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Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding Parliament

1. Allocation of seats in Rajya Sabha is done on the basis of Representation of the People Act, 1950.
2. The current Lok Sabha is functioning at its maximum strength (in terms of members).
3. The provision of having nominated members in the Parliament is a permanent feature that will continue indefinitely.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.1) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
<p>The allocation of seats to Rajya Sabha was made on the basis of the population of each State ascertained from the census figures available at the time of passing of the Constitution. The allocation of seats to be filled by representatives of States and the Union territories is laid down in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution</p> <p>Part IVA of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, provides for the manner of filling seats in the Rajya Sabha allocated to Union territories.</p>	<p>The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is fixed at 552.</p> <p>At present, the Lok Sabha has 545 members. Of these, 530 members represent the states, 13 members represent the union territories and 2 Anglo-Indian members are nominated by the President</p>	<p>The president nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha from people who have special knowledge or practical experience in art, literature, science and social service.</p> <p>The president can nominate two members from the Anglo-Indian community if the community is not adequately represented in the Lok Sabha. Originally, this provision was to operate till 1960 but has been extended till 2020 by the 95th Amendment Act, 2009. Thus, it is not a permanent feature for Lok Sabha.</p>

Q.2) The Constitution ensures uniformity of representation

1. Between different states
2. Between constituencies of different states.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.2) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
<p>The Constitution ensures that there is uniformity of representation in two respects: (a) between the different states, and (b) between the different constituencies in the same state.</p> <p>1. Each state is allotted a number of seats in the Lok Sabha in such a manner that the ratio between that number and its population is the same for all states. This provision does not apply to a state having a population of less than six millions.</p> <p>2. Each state is divided into territorial constituencies in such a manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it is the same throughout the state.</p>	

Q.3) Consider the following statements with respect to the President of India

1. President is the highest decision-making authority in our politico-administrative system.
2. President can require the Prime Minister to submit, for consideration of the council of ministers, any matter on which a decision has been taken by a minister but, which has not been considered by the council.
3. President can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.
4. In the case of Puducherry and Delhi, the President can legislate by making regulations but only when the assembly is suspended or dissolved.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.3) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Incorrect	Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Cabinet is the highest decision-making authority in our politico-administrative system.	As per Article 78, President can require the Prime Minister to submit, for consideration of the council of ministers, any matter on which a decision has been taken by a minister but, which has not been considered by the council.	President can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.	Only in the case of Puducherry (not Delhi), the President can legislate by making regulations but only when the assembly is suspended or dissolved.

Q.4) A member incurs disqualification under the defection law

1. If he voluntarily gives up the membership of the political party on whose ticket he is elected to the House
2. If he votes or abstains from voting in the House contrary to any direction given by his political party;
3. If any independently elected member joins any political party after 6 months.
4. If any nominated member joins any political party before 6 months.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.4) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Correct	Incorrect
A member incurs disqualification under the defection law:			
1. if he voluntarily gives up the membership of the political party on whose ticket he is elected to the House;			
2. if he votes or abstains from voting in the House contrary to any direction given by his political party;			
3. if any independently elected member joins any political party;			

4. if any nominated member joins any political party after the expiry of six months.

Q.5) Which of the following statements regarding speaker of the Lok Sabha are incorrect?

1. The oath to the office of Speaker is administered by the President of India.
2. He is the final interpreter of the provisions of the Constitution of India.
3. In absence of quorum, he can suspend the house only on the recommendation 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 (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
Lok Sabha Speaker is one of the members of Parliament. He/she takes the oath along with other members by the pro-tem Speaker. No separate oath of affirmation is administered to him separately. Technically speaking speaker does not take any oath alone like President and Prime Minister of the country.	He is the final interpreter of the provisions of (a) the Constitution of India, (b) the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha, and (c) the parliamentary precedents, within the House.	He adjourns the House or suspends the meeting in absence of a quorum. Recommendation of President is not required.

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Q.6) Consider the following differences between the Chairman of Rajya Sabha and the Speaker of Lok Sabha

1. The Speaker can vote in the first instance when a resolution for his removal is under consideration, while the Chairman cannot vote.
2. Like the speaker, the Chairman too is not a member of the house.
3. Speaker can preside over a joint sitting of two Houses of Parliament.

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 (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Chairman can be present and speak in the House and can take part in its proceedings, without voting, even at such a time (while the Speaker can vote in the first instance when a resolution for his removal is under consideration of the Lok Sabha).	Unlike the Speaker (who is a member of the House), the Chairman is not a member of the House.	The Speaker presides over a joint sitting of two Houses of Parliament.

Q.7) Which of the following provisions are contained in the Representation of People Act, 1950?

1. Delimitation of Constituencies
2. Preparation of electoral rolls
3. Qualifications for membership of Houses of Parliament
4. Qualification of voters

Choose the correct answer using codes below

- a) 1,2 and 3
- b) 1,2 and 4
- c) 2,3 and 4
- d) 1,2,3 and 4

Q.7) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Incorrect	Correct
<p>The Representation of the People Act, 1950 contains the following provisions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Allocation of seats in and the in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils of States. ii. Delimitation of constituencies for the purpose of elections to the House of People and Legislatures of States iii. Qualifications of voter at such election iv. Preparations of electoral rolls. <p>The provisions for the actual conduct of elections to the Houses of Parliament and to the House or Houses of the Legislature of each State, the qualifications and disqualifications for the membership of these Houses, the corrupt practices and other election offences, and the decision of election disputes were all provided in the subsequent act namely, the Representation of the People Act, 1951.</p>			

Q.8) Consider the following statements with respect to dissolution of Lok Sabha

1. If the house is dissolved before the completion of its normal tenure, the dissolution can be revoked on the order of the President.
2. All bills pending in the Lok Sabha lapse on dissolution.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.8) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
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Incorrect	Correct
Once the Lok Sabha is dissolved before the completion of its normal tenure, the dissolution is irrevocable.	All bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapse on its dissolution (whether originating in the Lok Sabha or transmitted to it by the Rajya Sabha).

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding the question hour

1. The members can ask questions to the ministers as well as private members.
2. A short notice question can have either an oral answer or a written answer.

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 (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
In addition to the ministers, the questions can also be asked to the private members.	A short notice question is one that is asked by giving a notice of less than ten days. It is answered orally.

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding Privilege motion

1. It can be moved for the breach of parliamentary privileges by a minister.
2. It can be moved by a member when he feels that a minister has withheld facts of a case.
3. Its can be used to censure the council of ministers.

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.10) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Privilege motion is concerned with the breach of parliamentary privileges by a minister.	It is moved by a member when he feels that a minister has committed a breach of privilege of the	Its purpose is to censure the concerned minister.

	House or one or more of its members by withholding facts of a case or by giving wrong or distorted facts.	
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Q.11) Consider the following statements

1. First day of each session is addressed by the President.
2. The 'Motion of Thanks' needs to be passed only in the Lok Sabha to avoid defeat of the government.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.11) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
The first session after each general election and the first session of every fiscal year is addressed by the president.	This address of the president, is discussed in both the Houses of Parliament on a motion called the 'Motion of Thanks'. At the end of the discussion, the motion is put to vote. This motion must be passed in each House. Otherwise, it amounts to the defeat of the government.

Q.12) The President can call a joint sitting of the houses for which of the following bills?

1. Bill related to amendments as per Article 368.
2. Bill containing provisions involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, other than those mentioned in Article 110.

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 (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
<p>The provision of joint sitting is applicable to ordinary bills or financial bills only and not to money bills or Constitutional amendment bills.</p> <p>Statement 1 is Constitutional amendment bill</p> <p>Statement 2 is finance bill</p>	

Q.13) Consider the following constitutional provisions with respect to enactment of Budget

1. No demand for a grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the President.
2. Parliament can reduce or increase a tax but cannot abolish it.
3. The expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India can be discussed by the Parliament.

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.13) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
No demand for a grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the President.	Parliament can reduce or abolish a tax but cannot increase it.	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.14) Which of the following cut motions have been defined correctly?

1. Token Cut Motion- It states that the amount of the demand be reduced to Re 1.
2. Economy cut Motion- It states that the amount of the demand be reduced by Rs 100.
3. Policy Cut Motion- It states that the amount of the demand be reduced by a specified amount.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

d) None of the above

Q.14) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
Token Cut Motion It ventilates a specific grievance that is within the sphere of responsibility of the Government of India. It states that the amount of the demand be reduced by Rs 100.	Economy Cut Motion It represents the economy that can be affected in the proposed expenditure. It states that the amount of the demand be reduced by a specified amount (which may be either a lumpsum reduction in the demand or omission or reduction of an item in the demand).	Policy Cut Motion It represents the disapproval of the policy underlying the demand. It states that the amount of the demand be reduced to Re 1. The members can also advocate an alternative policy.

Q.15) Which of the following grant is made when funds to meet the proposed expenditure on a new service can be made available by reappropriation?

- a) Supplementary Grant
- b) Token Grant
- c) Additional Grant
- d) Excess Grant

Q.15) Solution (b)

Statement a	Statement b	Statement c	Statement d
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
Supplementary Grant It is granted when the amount authorised by the Parliament through the appropriation act for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be	Token Grant It is granted when funds to meet the proposed expenditure on a new service can be made available by reappropriation. A demand for the grant of a token	Additional Grant It is granted when a need has arisen during the current financial year for additional expenditure upon some new service not contemplated in the budget for that year.	Excess Grant It is granted when money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service in the budget for that year. It is

insufficient for that year.	sum (of Re 1) is submitted to the vote of the Lok Sabha and if assented, funds are made available. Reappropriation involves transfer of funds from one head to another. It does not involve any additional expenditure.		voted by the Lok Sabha after the financial year. Before the demands for excess grants are submitted to the Lok Sabha for voting, they must be approved by the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament.
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Q.16) Consider the following statements regarding the Contingency Fund of India

1. According to the Indian constitution, the President can establish a Contingency Fund of India.
2. Contingency Fund of India is placed at the disposal of the Parliament.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.16) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
The Constitution authorised the Parliament to establish a 'Contingency Fund of India', into which amounts determined by law are paid from time to time. Accordingly, the Parliament enacted the contingency fund of India Act in 1950.	This fund is placed at the disposal of the president, and he can make advances out of it to meet unforeseen expenditure pending its authorisation by the Parliament. The fund is held by the finance secretary on behalf of the president.

Q.17) The Parliament has been empowered to make laws on the subjects enumerated in the State List under which of the following circumstances

1. Giving effect to international treaties.
2. Resolving dispute between two states.

3. President's Rule is in operation in the state.
4. Proclamation of National Emergency is in operation.


Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.17) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Incorrect	Correct	Correct
<p>The Constitution empowers the Parliament to make laws on the subjects enumerated in the State List (which at present has 61 subjects, originally 66 subjects) under the following five abnormal circumstances:</p> <p>(a) when Rajya Sabha passes a resolution to that effect.</p> <p>(b) when a proclamation of National Emergency is in operation.</p> <p>(c) when two or more states make a joint request to the Parliament.</p> <p>(d) when necessary to give effect to international agreements, treaties and conventions.</p> <p>(e) when President's Rule is in operation in the state.</p>			




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Q.18) Consider the following with respect to parliamentary privileges

1. Privilege not to be arrested is available only for civil and preventive detention cases and not for criminal cases.
2. The courts are prohibited to inquire into the proceedings of Parliamentary committees.
3. Members can refuse to give evidence and appear as a witness in a case pending in a court when Parliament is in session.

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 (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Members cannot be arrested during the session of Parliament and 40 days before the beginning and 40 days after the end of a session. This privilege is available only in civil cases and not in criminal cases or preventive detention cases.	The courts are prohibited to inquire into the proceedings of a House or its committees.	Members are exempted from jury service. They can refuse to give evidence and appear as a witness in a case pending in a court when Parliament is in session.

Q.19) Consider the following statements with respect to Public Accounts Committee

1. It has been established under the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919.
2. A minister cannot be elected as a member of the committee.
3. The decisions of the committee are binding on the ministries.

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.19) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Public Accounts Committee was set up first in 1921 under the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919 and has since	A minister cannot be elected as a member of the committee.	Its recommendations are advisory and not binding on the ministries. It is not an executive body and hence, cannot

been in existence.		issue an order. Only the Parliament can take a final decision on its findings.
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Q.20) Consider the following statements with respect to ordinances

1. An ordinance can also be issued when only one House is in session.
2. The President's satisfaction on existence of circumstances to promulgate ordinance is justiciable on the ground of malafide.
3. An ordinance can be issued on any of the subjects mentioned in the constitution.

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.20) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
An ordinance can also be issued when only one House is in session because a law can be passed by both the Houses and not by one House alone.	President can make an ordinance only when he is satisfied that the circumstances exist that render it necessary for him to take immediate action. After 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978, the President's satisfaction is justiciable on the ground of malafide.	An ordinance can be issued only on those subjects on which the Parliament can make laws (thus it excludes subjects from state list).

Q.21) Consider the following statements with respect to office of Governor in India

1. The office of governor of a state is not an employment under the Central government.
2. As per the Constitution, Governor should be an outsider to the state where he is appointed.
3. Governor can be removed by the President at any time.

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

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

Q.21) Solution (c)

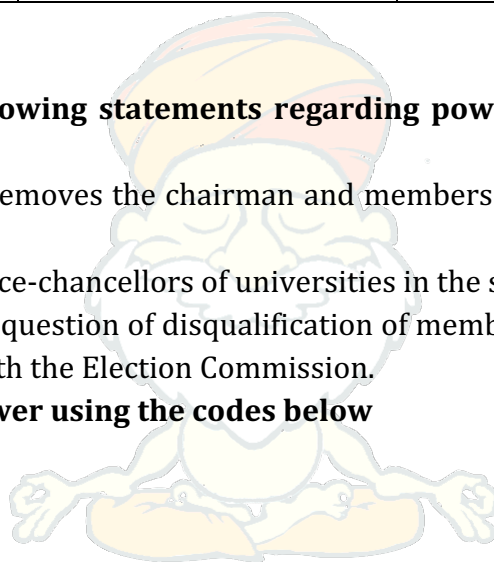
Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
As held by the Supreme Court in 1979, the office of governor of a state is not an employment under the Central government.	As per the conventions developed, Governor should be an outsider to the state where he is appointed.	The governor has no security of tenure and no fixed term of office. He may be removed by the President at any time.

Q.22) Consider the following statements regarding powers and functions of the Governor

1. He appoints and removes the chairman and members of the state public service commission.
2. He appoints the vice-chancellors of universities in the state.
3. He decides on the question of disqualification of members of the state legislature in consultation with the Election Commission.

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

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



Q.22) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Governor appoints the chairman and members of the state public service commission. However, they can be removed only by the president and not by a governor.	He acts as the chancellor of universities in the state. He also appoints the vice-chancellors of universities in the state.	He decides on the question of disqualification of members of the state legislature in consultation with the Election Commission.

Q.23) In which of the following cases, it is obligatory for the Governor to reserve the bill for the consideration of the president?

1. A bill opposed to the Directive Principles of State Policy.
2. A bill endangering the position of the state high court.

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

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

Q.23) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
<p>The governor can reserve the bill if it is of the following nature: (but it is not obligatory)</p> <p>(i) Ultra-vires, that is, against the provisions of the Constitution.</p> <p>(ii) Opposed to the Directive Principles of State Policy.</p> <p>(iii) Against the larger interest of the country.</p> <p>(iv) Of grave national importance.</p> <p>(v) Dealing with compulsory acquisition of property under Article 31A of the Constitution.</p>	<p>When a bill is sent to the governor after it is passed by state legislature, he can reserve the bill for the consideration of the president. In one case such reservation is obligatory, that is, where the bill passed by the state legislature endangers the position of the state high court.</p>

Q.24) In which of the following cases, the governor, though has to consult the council of ministers led by the chief minister, acts finally on his discretion?

1. Administration of the hill areas in the state of Manipur.
2. Reservation of a bill for the consideration of the President.
3. Establishment of a separate development board for Hyderabad-Karnataka region.
4. Appointment of chief minister when the chief minister in office dies suddenly and there is no obvious successor.

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

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

Q.24) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 3	Statement 2	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
<p>In case of certain special responsibilities, the governor, though has to consult the council of ministers led by the chief minister, acts finally on his discretion. They are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maharashtra—Establishment of separate development boards for Vidarbha and Marathwada. 2. Gujarat—Establishment of separate development boards for Saurashtra and Kutch. 3. Nagaland—With respect to law and order in the state for so long as the internal disturbance in the Naga Hills–Tuensang Area continues. 4. Assam—With respect to the administration of tribal areas. 5. Manipur—Regarding the administration of the hill areas in the state. 6. Sikkim—For peace and for ensuring social and economic advancement of the different sections of the population. 7. Arunachal Pradesh—With respect to law and order in the state. 8. Karnataka – Establishment of a separate development board for Hyderabad-Karnataka region 		<p>The governor has constitutional discretion in reservation of a bill for the consideration of the President.</p>	<p>The governor has situational discretion in appointment of chief minister when no party has a clear-cut majority in the state legislative assembly or when the chief minister in office dies suddenly and there is no obvious successor.</p>

Q.25) Consider the following statements with respect to State Council of Ministers

1. The number of ministers, including the chief minister, in a state cannot be less than 12.
2. The governor can remove a minister only on the advice of the chief minister.

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

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

Q.25) Solution (c)

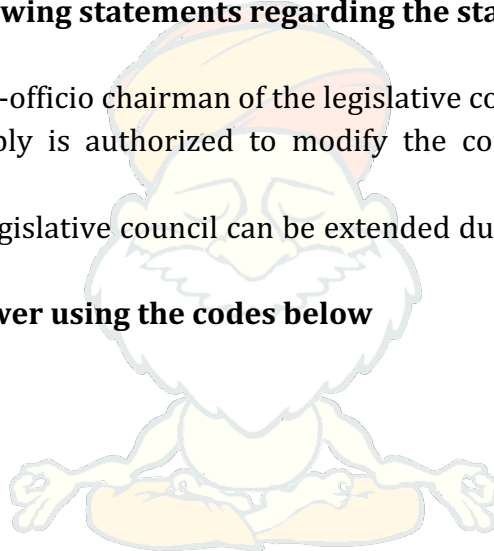
Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
The total number of ministers, including the chief minister, in the council of ministers in a state shall not exceed 15 per cent of the total strength of the legislative assembly of that state. But, the number of ministers, including the chief minister, in a state shall not be less than 12. This provision was added by the 91st Amendment Act of 2003.	The governor can remove a minister only on the advice of the chief minister.

Q.26) Which of the following statements regarding the state legislative council are incorrect?

1. Governor is the ex-officio chairman of the legislative council in a state.
2. The State Assembly is authorized to modify the composition of a legislative council.
3. The term of the legislative council can be extended during the period of national emergency.

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

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

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

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
The Chairman is elected by the council itself from amongst its members.	The maximum strength of the council is fixed at one-third of the total strength of the assembly and the minimum strength is fixed at 40. Though the Constitution has fixed the maximum and the minimum limits, the actual strength of a	The legislative council is a continuing chamber, that is, it is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution.

	Council is fixed by Parliament	
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Q.27) Consider the following statements regarding legislative assembly

1. Its maximum strength is fixed at 500 and minimum strength at 60 for all states.
2. Some members of the legislative assemblies of certain states are elected indirectly.

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

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

Q.27) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Its maximum strength is fixed at 500 and minimum strength at 60. However, in case of Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Goa, the minimum number is fixed at 30 and in case of Mizoram and Nagaland, it is 40 and 46 respectively.	Some members of the legislative assemblies in Sikkim and Nagaland are elected indirectly.

Q.28) In which of the following conditions the seat of the state legislature is declared vacant

1. Absence of member from all meeting for a period of thirty days without its permission.
2. If election for the seat is under consideration by the Supreme Court for being declared as void.
3. If the member is subjected to any of the disqualifications mentioned in the Constitution.

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

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

Q.28) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
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Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
A House of the state legislature can declare the seat of a member vacant if he absents himself from all its meeting for a period of sixty days without its permission.	A member has to vacate his seat in the either House of state legislature, if his election is declared void by the court and not until its still in the court.	If a member of the state legislature becomes subject to any of the disqualifications, his seat becomes vacant.

Q.29) Which of the following is not a power/duties of a Speaker in a State Assembly?

- He is the final interpreter of the provisions of the Constitution of India within the Assembly.
- He is the leader of the House.
- He appoints the chairmen of all the committees of the assembly and supervises their functioning.
- He decides whether a bill is a Money Bill or not and his decision on this question is final.

Q.29) Solution (b)

Statement a	Statement c	Statement d	Statement b
Correct	Correct	Correct	Incorrect
<p>The Speaker has the following powers and duties:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> He maintains order and decorum in the assembly for conducting its business and regulating its proceedings. This is his primary responsibility and he has final power in this regard. He is the final interpreter of the provisions of (a) the Constitution of India, (b) the rules of procedure and conduct of business of assembly, and (c) the legislative precedents, within the assembly. He adjourns the assembly or suspends the meeting in the absence of a quorum. He does not vote in the first instance. But, he can exercise a casting vote in the case of a tie. He can allow a 'secret' sitting of the House at the request of the leader of the House. He decides whether a bill is a Money Bill or not and his decision on this question is final. He decides the questions of disqualification of a member 			Chief Minister is the leader of the house.

of the assembly, arising on the ground of defection under the provisions of the Tenth Schedule.

8. He appoints the chairmen of all the committees of the assembly and supervises their functioning. He himself is the chairman of the Business Advisory Committee, the Rules Committee and the General Purpose Committee.

Q.30) Consider the following statements


1. The house of state legislature can only be prorogued after it has been declared adjourned sine die.
2. The power of the adjournment lies with the presiding officer of the house whereas for adjournment sine die, it lies with both the President and the presiding officer of the House.

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

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

Q.30) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
The presiding officer (Speaker or Chairman) declares the House adjourned sine die, when the business of the session is completed. Within the next few days, the governor issues a notification for prorogation of the session. However, the governor can also prorogue the House which is in session.	An adjournment suspends the work in a sitting for a specified time which may be hours, days or weeks. Adjournment sine die means terminating a sitting of the state legislature for an indefinite period. The power of the adjournment as well as adjournment sine die lies with the presiding officer of the House.



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Q.31) Special provisions under Part XXI are not provided for which of the following states?

- a) Nagaland
- b) Goa
- c) Sikkim
- d) Punjab

Q.31) Solution (d)

Statement a	Statement b	Statement c	Statement d
Correct	Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Articles 371 to 371-J in Part XXI of the constitution contain special provisions for twelve states viz., Maharashtra, Gujarat, Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and Karnataka.			

Q.32) Consider the following statements regarding use of language in the state legislature

1. The Constitution has declared that only Hindi or English can be the languages for transacting business in the state legislature.
2. The presiding officer can permit a member to address the House in his mother-tongue.

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

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

Q.32) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The Constitution has declared the official language(s) of the state or Hindi or English, to be the languages for transacting business in the state legislature.	The presiding officer can permit a member to address the House in his mother-tongue.

Q.33) When a bill is passed by the legislative assembly and transmitted to the legislative council, the latter has which of the following alternatives before it?

1. It may pass the bill as sent by the assembly
2. It may return it to the assembly for reconsideration
3. It may reject the bill altogether
4. It may not take any action and thus keep the bill pending

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

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

Q.33) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Correct	Correct

When a bill is passed by the legislative assembly and transmitted to the legislative council, the latter has four alternatives before it:

1. it may pass the bill as sent by the assembly (i.e., without amendments);
2. it may pass the bill with amendments and return it to the assembly for reconsideration;
3. it may reject the bill altogether; and
4. it may not take any action and thus keep the bill pending.

Q.34) Bicameral legislatures have been provided in some states under the Constitution. In case of a deadlock between the two Houses in such States

- a) Joint sitting is called by the Governor and the decision by the majority is taken as final decision
- b) The bill lapses, though a fresh bill on the same subject can be promulgated again with amendments.
- c) The opinion of the Legislative Assembly is taken as final after a lapse of specified period
- d) The matter is referred to the President for decision

Q.34) Solution (c)

Statement a	Statement b	Statement c	Statement d
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect

The ultimate power of passing an ordinary bill is vested in the assembly. At the most, the council can detain or delay the bill for a period of four months—three months in the first instance and one month in the second instance.

Q.35) Consider the following statements regarding powers of legislative council

1. The council can neither discuss the budget nor can vote on the demands for grants.
2. The council cannot remove the council of ministers by passing a no-confidence motion.

3. The council has no effective say in the ratification of a constitutional amendment bill.

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

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

Q.35) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
The council can only discuss the budget but cannot vote on the demands for grants (which is the exclusive privilege of the assembly).	The council cannot remove the council of ministers by passing a no-confidence motion. This is because, the council of ministers is collectively responsible only to the assembly. But, the council can discuss and criticise the policies and activities of the Government.	The council has no effective say in the ratification of a constitutional amendment bill. In this respect also, the will of the assembly prevails over that of the council

Q.36) Consider the following statements with respect to administration in Union territories

- 1. The post of administrator of a union territory is similar to that of the Governor of state.
- 2. The Parliament can appoint the governor of a state as the administrator of an adjoining union territory.

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

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

Q. 36) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
Every union territory is administered	The President can appoint the

by the President acting through an administrator appointed by him. An administrator of a union territory is an agent of the President and not head of state like a governor.	governor of a state as the administrator of an adjoining union territory. In that capacity, the governor is to act independently of his council of ministers.
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Q.37) Consider the following statements

1. The Parliament can make laws on any subject of the three lists for any of the union territories.
2. The constitutional provisions for the administration of union territories also apply to the acquired territories.

Choose the correct answer using the 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
Correct	Correct
The Parliament can make laws on any subject of the three lists (including the State List) for the union territories. This power of Parliament also extends to Jammu and Kashmir, Puducherry and Delhi, which have their own local legislatures.	The Constitution does not contain any separate provisions for the administration of acquired territories. But, the constitutional provisions for the administration of union territories also apply to the acquired territories.

Q.38) In the case of Puducherry, the President of India can legislate by making regulations only

- a) When the Parliament passes a resolution to that effect
- b) When the Assembly passes a resolution to that effect
- c) When the Assembly is suspended or dissolved
- d) When the Lt. Governor requests him to do so

Q.38) Solution (c)

The President can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Daman and Diu. In the case of Puducherry also, the President can legislate by making regulations but only when the assembly is suspended or dissolved.

Q.39) With regard to Legislative councils, consider the following statements

1. The creation of Legislative councils requires special majority in the Parliament.
2. The creation of Legislative councils by the Parliament is not to be deemed as an amendment to Constitution as per Article 368

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

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

Q.39) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
<p>The Parliament can abolish a legislative council (where it already exists) or create it (where it does not exist), if the legislative assembly of the concerned state passes a resolution to that effect.</p> <p>Such a specific resolution must be passed by the state assembly by a special majority, that is, a majority of the total membership of the assembly and a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the assembly present and voting.</p> <p>This Act of Parliament is not to be deemed as an amendment of the Constitution for the purposes of Article 368 and is passed like an ordinary piece of legislation (i.e., by simple majority).</p>	

Q.40) Which of the following Commissions had suggested that the phrase “during the pleasure of the President” should be deleted from the Constitution?

- a) Sarkaria Commission
- b) Punchhi Commission
- c) Venkatachaliah Commission
- d) Administrative Reforms Commission

Q.40) Solution (b)

Punchhi Commission recommended- For office of Governor, the doctrine of pleasure should end and should be deleted from the constitution. Governor should not be removed at whim of central government. Instead, a resolution by state legislature should be there to remove Governor.

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