

Indian Polity

Making of the Constitution

- Constituted under the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946, the Constituent Assembly for divided India held its first meeting on the 9th December, 1946.
- The Constituent Assembly was elected indirectly by the members of provincial legislative assemblies. As a result of Partition, a separate Constituent Assembly was set up for Pakistan. Hence, the membership was reduced to 299 for India's Constituent Assembly.
- Dr. BR Ambedkar was appointed chairman of the Drafting Committee which had leading lights such as A.K. Ayyar, K.M. Munshi, N. Madhava Rao, T.T. Krishnamachari and others as members.
- Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha was elected provisional chairman and Dr. Rajendra Prasad as permanent chairman.
- The Constitution was declared as passed and adopted on 26 November, 1949.
- The Constitution came into force on 26 January 1950.
- The Constituent Assembly took 2 years, 11 months, 18 days (or 3 years) to prepare the Constitution. The Objectives Resolution was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru who headed the Union Powers Committee.
- Committee on Fundamental Rights and Minorities was headed by Sardar Patel.

Salient Features of the Constitution

- Originally it had 395 Articles and 8 schedules. At present it has 470 Articles and 12 Schedules.
- Longest written constitution in the world.
- The Constitution was inspired by different sources.
- Parliamentary system of government adopted from United Kingdom: Fundamental Rights modelled on American Constitution, Directive Principles of State Policy taken from Constitution of Ireland and provisions on Emergency taken from the German Reich Constitution and Government of India Act, 1935.
- More flexible than Rigid.
- Independent Judiciary and Judicial review balanced by Parliamentary supremacy.
- Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles of State Policy as direction to the Government
- Universal adult franchise without any discrimination on the basis of educational qualification, gender, wealth, race, caste, creed, etc.
- Parliamentary government with elected President.
- Federal system with unitary basis. Normally the system of government is federal but during emergencies it acquires unitary form.
- The Preamble declares India to be a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic with guarantees of Justice (social, economic and political), Liberty (of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship). Equality (of status and opportunity), Fraternity (assuring the dignity of the individual and unity and integrity of the nation)

Fundamental Rights

- Contained in Part III of the Constitution.
- Originally there were 7 Fundamental Rights. But the Right to property was deleted is Fundamental Right by 44th Amendment (1978)
- At present, the Fundamental Rights are divided into six categories
 1. Right to Equality (Articles 14-18)
 2. Right to Freedom (Articles 19-22)
 3. Right Against Exploitation (Articles 23 and 24)
 4. Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25-28)
 5. Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29 and 30)
 6. Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)
- Article 21A added as a new Article by the 86th Amendment Act 2002 makes education for children (between 6-14 years) a Fundamental
- Right to Information has been included in Article 19(1) as an implied Fundamental Right as it is a part of the Right to Freedom of speech and expression (Article 19).

- The Constitution empowers the Supreme Court and the High Courts to issue the following writs for enforcement of the Fundamental Right. These writs are - (1) Habeas Corpus, (ii) Mandamus, (iii) Prohibition, (iv) Certiorari (v) Quo-warranto.

Fundamental Duties

- Originally the Constitution did not contain Fundamental Duties.
- These were added in part IV-A (Art. 51A) by the 42nd Amendment of the Constitution (1976).
- There are 11 Fundamental Duties. The 11th Fundamental Duty [Art. 51A(K)] was added by the 86th Constitutions Amendment Act, 2002.
- Fundamental Duties broadly outline a citizen's duty towards oneself, family, society and the nation.
- These are neither justiciable, nor absolute in nature.
- Article 51A of the Constitution of India reads: "It shall be the duty of every citizen of India:
 - a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
 - b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
 - c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
 - d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
 - e) to promote harmony and spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious linguistic and regional or sectional diversities, to renounce practice derogatory to the dignity of women,
 - f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
 - g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife, and have compassion for living creatures;
 - h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
 - i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
 - j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity, so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement,
 - k) It is the duty of the parents or guardians to make sure that their children (between the age of six and fourteen years) get enough opportunities for education.

Directive Principles of State Policy

- Articles Welfare of all the citizens, these principles are laid down in part IV of the Constitution and contain 16 (Art. 36-51).
- These are in nature of direction to the state for undertaking certain measures for the welfare of the people important Directive Principles-
 - i. To organise village panchayat [Art. 40]
 - ii. Right to Work (Art. 41]
 - iii. Right of children to free and compulsory education [Art. 45]
 - iv. To secure a uniform civil code for citizens [Art. 44]
 - v. Right to adequate means of livelihood ([Art. 39(a)]
 - vi. To develop cottage industries [Art. 43]

The Parliament

- The Central legislature or Parliament consists of three constituents-Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the President.
- The current strength of the Lok Sabha or the power House is 543 out of which 530 members are directly elected by the states and 13 members by Union Territories.
- Seats are allotted to different states (28) and Union Territories (8) in the Lok Sabha on the basis of their respective population while Uttar Pradesh has 80 seats, smaller states like Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, etc., have only one seat each.
- A member of the Lok Sabha or an M.P. is elected for a term of 5 years on the basis of universal adult franchise directly by secret ballot.
- Qualification or eligibility for election to the Lok Sabha
 - I. He/She should be a citizen of India at least 25 years old.
 - II. Should not hold any office of profit.

- III. Should not be a proclaimed offender, and of unsound mind.
- IV. Should have his/her name in the electoral rolls in any part of the country.
- Lok Sabha is normally elected for 5 years and is presided over by the Speaker elected by majority from among its own members.
- The Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution, with one-third members retiring after every two years.
- The strength of the Rajya Sabha is 245; of which 233 members are elected by MLAs of respective states, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote for a period of 6 years.
- Twelve members are nominated by the President.
- To be eligible to be a member of the Rajya Sabha, a candidate must have following qualifications-
 - I. He/she should be a citizen of India, at least 25 years of old.
 - II. should not hold any office of profit.
 - III. should not be a proclaimed offender. and the unsounded mind.
 - IV. Should have his/her name in the electoral rolls in any part of the country.
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- Twelve members are nominated by the president.
- To be eligible to be a member of the Rajya Sabha, a candidate must have following qualifications-
 - i. Must be a citizen of India, at least 30 years of age
 - ii. Should not hold any office of profit under the government
 - iii. Should not be a proclaimed offender.
 - iv. Should not be of unsound mind.
- As per rule 1/10 of the total membership of each House constitutes the quorum.

Powers and Functions of Parliament

- The Parliament can make laws on all the 97 subjects of the Union List, Concurrent List and on Residuary subjects.
- The Union Parliament has the sole right to amend the Constitution.
- All ordinances issued by the President must be approved by Parliament within 6 weeks after its session has begun.
- Emergency proclamation by the President must be approved by Parliament.
- The council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha and has to resign if a vote of No-Confidence is passed against it.
- The Parliament has the tight to impeach the President, and remove the judges of the Supreme Court, High Courts, The Chief Election Commissioner and the CAG
- The Parliament along with the Vidhan Sabhas, elect the President of India.
- The Vice President is elected by both the Houses of Parliament.
- An ordinary bill can be introduced in either House and must be passed by majority in each House separately before being submitted to the President for his assent.
- A Money Bill has to be introduced only in the Lok Sabha. After passage it is sent to the Rajya Sabha for approval, which cannot reject it but only delay it for a maximum period of 14 days
- An Amendment Bill has to be passed by both the Houses separately with a two-third majority or by an absolute majority, as the case may be.
- In the event of a dead lock between the two Houses, a joint sitting is held where the will of the Lok Sabha prevails due to its superior strength

The President of India

- The President is head of the executive, head of state and the first citizen of the country. But the President exercises all his powers on the advice of the Union Council of ministers headed by the Prime Minister. He is elected for a tenure of 5 years.

- To be elected to the office of the President a candidate should possess the following qualifications:
 1. He should be a citizen of India at least 35 years age.
 2. He must be qualified to be elected as a member of the Lok Sabha.
 3. He should not hold an office of profit.
- He is elected indirectly by an electoral college consisting of elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of all the states and elected members of the Parliament. He is elected according to the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote system. The new President is administered an oath by the Chief Justice of India.
- The President can be impeached by Parliament, charges against him must be passed by each House separately by a two-thirds majority of the total membership of the House.
- **Powers and Functions of the President-**
 1. He appoints the following Prime Minister and the Council of ministers, governors of states, chief justices and judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, Attorney General and the CAG, chairman and members of the UPSC and the NITI Aayog.
 2. He can summon and prorogue either House of Parliament, and dissolve the Lok Sabha.
 3. He nominates 12 members of the Rajya Sabha.
 4. He can issue ordinances when the Parliament is not in session.
 5. No bill passed by the Parliament can become a law unless signed by the President.
 6. He causes the annual budget to be laid before the Parliament.
 7. He has the power to grant pardon, to remit or suspend a sentence of punishment in case of a death sentence or a Court Martial.
- He can declare an Emergency under **Article 352** (national emergency), **Article 356** (state emergency or President's Rule) and financial emergency under **Article 360** of the Constitution.

The Vice President

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- The Vice President is elected jointly by members of both the Houses of Parliament.
- His tenure is 5 years.
- He is the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha and chairs its meetings.
- He acts as the President of India for a maximum period of 6 months in case the office of President falls vacant due to his illness, death, resignation or impeachment.

The Prime Minister and the Union Council of Ministers

- The union cabinet headed by the Prime Minister is the most powerful institution.
- The leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha is appointed by the President as Prime Minister
- Other ministers are also appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Prime Minister
- The Ministers are individually responsible to the President and may be dismissed by him on the advice and recommendation of the Prime Minister
- The Union Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha and has to resign if a vote of no confidence is passed against it.
- All the powers of the President are, in effect, exercised by the Prime Minister.
- The Prime Minister is the leader of the Lok Sabha and chief spokesperson of the government.
- He/ she is the ex-officio chairman of the Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog).
- All important policies and decisions are taken by the cabinet headed by the PM.
- The Prime Minister allocates different portfolios to the ministers.
- He works as the chief coordinator and pivot of the union cabinet.
- He/she is a link between the President and the cabinet and informs the President about all decisions taken by the cabinet regarding administration and legislation.
- Prime Minister's office (PMO) is the most powerful institution in the country.

The Supreme Court

- We have a single integrated judicial system with the Supreme Court as the highest court of appeal.
- At present it consists of the Chief Justice and 33 other judges, i.e., total 34 judges.
- The Chief Justice as well as other judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President, to work till they attain 65 years of age.

- A judge of the Supreme Court can be removed by the President after the motion of impeachment is passed by each House with 2/3 rd majority of the members of that House present and voting in favour of impeachment.
- The Supreme Court enjoys original jurisdiction in following cases interpretation of the Constitution, centre-state disputes, dispute between two or more states and cases involving the Fundamental Rights,
- The Supreme Court has the powers to grant special leave to appeal against any judgement delivered by any court in the country.
- A criminal suit where capital punishment has been awarded by the High Court, can be appealed in the Supreme Court.
- It is the duty of the Supreme Court to uphold the sanctity of the Constitution. The Supreme Court can declare any law passed by the state legislature or the Parliament invalid, if it violates the basic feature of the Constitution. This is called power of **Judicial Review**.
- The Supreme Court enjoys **Revisory Jurisdiction** power to revise its earlier decision.
- The Supreme Court also enjoys advisory jurisdiction whereby it can render advice if sought by President, cabinet or a legislature but the advice is not binding on the seeker.
- To ensure independence of judiciary the Supreme Court has following powers security of service, pay and allowances, full control over its work procedure and establishment. Moreover, the conduct of judges and their decisions can't be debated in any legislature,

High Courts

- There are 25 High Courts in the country. A High Court is the highest court of appeal in a state. Some High Courts have jurisdiction over two or more smaller states.
 - The Chief Justice and other judges of the High Court are appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Governor.
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- Once appointed High Court judges continue to function till they attain the age of 62 years.
 - A High Court judge can be removed by the process of impeachment, similar to that of a judge of Supreme Court.
 - A High Court has original jurisdiction over matter relating to state revenue, cases relating to Fundamental Right, divorce, wills and laws concerning marriage.
 - All the decisions made by the subordinate courts in all types of cases can be brought to the High Court by an appeal.
 - Like the Supreme Court, the High Court is the custodian of the Constitution, and enjoys the power of **Judicial Review**. It can declare any state law as null and void, if it violates the provisions of the Constitution.
 - High courts have the power to issue various writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
 - The High Courts have Revisory jurisdiction, Advisory jurisdiction and enjoys administrative Autonomy its work procedure and administration. They are courts of records as their decisions and decrees are printed and kept as record for future references,

Try These Questions:-

- 1) **When was the Indian Constitution enforced?**
 - a) 26th November, 1949
 - b) 26th January, 1950
 - c) 30th January, 1950
 - d) 15th August, 1950
- 2) **Which of the following is a major function of the Indian Constitution?**
 - a) To prevent tyranny of the majority
 - b) To prevent tyranny of the minority
 - c) To prevent the domination of the majority by the minority
 - d) All of these
- 3) **How long did it take to prepare the Indian Constitution?**
 - a) Almost 2 years
 - b) Almost 3 years
 - c) Almost 4 years

- d) Almost 5 years
- 4) Which one of the following is not included in the Union list?
- Defence
 - Foreign affairs
 - War and peace
 - Local government
- 5) Which of the following statements regarding Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is incorrect?
- He is called the father of the Indian Constitution
 - He was the chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee
 - He was the law minister in Nehru's first cabinet
 - He was the first Vice President of India
- 6) Which of the following pairs is incorrect?
- Right to Equality: Art 14-15
 - Right to Freedom: Art 19-22
 - Abolition of untouchability Art 20
 - Right to Freedom of Religion: Art 25-28
- 7) By which constitutional amendment, the word 'secular' was added to the Preamble of Indian Constitution:
- 42nd Amendment, 1976
 - 44th Amendment, 1978
 - Both of these
 - None of these
- 8) Which Articles of the Constitution guarantee cultural and educational rights?
- Art, 17, 19
 - Art, 29, 30
 - Art, 14, 15
 - Art, 20, 21
- 9) What can one do if one's Fundamental Rights are denied?
- One can do nothing
 - One can move the Lower Court
 - One can move the High Court or the Supreme Court
 - One can approach the Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- 10) Into how many Parliamentary constituencies is India divided?
- 543
 - 545
 - 540
 - 550
- 11) What is the total strength of the Lok Sabha?
- 545
 - 543
 - 540
 - 550
- 12) What is the strength of the Rajya Sabha?
- 245
 - 243
 - 250
 - 280
- 13) How many members constitute the quorum in Lok Sabha?
- 50
 - 52
 - 55
 - 60
- 14) Who appoints 12 members to the Rajya Sabha?
- President
 - Prime Minister
 - Chief Justice
 - Speaker of the Lok Sabha

- 15) Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution?**
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - Dr B.R. Ambedkar
 - Dr. K.M. Munshi
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
- 16) Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?**
- Dr B.R. Ambedkar
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Dr Rajendra Prasad
 - Vallabhbhai Patel
- 17) When was the Constitution adopted?**
- 26 November 1950
 - 26 November 1949
 - 30 December 1947
 - 15 August 1947
- 18) When was the Constitution of India enforced?**
- 26 November 1949
 - 26 January 1950
 - 15 August 1947
 - 26 November 1948
- 19) The words 'socialist', 'secular' and 'integrity' were added to the Preamble by which Amendment to the Constitution?**
- 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
 - 42nd Amendment Act, 1978
 - 44th Amendment Act, 1978
 - None of these
- 20) Fundamental Rights are enshrined in the Constitution in**
- Part I
 - Part II
 - Part III
 - Part IV
- 21) Which of the following Fundamental Rights has been deleted from our Constitution?**
- Right to Equality
 - Right to Freedom of Religion
 - Right to Property
 - Freedom of Speech and Expression
- 22) Under what circumstances can some of the Fundamental Rights be suspended?**
- On the orders of the Prime Minister
 - When President's rule is imposed
 - When a proclamation of national emergency is in operation
 - During financial emergency
- 23) Who is empowered to amend or notify the Fundamental Rights, except those concerning the basic structure of the Constitution?**
- President
 - Chief Justice of Supreme Court
 - Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - Parliament with special majority, as specified
- 24) On whom does the Constitution confer responsibility for enforcement of Fundamental Rights?**
- President
 - Prime Minister
 - Parliament
 - Supreme Court & High Courts
- 25) Which Fundamental Right was described by B.R. Ambedkar as 'the heart and soul of the Constitution'?**
- Right to Equality
 - Right to Freedom of Religion
 - Right to Freedom

(d) Right to Constitutional Remedies

26) Fundamental Duties were introduced in the Constitution by

- a) 40th Amendment
- b) 42nd Amendment
- c) 43rd Amendment
- d) 44th Amendment

27) Fundamental Duties are enshrined in

- a) Part IV of the Constitution
- b) Part IV-A of the Constitution
- c) Part III-A of the Constitution
- d) In 12th Schedule

28) Which Article of Indian Constitution contains the Fundamental Duties?

- a) Article 51
- b) Article 51A
- c) Article 52A
- d) Article 51B

29) Which of the following is not a Fundamental Duty?

- a) To safeguard public property
- b) To develop scientific temper
- c) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
- d) To protest against injustice

30) Directive Principles are enshrined in the Constitution in

- a) Part I
- b) Part II
- c) Part III
- d) Part IV

31) The main purpose of including Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution is

- a) to establish a Welfare State
- b) to provide best opportunities of development
- c) to check the arbitrary actions of the government
- d) to establish a secular state

32) Which of the following is not a Directive Principle of State Policy? The state shall seek to ensure:

- a) equal pay for equal work by men and women
- b) equal right to an adequate means of livelihood
- c) abolition of untouchability
- d) just and human conditions of work

33) The main difference between the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles is

- a) Fundamental Rights are justiciable while Directive Principles are not
- b) Fundamental Rights are positive while Directive Principles are negative
- c) Directive Principles are given precedence over Fundamental Rights by courts in all cases
- d) None of the above

34) Which of the following describes the nature of the Directive Principles?

- a) They are positive instructions to do certain things
- b) They are negative instruction regarding certain things
- c) They are both negative and positive
- d) They are justifiable

35) Regarding Directive Principles of State Policy it is not correct to say that

- a) it is the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws
- b) they are fundamental in the governance of the country
- c) they impose a legal duty upon the State
- d) they are merely instructions or directives issued to the legislature and the executive of the country.

36) The constitutional head of the executive of the Union is

- a) the President
- b) the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers together
- c) the Prime Minister
- d) the Chief Justice of India

- 37) Which of the following is not the requisite qualification for a candidate to be eligible for election as the President of India?**
- Not less than 35 year of age
 - Must not hold office of profit
 - Must be eligible to become a member of Lok Sabha
 - Must be a member of either House of Parliament
- 38) What is the maximum age prescribed for election as President of India?**
- 58 years
 - 62 years
 - 60 years
 - No such limit
- 39) The electoral college, which elects the President, consists of:**
- Elected members of both Houses of Parliament only
 - Elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies and of both the Houses of Parliament
 - Only elected members of Lok Sabha and of State Legislatures
 - Members of Parliament and of the State Legislative Assemblies
- 40) To whom does the President address his letter of resignation?**
- Prime Minister
 - Vice President
 - Speaker
 - Chief Justice of India
- 41) How long can an ordinance issued by the President remain in force?**
- 3 months
 - 2 months
 - 6 months
 - Till the President revokes it
- 42) Which of the following is not appointed by the President?**
- Judges of High Courts and the Supreme Court
 - Lt. Governors of UTS
 - Ambassadors
 - Chief Minister
- 43) Who appoints the Governor?**
- Prime Minister
 - (b) President
 - Chief Minister
 - Chief Justice of Concerned High Court
- 44) How is the Vice President of India elected?**
- By an electoral college consisting of elected members of Rajya Sabha
 - By an electoral college consisting of elected members of Parliament and State Assemblies
 - By an electoral college consisting of elected members of Parliament.
 - By an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament
- 45) The Vice President acts as President of India in case of his/her**
- resignation
 - illness
 - absence
 - all the above cases
- 46) The Vice President of India is**
- Ex-officio chairman of the Lok Sabha
 - Ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha
 - Both of these
 - None of these
- 47) Who appoints the Prime Minister?**
- Governor
 - President
 - Chief Justice of India
 - People of India
- 48) The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to**

- a) President
 - b) Prime Minister
 - c) Lok Sabha
 - d) People of India
- 49) To whom are the union ministers individually responsible?**
- a) President
 - b) Prime Minister
 - c) Parliament
 - d) The people
- 50) How long can a person continue to be a Union Minister without being a member of either House of Parliament?**
- a) 1 year
 - b) 3 months
 - c) 6 months
 - d) No such time limit
- 51) The formation of the Council of Ministers starts with the appointment of**
- a) the President
 - b) the Prime Minister
 - c) the Speaker
 - d) None of the above
- 52) The President can dismiss a member of the cabinet**
- a) on his own
 - b) on the recommendation of the Prime Minister
 - c) only under emergency conditions
 - d) with the consent of the Speaker
- 53) The meetings of the Union Cabinet are presided over by**
- a) the President
 - b) the Vice President
 - c) the Prime Minister
 - d) the senior most member of the cabinet
- 54) A candidate to the membership of the Lok Sabha should not be less than**
- a) 21 years
 - b) 25 years
 - c) 30 years
 - d) 35 years
- 55) A candidate to the membership of the Rajya Sabha should not be less than**
- a) 25 years
 - b) 30 years
 - c) 35 years
 - d) 40 years
- 56) The Supreme Court at present consists of a Chief Justice and not more than**
- a) 31 judges
 - b) 32 judges
 - c) 33 judges
 - d) 35 judges
- 57) The salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court are drawn from**
- a) Home ministry grants
 - b) Consolidated Fund of India
 - c) Parliamentary grants
 - d) None of these
- 58) Who appoints the CJI and other judges of the Supreme Court?**
- (a) President
 - (b) Prime Minister
 - (c) Speaker
 - (d) A collegiums of seniormost judges
- 59) Who appoints the Chief Justice and other judges of a High Court?**
- a) President

- b) Prime Minister
- c) Governor
- d) Chief Minister

60) Who holds the powers of Judicial Review in India?

- a) The President
- b) The Prime Minister
- c) Only the Supreme Court
- d) The Supreme Courts and the High Courts

61) The judges of the Supreme courts retire at the age of

- a) 60 years
- b) 62 years
- c) 65 years
- d) 70 years

62) The judges of the High Court retire at the age of

- a) 60 years
- b) 62 years
- c) 58 years
- d) 65 years

63) The Judges of the Supreme Court after their retirement are not permitted to practise

- a) before any High Court
- b) before any Court in India
- c) before the Supreme Court
- d) for five years after retirement

64) The judges of High Courts are not permitted to practise after retirement

- a) in any court of India
- b) In the Supreme Court
- c) in any High Court
- d) in the High Courts in which he/she has held office

65) The Judges of the High Court can be removed from their office during their tenure

- a) by the President on the basis of a resolution passed by the Parliament by two-thirds majority.
- b) by the Governor, if the State Legislature passes a resolution to this effect by two-thirds majority.
- c) by the Chief Justice on the recommendation of the Parliament
- d) by the Chief Justice on the advice of the President

66) The Judges of the Supreme Court can be removed from their office during their tenure

- a) by the President on the basis of a resolution passed by the Parliament by two-thirds majority
- b) by President on the advice of Prime Minister
- c) by the Chief Justice on the recommendation of the Parliament
- d) by the Chief Justice on the advice of the President

67) The salary and other Allowances of the Judges of the High Courts are charged to

- a) the Consolidated Fund of India
- b) the Consolidated Fund of the State
- c) the Contingency Fund of India the State on fifty-fifty basis
- d) the Contingency Fund of India

68) Our Parliamentary system is based on

- a) universal adult franchise
- b) Proportional representation
- c) male franchise
- d) male, female and adult franchise

69) The Lok Sabha

- a) cannot have its life extended beyond 6 years
- b) is never dissolved within 5 years
- c) is dissolved after every 5 years
- d) is never subject to dissolution

70) Among the disqualifications for the membership of Parliament, we can't include one of the following. That is

- a) being of unsound mind
- b) not being a graduate

- c) holding office of profit
- d) being an undischarged insolvent

71) Identify the correct statement.

- a) The Rajya Sabha elects its own Chairman from among its own members
- b) The Vice President of India is elected by both the Houses of the Parliament
- c) A state of national emergency is proclaimed by the Vice President of India
- d) The Rajya Sabha can decide by three-fourths majority to set up a new All India service

72) Who can suspend a member in case of misconduct in the Lok Sabha?

- a) President of India
- b) Prime Minister of India
- c) Chief Justice of India
- d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

73) The decision of the _____ a final with regard to the question whether a member stands disqualified under Anti-Defection Law or not.

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

74) How many members constitute the quorum of the Rajya Sabha?

- a) 45 members
- b) 25 members
- c) 35 members
- d) 50 members

75) Who among the following takes over the administration of a state on the breakdown of the Constitutional machinery in the state under Article 356 of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Prime Minister of India
- (b) Vice president of India
- (c) Chief Minister of State
- (d) President of India

76) The _____ is a committee of selected members of Parliament, constituted by the Parliament of India, for the purpose of auditing the revenue and the expenditure of the Government of India.

- a) Defence Accounts Committee
- b) Vice President of India
- c) Private Accounts Committee
- d) Public Accounts Committee

77) Who among the following is empowered to Audit all receipts and expenditures of the Government of India?

- a) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- b) Divisional Accountant
- c) Principal Director of Audit
- d) Auditor General of India

78) The size of the Legislative Assembly cannot be less than

- a) 70 Members
- b) 50 Members
- c) 80 Members
- d) 40 Members

79) _____ Member of Parliament or a state legislature will be disqualified if he joins any political Party after his election.

- a) A regional
- b) An independent
- c) A temporary
- d) A permanent

80) The different subjects for legislation have been divided into three lists, i.e., the Union List, the State list and the

- a) Residuary List
- b) Concurrent List
- c) Central List

d) Autonomous List

81) When the _____ remains dissolved especially during proclamation of Emergency then the Rajya Sabha acts as Union Legislature.

- a) Vidhan Parishad
- b) Lok Sabha
- c) Lok Parishad
- d) Vidhan Sabha

82) The Budget is presented in the Parliament by the Union Minister for Finance with the prior approval of the

- a) Finance Secretary
- b) President
- c) Governor of Reserve Bank of India
- d) Deputy Speaker

83) In which of the following Houses, the Chairperson is not the member of that House?

- a) Vidhan Sabha
- b) Lok Sabha
- c) Rajya Sabha
- d) None of these

84) The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the centre and the states falls under its

- (a) Original Jurisdiction
- (b) Appellate Jurisdiction
- (c) Advisory Jurisdiction
- (d) Custodian Jurisdiction

85) Which of the following is not the requisite qualification for a candidate to be eligible for election as the President of India?

- a) Not less than 35 years of age
- b) Must not hold office of profit
- c) Must be eligible to become a member of Lok Sabha
- d) Must be a member of either House of Parliament

86) What is the maximum age prescribed for election as President of India?

- a) 58 years
- b) 62 years
- c) 60 years
- d) No such limit

87) Who are not the members of electoral college electing the President?

- a) Elected members of Rajya Sabha
- b) Elected members of State Assemblies
- c) Members of assemblies of Union Territories
- d) Elected members of Lok Sabha

88) Regarding his power of pardon, the President can employ it in

- a) all the cases of punishment by a Court Martial
- b) offences against laws in the Union and Concurrent Lists
- c) pardoning a sentence of death
- d) all the above instances

89) In the election of the President

- a) states are given greater weightage
- b) the centre enjoys greater weightage
- c) parity between the states and the centre has been maintained
- d) none of the above

90) A candidate for the office of President must be sponsored and seconded by at least

- (a) 40 members of electoral college each
- (b) 30 members of electoral college each
- (c) 20 members of electoral college each
- (d) 20 members of electoral college each

91) The President can be removed from office

- I. On the resignation before expiry of term of five years

- II. On impeachment by Parliament
- III. He cannot leave office once elected unless illness or death occurs
- II, III
 - Only II
 - I and II
 - None of these
- 92) Which body decides disputes arising out of Presidential election?**
- High Court of Delhi
 - Parliament
 - Supreme Court
 - Election Commission of India
- 93) When can the President issue an Ordinance?**
- If the nation is in danger
 - If the Parliament is most likely to pass it
 - If the Parliament is not likely to pass it
 - None of these
- 94) How long does a Presidential ordinance remain in force?**
- 3 months
 - 2 months
 - 6 months
 - Unless revoked by President himself
- 95) The President can be impeached for**
- violating the Constitution
 - disregarding Parliament
 - for not adhering to Prime Minister's advice
 - all the above
- 96) The President of India can declare**
- national emergency
 - financial emergency
 - constitutional emergency
 - All three type of emergency
- 97) Who administers oath of office to the President?**
- Speaker
 - Chief Justice of India
 - Vice-President of India
 - Prime Minister of India
- 98) The Ministers are individually responsible to**
- the Prime Minister
 - (b) the President
 - the people
 - the Parliament
- 99) The meetings of the Council of Ministers are presided over by**
- the President
 - the voice President
 - the Prime Minister
 - the senior most member of Parliament
- 100) The Prime Minister is**
- appointed by the President
 - appointed by President on the recommendation of the Speaker
 - elected by the Lok Sabha
 - elected by the Upper House
- 101) The Prime Minister is:**
- the head of the state
 - head of the government
 - head of the state as well government
 - none of the above
- 102) Generally the Prime Minister is**

- a) a member of Rajya Sabha
- b) a member of Lok Sabha
- c) not a member of either House of Parliament
- d) an experienced administrator

103) How long can a person continue to be a Minister of the Union Government without being a member of either House of Parliament?

- a) one year
- b) six months
- c) three months
- d) for an unlimited period

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Answer key:-

1) B	2) A	3) B	4) D	5) D	6) C	7) A	8) B	9) C	10) A	11) B
12) A	13) C	14) A	15) B	16) C	17) B	18) B	19) A	20) C	21) C	22) C
23) D	24) D	25) D	26) B	27) B	28) B	29) D	30) D	31) A	32) C	33) A
34) A	35) C	36) A	37) D	38) D	39) B	40) B	41) C	42) D	43) B	44) D
45) D	46) B	47) C	48) C	49) A	50) C	51) B	52) B	53) C	54) B	55) B
56) C	57) B	58) A	59) A	60) D	61) C	62) B	63) C	64) D	65) AA	66)
67) B	68) A	69) C	70) B	71) B	72) D	73) B	74) B	75) D	76) D	77) A
78) D	79) B	80) B	81) B	82) B	83) C	84) A	85) D	86) D	87) C	88) D
89) C	90) D	91) C	92) C	93) D	94) C	95) A	96) D	97) B	98) B	99) C
100) A	101) B	102) B	103) C							