose the correct answer using codes below**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.9) Solution (b)**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
<p><b>Though the President has no constitutional discretion, he has some situational discretion.</b> In other words, the President can act on his discretion (that is, without the advice of the ministers) under the following situations:</p> <p>(i) <b>Appointment of Prime Minister when no party has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha</b> or when the Prime Minister in office dies suddenly and there is no obvious successor.</p> <p>(ii) Dismissal of the council of ministers when it cannot prove the confidence of the Lok Sabha.</p> <p>(iii) Dissolution of the Lok Sabha if the council of ministers has lost its majority.</p>	

**Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding the office of Vice President**

1. The Vice- President's election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.
2. According to the Constitution, he can be impeached for the 'violation of the Constitution'.



Choose the correct answer using codes below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.10) Solution (a)**

Statement 1	Statement 2
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
The Vice- President's election, like that of the President's election, is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting is by secret ballot.	A formal impeachment is not required for his removal. He can be removed by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by an absolute majority (ie, a majority of the total members of the House) and agreed to by the Lok Sabha. But, no such resolution can be moved unless at least 14 days' advance notice has been given. Notably, no ground has been mentioned in the Constitution for his removal.

**Q.11) 'To bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India' is part of the oath of which of the following?**

- 1. President
- 2. Prime Minister
- 3. Council of Ministers
- 4. Supreme Court Judge

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 1, 3 and 4
- c) 2, 3 and 4
- d) All of the above

**Q.11) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>

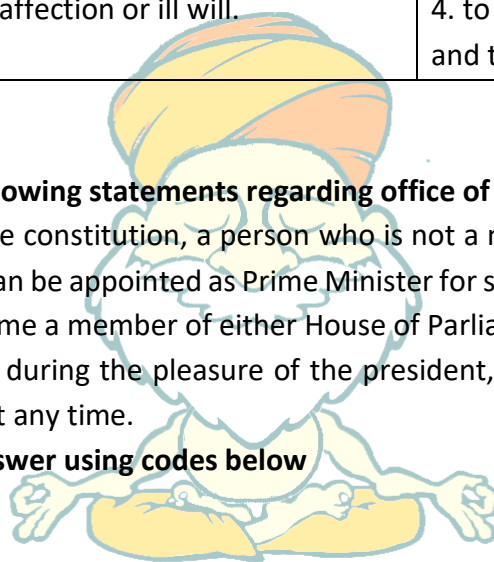
<p><b>Oath of President:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. to faithfully execute the office;</li> <li>2. to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law; and</li> <li>3. to devote himself to the service and well-being of the people of India.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Oath of Prime Minister and Council of Ministers</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India,</li> <li>2. to uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India,</li> <li>3. to faithfully and conscientiously discharge the duties of his office, and</li> <li>4. to do right to all manner of people in accordance with the Constitution and the law, without fear or favour, affection or ill will.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Oath of a judge of the Supreme Court:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India;</li> <li>2. to uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India;</li> <li>3. to duly and faithfully and to the best of his ability, knowledge and judgement perform the duties of the Office without fear or favour, affection or ill-will; and</li> <li>4. to uphold the Constitution and the laws.</li> </ol>
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**Q.12) Consider the following statements regarding office of Prime Minister**

1. According to the constitution, a person who is not a member of either House of Parliament can be appointed as Prime Minister for six months, within which, he should become a member of either House of Parliament.
2. He holds office during the pleasure of the president, so can be dismissed by the President at any time.

**Choose the correct answer using codes below**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2



**Q.12) Solution (d)**

Statement 1	Statement 2
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
In 1997, the Supreme Court held that a person who is not a member of either House of Parliament can be appointed as Prime Minister for six months, within which, he should become a member of	The term of the Prime Minister is not fixed and he holds office during the pleasure of the president. However, this does not mean that the president can dismiss the Prime Minister at any time. So long as the Prime Minister enjoys the

either House of Parliament; otherwise, he ceases to be the Prime Minister.	majority support in the Lok Sabha, he cannot be dismissed by the President. However, if he loses the confidence of the Lok Sabha, he must resign or the President can dismiss him.
Note- There is no such provision in the Constitution.	

**Q.13) Which of the following statements regarding functions of Prime Minister is correct?**

- He advises the President to dismiss a minister in case of difference of opinion.
- He determines the salaries and allowances of ministers.
- He appoints the members of finance commission.
- He advises President for the appointment of Speaker.

**Q.13) Solution (a)**

Statement a	Statement b	Statement c	Statement d
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
<p>The Prime Minister enjoys the following powers as head of the Union council of ministers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He recommends persons who can be appointed as ministers by the president. The President can appoint only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Prime Minister.</li> <li>He allocates and reshuffles various portfolios among the ministers.</li> <li><b>He can ask a minister to resign or advise the President to dismiss him in case of difference of opinion.</b></li> <li>He presides over the meeting of council of</li> </ol>	<p>The salaries and allowances of ministers are determined by Parliament from time to time.</p>	<p>He advises the president with regard to the appointment of important officials like attorney general of India, Comptroller and Auditor General of India, chairman and members of the UPSC, election commissioners, chairman and members of the finance</p>	<p>The Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members (as soon as may be, after its first sitting).</p>

<p>ministers and influences its decisions.</p> <p>5. He guides, directs, controls, and coordinates the activities of all the ministers.</p> <p>6. He can bring about the collapse of the council of ministers by resigning from office.</p>		<p>commission and so on.</p>	
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**Q.14) Which of the following provision was introduced by 91st Constitutional amendment act?**

- a) The President may require the council of ministers to reconsider such advice and the president shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration.
- b) The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha.
- c) Provided for disqualification of members of Parliament and state legislatures on the ground of defection
- d) Reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years for the Lok Sabha and state legislative assembly elections.

**Q.14) Solution (b)**

Statement a	Statement b	Statement c	Statement d
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
<p>Forty-Fourth Amendment Act, 1978- Empowered the president to send back once the advice of cabinet for reconsideration. But, the reconsidered advice is to be binding on the president.</p>	<p>Ninety-First Amendment Act, 2003- The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Central Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha (Article 75(1A)).</p>	<p>Fifty-Second Amendment Act, 1985- Provided for disqualification of members of Parliament and state legislatures on the ground of defection and added a new Tenth Schedule containing the</p>	<p>Sixty-First Amendment Act, 1989- Reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years for the Lok Sabha and state legislative assembly elections.</p>

		details in this regard.	
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**Q.15) Consider the following statements regarding union executive**

1. The president cannot exercise the executive power without the aid and advise of the council of ministers.
2. The council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
3. A minister who is a member of one House of Parliament has the right to vote and to take part in the proceedings of the other House.

**Choose the correct answer using codes below**

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the above

**Q.15) Solution (a)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
As per Supreme Court, Article 74 is mandatory and, therefore, the president cannot exercise the executive power without the aid and advise of the council of ministers.	Article 75 clearly states that the council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. This means that all the ministers own joint responsibility to the Lok Sabha for all their acts of omission and commission.	A minister who is a member of one House of Parliament has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of the other House also, but he can vote only in the House of which he is a member.

**Q.16) The council of ministers consists of three categories of ministers, namely, cabinet ministers, ministers of state, and deputy ministers. Which of the following statements regarding these are *incorrect*?**

1. The ministers of state cannot get independent charge of ministries/departments.
2. The ministers of state can not attend the cabinet meetings unless specially invited.
3. Deputy ministers can become members of the cabinet.

**Select the code from following:**

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the above

**Q.16) Solution (b)**

**Note: Incorrect options have been asked.**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
The ministers of state can either be given independent charge of ministries/departments or can be attached to cabinet ministers.	The ministers of state are not members of the cabinet and do not attend the cabinet meetings unless specially invited when something related to their ministries/departments are considered by the cabinet.	Deputy ministers are not members of the cabinet and do not attend cabinet meetings.

**Q.17) The words 'council of ministers' and 'cabinet' are often used interchangeably though there is a definite distinction between them. Which of the following statements regarding Distinction between Council of Ministers and Cabinet are correct?**

1. The Council of ministers has no collective functions as compared to cabinet which usually meets once in a week to deliberate and take decisions regarding the transaction of government business.
2. The Council of ministers supervises the implementation of its decisions by the Cabinet.
3. The Council of ministers is a wider body in terms of number of ministers as compared to the Cabinet.

**Choose the correct answer using codes below**

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the above

**Q.17) Solution (b)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
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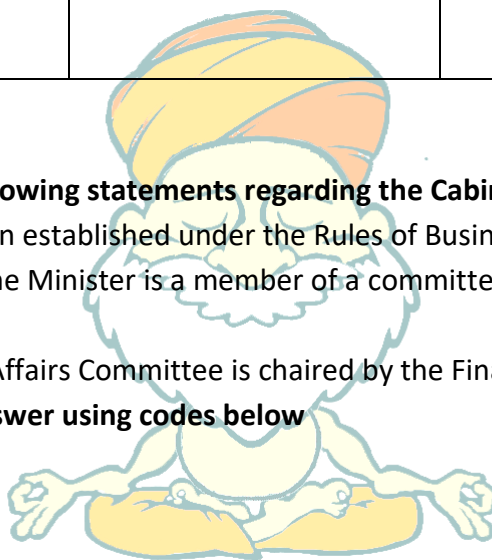
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
<p>The Council of ministers does not meet, as a body, to transact government business. It has no collective functions.</p> <p>The cabinet meets, as a body, frequently and usually once in a week to deliberate and take decisions regarding the transaction of government business. Thus, it has collective functions.</p>	<p>The Cabinet supervises the implementation of its decisions by the council of ministers.</p>	<p>The Council of ministers is a wider body consisting of 60 to 70 ministers.</p> <p>The cabinet is a smaller body consisting of 15 to 20 ministers.</p>

**Q.18) Consider the following statements regarding the Cabinet Committees**

1. These have been established under the Rules of Business.
2. In case the Prime Minister is a member of a committee, he invariably presides over it.
3. Parliamentary Affairs Committee is chaired by the Finance Minister.

**Choose the correct answer using codes below**

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the above



**Q.18) Solution (a)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
<p>Cabinet Committees are extra-constitutional in emergence. In other words, they are not mentioned in the Constitution. However, the Rules of Business</p>	<p>They are mostly headed by the Prime Minister. Some times other Cabinet Ministers, particularly the Home Minister or the Finance Minister, also acts as their Chairman. But, in</p>	<p>Parliamentary Affairs Committee is currently chaired by the Defence Minister.</p>

provide for their establishment.	case the Prime Minister is a member of a committee, he invariably presides over it.	
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**Q.19) Consider the following statements regarding qualifications for office of the Attorney General of India**

1. He must be a citizen of India.
2. He must have been a judge of some high court for five years or an advocate of some high court for ten years or an eminent jurist, in the opinion of the President.

**Choose the correct answer using codes below**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.19) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
Attorney General must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a 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 ten years or an eminent jurist, in the opinion of the president.	

**Q.20) Consider the following statements regarding the office of the Attorney General of India**

1. Attorney General enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a Member of Parliament.
2. In his private legal practice, he can defend accused persons in criminal prosecutions without the permission of the Government of India.
3. He is a member of the Central cabinet.

**Choose the correct answer using codes below**

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 1 and 3
- d) 2 only

**Q.20) Solution (a)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
Attorney General enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a member of Parliament.	Limitations are placed on the Attorney General in order to avoid any complication and conflict of duty. One of those is, He should not defend accused persons in criminal prosecutions without the permission of the Government of India.	The Attorney General is not a member of the Central cabinet. There is a separate law minister in the Central cabinet to look after legal matters at the government level.

**Q.21) Consider the following statements with respect to the Parliament**

1. Indian system is similar to the American pattern where the President is an integral part of the Parliament.
2. Out of nine union territories, only three have representation in Lok Sabha.

**Choose the correct answer using codes below**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2



**Q.21) Solution (d)**

Statement 1	Statement 2
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
Indian system is similar to the British pattern where the President is an integral part of the Parliament.  The American president is not an integral part of the legislature.	Out of the nine union territories, only three (Delhi, Puducherry and Jammu & Kashmir) have representation in Rajya Sabha.  All union territories have representation in Lok Sabha.

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**BABAPEDIA**

**Q.22) Which among the following does not find mention in Constitution?**

- a) Cabinet
- b) Office of profit
- c) Election commissioners
- d) All of the above are mentioned in the Constitution

**Q.22) Solution (d)**

All the above three are mentioned in the constitution.

Statement a	Statement b	Statement c
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>
As per Article 352, the president shall impose emergency only on the written recommendations of Cabinet.	Article 324 mentions other Election Commissioners.	Articles 102(1)(a) and 191(1)(a) talks about office of profit.

**Q.23) Which of the following statements are correct about Delimitation Commission?**

1. The chairman of the commission will always be the Chief Election Commissioner of India.
2. In case of dispute regarding commission’s report, the appeal lies only with the Supreme Court with prior permission from the President of India.

**Choose the correct answer using codes below**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.23) Solution (d)**

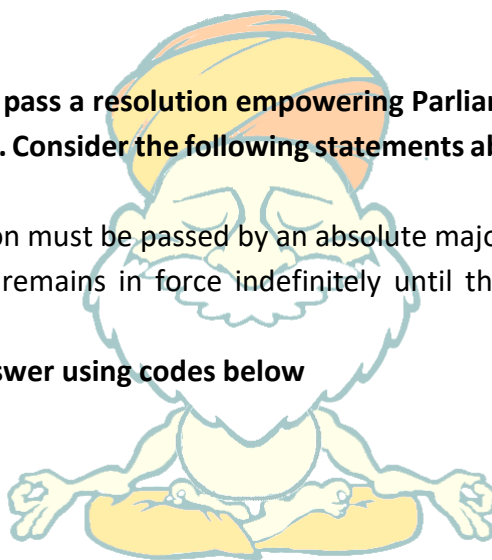
Statement 1	Statement 2
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
<p>The Delimitation Commission consist of three members:</p> <p>a) Chairperson (a judge of the Supreme Court) to be appointed by the Central Government.</p> <p>b) The Chief Election Commissioner or an Election Commissioner nominated by the Chief Election Commissioner as ex officio member.</p> <p>c) The State Election Commissioner of concerned State, also as ex officio member.</p>	<p>The Delimitation Commission in India is a high power body whose orders have the force of law and cannot be called in question before any court.</p>

**Q.24) Rajya Sabha can pass a resolution empowering Parliament to make laws on a matter in the State List. Consider the following statements about this power of Rajya Sabha**

- Such a resolution must be passed by an absolute majority.
- The resolution remains in force indefinitely until the State requests for its withdrawal.

**Choose the correct answer using codes below**

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2



**Q.24) Solution (d)**

Statement 1	Statement 2
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
<p>If the Rajya Sabha declares that it is necessary in the national interest that Parliament should make laws on a matter in the State List, then the Parliament becomes competent to make laws on that matter.</p>	<p>The resolution remains in force for one year; it can be renewed any number of times but not exceeding one year at a time.</p> <p>The laws cease to have effect on the expiration of six months after the resolution has ceased to be in force.</p>

Such a resolution must be supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting (a case of special majority).

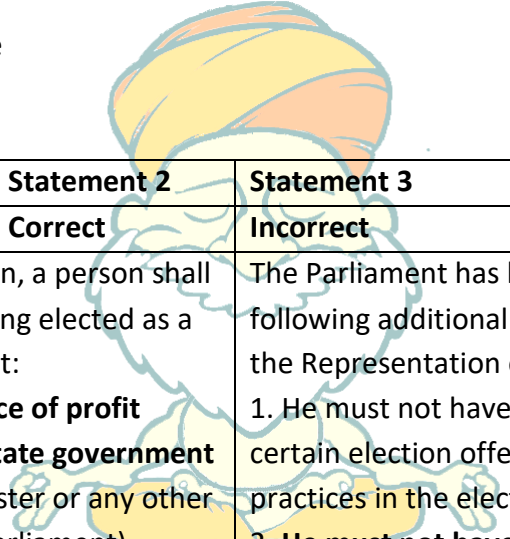
**Q.25) Which of the following disqualifications for being elected as a member of Parliament have been laid down by the Constitution?**

1. He holds any office of profit under the Union or state government
2. He is not a citizen of India
3. He has been convicted for any offence resulting in imprisonment for two or more years

**Choose the correct answer using codes below**

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the above

**Q.25) Solution (a)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
<p>Under the Constitution, a person shall be disqualified for being elected as a member of Parliament:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>if he holds any office of profit under the Union or state government</b> (except that of a minister or any other office exempted by Parliament).</li> <li>2. if he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a court.</li> <li>3. if he is an undischarged insolvent.</li> <li>4. <b>if he is not a citizen of India</b> or has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign state or is under any acknowledgement of allegiance to a foreign state; and</li> <li>5. if he is so disqualified under any law made by Parliament.</li> </ol>	 <p>The Parliament has laid down the following additional disqualifications in the Representation of People Act (1951):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. He must not have been found guilty of certain election offences or corrupt practices in the elections.</li> <li>2. <b>He must not have been convicted for any offence resulting in imprisonment for two or more years.</b> But, the detention of a person under a preventive detention law is not a disqualification.</li> <li>3. He must not have failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time.</li> <li>4. He must not have any interest in government contracts, works or services.</li> <li>5. He must not be a director or managing agent nor hold an office of profit in a corporation in which the government has at least 25 per cent share.</li> </ol>	



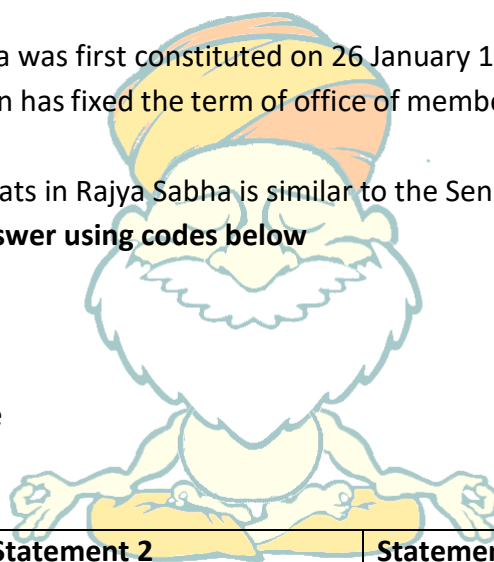
	<p>6. He must not have been dismissed from government service for corruption or disloyalty to the State.</p> <p>7. He must not have been convicted for promoting enmity between different groups or for the offence of bribery.</p> <p>8. He must not have been punished for preaching and practising social crimes such as untouchability, dowry and sati.</p>
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**Q.26) The Rajya Sabha is the Upper House (Second Chamber or House of Elders) of the Parliament of India represents the states and union territories of the Indian Union. Which of the following statements regarding upper house of the Parliament is/are incorrect?**

1. The Rajya Sabha was first constituted on 26 January 1950.
2. The Constitution has fixed the term of office of members of the Rajya Sabha to six years.
3. Allocation of seats in Rajya Sabha is similar to the Senate of the USA.

**Choose the correct answer using codes below**

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 3 only
- d) All of the above



**Q.26) Solution (d)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
The Rajya Sabha was first constituted in 1952.	The Constitution has not fixed the term of office of members of the Rajya Sabha and left it to the Parliament. Accordingly, the Parliament in the Representation of the People Act (1951) provided that the term of office of a member of the Rajya Sabha shall be six years.	The seats are allotted to the states in the Rajya Sabha on the basis of population. Hence, the number of representatives varies from state to state.  In USA, all states are given equal representation in the Senate irrespective of their population. USA has 50 states and the Senate has 100 members—2 from each state.

**Q.27) Consider the following statements regarding Lok Sabha**

1. The origin of Lok Sabha can be traced back to the Charter Act of 1853.
2. The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is fixed at 550.
3. Prime Minister always act as the Leader of house for Lok Sabha.

**Choose the correct statement/s using codes below**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

**Q.27) Solution (a)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
The origin of Lok Sabha can be traced back to the Charter Act of 1853. The Charter Act of 1853, for the first time provided some sort of a legislature in the form of a 12 member Legislative Council.	The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is fixed at 552. Out of this, 530 members are to be the representatives of the states, 20 members are to be the representatives of the union territories and 2 members are to be nominated by the president from the Anglo-Indian community	Prime Minister acts as the 'Leader of the House' only if he is a member of the Lok Sabha, otherwise a minister who is a member of the Lok Sabha and is nominated by the prime minister functions as the 'Leader of the House'.

**Q.28) Consider the following statements with reference to the speaker of Lok Sabha**

1. He holds a casting vote in case of a tie.
2. He cannot vote in the house while a resolution for his removal is under consideration in the house.
3. He remains in his office even after the dissolution of Lok Sabha.

**Choose the correct statement/s using codes below**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

**Q.28) Solution (c)**

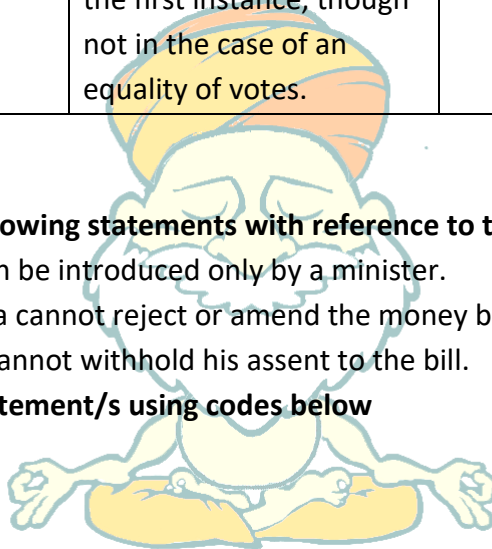
Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
Normally, speaker does not vote in the first instance. But he can exercise a casting vote in the case of a tie.	When a resolution for the removal of the Speaker is under consideration of the House, he cannot preside at the sitting of the House, though he may be present. However, he can speak and take part in the proceedings of the House at such a time and vote in the first instance, though not in the case of an equality of votes.	Whenever the Lok Sabha is dissolved, the Speaker does not vacate his office and continues till the newly-elected Lok Sabha meets.

**Q.29) Consider the following statements with reference to the Money bills**

1. A money bill can be introduced only by a minister.
2. The Rajya Sabha cannot reject or amend the money bill.
3. The President cannot withhold his assent to the bill.

**Choose the correct statement/s using codes below**

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the above

**Q.29) Solution (a)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
Article 110 of the Constitution deals with the definition of money bills. Every such bill is considered to be a government bill and can be introduced only by a minister.	The Rajya Sabha has restricted powers with regard to a money bill. It cannot reject or amend a money bill.	When a money bill is presented to the president, he may either give his assent to the bill or withhold his assent to the bill but cannot return the bill for

		reconsideration of the Houses.
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**Q.30) Which of the following constitutional provisions with regard to the enactment of budget is *incorrect*?**

- Parliament cannot increase a tax.
- Rajya Sabha cannot vote on demand for grants.
- Unlike a money bill, a finance bill dealing with taxation can be introduced in Rajya Sabha.
- No tax shall be levied except by authority of law.

**Q.30) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Incorrect	Correct
<p>The Constitution of India contains the following provisions with regard to the enactment of budget:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The President shall in respect of every financial year cause to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for that year.</li> <li>No demand for a grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the President.</li> <li>No money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under appropriation made by law.</li> <li>No money bill imposing tax shall be introduced in the Parliament except on the recommendation of the President, and such a bill shall not be introduced in the Rajya Sabha.</li> <li><b>No tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law.</b></li> <li><b>Parliament can reduce or abolish a tax but cannot increase it.</b></li> <li>The Constitution has also defined the relative roles or position of both the Houses of Parliament with regard to the enactment of the budget in the following way: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>A money bill or finance bill dealing with taxation cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha</b>—it must be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.</li> <li><b>The Rajya Sabha has no power to vote on the demand for grants</b>; it is the exclusive privilege of the Lok Sabha.</li> <li>The Rajya Sabha should return the Money bill (or Finance bill) to the Lok Sabha within fourteen days. The Lok Sabha can either accept or reject the recommendations made by Rajya Sabha in this regard.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>			

8. The estimates of expenditure embodied in the budget shall show separately the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and the expenditure made from the Consolidated Fund of India.
9. The budget shall distinguish expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure.
10. The expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be submitted to the vote of Parliament. However, it can be discussed by the Parliament.

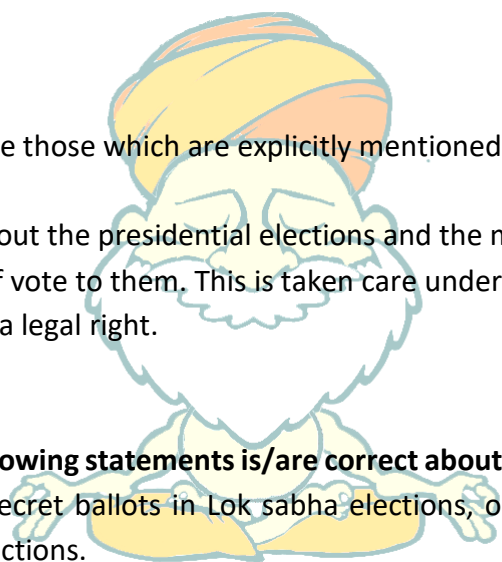
**Q.31) Right to vote in a presidential election is a**

- a) Natural right
- b) Constitutional right
- c) Fundamental right
- d) Legal right

**Q.31) Solution (d)**

Constitutional rights are those which are explicitly mentioned in the constitution.

Article 54 mentions about the presidential elections and the members of Electoral College but not right of vote to them. This is taken care under the Representation of the People Act. So it is a legal right.



**Q.32) Which of the following statements is/are correct about Rajya Sabha elections?**

1. Unlike use of secret ballots in Lok Sabha elections, open ballots are used in Rajya Sabha elections.
2. Similar to Lok Sabha elections, the use of NOTA (None of the above) option is allowed in Rajya Sabha elections too.

**Choose the correct answer using codes below**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.32) Solution (a)**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
Unlike the general elections to the Lok Sabha, which are conducted with secret	The Election Commission withdrew the 'none of the above' (NOTA) option from

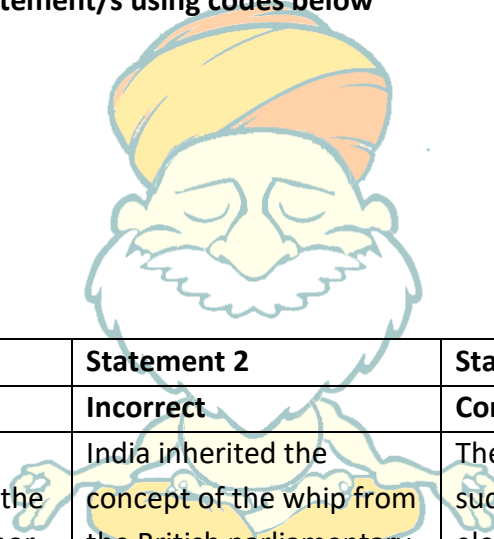
ballots (or votes) and based on the first-past-the-post principle, open ballots are used in the Rajya Sabha elections. These elections follow a proportional representation system based on the single transferable vote.	ballot papers of the Rajya Sabha and the Legislative Council polls following a Supreme Court directive.
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**Q.33) Consider the following statements regarding the 'office of whip'**

1. The office of 'whip' is mentioned in the Rules of the House.
2. The concept of the whip is an Indian innovation.
3. There are some cases such as Presidential elections where whips cannot direct a Member of Parliament (MP) or Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA) to vote in a particular fashion.

**Choose the correct statement/s using codes below**

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 2 and 3

**Q.33) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
The office of 'whip' is mentioned neither in the Constitution of India nor in the Rules of the House nor in a Parliamentary Statute. It is based on the conventions of the parliamentary government.	India inherited the concept of the whip from the British parliamentary system.	There are some cases such as Presidential elections where whips cannot direct a Member of Parliament (MP) or Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA) to vote in a particular fashion.

**Q.34) Which of the following statements regarding sessions of Parliament are incorrect?**

1. The period spanning between the first sitting of the House and its prorogation is called 'recess'.
2. The power of adjournment lies with the presiding officer of the house whereas for adjournment sine die, it lies with the President.



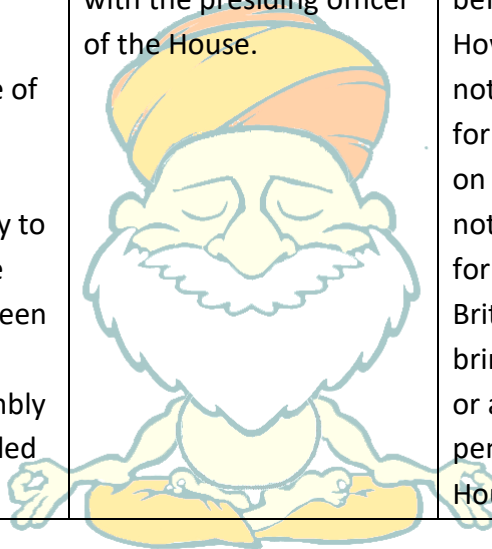
3. Prorogation brings to an end all bills or any other business pending before the House.

**Choose the correct statement/s using codes below**

- 1 and 2
- 1 and 3
- 2 and 3
- All of the above

**Q.34) Solution (d)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
A 'session' of Parliament is the period spanning between the first sitting of a House and its prorogation (or dissolution in the case of the Lok Sabha). During a session, the House meets everyday to transact business. The period spanning between the prorogation of a House and its reassembly in a new session is called 'recess'.	The power of adjournment as well as adjournment sine die lies with the presiding officer of the House.	Prorogation does not affect the bills or any other business pending before the House. However, all pending notices (other than those for introducing bills) lapse on prorogation and fresh notices have to be given for the next session. In Britain, prorogation brings to an end all bills or any other business pending before the House.



**Q.35) Which of the following bills do not lapse on dissolution of Lok Sabha?**

- A bill pending in the Lok Sabha
- A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha but not passed by the Lok Sabha
- A bill passed by the Lok Sabha but pending in the Rajya Sabha
- A bill passed by both Houses but returned by the president for reconsideration of Houses

**Choose the correct statement/s using codes below**

- 1,2 and 3
- 2 and 4
- 3 and 4
- 1,3 and 4

**Q.35) Solution (b)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect	Correct
<p>The position with respect to lapsing of bills on dissolution of Lok Sabha is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>A bill pending in the Lok Sabha</b> lapses (whether originating in the Lok Sabha or transmitted to it by the Rajya Sabha).</li> <li>2. <b>A bill passed by the Lok Sabha but pending in the Rajya Sabha</b> lapses.</li> <li>3. A bill not passed by the two Houses due to disagreement and if the president has notified the holding of a joint sitting before the dissolution of Lok Sabha, does not lapse.</li> <li>4. <b>A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha but not passed by the Lok Sabha</b> does not lapse.</li> <li>5. A bill passed by both Houses but pending assent of the president does not lapse.</li> <li>6. <b>A bill passed by both Houses but returned by the president for reconsideration of Houses</b> does not lapse.</li> </ol>			

**Q.36) Consider the following statements regarding the Question Hour in the Parliament**

1. A starred question requires an oral answer and supplementary questions cannot follow.
2. An unstarred question requires a written answer and supplementary questions cannot follow.

**Choose the correct answer using codes below**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.36) Solution (b)**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
A starred question (distinguished by an asterisk) requires an oral answer and hence supplementary questions can follow.	An unstarred question requires a written answer and hence, supplementary questions cannot follow.

**Q.37) Which of the following statements regarding parliamentary proceeding is/are incorrect?**

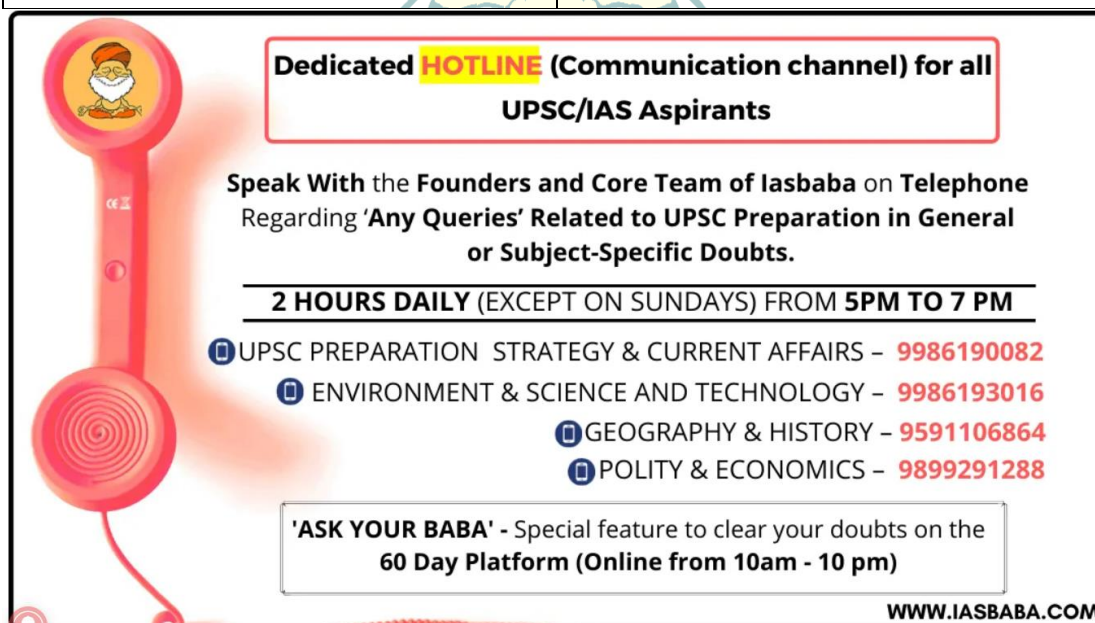
1. The first hour of every parliamentary sitting is slotted for Zero Hour.
2. Unlike the question hour, the zero hour is mentioned in the Rules of Procedure.

**Choose the correct statement/s using codes below**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.37) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
The first hour of every parliamentary sitting is slotted for question hour.	Unlike the question hour, the zero hour is not mentioned in the Rules of Procedure. Thus it is an informal device available to the members of the Parliament to raise matters without any prior notice.



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**Q.38) Which of the following decides the question of disqualification of a member of the Parliament, arising on the ground of defection?**

- a) President of India
- b) Election Commission
- c) Supreme Court
- d) Presiding Officer of the House

**Q.38) Solution (d)**

The question of disqualification under the Tenth Schedule is decided by the Chairman in the case of Rajya Sabha and Speaker in the case of Lok Sabha (and not by the president of India).

**Q.39) Consider the following statements**

1. The registration of electors for Parliamentary Constituencies
2. Qualifications and disqualifications for membership of Parliament
3. Registration of political parties
4. Disputes regarding elections

**Which of the above mentioned provisions are present in the Representation of the People Act, 1951?**

- a) 1,2 and 3
- b) 1,3 and 4
- c) 2,3 and 4
- d) All of the above

**Q.19) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>
The Representation of the People Act, 1950 provided for the registration of electors for Parliamentary Constituencies and for the Assembly and Council Constituencies, and the qualifications and disqualifications for such registration.	The Representation of the People Act, 1951 contains the provisions relating to the following electoral matters: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Qualifications and disqualifications for membership of Parliament and State Legislatures</li> <li>2. Notification of general elections</li> <li>3. Administrative machinery for the conduct of elections</li> <li>4. Registration of political parties</li> <li>5. Conduct of elections</li> <li>6. Free supply of certain material to candidates of recognised political parties</li> <li>7. Disputes regarding elections</li> <li>8. Corrupt practices and electoral offences</li> </ol>		

**Q.40) Which of the following conditions make a political party eligible to be recognized as a National Party?**

1. If it secures six per cent of the valid votes polled in four or more states at a general election to the Lok Sabha and, in addition, it wins two seats in the Lok Sabha from any of the state.

2. If it wins two per cent of seats in the Lok Sabha at a general election and these candidates are elected from three states
3. If it is recognised as a state party in four states.

**Choose the correct statement/s using codes below**

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the above

**Q.40) Solution (c)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
<p>A party is recognised as a national party if any of the following conditions is fulfilled:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If it secures six per cent of valid votes polled in any four or more states at a general election to the Lok Sabha or to the legislative assembly; and, in addition, it wins four seats in the Lok Sabha from any state or states; or</li> <li>2. If it wins two per cent of seats in the Lok Sabha at a general election; and these candidates are elected from three states; or</li> <li>3. If it is recognised as a state party in four states.</li> </ol>		

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