

ForumIAS

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# Prelims Marathon

1<sup>st</sup> Week December, 2024

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*HISTORY*  
*ECONOMICS*  
*POLITY*  
*SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY*  
*GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

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FORUMIAS

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## Centre - State Relations

**Q.1) Which of the following powers were not divided between centre and states?**

- a) Executive
- b) Legislative
- c) Judicial
- d) Financial

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** 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 “legislative relations between the Centre and the states”?**

- a) Part VII
- b) Part VIII
- c) Part X
- 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 state.
3. The Parliament alone can make extraterritorial legislation.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

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

(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 & Nicobar Islands
2. Lakshadweep
3. Yanam

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

- 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 is/are comes under union list?**

1. Defence
2. Banking
3. Atomic energy

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Parliament has exclusive powers to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Union List.

This list has at present 98 subjects (originally 97 subjects) like defence, banking, foreign affairs, currency, atomic energy, insurance, communication, inter-state trade and commerce, census, audit and so on.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.6) Which of the following subject is comes under state list?**

- a) Census
- b) Audit
- c) Police
- d) Insurance

**ANS: C**

**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, theatres, gambling and so on.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.7) Which of the following subjects is/are comes under concurrent list?**

1. Fisheries
2. Gambling
3. Theatres

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**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 473 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.8) Which of the following subjects was/were brought to concurrent list from state list through 42nd Amendment Act of 1976?**

1. Education
2. Electricity
3. Marriage

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: A**

**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 organisation of all courts except the Supreme Court and the high courts.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The 101st Amendment Act of 2016 has made a special provision with respect to goods and services tax.
2. The parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to goods and services tax where the supply of goods or services or both takes place in the course of inter-state trade or commerce.

**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 101st Amendment Act of 2016 has made a special provision with respect to goods and services tax.

- Accordingly, the Parliament and the state legislature have power to make laws with respect to goods and services tax imposed by the Union or by the State.

- Further, the parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to goods and services tax where the supply of goods or services or both takes place in the course of inter-state trade or commerce.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.10) The Constitution provides for a three-fold distribution of legislative subjects between the Centre and the states – related to?**

- Fourth Schedule
- Fifth Schedule
- Sixth Schedule
- Seventh Schedule

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Constitution provides for a three-fold distribution of legislative subjects between the Centre and the states, viz., List-I (the Union List), List-II (the State List) and List-III (the Concurrent List) in the Seventh Schedule.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Central Government: President

**Q.1) Which of the following is part of union executive under part V of Indian constitution?**

- Reserve Bank of India Governor
- Comptroller & Auditor General
- Attorney General of India
- Finance Commission chairman

**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) which of the following members are not part of electoral members of President election?**

- elected members of both the Houses of Parliament
- elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states
- elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry
- nominated members of both of Houses of Parliament

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The nominated members of both of Houses of Parliament, the nominated members of the state legislative assemblies, the members (both elected and nominated) of the state legislative councils (in case of the bicameral legislature) and the nominated members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry do not participate in the election of the President.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.3) Which of the following statements is/are correct about president's election?**

1. The Constitution provides that there shall be uniformity in the scale of representation of different states at the election of the President.
2. The President's election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation.
3. The President's election voting is done in open ballot.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Constitution provides that there shall be uniformity in the scale of representation of different states as well as parity between the states as a whole and the Union at the election of the President.

- The President's election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting is by secret ballot.
- This system ensures that the successful candidate is returned by the absolute majority of votes.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.4) What is the minimum age for presidential candidate in president election?**

- a) 30
- b) 35
- c) 40
- d) 45

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** A person to be eligible for election as President 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 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.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.5) Which of the following conditions is/are laid by constitution for president's office?**

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

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

- 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.



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.6) Consider the following statements regarding term of president's office:**

1. He/she can hold office beyond his term of five years until his successor assumes charge.
2. He/she is not eligible for re-election.

**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.
- The President can hold office beyond his term of five years until his successor assumes charge. He is also eligible for re-election to that office. He may be elected for any number of terms.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.7) Consider the following statements:**

1. The President can be removed from office by a process of impeachment for 'violation of the Constitution'.
2. The Constitution defines the meaning of the phrase 'violation of the Constitution'.

**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.
- These charges should be signed by one-fourth members of the House (that framed the charges), and a 14 days' notice should be given to the President.
- After the impeachment resolution is passed by a majority of two-thirds of the total membership of that House, it is sent to the other House, which should investigate the charges.

**Source: Laxmikanth**



**Q.8) In which of the following way/s a vacancy to president's office occurs?**

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

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

- 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.9) Which of the following is/are executive powers of President?**

1. He directly administers the union territories through administrators appointed by him.
2. He can declare any area as scheduled area and has powers with respect to the administration of scheduled areas and tribal areas.
3. He can make rules for more convenient transaction of business of the Union government.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

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

- All executive actions of the Government of India are formally taken in his name.
- He can make rules specifying the manner in which the orders and other instruments made and executed in his name shall be authenticated.
- He can make rules for more convenient transaction of business of the Union government, and for allocation of the said business among the ministers.
- He directly administers the union territories through administrators appointed by him.
- He can declare any area as scheduled area and has powers with respect to the administration of scheduled areas and tribal areas.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.10) The "Article 123" of Indian Constitution deals with?**

- a) Primary Health
- b) Defence Powers of Prime Minister
- c) Ordinance power of President
- d) Constitutional Remedies

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Article 123 deals with the ordinance-making power of the President.

- President has many legislative powers and this power is one of them.

- He can only promulgate the ordinance under these circumstances: When both the houses and either of the houses are not in session.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Vice President & Prime Minister

**Q.1) Consider the following statements:**

1. The Vice-President occupies the second highest office in the country.
2. The Vice-President's office is modelled on the lines of the French 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 modelled on the lines of the American Vice-President.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.2) Which of the following members are part of electoral members of Vice-President election?**

1. Elected members of Parliament.
2. Nominated members of Parliament.
3. Elected members of State legislatures.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**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**

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

1. All doubts and disputes in connection with election of the Vice-President are inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court.
2. The election of a person as Vice-President cannot be challenged on the ground that the electoral college was incomplete.

**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:** All doubts and disputes in connection with election of the Vice- President are inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court whose decision is final.

- The election of a person as Vice-President cannot be challenged on the ground that the electoral college was incomplete (i.e., existence of any vacancy among the members of electoral college).
- If the election of a person as Vice-President is declared void by the Supreme Court, acts done by him before the date of such declaration of the Supreme Court are not invalidated (i.e., they continue to remain in force).

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.4) Which of the following is/are qualifications to be eligible for election of 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.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

- 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.5) Consider the following statements:**

1. The Vice-President holds office for a term of five 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: B**

**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

**Q.6) Consider the following statements:**

1. The Vice-President acts as President when a vacancy occurs in the office of the President due to his resignation, impeachment, death or otherwise.
2. The Vice-President can act as President only for a maximum period of one year within which a new President has to be elected.

**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 acts as President when a vacancy occurs in the office of the President due to his resignation, impeachment, death or otherwise.

- He can act as President only for a maximum period of six months within which a new President has to be elected.
- Further, when the sitting President is unable to discharge his functions due to absence, illness or any other cause, the Vice-President discharges his functions until the President resumes his office.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.7) Who among the following is “*de facto* executive”?**

- a) President
- b) Vice – President
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Governor

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** In the scheme of parliamentary system of government provided by the constitution, the President is the nominal executive authority (*de jure* executive) and Prime Minister is the real executive authority (*de facto* executive).

In other words, president is the head of the State while Prime Minister is the head of the government.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.8) Which of the following article of Indian constitution says only that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the president?**

- a) 72
- b) 75
- c) 78
- d) 81

**ANS: B**

**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.9) Which of the following prime minister is not from Rajya Sabha?**

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

**ANS: D**

**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**

**Q.10) Consider the following statements:**

1. The term of the Prime Minister is fixed and he holds office during the pleasure of the president.
2. The salary and allowances of the Prime Minister are determined by the President from time to 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: D**

**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.
- The salary and allowances of the Prime Minister are determined by the Parliament from time to time.
- He gets the salary and allowances that are payable to a member of Parliament. Additionally, he gets a sumptuary allowance, free accommodation, travelling allowance, medical facilities, etc.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

## Governor & Chief Minister

**Q.1) Which part of Indian constitution deals with the government in the states?**

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

**ANS: B**

**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**

**Q.2) 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.3) Which constitutional amendment facilitated the appointment of the same person as a governor for two or more states?**

- a) First
- b) Seventh
- c) Thirteenth
- d) Twenty fourth

**ANS: B**

**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**

**Q.4) The appointment of governor to state model was brought from which country constitutional method?**

- a) German
- b) French
- c) Canadian
- d) American

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The American model, where the Governor of a state is directly elected, was dropped and the Canadian model, where the governor of a province (state) is appointed by the Governor-General (Centre), was accepted in the Constituent Assembly.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.5) Which of the following conditions is/are laid by constitution to appoint a governor to a state?**

1. He/she should be a citizen of India.
2. He/she should have completed the age of 35 years.
3. He/she should not be belonged to appointed state.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Constitution lays down only two qualifications for the appointment of a person as a governor. These are:



1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should have completed the age of 35 years.

Additionally, two conventions have also developed in this regard over the years.

- First, he should be an outsider, that is, he should not belong to the state where he is appointed, so that he is free from the local politics.
- Second, while appointing the governor, the president is required to consult the chief minister of the state concerned, so that the smooth functioning of the constitutional machinery in the state is ensured. However, both the conventions have been violated in some of the cases.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.6) Which of the following conditions were laid down by constitution to governor'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.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Constitution lays down the following conditions for the governor'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 appointed as governor, he is deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date on which he enters upon his office as the governor.
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 (the *Raj Bhavan*).
4. He is entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.7) 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 appoints the state election commissioner and determines his conditions of service and tenure of office.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

- 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 chief minister and other ministers. They also hold office during his pleasure. There should be a Tribal Welfare minister in the states of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha appointed by him. The state of Bihar was excluded from this provision by the 94th Amendment Act of 2006.



5. He appoints the advocate general of a state and determines his remuneration. The advocate general holds office during the pleasure of the governor.

6. He appoints the state election commissioner and determines his conditions of service and tenure of office. However, the state election commissioner can be removed only in like manner and on the like grounds as a judge of a high court.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.8) Which of the following article of Indian constitution says that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the governor?**

- a) Article 153
- b) Article 164
- c) Article 213
- d) Article 232

**ANS: B**

**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.9) Which of the following is/are powers of chief minister with respect to council of ministers?**

- 1. The governor appoints only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Chief Minister.
- 2. He allocates and reshuffles the portfolios among ministers.
- 3. He can ask a minister to resign or advise the governor to dismiss him in case of difference of opinion.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Chief Minister enjoys the following powers as head of the state council of ministers:

- (a) The governor appoints only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Chief Minister.
- (b) He allocates and reshuffles the portfolios among ministers.
- (c) He can ask a minister to resign or advise the governor to dismiss him in case of difference of opinion.
- (d) He presides over the meetings of the council of ministers and influences its decisions.
- (e) He guides, directs, controls and coordinates the activities of all the ministers.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.10) 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 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: B**

**Explanation:** The Chief Minister performs the following functions:

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

- (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**

## Parliament

**Q.1) Which of the following part of the Constitution deal with the organisation, composition, duration, officers, procedures, privileges, powers and so on of the Parliament?**

- a) Part IV
- b) Part V
- c) Part VI
- d) Part VII

**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**

**Q.2) In which of the following year the Hindi names 'Rajya Sabha' and 'Lok Sabha' were adopted by the Council of States and the House of People respectively?**

- a) 1949
- b) 1951
- c) 1954
- d) 1959

**ANS: C**

**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.

In 1954, the Hindi names 'Rajya Sabha' and 'Lok Sabha' were adopted by the Council of States and the House of People respectively.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. The maximum strength of Rajya Sabha is not fixed.
2. There are no nominated members in 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**

**Q.4) 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) Fourth
- b) Seventh
- c) Ninth
- d) Thirteenth

**ANS: A**

**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.5) Which of the following union territory is not representing in Rajya Sabha?**

- a) Andaman
- b) Delhi
- c) Puducherry
- d) Jammu & Kashmir

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** 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 nine union territories, only three (Delhi, Puducherry and Jammu & Kashmir) have representation in Rajya Sabha.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.6) Which constitutional amendment reduced the age of voter from 21 to 18?**

- a) Fifty – six
- b) Sixty – first
- c) Seventy – one
- d) Eighty – three

**ANS: B**

**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.7) How many times Parliament has enacted the Delimitation Commission Acts?**

- a) Twice
- b) Thrice
- c) Four
- d) Six

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** After every census, a readjustment is to be made in (a) allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha to the states, and (b) division of each state into territorial constituencies.

- Parliament is empowered to determine the authority and the manner in which it is to be made.
- Accordingly, the Parliament has enacted the Delimitation Commission Acts in 1952, 1962, 1972 and 2002 for this purpose.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.8) Which of the following constitutional amendment/s is/are related to delimitation?**

1. 42nd Amendment Act of 1976
2. 84th Amendment Act of 2001
3. 87th Amendment Act of 2003

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 froze the allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha to the states and the division of each state into territorial constituencies till the year 2000 at the 1971 level.

- This ban on readjustment was extended for another 25 years (i.e., up to year 2026) by the 84th Amendment Act of 2001, with the same objective of encouraging population limiting measures.
- Later, the 87th Amendment Act of 2003 provided for the delimitation of constituencies on the basis of 2001 census and not 1991 census.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.9) Which of the following is/are merits of proportional representation system?**

1. It is highly expensive.
2. It does not give any scope for organising by-elections.
3. It eliminates intimate contacts between voters and representatives.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** the system of proportional representation has the following demerits:

1. It is highly expensive.
2. It does not give any scope for organising by-elections.
3. It eliminates intimate contacts between voters and representatives.
4. It promotes minority thinking and group interests.
5. It increases the significance of party system and decreases that of voter.

**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 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: D**

**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) With respect to Representation of People Act, which of the following is/are disqualifications member for being elected as a member of Parliament?**

1. If he holds any office of profit under the Union or state government.
2. He must not have been found guilty of certain election offences or corrupt practices in the elections.
3. He must not have failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Parliament has laid down the following additional disqualifications in the Representation of People Act (1951):

1. He must not have been found guilty of certain election offences or corrupt practices in the elections.
2. He must not have been convicted for any offence resulting in imprisonment for two or more years. But, the detention of a person under a preventive detention law is not a disqualification.
3. He must not have failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time.
4. He must not have any interest in government contracts, works or services.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

**Q.2) A House can declare the seat of a member vacant if he is absent for how many days from all its meetings?**

- a) 30 days
- b) 45 days
- c) 60 days
- d) 90 days

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** A House can declare the seat of a member vacant if he is absent from all its meetings for a period of sixty days without its permission.

In computing the period of sixty days, no account shall be taken of any period during which the House is prorogued or adjourned for more than four consecutive days.

**Source: Laxmikanth**

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

1. Members of either House of Parliament are entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may be determined by President.
2. Parliament has provided pension to the members.

**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.4) Which of the following is/are presiding officers of Rajya Sabha?**

1. Chairman
2. Deputy Chairman
3. Panel of Chairpersons

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Each House of Parliament has its own presiding officer. There is a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker for the Lok Sabha and a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman for the Rajya Sabha.

A panel of chairpersons for the Lok Sabha and a panel of vice-chairpersons for the Rajya Sabha is also appointed.

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).

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) Which of the following statements is/are correct about Lok Sabha 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.
3. His decision in all Parliamentary matters is final.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**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.

- He is the principal spokesman of the House, and his decision in all Parliamentary matters is final. He is thus much more than merely the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha.
- In these capacities, he is vested with vast, varied and vital responsibilities and enjoys great honour, high dignity and supreme authority within the House.



Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.7) Which of the following is/are provision/s ensure the independence and impartiality of the office of the Speaker?**

1. He is not provided with a security of tenure.
2. His salaries and allowances are fixed by Parliament.
3. His work and conduct cannot be discussed and criticised in the Lok Sabha except on a substantive motion.

**Select the correct option from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The following provisions ensure the independence and impartiality of the office of the Speaker:

1. He is provided with a security of tenure. He can be removed only by a resolution passed by the Lok Sabha by a special majority (i.e., a majority of all the then members of the House) and not by an ordinary majority (i.e., a majority of the members present and voting in the House). This motion of removal can be considered and discussed only when it has the support of at least 50 members.
2. His salaries and allowances are fixed by Parliament. They are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and thus are not subject to the annual vote of Parliament.
3. His work and conduct cannot be discussed and criticised in the Lok Sabha except on a substantive motion.
4. His powers of regulating procedure or conducting business or maintaining order in the House are not subject to the jurisdiction of any Court.

Source: Laxmikanth

**Q.8) 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) 1999
- b) 2001
- c) 2003
- d) 2010

**ANS: C**

**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

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

**ANS: A**

**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) First
- b) Fourth
- c) Seventh
- 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) 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 State.
- 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: C**

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

- (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.2) For which of the following union territories, President can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government?**

- 1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- 2. Daman and Diu
- 3. Puducherry

**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.3) Which of the following subjects are covered under "State 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: C**

**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

**Q.4) Which of the following subjects are covered under concurrent list?**

1. Civil procedure
2. Criminal law and procedure
3. Gambling

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**ANS: B**

**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.5) Which of the following subjects were transferred from state list to concurrent list under 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment?**

1. Education
2. Printing press
3. Electricity

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**ANS: A**

**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.6) Who among the following is not part of “union executive”?**

- a) Vice – President
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Home Minister
- 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.7) 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.8) Consider the following statements:**

1. The term of the Prime Minister is 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: B**

**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.9) 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.10) 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 million.

**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:

- 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 million.
- 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**