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Q.1) Which of the following features in the Indian Constitution are borrowed from the British Constitution?

1. The idea of the rule of law
2. Prerogative writs
3. Federation with a strong Centre
4. Office of Governor

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.1) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Features borrowed from British Constitution includes - Parliamentary government, Rule of Law, legislative procedure, single citizenship, cabinet system, prerogative writs, parliamentary privileges and bicameralism.

Federation with a strong Centre – this feature was borrowed from Canada; whereas Office of Governor – this provision was borrowed from Government of India Act, 1935.

Q.2) Which among the following Act allowed the Court of Directors to manage the commercial affairs but created a new body called Board of Control to manage the political affairs of East India Company?

- a) Government of India Act of 1919
- b) Indian Councils Act of 1909
- c) Charter Act of 1813
- d) Pitt's India Act of 1784

Q.2) Solution (d)

Pitt's India Act of 1784

- It distinguished between the commercial and political functions of the Company.

- It allowed the Court of Directors to manage the commercial affairs but created a new body called Board of Control to manage the political affairs. Thus, it established a system of double government.
- It empowered the Board of Control to supervise and direct all operations of the civil and military government or revenues of the British possessions in India.

Q.3) Which of the following functions are performed by the constitution for the benefit of society?

1. It sets authoritative constraints upon what one may or may not do.
2. It protects minorities from tyranny of the majority.
3. It saves us from ourselves.
4. It specifies who has the power to make decisions in a society.

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.3) Solution (d)

The Constitution of India performs all the functions mentioned above for the benefit of the society.

Purpose and functions of a Constitution:

1. Lays out certain ideals that form the basis of the kind of country that we as citizens aspire to live in.
2. Defines the nature of a country's political system; plays a crucial role in laying out certain important guidelines that govern decision-making within these societies.
3. Provides a set of basic rules that allow for minimal coordination amongst members of a society.
4. Provides safeguards against the leaders who might misuse their authority—sets some limits on what a government can impose on its citizens. These limits are fundamental in the sense that government may never trespass them.
5. Constitution saves us from ourselves (This may sound strange but what is meant by this is that we might at times feel strongly about an issue that might go against our larger interests and the Constitution helps us guard against this.)

6. It helps to protect us against certain decisions that we might take that could have an adverse effect on the larger principles that the country believes in. Therefore, the constitution sets authoritative constraints upon what one may or may not do.
7. Enables the government to fulfill the aspirations of a society and create conditions for a just society.
8. Constitution expresses the fundamental identity of a people.
9. Protects minorities from tyranny of the majority (i.e. from inter-community and intra-community domination)

Q.4) Which one of the following objectives is not embodied in the Preamble to the Constitution of India?

- a) Economic liberty
- b) Liberty of thought
- c) Liberty of expression
- d) Liberty of belief

Q.4) Solution (a)

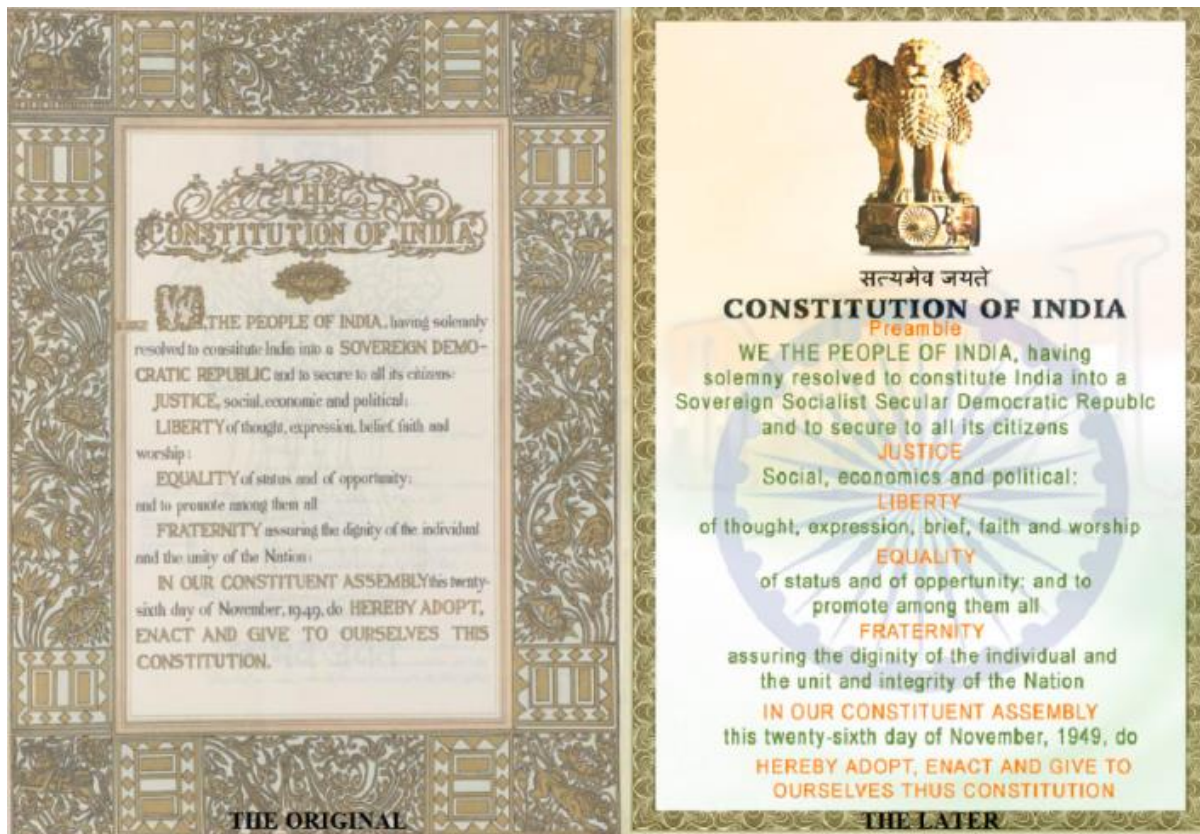
Explanation:

Text of the Preamble:

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

- JUSTICE, social, economic, and political;
- **LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship;**
- EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;
- And to promote among them all FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, DO HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.



Q.5) Consider the following statements and identify the incorrect statement:

- a) The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in our Preamble have been taken from the French Revolution.
- b) The term 'liberty' in our Preamble means 'license' to do what one likes.
- c) Liberty conceived by the Preamble or fundamental rights is not absolute but qualified.
- d) None of the above.

Q.5) Solution (b)

Explanation:

The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in our Preamble have been taken from the French Revolution (1789–1799).

Liberty in our Preamble

- The term 'liberty' means the absence of restraints on the activities of individuals, and at the same time, providing opportunities for the development of individual personalities.
- The Preamble secures to all citizens of India liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship, through their Fundamental Rights, enforceable in court of law, in case of violation.
- Liberty as elaborated in the Preamble is very essential for the successful functioning of the Indian democratic system. **However, liberty does not mean 'license' to do what one likes**, and has to be enjoyed within the limitations mentioned in the Constitution itself. In brief, the liberty conceived by the Preamble or fundamental rights is not absolute but qualified.

Q.6) Which of the following Act increased the functions of legislative councils and gave them the power of discussing the budget and addressing questions to the executive?

- a) Government of India Act, 1915
- b) Government of India Act, 1892
- c) Government of India Act, 1861
- d) Government of India Act, 1858

Q.6) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Features of the Government of India Act of 1892

1. It increased the number of additional (non-official) members in the Central and provincial legislative councils, but maintained the official majority in them.
2. It increased the functions of legislative councils and gave them the power of discussing the budget and addressing questions to the executive.
3. It provided for the nomination of some non-official members of the
 - (a) Central Legislative Council by the viceroy on the recommendation of the provincial legislative councils and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and
 - (b) that of the Provincial legislative councils by the Governors on the recommendation of the district boards, municipalities, universities, trade associations, zamindars and chambers.
4. The Act made a limited and indirect provision for the use of election in filling up some of the non-official seats both in the Central and provincial legislative councils. The word "election" was, however, not used in the act. The process was described as nomination made on the recommendation of certain bodies.

Q.7) Consider the following statements with regard to Preamble:

1. Some provisions of the Preamble acts as a prohibition upon the powers of legislature.
2. Preamble is a source of power to legislature.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.7) Solution (d)

Explanation:

Preamble is neither a source of power to legislature nor a prohibition upon the powers of legislature. **Hence, both the statements are incorrect.**

Preamble is non-justiciable, that is, its provisions are not enforceable in courts of law.

Q.8) Which of the following bodies does not/do not find mention in the Constitution?

1. Inter State Council (ISC)
2. NITI Aayog
3. National Development Council (NDC)
4. Zonal Councils

Choose correct option:

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

Q.8) Solution (c)

Zonal Councils

- The Zonal Councils are the statutory (and not the constitutional) bodies. They are established by an Act of the Parliament, that is, States Reorganisation Act of 1956.

Inter-State Council

- Article 263 contemplates the establishment of an Inter-State Council to effect coordination between the states and between Centre and states. Thus, the President can establish such a council if at any time it appears to him that the public interest would be served by its establishment. He can define the nature of duties to be performed by such a council and its organisation and procedure.

NITI Aayog

- NITI Aayog, like that of the Planning Commission, was also created by an executive resolution of the Government of India (i.e., Union Cabinet). Hence, it is also neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body.
- In other words, it is a non-constitutional or extra-constitutional body (i.e., not created by the Constitution) and a non-statutory body (not created by an Act of the Parliament).

National Development Council (NDC)

- The National Development Council (NDC) was established in August 1952 by an executive resolution of the Government of India on the recommendation of the First Five Year Plan (draft outline). Like the erstwhile Planning Commission. It is neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body.

Q.9) The suggestion for framing of the Constitution of India by an elected Constituent Assembly was made by

- a) Simon Commissions
- b) Government of India Act, 1935
- c) Cripps Mission
- d) Cabinet Mission

Q.9) Solution (d)

Explanation:

The proposal for framing of the constitution of India by an elected constituent assembly was made by British cabinet delegation.

Background:

Evolution of Constituent Assembly:

1. It was in 1934 that the idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forward for the first time by M.N. Roy, a pioneer of the communist movement in India.
2. In 1935, the Indian National Congress (INC), for the first time, officially demanded a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India.
3. The demand was finally accepted in principle by the British Government in what is known as the 'August Offer' of 1940.
4. In 1942, Sir Stafford Cripps, a Member of the Cabinet, came to India with a draft proposal of the British Government on the framing of an independent Constitution to be adopted after World War II.
5. The Cripps Proposals were rejected by the Muslim League, which wanted India to be divided into two autonomous states with two separate Constituent Assemblies.
6. Finally, a Cabinet Mission was sent to India. While it rejected the idea of two Constituent Assemblies, it put forth a scheme for the Constituent Assembly which more or less satisfied the Muslim League.
7. The Constituent Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan.

Q.10) Which of the following statements is/are correct with reference to the Constitution of India?

1. The procedure to nominate members to the Upper House was borrowed from Irish Constitution.
2. The advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme court was borrowed from the Constitution of Canada.

Choose correct option:

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

Q.10) Solution (c)

Sources of the Constitution at a Glance

1. Government of India Act of 1935	Federal Scheme, Office of governor, Judiciary, Public Service Commissions, Emergency provisions and administrative details.
2. British Constitution	Parliamentary government, Rule of Law, legislative procedure, single citizenship, cabinet system, prerogative writs, parliamentary privileges and bicameralism.
3. US Constitution:	Fundamental rights, independence of judiciary, judicial review, impeachment of the president, removal of Supreme Court and high court judges and post of vice-president.
4. Irish Constitution	Directive Principles of State Policy, nomination of members to Rajya Sabha and method of election of president.
5. Canadian Constitution	Federation with a strong Centre, vesting of residuary powers in the Centre, appointment of state governors by the Centre, and advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
6. Australian Constitution	Concurrent List, freedom of trade, commerce and inter-course, and joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament.
7. Weimar Constitution of Germany	Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency.
8. Soviet Constitution (USSR, now Russia)	Fundamental duties and the ideal of justice (social, economic and political) in the Preamble.

Q.11) Indian Constitution provides for a blend of Unitary and Federal features. Which of the following is NOT a federal feature of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Written Constitution
- b) Independent Judiciary
- c) Division of powers
- d) Emergency provisions

Q.11) Solution (d)

The main Federal features of the Indian Constitution are as follows:

1. **Written Constitution:** The Indian Constitution is a written document containing 395 Articles and 12 schedules, and therefore, fulfils this basic requirement of a federal government. In fact, the Indian Constitution is the most elaborate Constitution of the world.
2. **Supremacy of the Constitution:** India's Constitution is also supreme and not the hand-made of either the Centre or of the States. If for any reason any organ of the State dares to violate any provision of the Constitution, the courts of laws are there to ensure that dignity of the Constitution is upheld at all costs.
3. **Rigid Constitution:** The Indian Constitution is largely a rigid Constitution. All the provisions of the Constitution concerning Union-State relations can be amended only by the joint actions of the State Legislatures and the Union Parliament. Such provisions can be amended only if the amend-ment is passed by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting in the Parliament (which must also constitute the absolute majority of the total membership) and ratified by at least one-half of the States.
4. **Division of Powers:** In a federation, there should be clear division of powers so that the units and the centre are required to enact and legislate within their sphere of activity and none violates its limits and tries to encroach upon the functions of others. This requisite is evident in the Indian Constitution.
The Seventh Schedule contains three Legislative Lists which enumerate subjects of administration, viz., Union, State and Concurrent Legislative Lists.
5. **Independent Judiciary:** In India, the Constitution has provided for a Supreme Court and every effort has been made to see that the judiciary in India is independent and supreme. The Supreme Court of India can declare a law as unconstitutional or ultra Vires, if it contravenes any provisions of the Constitution. In order to ensure the impartiality of the judiciary, our judges are not remov-able by the Executive and their salaries cannot be curtailed by Parliament.
6. **Bicameral Legislature:** A bicameral system is considered essential in a federation because it is in the Upper House alone that the units can be given equal representation. The Constitution of India also provides for a bicameral Legislature at the Centre consisting of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

Q.12) People as a collective entity i.e. citizens come into being only through the

- a) Laws Enacted by Parliament
- b) Basic Constitution
- c) Voting
- d) Economic equality

Q.12) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

- Constitution expresses the fundamental identity of a people.
- This means the people as a collective entity come into being only through the basic constitution.
- It is by agreeing to a basic set of norms about how one should be governed, and who should be governed that one forms a collective identity.

Q.13) Which among the following of a democratic country lays down some basic rules about elections?

- a) Parliament
- b) Election Commission
- c) Constitution
- d) None of the above

Q.13) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

The constitution of a democratic country lays down some basic rules about elections. The details are usually left to be worked out by laws passed by the legislatures. These basic rules are usually about

- Who is eligible to vote?
- Who is eligible to contest?
- Who is to supervise elections?
- How do the voters choose their representatives?
- How are the votes to be counted and representatives elected?

Q.14) Consider the following statements:

1. Since the commencement of the Constitution, India practiced the Universal Adult Franchise.
2. Since its inception, Indian Constitution guaranteed every adult citizen in India above 18, the right to vote.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.14) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
<p>Universal Adult Franchise means the right to vote of all adults without the discrimination of caste, religion, sex, creed, etc.</p> <p>Since the commencement of the Constitution, India practiced the Universal Adult Franchise.</p> <p>The introduction of universal adult franchise by the Constitution-makers was a bold experiment and highly remarkable in view of the vast size of the country, its huge population, high poverty, social inequality and overwhelming illiteracy</p>	<p>The 61st Amendment of the Constitution of India, lowered the voting age of elections to the Lok Sabha and to the Legislative Assemblies of States from 21 years to 18 years from 1989.</p>

Q.15) Which among the following Constitutional Amendment Act is known as 'Mini-Constitution' due to the important and large number of changes made by it in various parts of the Constitution?

- a) 7th Amendment Act
- b) 42nd Amendment Act
- c) 44th Amendment Act
- d) 97th Amendment Act

Q.15) Solution (b)

Explanation:

42nd Amendment Act (1976) is known as 'Mini-Constitution' due to the important and large number of changes made by it in various parts of the Constitution.

The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added four new Directive Principles (Article 39, 39A, Article 43 A and Article 48 A) to the original list.

Q.16) In which of the following case the Supreme Court held that 'the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles and they are like two wheels of a chariot, one no less than the other'?

- a) Minerva Mills case
- b) Kesavananda Bharati case
- c) Shankari Prasad case
- d) Golak Nath case

Q.16) Solution (a)

Explanation:

In the **Minerva Mills case (1980)**, the Supreme Court held that 'the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles. They together constitute the core of commitment to social revolution. They are like two wheels of a chariot, one no less than the other. To give absolute primacy to one over the other is to disturb the harmony of the Constitution. This harmony and balance between the two is an essential feature of the basic structure of the Constitution. The goals set out by the Directive Principles have to be achieved without the abrogation of the means provided by the Fundamental Rights'.

Q.17) Which of the following were the changes in the position of the Constituent Assembly of India upon passing of the Indian Independence Act of 1947?

1. Assembly became a fully sovereign body.
2. Assembly became the first Parliament of free India.
3. The total strength of the Assembly increased.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 and 2 only

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

Q.17) Solution (a)

Elimination Method -

With Indian Independence Act 1947, country was partitioned. By simple logic the strength of the Constituent Assembly of India which earlier represented larger population must have also come down. Thus by removing incorrect statement 3, you are left with only one option i.e. Option (a) which is the right answer.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
The Indian Independence Act of 1947 made the Assembly a fully sovereign body , which could frame any Constitution it pleased. The act empowered the Assembly to abrogate or alter any law made by the British Parliament in relation to India.	Post 1947 Act, the Assembly also became a legislative body. In other words, two separate functions were assigned to the Assembly that is, making of the Constitution for free India and enacting of ordinary laws for the country. Thus, the Assembly became the first Parliament of free India (Dominion Legislature). Whenever the Assembly met as the Constituent body it was chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad and when it met as the legislative body, it was chaired by G.V. Mavlankar.	The Muslim League members (hailing from the areas included in the Pakistan) withdrew from the Constituent Assembly for India. Consequently, the total strength of the Assembly came down to 299 as against 389 originally fixed in 1946 under the Cabinet Mission Plan. The strength of the Indian provinces was reduced from 296 to 229 and those of the princely states from 93 to 70.

Q.18) Under which of the following Act, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council was separated for the first time?

- a) Charter Act of 1833
- b) Charter Act of 1853

- c) Government of India Act of 1858
- d) Indian Councils Act of 1861

Q.18) Solution (b)

The features of Charter Act of 1853:

- It separated, for the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council. In other words, it established a separate Governor-General's legislative council which came to be known as the Indian (Central) Legislative Council. This legislative wing of the council functioned as a mini- Parliament. Thus, legislation, for the first time, was treated as a special function of the government, requiring special machinery and special process.
- It introduced an open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants.
- It extended the Company's rule and allowed it to retain the possession of Indian territories on trust for the British Crown.
- It introduced, for the first time, local representation in the Indian (Central) Legislative Council.

Q.19) Which of the following may result in loss of citizenship of an Indian citizen?

1. If the citizen voluntarily acquires citizenship of another country.
2. If the citizen has shown disloyalty to the Constitution of India.
3. If the citizen has been ordinarily resident out of India for five years continuously.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.19) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

The Citizenship Act (1955) prescribes three ways of losing citizenship whether acquired under the Act or prior to it under the Constitution, viz, renunciation, termination and deprivation.

Renunciation - Any citizen of India of full age and capacity can make a declaration renouncing

his Indian citizenship.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Termination - When an Indian citizen voluntarily (consciously, knowingly and without duress, undue influence or compulsion) acquires the citizenship of another country, his Indian citizenship automatically terminates. This provision, however, does not apply during a war in which India is engaged.	Deprivation is a compulsory termination of Indian citizenship by the Central government, if: (a) the citizen has obtained the citizenship by fraud: (b) the citizen has shown disloyalty to the Constitution of India : (c) the citizen has unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy during a war.	Also Citizenship is lost by Deprivation when (d) the citizen has, within five years after registration or naturalisation, been imprisoned in any country for two years; and (e) the citizen has been ordinarily resident out of India for seven (not five) years continuously.

Q.20) What was the purpose of formation of the Simon Commission in 1927:

- a) to review the working of Government of India Act, 1919
- b) to give reservation for minorities in constituent assembly
- c) to increase the representation of Indian's in British parliament
- d) All of the above

Q.20) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

The **Simon Commission** was formed to review the working of Government of India Act, 1919 and suggest further constitutional and administrative reforms in the British colonial rule of India.

All the members of the commission were British and hence, all the parties boycotted the commission. The commission submitted its report in 1930 and recommended the abolition of dyarchy, extension of responsible government in the provinces, establishment of a federation of British India and princely states, continuation of communal electorate and so on.

To consider the proposals of the commission, the British Government convened three round

table conferences of the representatives of the British Government, British India and Indian princely states. On the basis of these discussions, a 'White Paper on Constitutional Reforms' was prepared and submitted for the consideration of the Joint Select Committee of the British Parliament.

The recommendations of this committee were incorporated (with certain changes) in the next Government of India Act of 1935.

Q.21) Which of the following contains the provisions related to co-operative societies?

1. Fundamental Rights
2. Fundamental Duties
3. Directive Principles of State Policy

Choose correct option:

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

Q.21) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Constitutional (97th Amendment) Act, 2011 added the words "or co-operative societies" after the word "or unions" in Article 19(1)(i) and insertion of article 43B i.e., Promotion of Co-operative Societies and added Part-IXB i.e., The Co-operative Societies.

According to the Constitutional (97th Amendment) Act, 2011 **forming a Cooperative Society is a fundamental right** under article 19(1)(i), Part III of the Constitution.

According to the **Article 43 B in Part IV of the Constitution** of India, the State shall endeavour to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional **management of co-operative societies**.

Q.22) Which of the following are mentioned under separate Articles in Part III of the Constitution of India pertaining to Fundamental Rights?

1. Abolition of untouchability

2. Abolition of titles
3. Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion
4. Protection of interests of minorities

Select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

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

Q.22) Solution (d)

Statement Analysis:

- **Article 17** deals with Abolition of untouchability and prohibition of its practice.
- Abolition of titles except military and academic – **Article 18**
- Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion – **Article 27**
- Protection of language, script and culture of minorities – **Article 29**

Q.23) Which of the statements given below is/are true with reference to Article 29 of Indian Constitution?

1. Under Article 29, all minorities have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
2. Article 29 grants protection to both linguistic and religious minorities.

Choose correct option:

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

Q.23) Solution (b)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct

It is under Article 30, all minorities have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

According to Article 29, any section of the citizens shall have the right to conserve its distinct language, script or culture of its own, shall have the right to conserve the same.

Article 29 grants protection to both religious minorities as well as linguistic minorities. However, the Supreme Court held that the scope of this article is not necessarily restricted to minorities only, as it is commonly assumed to be. This is because of the use of words 'section of citizens' in the Article that include minorities as well as majority.

Q.24) Consider the following statements:

1. Right to conserve the language includes the right to agitate for the protection of the language.
2. Political speeches or promises made for the conservation of the language of a section of the citizens does not amount to corrupt practice under the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.24) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Article 29 – "Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same."

Article 29 is an absolute right and the visionary framers of the constitution have not subjected it to any restrictions. In *Jagdev Singh Sidhanti vs Pratap Singh Daulta*, the Supreme Court held

that the right includes the right “to agitate for the protection of the language”.

The Constitution has thereby conferred the right, among others, to conserve their language upon the citizens of India. Right to conserve the language of the citizens includes the right to agitate for the protection of the language. Political agitation for conservation of the language of a section of the citizens cannot therefore be regarded as a corrupt practice within the meaning of s. 123(3) of the Representation of the People Act. Unlike Art. 19(1), Art. 29(1) is not subject to any reasonable restrictions.

Q.25) Consider the below statements with regard to Directive Principles of State Policy and identify the incorrect one:

- a) They embody the concept of both ‘welfare state’ and ‘police state’, which existed during the colonial era.
- b) They resemble the ‘Instrument of Instructions’ enumerated in the Government of India Act of 1935.
- c) They are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation.
- d) They enable the opposition to exercise influence and control over the operations of the government.

Q.25) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis

Statement (a) Incorrect	Directive Principles of State Policy embody the concept of the “welfare state” and not that of a “police state”, which existed during the colonial era.
Statement (b) Correct	<p>Instruments of instructions were issued by British Government under the 1935 Act under the Draft Constitution.</p> <p>The Directive Principles resemble the ‘Instrument of Instructions’ enumerated in the Government of India Act of 1935. In the words of Dr B R Ambedkar, ‘the Directive Principles are like the instrument of instructions, which were issued to the Governor-General and to the Governors of the colonies of India by the British Government under the Government of India Act of 1935. What is called Directive Principles is merely another name for the instrument of instructions. The only difference is that they are instructions to the legislature and the executive’.</p>

Statement (c) Correct	Directive principles are non-justiciable in nature, that is, they are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation.
Statement (d) Correct	They enable the opposition to exercise influence and control over the operations of the government. The Opposition can blame the ruling party on the ground that its activities are opposed to the Directives.

Q.26) Which of the following Articles of Indian Constitution allows the Parliament to modify the fundamental rights of the armed forces personnel?

- a) Article 13
- b) Article 31
- c) Article 33
- d) Article 20

Q.26) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Article 33 and 34 empower the Parliament to restrict, modify or abrogate the fundamental rights to the members of armed forces, para-military forces, police forces, members of intelligence agencies or similar services. The above power of modification, restricting the fundamental rights, is available only with parliament and not state legislatures.

Q.27) Which of the following can be challenged in the courts as violating a Fundamental Right and hence, can be declared as void?

1. Permanent laws enacted by both the Parliament or the state legislature.
2. Temporary laws like ordinances issued by the president or the state governors.
3. Non-legislative sources of law, that is, custom or usage having the force of law.

Choose correct answer:

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

Q.27) Solution (d)

Explanation:

The term 'law' in Article 13 has been given a wide connotation so as to include the following:

- (a) Permanent laws enacted by the Parliament or the state legislatures;
- (b) Temporary laws like ordinances issued by the president or the state governors;
- (c) Statutory instruments in the nature of delegated legislation (executive legislation) like order, bye-law, rule, regulation or notification; and
- (d) Non-legislative sources of law, that is, custom or usage having the force of law.

Thus, not only a legislation but any of the above can be challenged in the courts as violating a Fundamental Right and hence, can be declared as void.

Q.28) Which among the following is rightly described as the Magna Carta of India?

- a) Part III
- b) Part IV
- c) Part IV A
- d) Preamble

Q.28) Solution (a)

Part III of the Constitution is rightly described as the Magna Carta of India.

'Magna Carta' is the Charter of Rights issued by King John of England in 1215 under pressure from the barons. This is the first written document relating to the Fundamental Rights of citizens.

Q.29) Which of the following Directive Principles were added to the original list by 42nd Amendment Act of 1976?

- 1. To secure opportunities for healthy development of children
- 2. To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life
- 3. To promote participation of workers in the management of Industries

Choose the correct code

- a) 1 only

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

Q.29) Solution (d)

42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added following Directive Principles to the original list:

- To secure opportunities for healthy development of children (Article 39)
- To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life(Article 49A)
- To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39A)
- To promote participation of workers in the management of Industries (Article 43A)

Q.30) Which one of the following schedules of the Constitution of India deals with languages recognized by the Constitution?

- a) Second Schedule
- b) Ninth Schedule
- c) Tenth Schedule
- d) Eighth Schedule

Q.30) Solution (d)

Elimination:

If we are aware of all 12 Schedules and its subject matter, one can easily eliminate all the schedules except tenth, as tenth schedule deals with provisions regarding anti-defection Act.

Statement Analysis:

Option (a)	Option (b)	Option (c)	Option (d)
Second Schedule	Ninth Schedule	Tenth Schedule	Eighth Schedule
Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
It deals with provisions relating to the emoluments, allowances,	It deals with Acts and Regulations of the state legislatures dealing with land	It deals with the provisions relating to disqualification of the members of	It deals with languages recognized by the Constitution.

privileges and so on.	reforms and abolition of the zamindari system and of the Parliament dealing with other matters.	Parliament and State Legislatures on the ground of defection.	
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Q.31) Consider the following statements:

1. Protection under Article 30 is confined only to minorities and does not extend to any section of citizens.
2. The right under Article 30 also includes the right of a minority to impart education to its children in its own language.

Which of the statements give above is/are true?

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

Q.31) Solution (c)

Basic information:

Article 30 of the Indian Constitution states the right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

It says: "All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice."

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
The protection under Article 30 is confined only to minorities (religious or linguistic) and does not extend to any section of citizens (as under Article 29).	The right under Article 30 also includes the right of a minority to impart education to its children in its own language.

Q.32) The category 'Right to Freedom' in Fundamental Rights of our Constitution consists of:

1. Freedom to manage religious affairs
2. Right to form associations/union
3. Protection in respect of conviction for offences

Choose appropriate code:

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

Q.32) Solution (c)

Elimination:

Right to Freedom consists of Articles 19 to 22, therefore we can eliminate statement 1 which is part of Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25–28).

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Freedom to manage religious affairs (Article 26) is part of Right to Freedom of Religion, not 'Right to freedom'.	Right to form associations/union is part of 'Right to freedom'. (Article 19)	Protection in respect of conviction for offences is part of 'Right to freedom'. (Article 20)

Additional information:

Right to freedom (Articles 19–22) includes –

- (a) Protection of six rights regarding freedom of: (1) freedom of speech and expression; (2) assemble peacefully; (3) form associations/unions; (4) move freely throughout the territory of India; (5) reside and settle in any part of India; (6) practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.
- (b) Protection in respect of conviction for offences

- (c) Right to life and personal liberty
- (d) Right to education
- (e) Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases

Q.33) Consider the following statements with regard to Habeas Corpus:

1. The Habeas Corpus writ means order of the court directing the authority to produce the detained person in the court.
2. The Habeas Corpus writ is a bulwark of individual liberty against arbitrary detention.

Which of the statements given above is/are *incorrect*?

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

Q.33) Solution (d)

Habeas Corpus

It is a Latin term which literally means 'to have the body of'. It is an order issued by the court to a person who has detained another person, to produce the body of the latter before it.

The court then examines the cause and legality of detention. It would set the detained person free, if the detention is found to be illegal. Thus, this writ is a **bulwark of individual liberty against arbitrary detention**.

The incalculable value of habeas corpus is that it enables the immediate determination of the right of the appellant's freedom. The writ of Habeas Corpus is a process for securing liberty to the party for illegal and unjustifiable detention. It objects for providing a prompt and effective remedy against illegal restraints. The writ of Habeas Corpus can be filled by any person on behalf of person detained or by the detained person himself. It is a judicial order issued by Supreme Court or High Court through which a person confined may secure his release. The writ of Habeas Corpus can be filed by any person on behalf of the other person.

Q.34) According to L M Singhvi, an eminent jurist and diplomat, which among the following are the life giving provisions of the Constitution, that constitute the stuff of the Constitution and its philosophy of social justice?

- a) Directive Principles of State Policy
- b) Fundamental Duties
- c) Fundamental Rights
- d) Preamble

Q.34) Solution (a)

According to L M Singhvi, an eminent jurist and diplomat, 'the Directives are the life giving provisions of the Constitution. They constitute the stuff of the Constitution and its philosophy of social justice'.

Q.35) In which of the following points is the Fundamental Rights are distinct from the Directive Principles?

1. Fundamental Rights are sociitarian and socialistic, as they promote the welfare of the community
2. Fundamental Rights do not require any legislation for their implementation.
3. Fundamental Rights aim at establishing political democracy in the country.

Choose appropriate code:

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

Q.35) Solution (c)

Distinction Between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles

Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles
1. These are negative as they prohibit the State from doing certain things.	1. These are positive as they require the State to do certain things.
2. These are justiciable, that is, they are legally enforceable by the courts in case of their violation.	2. These are non-justiciable, that is, they are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation.
3. They aim at establishing political democracy in the country.	3. They aim at establishing social and economic democracy in the country.

4. These have legal sanctions.	4. These have moral and political sanctions.
5. They promote the welfare of the individual. Hence, they are personal and individualistic.	5. They promote the welfare of the community. Hence, they are sociitarian and socialistic.
6. They do not require any legislation for their implementation. They are automatically enforced.	6. They require legislation for their implementation. They are not automatically enforced.
7. The courts are bound to declare a law violative of any of the Fundamental Rights as unconstitutional and invalid.	7. The courts cannot declare a law violative of any of the Directive Principles as unconstitutional and invalid. However, they can uphold the validity of a law on the ground that it was enacted to give effect to a directive.

Q.36) Which of the following are Directives contained in other Parts of the Constitution but are not included in Part IV of our Constitution?

1. Claims of SCs and STs to Services
2. Instruction in mother tongue
3. Development of the Hindi Language

Choose appropriate answer:

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

Q.36) Solution (d)

DIRECTIVES OUTSIDE PART IV

Apart from the Directives included in Part IV, there are some other Directives contained in other Parts of the Constitution. They are:

1. Claims of SCs and STs to Services: The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of

efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or a State (Article 335 in Part XVI).

2. Instruction in mother tongue: It shall be the endeavour of every state and every local authority within the state to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups (Article 350-A in Part XVII).

3. Development of the Hindi Language: It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language and to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India (Article 351 in Part XVII).

The above Directives are also non-justiciable in nature. However, they are also given equal importance and attention by the judiciary on the ground that all parts of the constitution must be read together.

Q.37) Consider the below statements about Directive Principles of State Policy:

1. They denote the ideals that the State should keep in mind while formulating policies and enacting laws.
2. They are the constitutional instructions or recommendations to the State in legislative, executive and judiciary matters.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.37) Solution (a)

Elimination:

It is quite easy to identify the 1st statement as correct. But second statement is tricky.

According to Article 36, the term 'State' in Part IV has the same meaning as in Part III dealing with Fundamental Rights. Therefore, it includes the legislative and executive organs (and not judiciary) of the central and state governments, all local authorities and all other public authorities in the country. **Hence, statement (2) is wrong.**

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
The phrase 'Directive Principles of State Policy' denotes the ideals that the State should keep in mind while formulating policies and enacting laws.	DPSPs are the constitutional instructions or recommendations to the State in legislative, executive and administrative matters. (not judicial matters)

Q.38) What are the remedies to a person whose right to speech and expression (Article 19) is curtailed by the members of his community?

1. He can move to the Supreme Court under Article 32.
2. He can move to the High Court under Article 226.
3. He only has ordinary legal remedy through lower courts.

Select the correct answer using codes given below:

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

Q.38) Solution (b)

Elimination:

The rights under Article 19 are protected against only the state action and not against the private individual.

When the rights that are available against the State's action only are violated by the private individuals, there are no constitutional remedies but only ordinary legal remedies. Therefore, under the current case the aggrieved can't move to the Supreme Court. Though, he can go to the High Court because the writ jurisdiction of the High Court is wider than that of the Supreme Court, as High Court can issue writs even for the enforcement of the ordinary rights. **Hence, statement (1) is wrong and options (a) and (d) can be eliminated.**

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
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Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Since rights are violated by the private individuals, there are no constitutional remedies but only ordinary legal remedies. The aggrieved person cannot move to the Supreme Court (because SC cannot issue writs against the ordinary rights)	Aggrieved person can move to High Court because the writ jurisdiction of the High Court is wider than that of the Supreme Court, as High Court can issue writs even for the enforcement of the ordinary rights.	He only has ordinary legal remedy through lower courts.

Q.39) Which of the following statements are exceptions to rule of equality before law?

1. No criminal proceedings shall be instituted or continued against the President or the Governor in any court during his term of office.
2. The foreign ambassadors and diplomats enjoy immunity from civil proceedings but not from criminal proceedings.

Choose appropriate answer:

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

Q.39) Solution (a)

Explanation:

The rule of equality before law is not absolute and there are constitutional and other exceptions to it.

The President of India and the Governor of States enjoy certain immunities.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
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Correct	Incorrect
<p>The President or the Governor is not answerable to any court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office.</p> <p>No criminal proceedings shall be instituted or continued against the President or the Governor in any court during his term of office.</p>	<p>The foreign sovereigns (rulers), ambassadors and diplomats enjoy immunity from both criminal and civil proceedings.</p>

Q.40) Citizens' right to live in safe buildings and environment is a part of which of the following Fundamental Rights Articles?

- a) Article 21
- b) Article 14
- c) Article 19
- d) Article 16

Q.40) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Right of citizens to live in safe buildings is a facet of right guaranteed by Article 21 of the Constitution.

In other words, citizens have a right to live in safe buildings and environment, within the meaning of Article 21.

Q.41) Consider the following statements with regard to Vice-President of India:

1. Electoral College of Vice-President consists of elected and nominated members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies.
2. Voting for the Vice-President's office is done through open ballot.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only

- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.41) Solution (d)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
Vice President electoral college consists of elected and nominated members of Parliament only. Hence, no members of State Legislative Assemblies.	Statement (2) is also wrong as manner of election is in accordance with proportional representation by means of single transferable vote and voting is by secret ballot (not open).

Do you know?

- Original constitution provided that Vice-President would be elected by two houses of Parliament at a joint meeting. This cumbersome procedure was done away by 11th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1961.
- VP's office is modelled on the lines of American Vice President.

Q.42) Which of the following statements given below is/are correct regarding Constitutional Amendment Bill?

1. The constitutional amendment bill must be passed in each House by Absolute Majority.
2. An amendment bill, like all other bills, goes to the President for his assent, but in this case, the President has no powers to send it back for reconsideration.

Choose appropriate code:

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

Q.42) Solution (b)

Explanation:

The constitutional amendment 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. However in 1st statement, it is provided about Absolute Majority (**hence statement 1 is wrong**).

All amendments to the Constitution are initiated only in the Parliament. Besides the special majority in the Parliament no outside agency like a constitution commission or a separate body is required for amending the Constitution.

An amendment bill, like all other bills, goes to the President for his assent, but in this case, the President has no powers to send it back for reconsideration.

Q.43) Constitution lays down which of the following bills to be introduced in the Parliament only on the recommendation of the President?

- a) A bill which imposes or varies any tax or duty in which states are interested
- b) A bill which varies the meaning of the expression 'agricultural income' as defined for the purposes of the enactments relating to Indian income tax
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

Q.43) Solution (c)

Explanation:

To protect the interest of states in the financial matters, the Constitution lays down that the following bills can be introduced in the Parliament only on the recommendation of the President:

- A bill which imposes or varies any tax or duty in which states are interested;
- A bill which varies the meaning of the expression 'agricultural income' as defined for the purposes of the enactments relating to Indian income tax;
- A bill which affects the principles on which moneys are or may be distributable to states; and
- A bill which imposes any surcharge on any specified tax or duty for the purpose of the Centre.

Q.44) Constitution of India provides for special provision for some states under Part XXI.

Which among the following is/are intention behind them?

1. to meet the aspirations of the people of backward regions of the states
2. to protect the cultural and economic interests of the tribal people of the states
3. to deal with the disturbed law and order condition in some parts of the states
4. to protect the interests of linguistic minorities

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.44) Solution (c)

Articles 371 to 371-J in Part XXI of the constitution contain special provisions for eleven states viz., Maharashtra, Gujarat, Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Telangana and Karnataka.

The intention behind them is –

- 1) to meet the aspirations of the people of backward regions of the states (or)
- 2) to protect the cultural and economic interests of the tribal people of the states (or)
- 3) to deal with the disturbed law and order condition in some parts of the states (or)
- 4) to protect the interests of the local people of the states.

XVII of the Constitution deals with protection of the interests of linguistic minorities.

Q.45) Recently, some states are racing to gain special status which confers preferential treatment in the form of central assistance and tax breaks. Which among the following are the conditions to categorize states for special status?

1. hilly and difficult terrain
2. low population density or sizable share of tribal population
3. strategic location along borders with neighboring countries
4. economic and infrastructural backwardness
5. non-viable nature of state finances

Select the correct code given below:

- a) 1, 2 and 3

- b) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- c) 1, 3 and 5
- d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Q.45) Solution (d)

The concept of a special category state was first introduced in 1969. The 5th Finance Commission decided to provide certain disadvantaged states with preferential treatment in the form of central assistance and tax breaks. Initially three states Assam, Nagaland and Jammu & Kashmir were granted special status but since then eight more have been included Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand.

Recently, states like Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, Tamil Nadu are racing for the special status.

Conditions to categorize states for special status:

The special status is given to certain states because of their inherent features; like they might have a low resource base and cannot mobilize resources for development. Some of the features required for special status are:

- 1) hilly and difficult terrain;
- 2) low population density or sizable share of tribal population;
- 3) strategic location along borders with neighboring countries;
- 4) economic and infrastructural backwardness; and
- 5) non-viable nature of state finances.

Q.46) Which of the provisions of the Constitution can be amended only by a special majority of the Parliament and also with the consent of half of the state legislatures by a simple majority?

- 1. Supreme Court and high courts
- 2. Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure
- 3. Elections to Parliament and state legislatures
- 4. Union territories

Select the correct code given below:

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

Q.46) Solution (a)

Those provisions of the Constitution which are related to the federal structure of the polity 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.

The following provisions can be amended in this way:

- 1) Election of the President and its manner.
- 2) Extent of the executive power of the Union and the states.
- 3) Supreme Court and high courts.
- 4) Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the states.
- 5) Any of the lists in the Seventh Schedule.
- 6) Representation of states in Parliament.
- 7) Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure (Article 368 itself).

A number of provisions in the Constitution can be amended by a simple majority of the two Houses of Parliament outside the scope of Article 368. Among these provisions includes:

- 1) Elections to Parliament and state legislatures
- 2) Union territories

Q.47) Which of the following statements is/are correct with regard to 42nd Amendment to the Constitution?

1. It gave primacy to Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights.
2. It curtailed the judicial review power of the High Courts.
3. It made President bound to the advice of the cabinet.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.47) Solution (d)

The 42nd amendment 1976, was enacted during the Emergency and amendment brought about the most widespread changes to the Constitution in its history.

The 42nd Amendment is regarded as the most controversial constitutional amendment in

history. It attempted to reduce the power of the Supreme Court and High Courts to pronounce upon the constitutional validity of laws.

- It curtailed the judicial review power of the High Courts.
- Made President bound to the advice of the cabinet
- Allowed Centre to deploy central forces in State to deal with the conflicting situations of law and order (Article 257A)
- Gave special discriminatory powers to the speaker of Lok Sabha and Prime Minister (Article 329A)
- Directive Principles were given precedence over Fundamental Rights and any law made to this effect by the Parliament was kept beyond the scope of judicial review by the Court.
- 42nd Amendment Act accorded the position of legal primacy and supremacy to the Directive Principles over the Fundamental Rights conferred by Articles 14, 19 and 31.
- Article 51A - 10 Fundamental Duties were added for the citizens.

Q.48) Consider the below statements about Executive:

1. Executive enjoys the right to get the Legislature dissolved.
2. Ministers are members of both the legislature and the executive.
3. Cabinet headed by PM is the real executive.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.48) Solution (d)

One of the features or principles of parliamentary government in India is **Double Membership**. **The ministers are members of both the legislature and the executive**. This means that a person cannot be a minister without being a member of the Parliament. The Constitution stipulates that a minister who is not a member of the Parliament for a period of six consecutive months ceases to be a minister.

Another feature or principle of parliamentary government in India is **Dissolution of the Lower House by Executive**. This means the lower house of the Parliament (Lok Sabha) can be dissolved by the President on recommendation of the Prime Minister.

In other words, the prime minister can advise the President to dissolve the Lok Sabha before the expiry of its term and hold fresh elections. This means that the **executive enjoys the right to get the legislature dissolved in a parliamentary system.**

The **Cabinet (the real executive)** is accountable to the Parliament and stays in office so long as it enjoys the latter's confidence. Cabinet is the nucleus of power and **Cabinet headed by PM is the real executive.**

Q.49) The President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of?

- a) Members of Parliament, state legislatures and legislative councils
- b) Elected and nominated members of Parliament and state legislatures
- c) Elected members of Parliament and state legislative assemblies
- d) Elected and nominated members of Lok Sabha and members of Rajya Sabha and state Legislative Assemblies

Q.49) Solution (c)

Explanation:

There is no direct election for the Indian President. An electoral college elects him. The electoral college responsible for President's elections comprises elected members of:

- Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- Legislative Assemblies of the states (Legislative Councils have no role)
- Legislative Assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi, Puducherry and J&K

Q.50) The 42nd Amendment Act has added four new Directive Principles to the original list. Identify the correct ones –

1. To secure opportunities for healthy development of children
2. To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor
3. To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries
4. To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life

Codes:

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

- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q.50) Solution (d)

The **42nd Amendment Act of 1976** added four new Directive Principles to the original list. They require the State:

1. To secure opportunities for healthy development of children (Article 39).
2. To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A).
3. To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43 A).
4. To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life (Article 48 A).

The **44th Amendment Act of 1978** added one more Directive Principle, which requires the State to minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities (Article 38).

Again, the **86th Amendment Act of 2002** changed the subject-matter of Article 45 and made elementary education a fundamental right under Article 21 A. The amended directive requires the State to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

The **97th Amendment Act of 2011** added a new Directive Principle relating to co-operative societies. It requires the state to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies (Article 43B).

Q.51) Consider the following statements with respect to qualifications for the elections of President

1. Governor of any state can contest for President Elections.
2. President can re-contest for the same office for any number of terms.

Choose the correct statement/s

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

Q.51) Solution (c)

Both the statements are correct.

Qualifications for Election as President:

A person to be eligible for election as President should fulfil the following qualifications:

- (a) He should be a citizen of India.
- (b) He should have completed 35 years of age.
- (c) He should be qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha.
- (d) He should not hold any office of profit under the Union government or any state government or any local authority or any other public authority.
- (e) A sitting President or Vice-President of the Union, the Governor of any state and a minister of the Union or any state is not deemed to hold any office of profit and hence qualified as a presidential candidate.

Do you know?

- First president of independent India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as President for Two consecutive terms in the year 1952 and 1957.
- Although Parliament of India is made of President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, yet President is not a member of any house of the parliament or any state legislature. If a presidential candidate is a MP or MLA, he will need to vacate the seat once elected. Further, he should not hold any office of profit.
- **Article 57:** Eligibility for re-election- A person who holds, or who has held, office as President shall, subject to the other provisions of this Constitution be eligible for re-election to that office.

Q.52) Vice-President of India does not get an opportunity to act as President of India under which of the below stated circumstance

- a) When Presidents Office is vacant due to his resignation or death.
- b) When sitting President is unable to discharge his functions/duties due to absence or illness.
- c) When there is any delay in conducting the election of new President.
- d) When president office is vacant due to his removal.

Q.52) Solution (c)

Vice-President can act as President in all the other three mentioned cases except, when there is any delay in conducting the election of new President. When there is any delay in the election conduction then the outgoing President shall continue until the elections for new President are completed.

Vacancy in the President's Office:

A vacancy in the President's office can occur in any of the following ways:

- (a) On the expiry of his tenure of five years.
- (b) By his resignation.
- (c) On his removal by the process of impeachment.
- (d) By his death.
- (e) Otherwise, for example, when he becomes disqualified to hold office or when his election is declared void.

When the vacancy is going to be caused by the expiration of the term of the sitting President, an election to fill the vacancy must be held before the expiration of the term. In case of any delay in conducting the election of new President by any reason, the outgoing President continues to hold office (beyond his term of five years) until his successor assumes charge. This is provided by the Constitution in order to prevent an 'interregnum'. In this situation, the Vice-President does not get the opportunity to act as President or to discharge the functions of the President.

Do you know?

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

Q.53) Consider the following statements with respect to election disputes of Vice-President

1. All disputes in connection with election of Vice-President are inquired into and decided by Supreme Court after consultation with President of India.
2. The acts carried out by Vice-President till the date of declaration are not validated, if his election to the post of Vice-President is declared as void.

Choose the correct statement/s

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

Q.53) Solution (d)

Both the statements are incorrect.

All disputes in connection with election of Vice-President are inquired into and decided by Supreme Court without anybody's consent and its decision is final.

The acts carried out by Vice-President till the date of declaration are not invalidated (they continue to remain in force), if his election to the post of Vice-President is declared as Void.

As per article 66, the candidate contesting for election of Vice-President of India should fulfill the below conditions:

- He must be a citizen of India
- He must have completed age of 35 years
- He cannot hold an office for profit.
- He must be qualified to become a member of Rajya Sabha.

Do you know?

- The election of a person as Vice-President cannot be challenged on the ground that the Electoral College was incomplete.
- The term of office of the Vice President is five years. The term may end earlier by resignation which should be addressed to the President. The term may also terminate earlier by removal. The Vice President can be removed by a resolution by the members of the Rajya Sabha. To move such resolution, a 14 days' notice is to be given. Such a resolution, though passed by the Rajya Sabha only, but must be agreeable to the Lok Sabha.
- There is no need of impeachment of Vice President for removal.

Q.54) Who administers the oath of office and secrecy to Prime Minister?

- a) Chief Justice of India
- b) President
- c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- d) Attorney General of India

Q.54) Solution (b)

President of India administers the oath of office and secrecy to Prime Minister.

In his oath of office, the Prime Minister swears:

- (a) to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India,
- (b) to uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India,
- (c) to faithfully and conscientiously discharge the duties of his office, and

- (d) to do right to all manner of people in accordance with the Constitution and the law, without fear or favour, affection or ill will.

In his oath of secrecy, the Prime Minister swears that he will not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person(s) any matter that is brought under his consideration or becomes known to him as a Union Minister except as may be required for the due discharge of his duties as such minister.

Do you know?

- The salary and allowances of the Prime Minister are determined by the Parliament from time to time.
- The term of the Prime Minister is not fixed and he holds office during the pleasure of the president. So long as the Prime Minister enjoys the majority support in the Lok Sabha, he cannot be dismissed by the President.

Q.55) Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers to aid and advise President?

- a) Article 74
- b) Article 77
- c) Article 76
- d) Article 78

Q.55) Solution (a)

- **Article 74** of the Indian Constitution deals with 'Council of Ministers to aid and advise President'.
- **Article 76** of the Indian Constitution deals with 'Attorney General for India'.
- **Article 77** of the Indian Constitution deals with 'Conduct of business of the Government of India'.
- **Article 78** of the Indian Constitution deals with Duties of Prime Minister as respects the furnishing of information to the President, etc.

Q.56) Which of the following statements are correct regarding Amendment procedure under Article 368?

1. Amendment bill can be initiated in each house of Parliament and state Legislative Assemblies.

2. It can be introduced by a minister and not by a private member.
3. If a bill is not passed by Rajya Sabha then a Joint meeting is called.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.56) Solution (d)

Amendment Procedure

The procedure for the amendment of the Constitution as laid down in Article 368 is as follows:

1. An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of a bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament and not in the state legislatures.
2. The bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission of the president.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. If the bill seeks to amend the federal provisions of the Constitution, it must also be ratified by the legislatures of half of the states by a simple majority, that is, a majority of the members of the House present and voting.
6. After duly passed by both the Houses of Parliament and ratified by the state legislatures, where necessary, the bill is presented to the president for assent.
7. The president must give his assent to the bill. He can neither withhold his assent to the bill nor return the bill for reconsideration of the Parliament.
8. After the president's assent, the bill becomes an Act (i.e., a constitutional amendment act) and the Constitution stands amended in accordance with the terms of the Act.

Q.57) Which of the following qualifications are required to contest for Presidential Elections in India?

1. A person should be a citizen of India by Birth
2. The person should have completed 35 years of age

3. The person should be qualified for election as a member of Lok Sabha
4. He should not hold any office of profit

Select the code from following:

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

Q.57) Solution (b)

Qualifications for Election as President

A person to be eligible for election as President should fulfill the following qualifications:

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should have completed 35 years of age.
3. He should be qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha.
4. He should not hold any office of profit under the Union government or any state government or any local authority or any other public authority. A sitting President or Vice-President of the Union, the Governor of any state and a minister of the Union or any state is not deemed to hold any office of profit and hence qualified as a presidential candidate.

Q.58) Which of the following Veto Power is not enjoyed by the President of India?

- a) Absolute Veto
- b) Qualified Veto
- c) Suspensive Veto
- d) Pocket Veto

Q.58) Solution (b)

The veto power enjoyed by the executive in modern states can be classified into the following four types:

1. Absolute veto that is, withholding of assent to the bill passed by the legislature.
2. Qualified veto, which can be overridden by the legislature with a higher majority.
3. Suspensive veto, which can be over ridden by the legislature with an ordinary majority.
4. Pocket veto that is, taking no action on the bill passed by the legislature.

Of the above four, the President of India is vested with three—absolute veto, suspensive veto and pocket veto. **There is no qualified veto in the case of Indian President;** it is possessed by

the American President.

Q.59) Which of the following changes to the constitution are outside the scope of Article 368?

1. Establishment of new state
2. Representation of states in Parliament
3. Changes in elections to Parliament
4. Changes in scheduled areas under Fifth Schedule

Select the correct answer using code below

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

Q.59) Solution (a)

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

- Admission or establishment of new states.
- Elections to Parliament and state legislatures.
- Fifth Schedule—administration of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes.

Amendment in representation of states in Parliament is done by a special majority of the Parliament and also with the consent of half of the state legislatures by a simple majority.

Do you know?

- Unlike ordinary bill, for constitutional bill there is no provision for holding a joint sitting of the two Houses in case of deadlock.

Q.60) Which of the following constitutional amendments made elementary education a fundamental right?

- a) 84th
- b) 91st
- c) 93rd
- d) 86th

Q.60) Solution (d)

86th constitutional amendment of 2002 made elementary education a fundamental right.

It added Article 21A, clause (k) under Article 51A and changed the text of Article 45.

Q.61) 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.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.61) Solution (a)

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.

Q.62) Which of the following constitutional provisions with regard to the enactment of budget is incorrect?

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

Q.62) Solution (c)

Parliament can reduce or abolish a tax, but cannot increase it.

Rajya Sabha cannot vote on demand for grants.

A money bill or a finance bill dealing with taxation cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha- it must be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.

No tax shall be levied except by authority of law.

Q.63) Consider the following statements with reference to office of Attorney General for India

1. He is the highest law officer in the country.
2. He must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court.
3. He can be removed in the same manner as a judge of Supreme Court.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.63) Solution (a)

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

The Attorney General (AG) is appointed by the president. He must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court.

The Constitution does not contain the procedure and grounds for his removal. He holds office during the pleasure of the president.

Do you know?

- The Attorney General is not a full-time counsel for the Government and is allowed private legal practice.

Q.64) According to Constitution, a person shall be disqualified for being elected as a Member of Parliament if

1. He holds an office of profit.
2. He is not a citizen of India.
3. He is found guilty of election offences.
4. He has been punished for practicing untouchability.

Select the correct answer using code below

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

Q.64) Solution (a)

Under the Constitution, a person shall be disqualified for being elected as a Member of Parliament, if:

1. He holds any office of profit under the Union or state government (except that of a minister or any other office exempted by Parliament).
2. He is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a court.
3. He is an undischarged insolvent.
4. He is not a citizen of India or has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign state or is under any acknowledgement of allegiance to a foreign state.
5. He is so disqualified under any law made by Parliament.

Criteria of being found guilty of election offences and for practising untouchability, are disqualifications under the Representation of People Act (1951).

Do you know?

Holding an office of profit is an important criterion of disqualification of President, Vice-President or any member of Parliament, but it has not been defined in the Constitution or in the Representation of the People Act of 1951.

Q.65) The Speaker of Lok Sabha can resign from his post by writing to

- a) President
- b) Vice President
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Deputy Speaker

Q.65) Solution (d)

Tenure of a speaker

The Speaker remains in office during the life of the Lok Sabha. However, he has to vacate his office earlier in any of the following three cases:

1. If he ceases to be a member of the Lok Sabha;
2. If he resigns by writing to the Deputy Speaker; and
3. If he is removed by a resolution passed by a majority of all the members of the Lok Sabha.

Such a resolution can be moved only after giving 14 days' advance notice. 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.

Q.66) Consider the following statements regarding the upper house of the Parliament:

1. The representatives of states are elected by the elected members of state legislative assemblies.
2. All states are given equal representation in Rajya Sabha.
3. Union Territories are not represented in Rajya Sabha

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.66) Solution (a)

Composition of Rajya Sabha

The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is fixed at 250, out of which, 238 are to be the representatives of the states and union territories (elected indirectly) and 12 are nominated by the president.

At present, the Rajya Sabha has 245 members. Of these, 229 members represent the states, 4 members represent the union territories and 12 members are nominated by the president.

The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states and union territories.

1. Representation of States

- The representatives of states in the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of state legislative assemblies. The election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. 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. For example, Uttar Pradesh has 31 members while Tripura has 1 member only.
- However, 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.

2. Representation of Union Territories

- The representatives of each union territory in the Rajya Sabha are indirectly elected by members of an electoral college specially constituted for the purpose. This election is also held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. Out of the seven union territories, only two (Delhi and Puducherry) have representation in Rajya Sabha. The populations of other five union territories are too small to have any representative in the Rajya Sabha.

3. Nominated Members

- 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. The rationale behind this principle of nomination is to provide eminent persons a place in the Rajya Sabha without going through the process of election. It should be noted here that the American Senate has no nominated members.

Q.67) Which of the following statements is/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

Select the correct answer using code below

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

Q.67) Solution (d)

The Delimitation Commission consists of three members:

- a) Chairperson (a judge of the Supreme Court) to be appointed by the Central Government.
- b) The Chief Election Commissioner or an Election Commissioner nominated by the Chief Election Commissioner as ex officio member.
- c) The State Election Commissioner of concerned State, also as ex officio member.

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.

Q.68) 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:

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.68) Solution (d)

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.

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

The resolution remains in force for one year; it can be renewed any number of times but not

exceeding one year at a time.

The laws cease to have effect on the expiration of six months after the resolution has ceased to be in force.

This provision does not restrict the power of a state legislature to make laws on the same matter. But, in case of inconsistency between a state law and a parliamentary law, the latter is to prevail.

Q.69) Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I (Article of the Constitution of India)	List-II (Subject)
1. Article 110	A. Annual Financial Statement or Budget
2. Article 112	B. Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
3. Article 114	C. Appropriation Bill
4. Article 143	D. Definition of 'Money Bill'

A B C D

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

Q.69) Solution (b)

Subject/ Description	Article
A. Annual Financial Statement or Budget	Article 112
B. Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court	Article 143
C. Appropriation Bill	Article 114
D. Definition of 'Money Bill'	Article 110

Q.70) Which of the following is the most relevant tool to raise the issue of terrorism activities in the Lok Sabha?

- a) Calling attention motion
- b) No-Day-Yet-Named-Motion
- c) Censure motion
- d) Short duration discussion

Q.70) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Calling attention	No-Day-Yet-Named-Motion	Censure Motion	Short duration Discussion
It is a type of motion introduced by a member to call the attention of a minister to a matter of urgent public importance. It is introduced in the Parliament by a member to call the attention of a minister to a matter of urgent public importance, and to seek an authoritative statement from him on that matter. Like the zero hour, it is also an Indian innovation in the parliamentary procedure and has been in existence since 1954. However, unlike the zero hour, it is mentioned in the Rules of Procedure.	MotionIt is a motion that has been admitted by the Speaker but no date has been fixed for its discussion. The Speaker, after considering the state of business in the House and in consultation with the leader of the House or on the recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee, allots a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of such a motion.	It should state the reasons for its adoption in the Lok Sabha. It can be moved against an individual minister or a group of ministers or the entire council of ministers. It is moved for censuring the council of ministers for specific policies and actions. If it is passed in the Lok Sabha, the council of ministers need not resign from the office.	It is also known as two-hour discussion as the time allotted for such a discussion should not exceed two hours. The members of the Parliament can raise such discussions on a matter of urgent public importance. The Speaker can allot two days in a week for such discussions. There is neither a formal motion before the house nor voting. This device has been in existence since 1953.

Q.71) Consider the following statements:

1. Prime Minister allocates the ranks and portfolios to the Ministers
2. A person can become a Minister even when he/she is not a Member of Parliament.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.71) Solution (c)

The Prime Minister then decides who will be the ministers in the Council of Ministers. The Prime Minister allocates ranks and portfolios to the ministers. Depending upon the seniority and political importance, the ministers are given the ranks of cabinet minister, minister of State or deputy minister. In the same manner, Chief Ministers of the States choose ministers from their own party or coalition. The Prime Minister and all the ministers have to be members of the Parliament. If someone becomes a minister or Prime Minister without being an MP, such a person has to get elected to the Parliament within six months.

Q.72) Which of the following functions are performed by the Legislature of India?

1. Financial Function
2. Constituent Function
3. Electoral Function
4. Judicial Function

Select the code from following:

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

Q.72) Solution (d)

Functions of the Parliament:

Legislative Function: The Parliament enacts legislations for the country. Despite being the chief law making body, the Parliament often merely approves legislations.

Control of Executive and ensuring its accountability: Perhaps the most vital function of the Parliament is to ensure that the executive does not overstep its authority and remains responsible to the people who have elected them.

Financial Function: legislature controls taxation and the way in which money is used by the government. If the Government of India proposes to introduce any new tax, it has to get the approval of the Lok Sabha. The financial powers of the Parliament involve grant of resources to the government to implement its programmes. The government has to give an account to the legislature about the money it has spent and resources that it wishes to raise. The legislature also ensures that the government does not misspend or overspend. This is done through the budget and annual financial statements.

Representation: Parliament represents the divergent views of members from different regional, social, economic, religious groups of different parts of the country.

Debating Function: The Parliament is the highest forum of debate in the country. There is no limitation on its power of discussion. Members are free to speak on any matter without fear.

Constituent Function: The Parliament has the power of discussing and enacting changes to the Constitution. The constituent powers of both the houses are similar. All constitutional amendments have to be approved by a special majority of both Houses.

Electoral functions: The Parliament also performs some electoral functions. It elects the President and Vice President of India.

Judicial functions: The judicial functions of the Parliament include considering the proposals for removal of President, Vice-President and Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court.

Q.73) Consider the following statements:

1. Every union territory is administered by the President acting through an administrator appointed by him.
2. The establishment of legislative assemblies in the union territories puts some restrictions on the supreme control of the president and Parliament over them.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.73) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

- Every union territory is administered 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.
- The President can specify the designation of an administrator; it may be Lieutenant Governor or Chief Commissioner or Administrator.
- The President can also appoint the 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.
- The Parliament can make laws on any subject of the three lists (including the State List) for the union territories.
- A regulation made by the President has the same force and effect as an act of Parliament and can also repeal or amend any act of Parliament in relation to these union territories.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
The President can appoint and specify the designation of an administrator to administer a UT.	The establishment of representative institutions like legislative assemblies and council of ministers, in the union territories do not diminish the supreme control of the president and Parliament over them.

Q.74) Consider the following statements with reference to Attorney General of India:

1. He has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament or their joint sitting.
2. He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a member of Parliament.

3. He is debarred from private legal practice.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.74) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

- The Attorney General is not a full-time counsel for the Government. He does not fall in the category of government servants. He is not debarred from private legal practice.
- In the performance of his official duties, the Attorney General has the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.
- He has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament or their joint sitting and any committee of the Parliament of which he may be named a member, but without a right to vote.
- He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a member of Parliament.
- He should not advise or hold a brief against the Government of India.
- He should not advise or hold a brief in cases in which he is called upon to advise or appear for the Government of India.
- He should not defend accused persons in criminal prosecutions without the permission of the Government of India.
- He should not accept appointment as a director in any company or corporation without the permission of the Government of India.

Q.75) Which of the following is the deciding authority regarding disqualification arising out of defection?

- a) President/Governor in consultation with Election Commission
- b) The presiding officer of the House
- c) Presiding officer in consultation with Election Commission
- d) High Courts in consultation with Election Commission

Q.75) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

- Any question regarding disqualification arising out of defection is to be decided by the presiding officer of the House.
- Originally, the act provided that the decision of the presiding officer is final and cannot be questioned in any court.
- However, in Kihoto Hollohan case² (1993), the Supreme Court declared this provision as unconstitutional on the ground that it seeks to take away the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the high courts.
- SC held that the presiding officer, while deciding a question under the Tenth Schedule, function as a tribunal. Hence, his decision like that of any other tribunal, is subject to judicial review on the grounds of mala fides, perversity, etc.
- But, the court rejected the contention that the vesting of adjudicatory powers in the presiding officer is by itself invalid on the ground of political bias
- The presiding officer of a House is empowered to make rules to give effect to the provisions of the Tenth Schedule. All such rules must be placed before the House for 30 days.
- According to the rules made so, the presiding officer can take up a defection case only when he receives a complaint from a member of the House.

Q.76) As head of the Union council of ministers, the Prime Minister enjoys which of the following powers?

1. He allocates and reshuffles various portfolios among the ministers.
2. He guides, directs, controls, and coordinates the activities of all the ministers.
3. He can make rules for more convenient transaction of business of the Union government, and for allocation of the said business among the ministers.

Choose correct code:

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

Q.76) Solution (a)

Statement analysis:

Statement 1 and 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect
<p>Prime Minister enjoys the following powers as head of the Union council of ministers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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. 2. He allocates and reshuffles various portfolios among the ministers. 3. He can ask a minister to resign or advise the President to dismiss him in case of difference of opinion. 4. He presides over the meeting of council of ministers and influences its decisions. 5. He guides, directs, controls, and coordinates the activities of all the ministers. 6. He can bring about the collapse of the council of ministers by resigning from office. 	<p>President (not Prime Minister) can make rules for more convenient transaction of business of the Union government, and for allocation of the said business among the ministers.</p> <p>In other words, it is the executive power or function of the President and not of Prime Minister.</p>

Q.77) Which of the following bills can be introduced in the Parliament only on the recommendation of the President?

1. A bill which imposes or varies any tax or duty in which states are interested.
2. A bill which varies the meaning of the expression 'agricultural income' as defined for the purposes of the enactments relating to Indian income tax.
3. A bill contemplating to increase or diminish the area of any state.

Choose correct answer:

- a) 1 and 2 only

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

Q.77) Solution (d)

Explanation:

To protect the interest of states in the financial matters, the Constitution lays down that the following bills can be introduced in the Parliament only on the recommendation of the President:

- A bill which imposes or varies any tax or duty in which states are interested;
- A bill which varies the meaning of the expression 'agricultural income' as defined for the purposes of the enactments relating to Indian income tax;
- A bill which affects the principles on which moneys are or may be distributable to states; and
- A bill which imposes any surcharge on any specified tax or duty for the purpose of the Centre.

Article 3 authorises the Parliament to:

- (a) form a new state by separation of territory from any state or by uniting two or more states or parts of states or by uniting any territory to a part of any state,
- (b) increase the area of any state,
- (c) diminish the area of any state,
- (d) alter the boundaries of any state, and
- (e) alter the name of any state.

However, Article 3 lays down two conditions in this regard: one, **a bill contemplating the above changes can be introduced in the Parliament only with the prior recommendation of the President**; and two, before recommending the bill, the President has to refer the same to the state legislature concerned for expressing its views within a specified period.

Do you know?

- The Constitution lays down a special procedure for the passing of money bills in the Parliament. A money bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha and that too on the recommendation of the president. Every such bill is considered to be a government bill and can be introduced only by a minister.

Q.78) The speaker of Lok Sabha acts as the ex-officio Chairman of which of the following parliamentary Committees?

- a) Business Advisory Committee
- b) Committee on Estimates
- c) Committee on Ethics
- d) Committee on Petitions

Q.78) Solution (a)

Business Advisory Committee (Lok Sabha)

The Business Advisory Committee of Lok Sabha consists of 15 members including the Speaker who is the ex-officio Chairman. The members are nominated by the Speaker. Almost all sections of the House are represented on the Committee as per the respective strength of parties in the House. The function of the Committee is to recommend the time that should be allotted for the discussion of such Government legislative and other business as the Speaker, in consultation with the Leader of the House, may direct to be referred to the Committee. The Committee, on its own initiative, may also recommend to the Government to bring forward particular subjects for discussion in the House and recommend allocation of time for such discussions. The decisions reached by the Committee are always unanimous in character and representative of the collective view of the House. The Committee generally meets at the beginning of each Session and thereafter as and when necessary.

The other committees where the speaker of Lok Sabha acts as the ex-officio Chairman are General Purposes Committee and Rules Committee.

Q.79) Consider the following statements about Private bills

1. It is introduced by any member of Lok Sabha other than a minister
2. Its introduction in the House requires seven days' notice
3. Its rejection by the House has no implication on the parliamentary confidence in the government

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.79) Solution (c)

Private bill

- It is introduced by any Member of Parliament other than a minister.
- It reflects the stand of opposition party on public matter.
- It has lesser chance to be approved by the Parliament.
- Its rejection by the House has no implication on the parliamentary confidence in the government or its resignation.
- Its introduction in the House requires one month's notice.
- Its drafting is the responsibility of the member concerned.

Q.80) Which of the following statements reinforces the fact of unequal status of Rajya Sabha with Lok Sabha?

1. A Constitutional amendment Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and not in the Rajya Sabha
2. Rajya Sabha cannot amend or reject a Money Bill
3. A resolution for the discontinuance of the national emergency can be passed only by the Lok Sabha

Choose the correct code

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

Q.80) Solution (b)

In the following matters, the powers and status of the Rajya Sabha are unequal to that of the Lok Sabha:

1. A Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and not in the Rajya Sabha.
2. Rajya Sabha cannot amend or reject a Money Bill. It should return the bill to the Lok Sabha within 14 days, either with recommendations or without recommendations.
3. The Lok Sabha can either accept or reject all or any of the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha. In both the cases, the money bill is deemed to have been passed by the two Houses.

4. A financial bill, not containing solely the matters of Article 110, also can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and not in the Rajya Sabha. But, with regard to its passage, both the Houses have equal powers.
5. The final power to decide whether a particular bill is a Money Bill or not is vested in the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
6. The Speaker of Lok Sabha presides over the joint sitting of both the Houses.
7. The Lok Sabha with greater number wins the battle in a joint sitting except when the combined strength of the ruling party in both the Houses is less than that of the opposition parties.
8. Rajya Sabha can only discuss the budget but cannot vote on the demands for grants (which is the exclusive privilege of the Lok Sabha).
9. A resolution for the discontinuance of the national emergency can be passed only by the Lok Sabha and not by the Rajya Sabha.
10. The Rajya Sabha 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 Lok Sabha. But, the Rajya Sabha can discuss and criticise the policies and activities of the government.

Q.81) Which of the following is/are correct features of a parliamentary committee?

1. It should be appointed or elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker / Chairman.
2. It should work under the direction of the Speaker / Chairman.
3. It should have a secretariat provided by the Lok Sabha / Rajya Sabha.

Choose correct answer:

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

Q.81) Solution (d)

A parliamentary committee means a committee that:

1. Is appointed or elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker / Chairman
2. Works under the direction of the Speaker / Chairman

3. Presents its report to the House or to the Speaker / Chairman
4. Has a secretariat provided by the Lok Sabha / Rajya Sabha

Q.82) Which among the following are part of collective privileges of the Houses of Parliament?

1. There is complete immunity for anything spoken in the House.
2. The right to punish members only for breach of its privileges.
3. The right to publish debates and proceedings and the right to restrain others from publishing.

Choose appropriate code:

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

Q.82) Solution (b)

Basic information:

Parliamentary privileges can be classified into two broad categories:

1. those that are enjoyed by each House of Parliament collectively, and
2. those that are enjoyed by the members individually.

Collective privileges of the Houses of Parliament includes –

1. The right to publish its reports, debates and proceedings and also the right to prohibit others from publishing the same.
2. It can exclude strangers from its proceedings and hold secret sittings to discuss some important matters.
3. It can make rules to regulate its own procedure and the conduct of its business and to adjudicate upon such matters.
4. It can punish members as well as outsiders for breach of its privileges or its contempt by reprimand, admonition or imprisonment.
5. It has the right to receive immediate information of the arrest, detention, conviction, imprisonment and release of a member.

6. The courts are prohibited to inquire into the proceedings of a House or its committees.
7. No person (either a member or outsider) can be arrested, and no legal process (civil or criminal) can be served within the precincts of the House without the permission of the presiding officer.
8. It can institute inquiries and order the attendance of witnesses and send for relevant papers and records.

Individual Privileges includes –

1. They cannot be arrested during the session of Parliament and 40 days before the beginning and 40 days after the end of a session.
2. There is complete immunity for anything spoken in the House. They have freedom of speech in Parliament.
3. They 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.

Statement 1	Statement 2 and 3
Incorrect	Correct
Complete immunity for anything spoken in the House is part of Individual Privileges.	Right to punish members and Right to publish debates and proceedings - are part of collective privileges of the Houses of Parliament.

Q.83) Which among the following is/are correct in regard to 'motions' associated with Parliamentary functions?

1. Calling Attention Motion is introduced in the Parliament to draw attention of the House to a definite matter of urgent public importance.
2. Censure motion can be moved against an individual minister or a group of ministers or the entire council of ministers.
3. No-Confidence Motion can be moved against the entire council of ministers only.

Choose appropriate code:

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

- c) 1 and 2 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.83) Solution (b)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
<p>It is Adjournment Motion (not Calling Attention Motion), which is introduced in the Parliament to draw attention of the House to a definite matter of urgent public importance.</p> <p>Calling Attention Motion is introduced in the Parliament by a member to call the attention of a minister (not the House) to a matter of urgent public importance, and to seek an authoritative statement from him on that matter.</p>	<p>Censure motion can be moved against an individual minister or a group of ministers or the entire council of ministers.</p>	<p>No-Confidence Motion can be moved against the entire council of ministers only.</p>

Q.84) Consider the following statements with regard to Parliamentary Privileges:

1. The parliamentary privileges do not extend to the president.
2. The Constitution has also extended the parliamentary privileges to attorney general of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.84) Solution (d)

Basic information:

Parliamentary privileges are special rights, immunities and exemptions enjoyed by the two Houses of Parliament, their committees and their members. They are necessary in order to secure the independence and effectiveness of their actions.

Without these privileges, the Houses can neither maintain their authority, dignity and honour nor can protect their members from any obstruction in the discharge of their parliamentary responsibilities.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
The parliamentary privileges do not extend to the president who is also an integral part of the Parliament.	The Constitution has extended the parliamentary privileges to those persons who are entitled to speak and take part in the proceedings of a House of Parliament or any of its committees. These include the attorney general of India and Union ministers.

Q.85) Rajya Sabha can delay the Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha for a period not exceeding

- a) 9 days
- b) 14 days
- c) 15 days
- d) 30 days

Q.85) Solution (b)

After a money bill is passed by the Lok Sabha, it is transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its

consideration. The Rajya Sabha has restricted powers with regard to a money bill. It cannot reject or amend a money bill. It can only make the recommendations. It must return the bill to the Lok Sabha within 14 days, with or without recommendations. The Lok Sabha can either accept or reject all or any of the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha.

Q.86) Consider the following statements about Rajya Sabha (Council of States)

1. 12 members are nominated to Rajya Sabha by the President for their expertise in specific fields of art, literature, science, and social services.
2. One third of its members retire at the expiration of every two years.
3. Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is appointed by the President of India.

Choose the correct codes from below options:

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

Q.86) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is fixed at 250, out of which, 238 are to be the representatives of the states and union territories (elected indirectly) and 12 are nominated by the president.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
The president nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha from people who have special knowledge or practical experience in art, literature, science and social	The Rajya Sabha (first constituted in 1952) is a continuing chamber, that is, it is a permanent body and not subject to dissolution. However, one-third of its	The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. He elects a Deputy Chairman from among its members who takes care of the day-to-

service. The rationale behind this principle of nomination is to provide eminent persons a place in the Rajya Sabha without going through the process of election.	members retire every second year.	day working of the House.
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Do you know?

- The American Senate has no nominated members.
- The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states and union territories.

Q.87) What is the maximum period during which Parliament may not meet?

- a) Six months
- b) One year
- c) Two years
- d) Three years

Q.87) Solution (a)

The president from time to time summons each House of Parliament to meet. But, the maximum gap between two sessions of Parliament cannot be more than six months. In other words, the Parliament should meet at least twice a year. There are usually three sessions in a year, viz,

1. the Budget Session (February to May);
2. the Monsoon Session (July to September); and
3. the Winter Session (November to December).

Q.88) The budget goes through six stages in the Parliament. Arrange it in right order:

1. Presentation of budget.

2. General discussion.
3. Scrutiny by departmental committees.
4. Voting on demands for grants.
5. Passing of appropriation bill.
6. Passing of finance bill.

Choose the appropriate code:

- a) 1-2-3-4-5-6
- b) 1-2-3-4-6-5
- c) 1-2-4-3-5-6
- d) 1-2-4-3-6-5

Q.88) Solution (a)

Stages in Enactment

The budget goes through the following six stages in the Parliament:

1. Presentation of budget.
2. General discussion.
3. Scrutiny by departmental committees.
4. Voting on demands for grants.
5. Passing of appropriation bill.
6. Passing of finance bill.

Q.89) Consider the following statements:

1. All Money bills are financial bills but all financial bills are not money bills.
2. Speaker is the sole authority to decide whether a bill is money bill or not.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.89) Solution (c)

Financial Bills

Financial bills are those bills that deal with fiscal matters, that is, revenue or expenditure. However, the Constitution uses the term 'financial bill' in a technical sense. Financial bills are of three kinds:

1. Money bills—Article 110
2. Financial bills (I)—Article 117 (1)
3. Financial bills (II)—Article 117 (3)

This classification implies that money bills are simply a species of financial bills. Hence, all money bills are financial bills but all financial bills are not money bills. Only those financial bills are money bills which contain exclusively those matters which are mentioned in Article 110 of the Constitution.

These are also certified by the Speaker of Lok Sabha as money bills. The financial bills (I) and (II), on the other hand, have been dealt with in Article 117 of the Constitution.

Q.90) The budget consists of two types of expenditure—the expenditure 'charged' upon the Consolidated Fund of India and the expenditure 'made' from the Consolidated Fund of India. Consider the following statements regarding the expenditure 'charged' upon Consolidated Fund of India:

1. It is non-votable by the parliament and it can only be discussed.
2. Emoluments and allowances of the President and other expenditure relating to his office are charged upon Consolidated Fund of India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.90) Solution (c)

Charged Expenditure

The budget consists of two types of expenditure—the expenditure 'charged' upon the Consolidated Fund of India and the expenditure 'made' from the Consolidated Fund of India. The charged expenditure is non-votable by the Parliament, that is, it can only be discussed by the Parliament, while the other type has to be voted by the Parliament. The list of the charged

expenditure is as follows:

1. Emoluments and allowances of the President and other expenditure relating to his office.
2. Salaries and allowances of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
3. Salaries, allowances and pensions of the judges of the Supreme Court.
4. Pensions of the judges of high courts.
5. Salary, allowances and pension of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
6. Salaries, allowances and pension of the chairman and members of the Union Public Service Commission.
7. Administrative expenses of the Supreme Court, the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and the Union Public Service Commission including the salaries, allowances and pensions of the persons serving in these offices.
8. The debt charges for which the Government of India is liable, including interest, sinking fund
9. charges and redemption charges and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt.
10. Any sum required to satisfy any judgement, decree or award of any court or arbitral tribunal.
11. Any other expenditure declared by the Parliament to be so charged.

Q.91) Consider the below statements with regard to Parliamentary Forums:

1. Speaker of Lok Sabha is the President of all the Parliamentary Forums.
2. The Secretary-General of Lok Sabha is the Secretary to the forums.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.91) Solution (b)

The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the President of all the Forums except the Parliamentary Forum on Population and Public Health wherein the Chairman of Rajya Sabha is the President and the

Speaker is the Co-President. **(Hence, statement 1 is wrong.)**

The Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, the concerned Ministers and the Chairmen of Departmentally-Related Standing Committees are the ex-officio Vice-Presidents of the respective Forums.

Each Forum consists of not more than 31 members (excluding the President and ex-officio Vice-Presidents) out of whom not more than 21 are from the Lok Sabha and not more than 10 are from the Rajya Sabha.

Members (other than the President and Vice-Presidents) of these forums are nominated by the Speaker/Chairman from amongst the leaders of various political parties/groups or their nominees, who have special knowledge/keen interest in the subject.

The Secretary-General of Lok Sabha is the Secretary to the forums.

Q.92) Cabinet Committees are an important tool for the smooth and transparent functioning of Indian Government. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Cabinet Committees?

1. They are extra – Constitutional Bodies
2. They are of two types, standing and ad hoc.
3. Non Cabinet members are debarred from the membership of Cabinet Committees.

Select the code from following:

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

Q.92) Solution (a)

The following are the features of Cabinet Committees:

- They are extra-constitutional in emergence. In other words, they are not mentioned in the Constitution. However, the Rules of Business provide for their establishment.
- They are of two types—standing and ad hoc. The former are of a permanent nature while the latter are of a temporary nature. The ad hoc committees are constituted from

time to time to deal with special problems. They are disbanded after their task is completed.

- They are set up by the Prime Minister according to the exigencies of the time and requirements of the situation. Hence, their number, nomenclature, and composition varies from time to time.
- Their membership varies from three to eight. They usually include only Cabinet Ministers. However, the non-cabinet Ministers are not debarred from their membership.
- They not only include the Ministers in charge of subjects covered by them but also include other senior Ministers.
- They are mostly headed by the Prime Minister. Sometimes other Cabinet Ministers, particularly the Home Minister or the Finance Minister, also acts as their Chairman. But, incase the Prime Minister is a member of a committee, he invariably presides over it.
- They not only sort out issues and formulate proposals for the consideration of the Cabinet, but also take decisions. However, the Cabinet can review their decisions.
- They are an organisational device to reduce the enormous workload of the Cabinet. They also facilitate in-depth examination of policy issues and effective coordination. They are based on the principles of division of labour and effective delegation.

Q.93) Which of the following correctly point out the difference(s) between Adjournment and Prorogation of a house?

1. Unlike Prorogation, Adjournment only terminates a sitting and not a session of the House.
2. Unlike Adjournment, Prorogation leads to lapse of all the bills or any other business pending before the House.

Select the correct answer using the codes below.

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

Q.93) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Prorogation not only terminates a sitting but also a session of the House.

Prorogation does not affect the bills or any other business pending before the House. This is the same as adjournment.

However, all pending notices (other than those for introducing bills) lapse on prorogation and fresh notices have to be given for the next session.

Additional information:

- **Summoning** - Summoning is the process of calling all members of the Parliament to meet. It is the duty of Indian President to summon each House of the Parliament from time to time. The maximum gap between two sessions of Parliament cannot be more than six months. In other words, the Parliament should meet at least twice a year.
- **Adjournment** - An adjournment suspends the work in a sitting for a specified time, which may be hours, days or weeks. In this case, the time of reassembly is specified. An adjournment only terminates a sitting and not a session of the House. The power of adjournment lies with the presiding officer of the House.
- **Adjournment Sine Die** – Adjournment sine die means terminating a sitting of Parliament for an indefinite period. In other words, when the House is adjourned without naming a day for reassembly, it is called adjournment sine die. The power of adjournment sine die lies with the presiding officer of the House.

Note: The presiding officer of a House can call a sitting of the House before the date or time to which it has been adjourned or at any time after the House has been adjourned sine die.

- **Prorogation** - Prorogation means the termination of a session of the House by an order made by the President under article 85(2)(a) of the Constitution. Prorogation terminates both the sitting and session of the House. Usually, within a few days after the House is adjourned sine die by the presiding officer, the President issues a notification for the prorogation of the session. However, the President can also prorogue the House while in session.

Note: All pending notices (other than those for introducing bills) lapse on prorogation and fresh notices have to be given for the next session.

- **Dissolution** - dissolution ends the very life of the existing House, and a new House is constituted after general elections are held. Rajya Sabha, being a permanent House, is not subject to dissolution. Only the Lok Sabha is subject to dissolution.
- The dissolution of the Lok Sabha may take place in either of two ways:
 - **Automatic dissolution:** On the expiry of its tenure – five years or the terms as extended during a national emergency.

- Order of President: If President is authorized by CoM, he can dissolve Lok Sabha, even before the end of the term. He may also dissolve Lok Sabha if CoM loses confidence and no party is able to form the government. Once the Lok Sabha is dissolved before the completion of its normal tenure, the dissolution is irrevocable.

Note: When the Lok Sabha is dissolved, all business including bills, motions, resolutions, notices, petitions and so on pending before it or its committees lapse.

Q.94) Which Cabinet committee is often described as a 'Super Cabinet'?

- a) Appointment committee.
- b) Parliamentary affairs committee.
- c) Economic affairs committee.
- d) Political affairs committee.

Q.94) Solution (d)

Of all the Cabinet Committees, the most powerful is the Political Affairs Committee which is described as a "Super-Cabinet"

The following four are the more important cabinet committees:

- a) The Political Affairs Committee deals with all policy matters pertaining to domestic and foreign affairs.
- b) The Economic Affairs Committee directs and coordinates the governmental activities in the economic sphere.
- c) Appointments Committee decides all higher level appointments in the Central Secretariat, Public Enterprises, Banks and Financial Institutions.
- d) Parliamentary Affairs Committee looks after the progress of government business in the Parliament.

Q.95) Consider the following statements and identify the name of the Committee:

1. It suggest the alternative policies to the Government to ensure the efficiency and economy in administration
2. A Minister cannot be member of this committee and if the member is appointed as Minister, he/ she shall cease to be a member of this committee

3. This Committee has 30 members elected annually by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

Select the correct option

- a) Committee on Public Accounts
- b) Estimate Committee
- c) Committee on Public Undertakings
- d) Business Advisory Committee

Q.95) Solution (b)

Estimates Committee:

The difference between the Estimates committee and public Accounts committee is that Estimates committee scrutinizes the Estimates while the Public Accounts Committee scrutinizes the appropriation and manner of spending.

Estimates Committee's functions are

- To examine the annual estimates and suggest the alternative policies to the Government to ensure the efficiency and economy in administration.
- To report what economies, improvements in organization, efficiency or administrative reform, consistent with the policy underlying the estimates, may be effected.
- To report whether the money laid down in estimates is well within the limits of the policy implied.
- This Committee has 30 members elected annually by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

Chairman of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker.

- A Minister cannot be member of this committee and if the member is appointed as Minister, he/ she shall cease to be a member of this committee.

Q.96) Consider the following about Question hour of the Parliament:

1. It is an informal device available to the members of the Parliament to raise matters without any prior notice.

2. The first hour of every parliamentary sitting is slotted for this
3. It is an Indian innovation in the field of parliamentary procedures

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.96) Solution (c)

Question Hour

The first hour of every parliamentary sitting is slotted for this. During this time, the members ask questions and the ministers usually give answers. The questions are of three kinds, namely, starred, unstarred and short notice.

- A starred question (distinguished by an asterisk) requires an oral answer and hence supplementary questions can follow
- An unstarred question, on the other hand, requires a written answer and hence, supplementary questions cannot follow.
- A short notice question is one that is asked by giving a notice of less than ten days. It is answered orally.

Zero 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. The zero hour starts immediately after the question hour and lasts until the agenda for the day (ie, regular business of the House) is taken up. In other words, the time gap between the question hour and the agenda is known as zero hour. It is an Indian innovation in the field of parliamentary procedures and has been in existence since 1962.

Q.97) Identify the correct statement from the following regarding the Departmental Committee of the Parliament of India on the empowerment of women?

- a) The Committee will consist of 10 members from the Lok Sabha and 20 members from Rajya sabha.
- b) A Cabinet Minister can be a member of the Committees
- c) The report of National Commission for women is considered by this committee.

d) The term of office of the members of the Committee shall not exceed two years

Q.97) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

Statement	Statement	Statement	Statement
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
The Committee consists of 30 members, 20 nominated by the Speaker from amongst the members of Lok Sabha and 10 nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha from amongst the members of the Rajya Sabha. The term of the Committee is of one year.	A Cabinet Minister cannot be a member of the Committees	The Committee would also consider the report of the National Commission for Women. The Committee may also examine such other matters as may seem fit to them or are specifically referred to them by the Lok Sabha or the Speaker and the Rajya Sabha or the Chairman, Rajya Sabha.	The term of the Committee is of one year not two years.

Q.98) Which of the following Cabinet Committee is formed in recent times?

- a) Political Affairs Committee
- b) Cabinet committee on investment and growth
- c) Committee on Parliamentary Affairs
- d) Economic Affairs Committee

Q.98) Solution (b)

Statement Analysis:

Cabinet committees are established to reduce the workload of the Cabinet Ministers. These

committees facilitate deep examination of the policy issue and effective coordination. Such committees are based on the principal of division of labour. Recently NDA government added two new committees to generate employment and promote skill development in the country.

1. Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC)
2. Cabinet Committee on Accommodation (CCA)
3. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA)
4. Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs (CCPA)
5. Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs (CCPA)
6. Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS)

Two new committees are:

1. Cabinet committee on investment & growth
2. Cabinet Committee on Employment and skill development

Q.99) Which of the following pairs are correctly matched regarding parliamentary votes?

1. Vote on account	To allow enough time for legislative scrutiny and discussion of the budget.
2. Token grants	Granted for a special purpose and forms no part of the current service
3. Vote of credit	Blank cheque given to the executive.
4. Vote on exceptional grants	To meet the proposed expenditure on a new service

Choose correct answer:

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

Q.99) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Type of vote	Purpose of the vote
1. Vote on account	To allow enough time for legislative scrutiny and discussion of the budget.
2. Token grants	To meet the proposed expenditure on a new service
3. Vote of credit	Blank cheque given to the executive.
4. Vote on exceptional grants	Granted for a special purpose and forms no part of the current service

Note: Two and four options are reversed.

Q.100) Identify the correct statements regarding Motions and Resolutions in the parliament from the given below?

1. All resolutions come in the category of substantive motions
2. All motions are not necessarily put to vote of the House, whereas all the resolutions are required to be voted upon.

Select the code:

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

Q.100) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

The members can move resolutions to draw the attention of the House or the government to matters of general public interest.

The discussion on a resolution is strictly relevant to and within the scope of the resolution.

A member who has moved a resolution or amendment to a resolution cannot withdraw the same except by leave of the House.

Resolutions are different from motions in the following respects -

- All resolutions come in the category of substantive motions.
- Every resolution is a particular type of motion.
- All motions need not necessarily be substantive.
- All motions are not necessarily put to vote of the House, whereas all the resolutions are required to be voted upon.





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