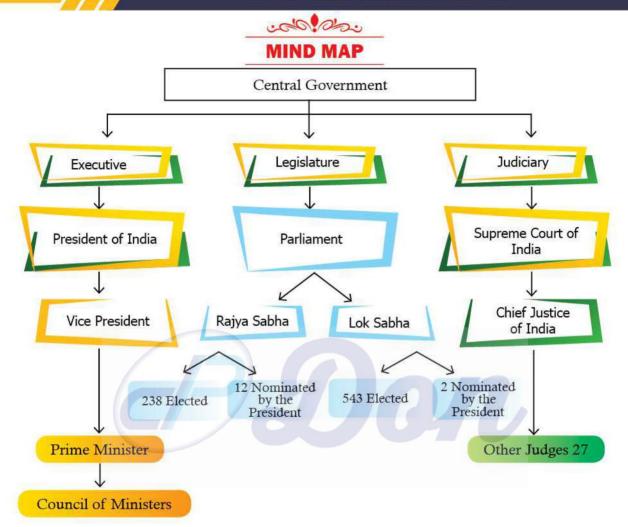


# CENTRAL COVE

### **CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**



### POINTS TO REMEMBER

- The Central Government consists of three organs namely, Union Executive, Legislature and Judiciary.
- President appoints the Prime Minister and the other members of the Council of Ministers.
- The Parliament of India consists of three parts. They are the President, Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.
- The Attorney General for India is the highest law officer in the country. He is appointed by the President of India.
- > The Supreme Court is the Guardian of the Constitution.
- > The Chief Justice of Supreme Court in India is appointed by the President of India.
- > Budget session is from February to May in Parliament.
- Monsoon session is from July to September.
- The President is designated as the first citizen of India.



Central Government Don

### IMPORTANT ARTICLES Articles 52 to 78 - Union Executive Article 77 - It requires that every executive action of the Union shall be taken in the name of the President. Article 72 - It confers on the President power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment, or to commute the sentence of any person convicted of an offence. Article 53(2) - It lays down that "the supreme command of the Defence Force of the Union shall be vested in the President and the exercise thereof shall be regulated by law". Article 352 - It confers power on the President to make a proclamation of Emergency on the grounds of war, external aggression, or armed rebellion. Article 356 - It confers power on the President to make a proclamation of State Emergency by declaring that the Government in a State cannot be run on in accordance of the provisions of the Constitution. Article 361(1) The President, or the Governor of a state, shall not be answerable to any court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office or for any act done or purporting to be done by him in the exercise and performance of those powers and duties. Article 63 It provides for a Vice President of India.

Article 100

Article 66(1)

- The vice-president can\only cast his vote when there is a tie over the Bill in the Rajya Sabha.

The Vice- President, like the president, is elected not directly by the people

Article 74 (1)

- There shall be a council of ministers with the Prime Minster as the head to aid and advice the President.

Article 78

- It mentioned the duties of the Prime Minister

but the method of indirect election.

Article 79 to 122

The organization, composition, duration, officers, procedures, privileges, powers and so on of the Parliament.

Article 76

- It has provided for office of the Attorney General for India.

### I. Choose the correct answer:



- 1. The Constitutional Head of the Union is \_
  - a) The President

b) The Chief Justice

c) The Prime Minister

- d) Council of Ministers
- 2. Who is the real executive in a Parliamentary type of government?
  - a) Army

b) The Prime Minister

c) The President

d) Judiciary



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L	on CIVICS	10 <sup>th</sup> Standard - SOCIAL SCIENCE
3.	Who among the following decides whether a a) The President c) Parliamentary Affairs Minister	Bill is a Money Bill or not? b) Attorney General d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
4.	The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible.  a) The President  c) The Prime Minister	b) Lok Sabha d) Rajya Sabha
5.	The joint sittings of Indian Parliament for tr a) Senior most member of Parliament c) The President of India	ansacting legislative business are presided over by b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha d) The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
6.	What is the minimum age laid down for a ca a) 18 years b) 21 years	c) 25 years d) 30 years
7.	The authority to alter the boundaries of state a) The President c) State Government	b) The Prime Minister d) Parliament
8.	Under which article the President is vested v a) Article 352 c) Article 356	b) Article 360 d) Article 365
9.	The Chief Justice and other Judges of the Su a) The President c) The Governor	b) The Attorney General d) The Prime Minister
10.	Dispute between States of India comes to the a) Appellate Jurisdiction c) Advisory Jurisdiction	b) Original Jurisdiction d) None of these
11.	If you are elected as the President of India, vown?  a) Nominate the leaders of your choice to the b) Ask for reconsideration of a Bill passed by c) Select the person you like as Prime Ministed d) Dismiss a Prime Minister who has a major	both the Houses r
	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS	
12.	was the first President of India.  a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad c) Dr. Radha Krishnan  The Chief Executive of the Indian Union is	b) Jawaharlal Nehru d) Indira Gandhi
	<ul><li>a) Prime Minister</li><li>c) The President</li></ul>	b) Chief Minister d) Vice President
14.	a) New Delhi c) West Bengal	b) Mumbai d) Calcutta



Lok Sabha.

Ce	entral Government				De la constant de la	on
15.	15. Which Article confers power on the President to make a Proclamation of Emergency on the grounds					
	of war? a) Article 352 b) Article	2 452	c) Article 552		d) Article 652	
16.	The occupies the se	The state of the s				
	a) The President		b) The Prime Minist	er		
	c) The Chief Minister		d) Vice President			
17.	a) Thiru APJ Abdul Kalam					
	c) Shankar Dayal Sharma		b) K.R.Narayanan d) R.Venkatraman			
18	The Vice President can act as			of		
10.	a) 8 months b) 6 mon		c) 4 months	01_	d) 2 months	
19.	Who was the first Prime Mini	ster of India?				
	a) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru		b) Thiru Morarji De	sai		
	c) Tmt. Indira Gandhi	3	d) Thiru V.P.Singh			
20.	Which Article mentions the d	uties of the Prin	e Minister?			
	a) Article 98 b) Article	e 78	c) Article 68		d) Article 48	
21.	How many members can be ele	ected for Lok Sa	bha at the maximun	1?		
	a) 752 b) 852		c) 552		d) 452	
22.	The Chief Justice of the Supre			he ag		
	a) 58 b) 60		c) 62		d) 65	
		ANS	WER			
	1. a) The President	2. b) The Prin			d) Speaker of Lok Sabl	ha
	4. b) Lok sabha		sident of India		c) 25 years	
	7. d) Parliament	8. b) Article 3			a) The President	
	<ul><li>10. b) Original Jurisdiction</li><li>12. a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad</li></ul>	11. b) Ask for 13. c) The Pre			assed by both the House  a) New Delhi	S
	15. a) Article 352	16. d) Vice Pre			a) Thiru APJ Abdul Kala	am
	18. b) 6 months	Participation in the Control of the			b) Article 78	****
U	21. c) 552	22. d) 65				J
II.	Fill in the Blanks:					
	TEXTUAL QUESTIONS					
1.	1 Bill cannot be introduced in the Parliament without President's approval.					
2.	is the leader of the nation and chief spokesperson of the country.					
3.	is the Ex-officio Chairperson of the Rajyasabha.					
	The President generally nomin	Other desired to the second			community to	the

5. \_\_\_\_\_ has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both Houses of the Parliament.





Don CIVICS		10 <sup>th</sup> Standard	d - SOCIAL SCIENCE	
6. The Chief Justice and	d other judges of the Supren	ne Court hold the office u	p to the age ofyear	
7 is the Gua	ardian of our Constitution.			
8. At present, the Supre	eme Court consists of	judges including th	e Chief Justice.	
ADDITIONAL QUE	SHOITS			
erasin medalakan dan salah				
9. The head quarters of	the Central Government is	s at		
10. The President canno	t be a member of	-		
11. The Vice - President	occupies the hig	thest office in the country	7.	
12. The President and th	e Vice President are elected	1 by		
13. Article m	entioned the duties of the I	Prime Minister.		
14is the Hea	d of the Cabinet.			
	he House, and t	he Lok Sahha is the	House	
	Rajya Sabha are elected for		115.	
07 (1417X64)	abha consists of			
18. Parliament Budget se	ession is fromto			
19 is the third organ of the government.				
20. The Supreme Court	is the final in the	e country.		
21. The Supreme Court	protects the			
	ANS	SWER		
1. Money Bill		3. The vice – President	4 Anglo – Indian	
5. Attorney General			8. 28	
9. New Delhi	10. Parliament 1	· ·	12. Indirect election	
13. Article 78	14. The Prime Minister		15. upper, lower	
16. Six years	17. 545	8. February to May	19. Judiciary	
20. appellate court	21. Fundamental rights.			
-				

### III. Choose the correct statement:

### TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

- 1. i) Total members of the Rajya Sabha is 250
  - ii) The 12 nominated members shall be chosen by the President from amongst persons experienced in the field of literature, science, art or social service.
  - iii) The members of the Rajya Sabha should not be less than 30 years of age.
  - iv) The members of the Rajya Sabha are directly elected by the people.
  - a) ii & iv are correct

- b) iii & iv are correct
- c) i & iv are correct
- d) i, ii & iii are correct



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- i) The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court hold the office up to the age of 62
  years.
  - ii) Judiciary is the third organ of the government
  - iii) The cases involving Fundamental Rights come under the Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
  - iv) The law declared by Supreme Court is binding on all courts within the territory of India.
    - a) ii & iv are correct

b) iii & iv are correct

c) i & iv are correct

d) i & ii are correct

3. Assertion (A): The Rajya Sabha is a permanent house and it cannot be dissolved.

Reason (R): One third of the members of Rajya Sabha retire every two years, and new members are elected to fill the seats thus vacated.

- a) (A) is false but R is true
- b) (A) is false but (R) is true
- c) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct Reason for (A)
- d) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct reason for (A)

### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- 4. i) The Prime Minister is the Head of the Cabinet and the other Ministers are his colleagues.
  - ii) The Vice President is the Head of the Cabinet and the other Ministers are his colleagues.
  - iii) Jawaharlal Nehru is the first Prime Minister of India.
  - iv) Indira Gandhi is the First Prime Minister of India.
  - a) i & ii are correct

b) ii & iii are correct

c) i & iii are correct

- d) ii & iv are correct
- 5. i) The Lok Sabha is the popular house of the Indian Parliament
  - ii) The Lok Sabha members should not be less than 25 years age.
  - iii) The Lok Sabha members should not be less than 35 years age.
  - iv) The Lok Sabha is the upper house.
  - a) i & iv are correct

b) ii & iii are correct

c) i & ii are correct

- d) ii & iv are correct
- 6. i) In the year 1997 to 2002 Thiru K.R Narayanan was the President of India.
  - ii) Thiru I.K.Gujral was the first Prime Minister of India.
  - iii) Now Thiru Ram Nath Kovind is the President of India.
  - iv) In 1969 V.V.Giri was the Prime Minister of India.
    - a) i & iii are correct

b) ii & iv are correct

c) i & ii are correct

d) iii & iv are correct

### **ANSWER**

- 1. d) i, ii & iii are correct
- 2. a) ii & iv are correct
- 3. c) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct Reason for (A)
- 4. c) i & iii are correct
- 5. c) i & ii are correct
- 6. a) i & iii are correct



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### IV. Match the following:

# TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

	2007	And the second second
A)	1	Article 53
	1990	ATTICLE 33

- 2. Article 63
- 3. Article 356
- 4. Article 76
- 5. Article 352

- a. State Emergency
- b. Internal Emergency
- e Executive power of President
- d. Office of the Vice President
- Office of the Attorney Concret
  - . Office of the Attorney General

### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- B) 1. Thiru R. Venkataraman
  - 2. Thiru V.V.Giri
  - 3. Thiru K.R.Narayanan
    - Thiru APJ Abdul Kalam
  - 5. Tmt.Pratibha Patil
- C) 1. Jawaharlal Nehru

2.

Dr.Radha krishnan

- 3. Thiru Deve Gowda
- 4. Tmt.Indira Gandhi
- 5. Thiru.Atal Bihari Vajpayee

- a. 1997 to 2002
- b. 2007 to 2012
- c 1969 to 1974
- d. 1987 to 1992
- e. 2002 to 2007
- a. 1996 to 1997
- 1966 to 1977
- First Prime Minister
- d. 1998 to 2004
- SE STATE AND CONTROLS
- First Vice President

### Ans:

Ans:

2) d

3) a

4) e

5) b

Ans: 1) d

2) c

4) e

5) b

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

### V. Answer the following in brief:

## TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

### 1. How is President of India elected?

- The President is elected by an electoral college in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.
- ➤ The Electoral college consists of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the states and elected members of National Capital Territory of Delhi and Puducherry.
- > The President is elected for a term of five years and can be re-elected.

### 2. What are the different categories of Ministers at the Union level?

The Ministers are classified under three ranks.

- i) Cabinet Ministers
- ii) Ministers of state
- iii) Deputy Ministers



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### 3. What is the qualification of judges of the Supreme Court?

- > He must be a citizen of India.
- He should have worked as a judge of a High Court for at least 5 years.
- > He should have worked as an advocate of High Court for at least 10 years.
- > He is in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist.

#### 4. Write a short note on speaker of the Lok Sabha.

- > The Lok Sabha is presided over by the 'Speaker'. He is elected by its members.
- The office of the Speaker occupies an essential position in our Parliamentary democracy.
- The Speaker continues to be in the office even in the houses dissolved, till a new Speaker is elected by the new Lok Sabha.
- The Speaker presides over a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament.
- He has the power to decide whether a Bill is Money Bill or an ordinary one.

### 5. What is Money Bill?

A bill which covers income and expenditure of the government is called Money Bill. Bills connected with tax policy of the government is also called Money Bill.

### 6. List out any two special powers of the Attorney General of India.

- > Attorney General of India has the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.
- Further he has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both Houses of the Parliament or their joint sitting.
- > He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a member of Parliament.

### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

### 7. What are the qualifications needed to become the President? (or)

List out the qualifications needed to become the President.

- The President should be a citizen of India.
- > He must have completed the age of thirty five years.
- > He must not hold any office of profit under the Union, State or local Government.
- He should have the other qualifications required to become a member of the Lok sabha.
- ➤ His or her name should be proposed by at least ten electors and seconded by another ten electors of the Electoral College which elects the President.

#### 8. Explain the term of office of the Rajya Sabha.

- The Rajya Sabha is a permanent house and it cannot be dissolved.
- The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of six years.
- > One third of the members of Rajya Sabha retire every two years, and new members are elected to fill the seats thus vacated.

### 9. What are the qualifications required to become the Vice President?

- > He should be a citizen of India.
- He must have completed the age of thirty five years.
- ▶ He must not hold any office of profit under the Union, State or local government.
- He should have the other qualifications required to become a member of the Rajya Sabha.



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#### 10. How can the Vice President be removed from office?

The Vice President may be removed from office by a resolution of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) passed by a majority of the members and agreed to by the House of the people (Lok Sabha).

### 11. What is judiciary?

- > Judiciary is the third organ of the government.
- > It plays a vital role in protecting the rights and freedom of the citizens.
- It also plays an important role in analyzing and interpreting the provisions of laws and the Constitution.
- > The Supreme Court is the guardian of our Fundamental rights.

### 12. What is Electoral College?

- > The President is elected by an electoral college.
- The electoral college consists of the elected members of both houses of Parliament and the elected members of the states and union territories.

#### 13. How is the Vice President elected?

- > The Vice President is elected by an indirect election.
- He is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both the houses of Parliament.

### 14. What are the qualifications required to become a member of the Lok Sabha?

- > He should be a citizen of India.
- > He should not be less than 25 years of age.
- > He should have his name in electoral rolls in any part of the country.
- > He should not hold any office of profit under the Union or State government.
- > He should be mentally sound and economically solvent.

### 15. What do you understand by 'Judicial Review'?

The power of the judiciary to declare a law as unconstitutional is known as Judicial Review.

### VI. Answer in detail:

# TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

### 1. Describe the powers and functions of the President of India.

The powers and function of the President of India can be broadly classified under the following categories.

- Executive powers
- Financial powers
- Military powers
- Emergency powers

- Legislative powers
- Judicial powers
- Diplomatic powers

### **Executive powers:**

- The Constitution vests in the President of India all the executive powers of the Central Government.
- Every executive action of the union shall be taken in the name of the President.
- The President appoints the Prime Minister and the other members of the Council of Ministers.



### Central Government

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- ➤ He appoints Governors of states, Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts.
- ➤ He appoints the Attorney General, Auditor General, Comptroller, Election Commissioners, Members of Service Commission and Ambassadors.
- ➤ He is the Supreme Commander of the Defence Forces of India. The President can appoint Army, Navy and Air Chiefs.

#### Legislative powers:

- > The President is an integral part of the Union Parliament.
- All bills passed by the Parliament become 'Laws of Acts' only after getting assent of the President.
- > The President can dissolve the Lok Sabha before the expiry of its term.
- > He nominates 12 member to the Rajya Sabha.

### Financial power:

- Money bill can be introduced in the Parliament only with his prior recommendation.
- Annual Budget of the Central Government is presented before the Lok Sabha by the union Finance Minister only with the permission of the President.
- > He constitutes a Finance Commission after every five years.

#### Judicial powers:

- > Article 72 confers on the President power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to commute the sentence of any person convicted of an offence.
- The President is not answerable to any court of law for exercise of his/her power.

### Military powers:

- > The President is the supreme commander of the defence forces.
- He can declare war against a country or make peace.

#### Diplomatic powers:

- The President appoints Indian diplomats to other countries and receives foreign diplomats posted to India.
- > All treaties and agreements with foreign states are entered into, in the name of the President.

#### **Emergency powers:**

- Article 352 confers power on the President to make a proclamation of Emergency on the grounds of war, external aggression or armed rebellion. This is known as National Emergency.
- > Article 356 confers power on the President to make a proclamation of State Emergency.
- > Under Article 360, the President is vested with the power to proclaim Financial Emergency.

### 2. Explain the jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court of India.

#### **Judicial functions:**

The "Supreme Court is the Guardian of the Constitution". The followings are the functions of the Supreme Court.



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### Original Jurisdiction:

The cases which are brought directly in the first instance to the Supreme Court come under original jurisdiction. These may be (i) dispute between the Government of India and one or more states (ii) Dispute between two or more states (iii) The cases involving Fundamental Rights come under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

### Appellate jurisdiction:

- > The Supreme Court is the final appellate court in the country.
- > The Supreme Court hears appeals against the decision of High Courts.
- > Such a case can be brought before the Supreme Court only if the High Court certifies that the case invites a substantial of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution.

### **Advisory Jurisdiction:**

The Constitution confers on the President the power to refer to the Supreme Court any question of law or fact which in his opinion is of public importance.

### Miscellaneous jurisdiction:

- > The law declared by Supreme Court is binding on all courts within the territory of India.
- > The Supreme Court has complete control over its own establishment.

#### Judicial Review:

- The power of the Judiciary to declare a law as unconstitutional is known as 'Judicial Review'.
- > The Supreme Court of India has Individual Review Power with regard to:
  - i) Dispute between the Centre and State.
- ii) Protecting the Fundamental Rights.

### 3. What are the duties and functions of Prime Minister of India?

#### Article 78 mentioned the duties of the Prime Minister

- > The Prime Minister decides the rank of his Ministers and distributes various departments.
- The Prime Minister decides the dates and the agenda of the meeting of the Cabinet which he presides.
- > The Prime Minister is the Head of the Cabinet and the other Ministers are his colleagues.
- The Prime Minister informally consults two or three of his senior colleagues when he does not convene a Cabinet meeting.
- The Prime Minister supervises the work of various ministers.
- To converse to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers connecting to the government of the affairs of the union and proposals for legislation.
- > The Prime Minister acts as the link between the President and the Council of Ministers.
- > The Prime Minister is the leader of the nation and chief spokeperson of the country.
- The Prime Minister represents our nation at all international conferences like the Common wealth, Summit of the Non Aligned Nations and SAARC nations.

### 4. Critically examine the powers and functions of the Parliament.

➤ The Parliament of India has the functions of Legislation, overseeing of administration, passing of budget, ventilation of public grievances, discussion of various subjects like development plans, international relations and internal policies.



### Central Government

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- Parliament is also vested with powers to impeach the President and to remove Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, Chief Election Commissioner and Comptroller and Auditor General of India in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Constitution.
- The Parliament exercises control over the executive through asking questions and supplementary questions, moving motions of adjournment, discussing and passing resolutions, discussing and passing censure motion or vote of no-confidence.
- The Parliament has the power to change the boundaries of the states.

### 5. List out the functions of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

#### Functions of the Lok Sabha

- Any bill can be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha.
- It has the same power as Rajya Sabha to participate in case of impeachment of President and the judges of Supreme Court.
- It has equal power as Rajya Sabha in passing any bill for Constitutional Amendment.
- Lok Sabha members have the power to elect the President and Vice President.
- Motion of no confidence can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha. If it is passed then the Prime Minister and other Council of Ministers need to resign from their post.

### Functions of the Rajya Sabha

- Any Bill needs to be approved by Rajya Sabha to get passed. If the bill gets stuck for more than six months then President calls for a joint session of both the houses to resolve the deadlock.
- > It has the same power as Lok Sabha for passing any bill for Constitutional Amendment.
- The members of Rajya Sabha have the electoral power for selection of President and Vice President. They elect the President and Vice President.
- It has power in the impeachment procedure of President and judges of Supreme Court and High Court.
- > Rajya Sabha has the power to make a state list subject into national importance.
- Rajya Sabha can also create or abolish an All India Service.

# (ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

#### 6. Explain the functions of the Vice - President.

The Vice President is the Ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. As the chairman of the House, he carries out several functions.

- Vice President regulates the proceeding of the House.
- He decides the order of the House.
- > He decides the admissibility of a resolution or questions.
- He suspends or adjourns the House in case of a grave disorder.
- ➤ He issues directions to various committees on matters relating to their functions.
- When the President is unable to discharge his duties due to sickness or when the post of President becomes vacant due to resignation, death, or removal by impeachment, etc. the Vice
   President can act as the President for a maximum period of six months.



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### 7. Describe the duties and functions of Attorney General of India.

- > To give advice to the Government of India upon such legal matters which are referred to him by the President.
- To perform such other duties of a legal character that are assigned to him by the President and discharge the functions conferred on him by the Constitution or any other law. In the performance of his official duties, Attorney General of India has the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.
- Further he has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both Houses of the Parliament or their joint sitting and any committee of the Parliament of which he may be named a member but without a right to vote.
- > He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a Member of Parliament.

### 8. What are the qualifications required to become a member of the Rajya Sabha?

- > He should be a citizen of India.
- > He shoud not be less than 30 years of age.
- > He should not hold any office of profit under any government.
- > He should be a person with sound mind and monetarily solvent.
- > He should have such other qualification as may be approved by the Parliament for that reason from time to time.
- > He should not be a member of the Lok Sabha or any other legislature.





### Central Government

V. Give detailed answer:

1. Write about the duties and functions of Attorney General of India.

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 $1 \times 5 = 5$ 

10

# **Unit Test**

	U				
Γime :	1.00 hr.	UNIT - II - Ce	ntral Government		Marks: 30
	a) Executive, Leg	rrect answer: e organs in the Central Gorislature and Judiciary rs, Chief Justice	b) Rajya Sabha, Lok Sab		9 × 1 =
2.	The President's ru a) Kerala and Por c) Bihar and Punj	le has been imposed for m ndicherry iab	aximum number of times b) Kerala and Punjab d) Punjab and Odisha	in the states of	
3.		of the Vice President is _ b) 5 years		d) 7 years	
	a) Bombay	ort of India is located at b) New Delhi	c) Calcutta	d) Madras	
5.	At present the Sup a) 68	b) 58	judges including the	Chief Justice. d) 18	
6.	Federal Court of I a) 1998	India was established unde b) 1925		a Act of d) 1918	
7.		officio Chairman of the R b) The Vice President		d) The Prime	Minister
8.		of the Central Government b) West Bengal		d) Gujarat	
9.	'The Retreat Build a) Delhi	ling' is located in b) Shimla	c) Hyderabad	d) Bengaluru	
1. 2. 3. 4.	The first President and is the h	aks:  eader of the nation and che t of India is t the Vice President are elec- nead of the Cabinet.  ort is the guardian of our		34, 5004 (97) (13 <del>4</del> (54)	5 × 1 =
1. 2. 3. 4.	Match the foll 1987 to 1992 - 1992 to 1997 - 1997 to 2002 - 2002 to 2007 - 2007 to 2012 -	owing:  a. Sankar Dayal Sharn b. Thiru APJ Abdul K c. Tmt. Pratiba Patil d. R.Venkataraman e. K.R.Narayanan			5 × 1 =
1. 2.		ifications required to become rgency powers of the Presi		ıa?	3 × 2 =