

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

3rd week July, 2024

HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

FORUMIAS



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Centre - State Relations

Q.1) Which of the following powers were divided between central and states?

1. Legislative
2. Financial
3. Judicial

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: The Constitution of India, being federal in structure, divides all powers (legislative, executive and financial) between the Centre and the states.

However, there is no division of judicial power as the Constitution has established an integrated judicial system to enforce both the Central laws as well as state laws.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) Which of the following part of Indian Constitution deals with the legislative relations between the Centre and the states?

- a) Part V
- b) Part VII
- c) Part IX
- d) Part XI

ANS: D

Explanation: Articles 245 to 255 in Part XI of the Constitution deal with the legislative relations between the Centre and the states. Besides these, there are some other articles dealing with the same subject.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.3) Which of the following statements is/are correct about territorial extent of central and state legislation?

1. The Parliament can make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India.
2. A state legislature can make laws for the whole or any part of the India.
3. The Parliament alone can make 'extraterritorial legislation'.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: The Constitution defines the territorial limits of the legislative powers vested in the Centre and the states in the following way:

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- (i) The Parliament can make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India. The territory of India includes the states, the union territories, and any other area for the time being included in the territory of India.
- (ii) A state legislature can make laws for the whole or any part of the state. The laws made by a state legislature are not applicable outside the state, except when there is a sufficient nexus between the state and the object.
- (iii) The Parliament alone can make 'extraterritorial legislation'. Thus, the laws of the Parliament are also applicable to the Indian citizens and their property in any part of the world.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) For which of the following union territories, President can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government?

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
3. Delhi

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: The President can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the five Union Territories– the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Ladakh.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.5) Which of the following subjects are covered under "Union List"?

1. Police
2. Public order
3. Prisons

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: D

Explanation: The state legislature has "in normal circumstances" exclusive powers to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List.

This has at present 59 subjects (originally 66 subjects) like public order, police, public health and sanitation, agriculture, prisons, local government, fisheries, markets, theaters, gambling and so on.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.6) Which of the following subjects are covered under concurrent list?

1. civil procedure
2. criminal law and procedure
3. newspapers

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Both, the Parliament and state legislature can make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List.

This list has at present 52 subjects (originally 47 subjects) like criminal law and procedure, civil procedure, marriage and divorce, population control and family planning, electricity, labour welfare, economic and social planning, drugs, newspapers, books and printing press, and others.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) Which of the following subjects were transferred from state list to concurrent list under 42nd Constitutional Amendment?

1. Education
2. Forests
3. Electricity

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 transferred five subjects to Concurrent List from State List, that is, (a) education, (b) forests, (c) weights and measures, (d) protection of wild animals and birds, and (e) administration of justice; constitution and organization of all courts except the Supreme Court and the high courts.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. The parliament can make a law from state list if Rajya Sabha Passes a Resolution.
2. This provision does restrict the power of a state legislature to make laws on the same matter.

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

ANS: A

Explanation: If the Rajya Sabha declares that it is necessary in the national interest that Parliament should make laws with respect to goods and services tax or a matter in the State List, then the Parliament becomes competent to make laws on that matter.

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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.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

1. The Parliament can provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution and control of waters of any inter-state river and river valley.
2. The Parliament can establish an Inter-State Council to investigate and discuss subject of common interest between the Centre and the states.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The Constitution contains the following provisions to secure cooperation and coordination between the Centre and the states:

- (i) The Parliament can provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution and control of waters of any inter-state river and river valley.
- (ii) The President can establish (under Article 263) an Inter-State Council to investigate and discuss subject of common interest between the Centre and the states. Such a council was set up in 1990.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.10) Consider the following statements:

1. The Chairman and members of a state public service commission, though appointed by the governor of the state, can be removed only by the President.
2. The President can establish a Joint State Public Service Commission (JSPSC) for two or more states on the request of the state legislatures concerned.

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

ANS: A

Explanation: In the field of public service commissions, the Centre-state relations are as follows:

- (i) The Chairman and members of a state public service commission, though appointed by the governor of the state, can be removed only by the President.
- (ii) The Parliament can establish a Joint State Public Service Commission (JSPSC) for two or more states on the request of the state legislatures concerned. The chairman and members of the JSPSC are appointed by the president.
- (iii) The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) can serve the needs of a state on the request of the state governor and with the approval of the President.

Source: Laxmikanth

Central Government: President

Q.1) Who among the following is not part of “union executive”?

- a) Vice – President
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Chief Justice of India
- d) Attorney general of India

ANS: C

Explanation: The Union executive consists of the President, the Vice President, the Prime Minister, the council of ministers and the attorney general of India.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding the President:

- 1. He is the head of the Indian State.
- 2. He is the first citizen of India and acts as the symbol of unity, integrity and solidarity of the nation.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The President is the head of the Indian State. He is the first citizen of India and acts as the symbol of unity, integrity and solidarity of the nation.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.3) Which of the following is/are part of Electoral College of the President?

- 1. elected members of both the Houses of Parliament
- 2. elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states
- 3. elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The President is elected not directly by the people but by members of Electoral College consisting of:

- 1. The elected members of both the Houses of Parliament;
- 2. The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states; and
- 3. The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.4) Which of the following is/are qualifications for Election as President?

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.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: 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.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.5) The nomination of a candidate for election to the office of President must be subscribed by at least?

- a) 10 electors as proposers and 10 electors as seconders
- b) 25 electors as proposers and 25 electors as seconders
- c) 50 electors as proposers and 50 electors as seconders
- d) 100 electors as proposers and 100 electors as seconders

ANS: C

Explanation: The nomination of a candidate for election to the office of President must be subscribed by at least 50 electors as proposers and 50 electors as seconders.

Every candidate has to make a security deposit of ₹15,000 in the Reserve Bank of India.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.6) Which of the following conditions are laid down by the constitution for president's office?

1. He should not be a member of either House of Parliament or a House of the state legislature.
2. He should not hold any other office of profit.
3. He is entitled, without payment of rent, to the use of his official residence.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The Constitution lays down the following conditions of the President's office:

1. He should not be a member of either House of Parliament or a House of the state legislature. If any such person is elected as President, he is deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date on which he enters upon his office as President.
2. He should not hold any other office of profit.

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3. He is entitled, without payment of rent, to the use of his official residence (the Rastrapathi Bhavan).
4. He is entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament.
5. His emoluments and allowances cannot be diminished during his term of office.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

1. The President holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.
2. The President can resign from his office at any time by addressing the resignation letter to Prime Minister.

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The President holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

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

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding “Impeachment of President”:

1. The President can be removed from office by a process of impeachment for ‘violation of the Constitution’.
2. The impeachment charges can be initiated only in Lok Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The President can be removed from office by a process of impeachment for ‘violation of the Constitution’.

- However, the Constitution does not define the meaning of the phrase ‘violation of the Constitution’.
- The impeachment charges can be initiated by either House of Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.9) On which of the following reasons a vacancy in the President's office can occur?

1. On the expiry of his tenure of five years.
2. By his resignation.
3. On his removal by the process of impeachment.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

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

1. On the expiry of his tenure of five years.
2. By his resignation.
3. On his removal by the process of impeachment.
4. By his death.
5. Otherwise, for example, when he becomes disqualified to hold office or when his election is declared void.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.10) Which of the following is/are executive powers of the President?

1. He can make rules for more convenient transaction of business of the Union government.
2. He appoints the prime minister and the other ministers.
3. He appoints the attorney general of India and determines his remuneration.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The executive powers and functions of the President are:

- (a) All executive actions of the Government of India are formally taken in his name.
- (b) He can make rules specifying the manner in which the orders and other instruments made and executed in his name shall be authenticated.
- (c) He can make rules for more convenient transaction of business of the Union government, and for allocation of the said business among the ministers.
- (d) He appoints the prime minister and the other ministers. They hold office during his pleasure.
- (e) He appoints the attorney general of India and determines his remuneration. The attorney general holds office during the pleasure of the President.

Source: Laxmikanth

Vice President and Prime Minister

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “Vice – President”:

1. He occupies the second highest office in the country.
2. His office is modeled on the lines of the Canada Vice-President.

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Vice-President occupies the second highest office in the country.

- He is accorded a rank next to the President in the official warrant of precedence.
- This office is modeled on the lines of the American Vice-President.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding Electoral College of Vice – President:

1. It consists of both elected and nominated members of the Parliament.
2. It does not include the members of the state legislative assemblies.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Vice-President, like the president, is elected not directly by the people but by the method of indirect election.

- He is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament.
- Thus, this Electoral College is different from the Electoral College for the election of the President in the following two respects:

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

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.3) Which of the following is/are qualifications to be a Vice – President?

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.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: To be eligible for election as Vice-President, a person should fulfil 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 Rajya 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.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) The nomination of a candidate for election to the office of Vice-President must be subscribed by at least?

- a) 10 electors as proposers and 10 electors as seconders
- b) 20 electors as proposers and 20 electors as seconders
- c) 50 electors as proposers and 50 electors as seconders
- d) 100 electors as proposers and 100 electors as seconders

ANS: B

Explanation: The nomination of a candidate for election to the office of Vice-President must be subscribed by at least 20 electors as proposers and 20 electors as seconders.

Every candidate has to make a security deposit of ₹15,000 in the Reserve Bank of India.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. The Vice-President holds office for a term of six years from the date on which he enters upon his office.
2. The Vice – President can resign from his office at any time by addressing the resignation letter to the Prime Minister.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Vice-President holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

- However, he can resign from his office at any time by addressing the resignation letter to the President.
- He can also be removed from the office before completion of his term.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution does not contain any specific procedure for the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister.
2. Article 75 says that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the president.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Constitution does not contain any specific procedure for the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister.

- Article 75 says only that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the president.
- However, this does not imply that the president is free to appoint any one as the Prime Minister.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

1. In accordance with the conventions of the parliamentary system of government, the President has to appoint the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister.
2. When no party has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, then the President may exercise his personal discretion in the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: In accordance with the conventions of the parliamentary system of government, the President has to appoint the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister.

- But, when no party has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, then the President may exercise his personal discretion in the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister.
- In such a situation, the President usually appoints the leader of the largest party or coalition in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister and asks him to seek a vote of confidence in the House within a month.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) Who among the following Prime Minister is not from the house of Rajya Sabha?

- a) Narendra Modi
- b) Deve Gowda
- c) Indira Gandhi
- d) Manmohan Singh

ANS: A

Explanation: Constitutionally, the Prime Minister may be a member of any of the two Houses of parliament. For example, three Prime Ministers, Indira Gandhi (1966), Deve Gowda (1996) and Manmohan Singh (2004), were members of the Rajya Sabha.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.9) Consider the following statements:

1. The term of the Prime Minister is not fixed.
2. So long as the Prime Minister enjoys the majority support in the Lok Sabha, he cannot be dismissed by the President.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The term of the Prime Minister is not fixed and he holds office during the pleasure of the president.

- However, this does not mean that the president can dismiss the Prime Minister at any time.
- So long as the Prime Minister enjoys the majority support in the Lok Sabha, he cannot be dismissed by the President.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.10) Which of the following powers are enjoyed by the Prime Minister?

1. He recommends persons who can be appointed as ministers by the president.
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.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The Prime Minister enjoys the following powers as head of the Union council of ministers:

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.

Source: Laxmikanth

Governor & Chief Minister

Q.1) Which of the following part of the Constitution deals with the government in the states?

- a) Part II
- b) Part V
- c) Part VI
- d) Part VIII

ANS: C

Explanation: The Constitution of India envisages the same pattern of government in the states as that for the Centre, that is, a parliamentary system. Part VI of the Constitution deals with the government in the states.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.2) Which of the following are consists of State Executive?

1. Governor
2. Chief minister
3. Advocate general of the state

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Articles 153 to 167 in Part VI of the Constitution deal with the state executive. The state executive consists of the governor, the chief minister, the council of ministers and the advocate general of the state.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The governor is the chief executive head of the state.
2. The governor acts as an agent of the central government.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The governor is the chief executive head of the state. But, like the president, he is a nominal executive head (titular or constitutional head).

The governor also acts as an agent of the central government. Therefore, the office of governor has a dual role.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) Which Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 facilitated the appointment of the same person as a governor for two or more states?

- a) First
- b) Fourth
- c) Seventh
- d) Thirteenth

ANS: C

Explanation: Usually, there is a governor for each state, but the 7th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 facilitated the appointment of the same person as a governor for two or more states.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. Governor is appointed by the prime minister by warrant under his hand and seal.
2. A governor holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

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

ANS: B

Explanation: A governor holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

- The governor is neither directly elected by the people nor indirectly elected by a specially constituted electoral college as is the case with the president.
- He is appointed by the president by warrant under his hand and seal. In a way, he is a nominee of the Central government.
- However, this term of five years is subject to the pleasure of the President. Further, he can resign at any time by addressing a resignation letter to the President.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.6) Which of the following is/are executive functions of governor?

1. He appoints the chief minister and other ministers.
2. He appoints the advocate general of a state and determines his remuneration.
3. He can make rules specifying the manner in which the Orders and other instruments made and executed in his name shall be authenticated.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The executive powers and functions of the Governor are:

1. All executive actions of the government of a state are formally taken in his name.
2. He can make rules specifying the manner in which the Orders and other instruments made and executed in his name shall be authenticated.
3. He can make rules for more convenient transaction of the business of a state government and for the allocation among the ministers of the said business.
4. He appoints the advocate general of a state and determines his remuneration. The advocate general holds office during the pleasure of the governor.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding “Chief Minister”:

1. The Constitution does not contain any specific procedure for the selection and appointment of the Chief Minister.
2. Article 154 says that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the governor.

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Constitution does not contain any specific procedure for the selection and appointment of the Chief Minister.

Article 164 only says that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the governor.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) Which of the following legislative powers enjoyed by chief minister?

1. He advises the governor with regard to the summoning and proroguing of the sessions of the state legislature.
2. He can recommend the dissolution of the legislative assembly to the governor at any time.
3. He announces the government policies on the floor of the house.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The Chief Minister enjoys the following powers as the leader of the house:

(a) He advises the governor with regard to the summoning and proroguing of the sessions of the state legislature.

(b) He can recommend the dissolution of the legislative assembly to the governor at any time.

(c) He announces the government policies on the floor of the house.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) Which of the following functions are performed by chief minister?

1. He is the chairman of the State Planning Board.
2. He acts as a vice-chairman of the concerned zonal council by rotation.
3. He is a member of the Inter-State Council.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The Chief Minister performs the following functions:

(a) He is the chairman of the State Planning Board.

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- (b) He acts as a vice-chairman of the concerned zonal council by rotation, holding office for a period of one year at a time.
- (c) He is a member of the Inter-State Council and the Governing Council of NITI Aayog, both headed by the prime minister.
- (d) He is the chief spokesman of the state government.
- (e) He is the crisis manager-in-chief at the political level during emergencies.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.10) Which of the following financial functions are performed by governor?

1. He sees that the Annual Financial Statement is laid before the state legislature.
2. Money bills can be introduced in the state legislature only with his prior recommendation.
3. No demand for a grant can be made except on his recommendation.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The financial powers and functions of the governor are:

1. He sees that the Annual Financial Statement (state budget) is laid before the state legislature.
2. Money bills can be introduced in the state legislature only with his prior recommendation.
3. No demand for a grant can be made except on his recommendation.
4. He can make advances out of the Contingency Fund of the state to meet any unforeseen expenditure.
5. He constitutes a finance commission after every five years to review the financial position of the panchayats and the municipalities.

Source: Laxmikanth

Parliament

Q.1) Which of the following part of Indian constitution deals with the Parliament?

- a) Part II
- b) Part V
- c) Part VI
- d) Part VIII

ANS: B

Explanation: Articles 79 to 122 in Part V of the Constitution deal with the organisation, composition, duration, officers, procedures, privileges, powers and so on of the Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.2) Which of the following is/are part of Parliament?

1. President
2. Governor
3. Council of States

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Under the Constitution, the Parliament of India consists of three parts viz, the President, the Council of States and the House of the People.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The presidential form of government emphasizes on the interdependence between the legislative and executive organs.
2. The parliamentary form of government, on the other hand, lays stress on the separation of legislative and executive organs.

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The parliamentary form of government emphasizes on the interdependence between the legislative and executive organs.

- Hence, we have the 'President-in-Parliament' like the 'Crown-in Parliament' in Britain.
- The presidential form of government, on the other hand, lays stress on the separation of legislative and executive organs.
- Hence, the American president is not regarded as a constituent part of the Congress.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding composition of Rajya Sabha:

1. The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is fixed at 280.
2. 24 members are nominated by president to Rajya Sabha.

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

ANS: D

Explanation: 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.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding representation of states in Rajya Sabha:

1. The representatives of states in the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of state legislative assemblies.
2. The election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable 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

ANS: C

Explanation: 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.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.6) Which of the following Schedule of the Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states and union territories?

- a) Second
- b) Fourth
- c) Fifth
- d) Seventh

ANS: B

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

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding representation of states in Lok Sabha:

1. The representatives of states in the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people from the territorial constituencies in the states.
2. The election is based on the principle of universal adult franchise.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The representatives of states in the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people from the territorial constituencies in the states. The election is based on the principle of universal adult franchise.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.8) Which of the following Constitutional Amendment reduced the voting age from 21 to 18 years?

- a) Twenty – third
- b) Forty – second
- c) Fifty – third
- d) Sixty – first

ANS: D

Explanation: Every Indian citizen who is above 18 years of age and who is not disqualified under the provisions of the Constitution or any law is eligible to vote at such election.

The voting age was reduced from 21 to 18 years by the 61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding “Territorial Constituencies”:

- 1. Each state is allotted a number of seats in the Lok Sabha in such a manner that the ratio between that number and its population is the same for all states.
- 2. The above provision does not apply to a state having a population of less than six millions.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: For the purpose of holding direct elections to the Lok Sabha, each state is divided into territorial constituencies. In this respect, the Constitution makes the following two provisions:

- 1. Each state is allotted a number of seats in the Lok Sabha in such a manner that the ratio between that number and its population is the same for all states. This provision does not apply to a state having a population of less than six millions.
- 2. Each state is divided into territorial constituencies in such a manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it is the same throughout the state.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.10) Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Constitution has adopted the system of proportional representation for Rajya Sabha.
- 2. The Constitution has adopted the system of territorial representation for the election of members to the Lok Sabha.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Though the Constitution has adopted the system of proportional representation in the case of Rajya Sabha, it has not preferred the same system in the case of Lok Sabha.

Instead, it has adopted the system of territorial representation (First-past-the-post system) for the election of members to the Lok Sabha.

Source: Laxmikanth

Parliament – II

Q.1) Which of the following qualifications are laid down by constitution, for a person to be chosen a member of the Parliament?

1. He must be a citizen of India.
2. He must make and subscribe to an oath or affirmation before the person authorized by the election commission.
3. He must be not less than 30 years of age in the case of the Rajya Sabha and not less than 25 years of age in the case of the Lok Sabha.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The Constitution lays down the following qualifications for a person to be chosen a member of the Parliament:

1. He must be a citizen of India.
2. He must make and subscribe to an oath or affirmation before the person authorized by the election commission for this purpose. In his oath or affirmation, he swears (a) To bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India (b) To uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India
3. He must be not less than 30 years of age in the case of the Rajya Sabha and not less than 25 years of age in the case of the Lok Sabha.
4. He must possess other qualifications prescribed by Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) In which of the following year dispensed with the requirement that a candidate contesting an election to the Rajya Sabha from a particular state should be an elector in that particular state?

- a) 2001
- b) 2003
- c) 2007
- d) 2010

ANS: B

Explanation: The requirement that a candidate contesting an election to the Rajya Sabha from a particular state should be an elector in that particular state was dispensed with in 2003.

In 2006, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutional validity of this change.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.3) In which of the following cases, a Member of Parliament vacates his seat?

1. Double membership
2. Disqualification
3. Resignation

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: In the following cases, a Member of Parliament vacates his seat.

1. Double membership
2. Disqualification
3. Resignation
4. Absence

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding "Salaries and Allowances" of members of parliament:

1. Members of either House of Parliament are entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may be determined by President.
2. There is no provision of pension for members of either house in the Constitution.

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Members of either House of Parliament are entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may be determined by Parliament, and there is no provision of pension in the Constitution. However, Parliament has provided pension to the members.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding "Lok Sabha Speaker":

1. The Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members.
2. The date of election of the Speaker is fixed by the Prime Minister.

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members (as soon as may be, after its first sitting).

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- Whenever the office of the Speaker falls vacant, the Lok Sabha elects another member to fill the vacancy.
- The date of election of the Speaker is fixed by the President.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.6) In which of the following cases, the speaker vacates his office?

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

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Usually, 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 then members of the Lok Sabha. Such a resolution can be moved only after giving 14 days' advance notice.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding "Speaker":

1. He is the head of the Lok Sabha.
2. He is the guardian of powers and privileges of the members, the House as a whole and its committees.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Speaker is the head of the Lok Sabha, and its representative.

He is the guardian of powers and privileges of the members, the House as a whole and its committees.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.8) The Lok Sabha is the final interpreter of the provisions of?

1. Constitution of India
2. Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha
3. Parliamentary precedents

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Lok Sabha is the final interpreter of the provisions of (a) the Constitution of India, (b) the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha, and (c) the parliamentary precedents, within the House.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) Who among the following decides whether a bill is a money bill or not and his decision on this question is final?

- a) President
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Finance Minister
- d) Speaker

ANS: D

Explanation: Lok Sabha Speaker decides whether a bill is a money bill or not and his decision on this question is final.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.10) Which of the following schedule of Indian Constitution deals with ground of defection?

- a) Second
- b) Fifth
- c) Eighth
- d) Tenth

ANS: D

Explanation: Speaker decides the questions of disqualification of a member of the Lok Sabha, arising on the ground of defection under the provisions of the Tenth Schedule.

Source: Laxmikanth

Revision

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “Deputy Speaker”:

1. He is elected by the Lok Sabha itself from amongst its members.
2. The date of election of the Deputy Speaker is fixed by the President.

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Like the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker is also elected by the Lok Sabha itself from amongst its members.

- He is elected after the election of the Speaker has taken place. The date of election of the Deputy Speaker is fixed by the Speaker.
- Whenever the office of the Deputy Speaker falls vacant, the Lok Sabha elects another member to fill the vacancy.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. The vice-president of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
2. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha can be removed from his office only if he is removed from the office of the Vice-President.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The presiding officer of the Rajya Sabha is known as the Chairman. The vice-president of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha can be removed from his office only if he is removed from the office of the Vice-President.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding “Secretariat of Parliament”:

1. The secretariat of each House is headed by a secretary-general.
2. Secretary – General is a permanent officer and is appointed by the presiding officer of the House.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Each House of Parliament has separate secretarial staff of its own, though there can be some posts common to both the Houses.

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- Their recruitment and service conditions are regulated by Parliament. The secretariat of each House is headed by a secretary-general.
- He is a permanent officer and is appointed by the presiding officer of the House.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) Who among the following is the leader of the house (Lok Sabha)?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Under the Rules of Lok Sabha, the 'Leader of the House' means the prime minister, if he is a member of the Lok Sabha, or a minister who is a member of the Lok Sabha and is nominated by the prime minister to function as the Leader of the House.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding "Leader of the Opposition":

1. The leader of the largest Opposition party having not less than one-tenth seats of the total strength of the House is recognized as the leader of the Opposition in that House.
2. It was in 1969 that an official leader of the opposition was recognized for the first time.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: In each House of Parliament, there is the 'Leader of the Opposition'.

- The leader of the largest Opposition party having not less than one-tenth seats of the total strength of the House is recognized as the leader of the Opposition in that House.
- It was in 1969 that an official leader of the opposition was recognized for the first time.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding "office of whip":

1. It is based on the conventions of the parliamentary government.
2. Every political party, whether ruling or Opposition has its own whip in the Parliament.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The office of 'whip', on the other hand, is mentioned neither in the Constitution of India nor in the Rules of the House nor in a Parliamentary Statute.

- It is based on the conventions of the parliamentary government.

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- Every political party, whether ruling or Opposition has its own whip in the Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

1. The president from time to time summons each House of Parliament to meet.
2. The maximum gap between two sessions of Parliament cannot be more than six months.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: 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.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. The presiding officer declares the House adjourned sine die.
2. Only the Lok Sabha is subject to dissolution.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The presiding officer (Speaker or Chairman) declares the House adjourned sine die, when the business of a session is completed.

- Within the next few days, the President issues a notification for prorogation of the session.
- Rajya Sabha, being a permanent House, is not subject to dissolution. Only the Lok Sabha is subject to dissolution.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) Which of the following statements is/are correct with respect to lapsing of bills?

1. A bill passed by the Lok Sabha but pending in the Rajya Sabha lapses.
2. A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha but not passed by the Lok Sabha does not lapse.
3. A bill passed by both Houses but pending assent of the president does not lapse.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The position with respect to lapsing of bills is as follows:

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1. A bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapses (whether originating in the Lok Sabha or transmitted to it by the Rajya Sabha).
2. A bill passed by the Lok Sabha but pending in the Rajya Sabha lapses.
3. A bill not passed by the two Houses due to disagreement and if the president has notified the holding of a joint sitting before the dissolution of Lok Sabha, does not lapse.
4. A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha but not passed by the Lok Sabha does not lapse.
5. A bill passed by both Houses but pending assent of the president does not lapse.
6. A bill passed by both Houses but returned by the president for reconsideration of Houses does not lapse.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.10) Consider the following statements:

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

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Constitution has declared Hindi and English to be the languages for transacting business in the Parliament.

- However, the presiding officer can permit a member to address the House in his mother-tongue.
- In both the Houses, arrangements are made for simultaneous translation.

Source: Laxmikanth