

- (d) the power of the Judiciary to review its own judgements given earlier in similar or different cases.

## Hints & Solutions

1. (c) The amendment in the Directive Principle of state policy needs for a special majority of the Parliament where the amendment in the election of the President and its manner needs for a special majority of the parliament.
2. (a) Election of the President representation of the states in Parliament and any of the Lists in the 7th schedule require rectification of the Legislature of not less than one half of the states for a constitution amendment.
3. (b) Art. 59 of the constitution-The president shall not be a member of the either House of Parliament or House of the legislatures of any state. So, both 1 and 2 are correct.
4. (d) Art 253- Parliament has power to make any law for the whole or any part of the country or territory of India for implementing any treaty, agreement or convention with any other country or any decision made at any international conference, association or other body without the consent of any state.
5. (a) Parliament supervises the Activities of the executives with the help of its committees like committees on Govt. assurance, committees on subordinate legislation, committees on petition etc. Considering the volume of legislation to be handled by the Parliament, committees have been established to transact a good deal of the legislation. Parliamentary Committees are of two kinds - Standing Committees and Ad hoc Committees. The former are elected or appointed periodically and they work on a continuous basis. The latter are appointed on an ad hoc basis as need arises and they cease to exist as soon as they complete the task assigned to them.
6. (b)
7. (a) Such Laws can be passed by a simple majority and by the ordinary legislative process.

8. (a)
9. (b) An amendment of the constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of a bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament and not in the state legislatures.
10. (c) A number of provision in the constitution can be amended by a simple majority of the two houses of parliament outside the scope of Article 368. Some of these are:
  1. Admission or establishment of new States.
  2. Formation of new states and related subjects
  3. Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states.
  4. Second schedule- emoluments, allowances, privileges, and so on of the president, the governors,, the speakers, judges etc.
11. (a)
12. (d) The Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 an Act of the Parliament of India enacted to prevent atrocities against scheduled castes and scheduled tribes  
To, further strengthen the constitutional provision in Article 15 and Article 17, the parliament of India enacted the Untouchability (offences) Act in 1955. This act was further amended and renamed in 1976 as Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.
13. (d) Rajya Sabha can delay the Finance Bill sent for its consideration by the Lok Sabha for a maximum period of fourteen days.
14. (b) The chairperson of Rajya sabha is not the member of house. Presently vice president of India Venkaiah Naidu is the chairman of upper house.
15. (d) The secretary to the president of India is not entitled to take part in the activities of Lok Sabha. Other can take part.
16. (b) The state wise allocation of seats in Lok Sabha is based on 1971 census and this remain upto 2026 under article 82.
17. (c) There are 12 members nominated by the president in the Rajya Sabha. The Rajya Sabha (RS) or Council of States is the upper house of the Parliament of India. Membership is

limited to 250 members, 12 of whom are nominated by the President of India for their contributions to art, literature, science, and social services. The remainder of the body is elected by the state and territorial legislatures.

18. (b) Under article 53 power of president mentioned. Any bill presented in parliament becomes an act after president's assent
19. (d) Rajya Sabha is not a subject of dissolution. Lok Sabha dissolved on every five years.
20. (c) As a non-member, Attorney General can participate in the proceedings of either House of Parliament. The Attorney General of India is the Indian government's chief legal advisor, and its primary lawyer in the Supreme Court of India.
21. (b) The Vice-President of India is ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
22. (c) The membership of the cabinet is for both upper house and lower house.
23. (b) The first speaker against whom a motion of non-confidence was moved in the Lok Sabha was G.V. Mavalankar. Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar (27 November 1888 – 27 February 1956) popularly known as Dadasaheb term – (1952 – 1956).

Balram Jakhar - 8<sup>th</sup> Speaker of Lok Sabha.

Hukum singh - 3<sup>rd</sup> Speaker of Lok Sabha.

K. S. Hegde - 7<sup>th</sup> Speaker of Lok Sabha.

24. (d) Indian Parliament consist of President and both the house.
25. (a) Money Bills can be introduced only in Lok Sabha. Money bills passed by the Lok Sabha are sent to the Rajya Sabha.
26. (b) The parliament can legislate on a subject in the state list if the Rajya Sabha passes such a resolution.
27. (b) The first meeting after the election when the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are selected by members of the Parliament is held under the Protem Speaker.
28. (a) Calling attention is a type of motion introduced by a member to call the attention of a minister to a matter of

- urgent public importance.
29. (c) 6 months is the maximum time interval permissible between the two successive session of the parliament.
  30. (b) The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, who presides over its sessions.
  31. (d) Rajya sabha is not a subject of dissolution.
  32. (a) The speaker's vote in the Lok Sabha is called casting vote. A casting vote is a vote given to the presiding officer of a council or legislative body to resolve a deadlock and which can be exercised only when such a deadlock exists.
  33. (b) Chairman of Lok sabha is designated as speaker.
  34. (a) Speaker of Lok sabha decides wheather a bill is a money bill or not.
  35. (d) Officialy opposition group in the parliament required  $1/10^x$  of the total strength.
  36. (c) Rajya Sabha enjoys more power than the Lok Sabha in the case of setting up of new All India Services.
  37. (c) Speaker can resign his office to Deputy speaker of Lok sabha.
  38. (c) Money Bill - Lok sabha
  39. (a) Speaker of Lok sabha elected by simple majority in the Lok sabha.
  40. (c) Bicameralism has been one of the most important features of India's parliamentary democracy. Ever since the coming into force of the Constitution, both the Chambers of Indian Parliament have been complementing each other in more ways than one.
  41. (a) 1971 census.
  42. (d) Baliram Bhagat was not elected for two terms as the speaker of Lok Sabha. He served as the Speaker of Lok Sabha from 1976 to 1977, during the turbulent final year of Indira Gandhi's first reign as Prime Minister.
  43. (d) 'Zero Hour' in Political jargon refers to question answer session. Zero Hour in Parliament starts at 12 noon during which members raise matters of importance, especially those that cannot be delayed.

44. (d) The Rajya Sabha is a permanent house, not subject to dissolution, one third of its members retiring after every two years. Thus every member enjoys a 6-year tenure.
45. (b)
46. (a)
47. (d) Government bill can introduced by minister in any house of the parliament.
48. (a) Joint session is presided over by the speaker of Lok Sabha or in his absence by the Deputy Speaker. In a joint sitting a bill is passed simply by the majority of the both the members of the house present and voting.
49. (c) The joint sitting of the Parliament is called by the President and is presided over by the Speaker or, in his absence, by the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha or in his absence, the Deputy-Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
50. (c) All the members of the Lok Sabha have chosen by direct election except two members may be nominated by the President from Anglo-Indian Community.
51. (a) The first reading of the bill in a house of parliament refers to motion for leave to introduce the bill in the House. If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, brief statements from the member who opposes the motion and the member who moved the motion, may, without further debate, put the question: provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon. Provided further that the Speaker shall forthwith put to vote the motion for leave to introduce a Finance Bill or an Appropriation Bill.
52. (b) The ministers are not liable for the official acts done by the president and the governors on their advice as the courts are debarred from inquiring into such cases.
53. (d) There are some bills which require prior recommendation of the President: Bill that seeks to alter the boundaries of the states and names of the states, Money Bill (as per Article

110) & Finance Bill, Any bill which affects the taxation in which the states are interested (Article 274) and State Bills which impose restriction upon freedom of trade.

54. (c) Both the Houses have been enshrined with equal powers on the matter of impeachment of judges of the High Courts. Soumitra Sen is a retired judge of the Calcutta High Court. He was the first judge in independent India to be impeached in India's Rajya Sabha for misappropriation of funds.
55. (d) Article 80 states that the state legislature participates in the election of the members of Rajya Sabha and also of the president (Art.54)
56. (d) Decorum = Parliamentary etiquette  
Crossing the floor = Changing the party  
Interpolation = Seeking clarification through ruling  
Yielding the floor = Respecting speaker's order
57. (c) The term of the Lok Sabha can be extended by the Parliament beyond the five-year term during the period of time of emergency proclaimed under Art 352. But his extension is for a period of not more than one year at a time (no limit on the number of times in the Constitution).
58. (c) There is no bar on appointment of a person from outside the legislature as Minister, but he cannot continue as Minister for more than 6 months unless he secures a seat in either house of the parliament (by election or nomination) in the meantime [Article 75(5)].
59. (a) 'No-confidence motion' need not state the reason for it being adopted in the Lok Sabha
60. (a) The Rajya Sabha alone has the power to declare that it would be in national interest for the parliament to legislative with respect to a matter in the state list.
61. (d) The Constitutional amendment bill must be passed by each house of the Indian Parliament separately by special majority.
62. (d) A no-confidence motion does not need to set out grounds on which it is based. The withdrawal of the notice by a



member may be made when he is called upon by the speaker to ask for leave of the House.

- 63. (a) Red Button represents NOES, Black button represents ABSTAIN.
- 64. (d) The resolution adopted by the House in matters concerning its own proceedings are binding and have the force of law.

**Notice of resolution 170 :** A member other than a minister who wishes to move a resolution on a day allotted for private members' resolutions, shall give a notice to that effect at least two days before the date of ballot. The names of all members from whom such notices are received shall be balloted and those members who secure the first three places in the ballot for the day allotted for private members' resolutions shall be eligible to give notice of one resolution each within two days after the date of the ballot.

**Form of resolution 171 :** A resolution may be in the form of a declaration of opinion, or a recommendation; or may be in the form so as to record either approval or disapproval by the House of an act or policy of government, or convey a message; or commend, urge or request an action; or call attention to a matter or situation for consideration by government; or in such other form as the Speaker may consider appropriate.

- 65. (d) The government may be expressed by the House of People by all the statements given. So the all statements are correct.
- 66. (c)
- 67. (c)
- 68. (b)
- 69. (d) All bills passed by the Parliament can become laws only after receiving the assent of the President. After a bill is presented to him, the President shall declare either that he assents to the Bill, or that he withholds his assent from it. As a third option, he can return a bill to the Parliament, if it is not a money bill or a constitutional amendment bill, for reconsideration. When, after reconsideration, the bill is passed

and presented to the President, with or without amendments, the President cannot withhold his assent from it.

70. (a) When a bill has been passed, it is sent to the President for his approval. The President can assent or withhold his assent to a bill or he can return a bill, other than a money bill which is recommended by president himself to the houses, with his recommendations. The president can exercise absolute veto on aid and advice of council of ministers. Following position can be arrived by reading article 111 of Indian constitution with article 74. The president may also effectively withhold his assent as per his own discretion, which is known as pocket veto. If the president returns it for reconsideration, the Parliament must do so, but if it is passed again and returned to him, he must give his assent to it.
71. (d) After a Bill has been passed by both Houses, it is presented to the President for his assent. The President can assent or withhold his assent to a Bill or he can return a Bill, other than a Money Bill, for reconsideration. If the Bill is again passed by the Houses, with or without amendment made by the President, he shall not withhold assent there from. But, when a Bill amending the Constitution passed by each House with the requisite majority is presented to the President, he shall give his assent thereto. A Bill becomes an Act of Parliament after being passed by both the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President.
72. (a)
73. (b) Usually, a member belonging to the ruling party is elected the Speaker. A healthy convention, however, has evolved over the years whereby the ruling party nominates its candidate after informal consultations with the Leaders of other Parties and Groups in the House. This convention ensures that once elected, the Speaker enjoys the respect of all sections of the House. Once a decision on the candidate is taken, her name is normally proposed by the Prime Minister or the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. If



more than one notice is received, these are entered in the order of receipt. The Speaker pro tempore presides over the sitting in which the Speaker is elected, if it is a newly constituted House. If the election falls later in the life of a Lok Sabha the Deputy Speaker presides. The election of a Deputy Speaker shall be held on such date as the Speaker may fix, and the Secretary-General shall send to every member notice of this date.

74. (a) Article 109 special procedures in respect of Money Bills mentions a Money Bill shall not be introduced in the Council of States. After a Money Bill has been passed by the House of the People it shall be transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations and the Council of States shall within a period of fourteen days from the date of its receipt of the Bill return the Bill to the House of the People with its recommendations.

If a Money Bill passed by the House of the People and transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations is not returned to the House of the People within the said period of fourteen days, it shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses at the expiration of the said period in the form in which it was passed by the House of the People.

75. (c) Bihar represents 16 members to Rajya Sabha. All the other options are correct.
76. (d) Under article 110(1) of the Constitution a Money Bill can be introduced in Lok Sabha only. If any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of Speaker thereon is final. The Speaker is under no obligation to consult any one in coming to a decision or in giving his certificate that a Bill is a Money Bill. The certificate of the Speaker to the effect that a Bill is a Money Bill, is to be endorsed and signed by him when it is transmitted to Rajya Sabha and also when it is presented to the President for his assent.

77. (a) Procedure for a Money Bill:

Money Bills can be introduced only in Lok Sabha (the directly elected 'people's house' of the Indian Parliament). Money bills passed by the Lok Sabha are sent to the Rajya Sabha (the upper house of parliament, elected by the state and territorial legislatures or appointed by the President). The Rajya Sabha may not amend money bills but can recommend amendments.

78. (b) During the Zero Hour members raise matters of importance, especially those which cannot be delayed. Nobody knows which issue a member would raise during this hour. As a result, questions so raised without prior notice result in avoidable loss of precious time of the House.
79. (c) The Rajya Sabha is also known as "Council of States" or the upper house. Its members are indirectly elected by members of legislative bodies of the States. The Rajya Sabha has 250 members in all. Elections to it are scheduled and the chamber cannot be dissolved. Each member has a term of six years and elections are held for one-third of the seats after every two years. The composition is specified in Article 80 of the Constitution of India.
80. (b) Under article 3 mentioned Parliament is responsible to make changes in names and boundaries of the state.
81. (b) According to article 342 of the constitution it is the parliament, which can decide on the inclusion and exclusion of a tribe into the list of schedule tribe. The President may with respect to any State or Union territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State or Union territory, as the case may be.
82. (b) An MP elected from a particular party does not become disqualified for a member of a house, when he is expelled by that particular party.

83. (b) The Constitution lays down 250 as the maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha, out of which 12 are nominated by the President from among persons who have achieved distinction in literature, art, science and social services.
84. (a) A Bill shall be deemed to be a money Bill if it contains the following matters
- (I) The imposition abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax
  - (II) The regulation of the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee by the Government of India, or the amendment of the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the Government of India.
  - (III) The custody of the consolidated fund or the contingency Fund of India, The payment of money into or withdrawal of money from any such fund.
85. (b) After the general election and newly formed government, the legislative section prepares a list of senior Lok Sabha member (MPs), This list is submitted to the minister of parliamentary affairs through this process a pro tem Speaker is selected and is approved by the President.
86. (b) The Bill may be introduced in either House of Parliament to form a new state. It needs a prior permission of the President before introduction of the Bill.
87. (c) Money Bills can be introduced only in Lok Sabha. Money bills passed by the Lok Sabha are sent to the Rajya Sabha. Rajya Sabha (Council of States) cannot reject or amend this bill. It can only recommend amendments.
88. (b) The Appropriation Bill is intended to give authority to Government to incur expenditure from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India. The procedure for passing this Bill is the same as in the case of other money Bills.
- An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill in either House of Parliament. The procedure of amendment in the constitution is laid down in Part XX (Article 368) of the Constitution of India.

89. (b) Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar became the Speaker of the Provisional Parliament on 26 November 1949 and continued to occupy the office till the 1st Lok Sabha that was constituted in 1952.
90. (c) The quorum to constitute a joint sitting shall be one-tenth of the total number of members of the Houses.
91. (d) The correct sequence is, Discussion on Budget, Appropriation Bill, Finance Bill, Vote on Account.
92. (c) Protem Speaker performs the duties of the office of the Speaker from the commencement of the sitting of the new Lok Sabha till the election of the Speaker. Protem speaker is mainly an operating and temporary speaker.
93. (c) The total elective membership of the Lok Sabha is distributed among States in such a way that the ratio between the number of seats allotted to each State and population of the State is, as far as practicable, the same for all States. The 84th Amendment to the Constitution (which was numbered as the 91st Amendment Bill before it was passed in Parliament) lifted the freeze on the delimitation of constituencies, as stipulated by the 42nd Constitution amendment of 1976, and allowed delimitation within States on the basis of the 1991 Census.
94. (a) "Closure" is one of the means by which a debate may be brought to a close by a majority decision of the House, even though all members wishing to speak have not done so.
95. (c) A Money Bill cannot be introduced in Rajya Sabha. Rajya Sabha has no power either to reject or amend a Money Bill. It can only make recommendations on the Money Bill. Whether a particular Bill is a Money Bill or not is to be decided by the Speaker of Lok Sabha. Rajya Sabha may discuss the Annual Financial Statement. It has no power to vote on the Demands for Grants.
96. (b) Article 31B of the Constitution of India ensured that any law in the 9th Schedule could not be challenged in courts and Government can rationalize its programme of social engineering by reforming land and agrarian laws. In other

words laws under Ninth Schedule are beyond the purview of judicial review even though they violate fundamental rights enshrined under part III of the Constitution. On the one hand considerable power was given to legislature under Article 31B and on the other hand the power of judiciary was curtailed, this is the starting point of tussle between legislature and judiciary.

- 97. (c) In the Rajya Sabha the states have been given seats on the basis of population and economic position.
- 98. (d) The Speaker of Lok Sabha may be removed from his office by a resolution of the House of the People passed by a majority of all the then members of the House. No resolution for the purpose of removal of the Speaker or the Dy. Speaker shall be moved unless at least fourteen days notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution.
- 99. (d) Election of Speaker shall be held on such date as the President may fix, and the Secretary-General shall send notice of this date to every member.

The election of a Deputy Speaker shall be held on such date as the Speaker may fix and the Secretary-General shall send notice of this date to every member.

At any time before noon on the day preceding the date so fixed, any member may give notice in writing, addressed to the Secretary-General, of a motion that another member be chosen as the Deputy Speaker of the House and the notice shall be seconded by a third member and shall be accompanied by a statement by the member whose name is proposed in the notice that he is willing to serve as Deputy Speaker, if elected.

- 100. (b) Our Parliamentary system blends the legislative and the executive organs of the State in as much as the executive power is wielded by a group of Members of the Legislature who command majority in the Lok Sabha.
- 101. (d) The Constitution empowers Parliament of India to make laws on the matters reserved for States (States List).



However, this can only be done if Rajya Sabha first passes a resolution by two-thirds supermajority granting such a power to the Union Parliament. The union government cannot make a law on a matter reserved for states without an authorisation from Rajya Sabha. So the House of People does not have special powers with respect to the state list.

102. (b) The subject matter of the motion must have a direct or indirect relation to the conduct or default on the part of the Union Government and must precisely pinpoint the failure of the Government of India in the performance of its duties in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and Law.
103. (c) The Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha is the vice-presiding officer of the Lok Sabha. He/She is elected from amongst the members. It acquired a more prominent position after 1950. He holds office till either he ceases to be a member of the Lok Sabha or he himself resigns.
104. (c) Article 111 of the Indian constitution stipulates that the President shall give assent to a bill passed by both houses of the parliament or return the bill as soon as possible for reconsideration with his recommendation.
105. (c) In recognizing a parliamentary party or group, the speaker shall take into consideration the following principles:  
An association of members who propose to form a parliamentary party:
  1. Shall have an association of members who have a distinct programme of parliamentary work
  2. Shall have an organization both inside and outside the house
  3. Shall have at least a strength equal to the quorum fixed to constitute a sitting of the house i.e one tenth of the total number of members of the house.
106. (a) Article 2- (Admission or establishment of new States)  
Parliament may by law admit into the Union, or establish new States on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit.  
Article 3- Formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States.



Amendment in the First and Fourth schedule can be done through constitution amendment bill.

107. (a) Article 79- There shall be a Parliament for the Union which shall consist of the President and two Houses to be known respectively as the council of States and the House of the People.

Article 54 - The President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament; and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States.

108. (d) Article 248- Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in the Concurrent List or State List.

Article 252- If it appears to the Legislatures of two or more States to be desirable that any of the matters with respect to which Parliament has no power to make laws for the States except as provided in Articles 249 and 250 should be regulated in such States by Parliament by law.

Article 253- Legislation for giving effect to international agreements notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, Parliament has power to make any law for the whole or any part of the territory of India for implementing any treaty, agreement or convention with any other country or countries or any decision made at any international conference, association or other body.

109. (d) The Committee on Empowerment of Women was constituted on 29th April 1997. The Committee consists of 30 Members of whom 20 are nominated by the Speaker from amongst the Members of Lok Sabha and 10 are nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha from amongst the Members of the Rajya Sabha. A Minister cannot be nominated a Member of the Committee. The term of the Committee does not exceed one year. One of the functions of the committee is to report on the working of the welfare programmes for the women.

110. (b) Article 108 of the Constitution empowers the President to summon a joint session of both houses “for the purpose of deliberating and voting on the Bill”. In India, if a bill has been rejected by any house of the parliament and if more than six months have elapsed, the President may summon a joint session for purpose of passing the bill. If at the joint sitting the Bill is passed with or without amendments with a majority of total number of members of the two Houses present and voting, it shall be deemed to be passed by both the Houses. It is not frequently restored to establish the supremacy of the Lok Sabha.
111. (c) The recommendation of the president is required for introduction of money bills or for moving amendments to acts relating to financial matters, except those making provision for the reduction or abolition of any tax. So, for option (c) president’s recommendation is not required.
112. (d) Any act done under martial law cannot be validated by parliament by law.
113. (d)
114. (d) In case of a deadlock due to disagreement between the two Houses on a Bill, an extraordinary situation arises which is resolved by both the Houses sitting together. which is resolved by both the Houses sitting together. The Constitution empowers the President to summon a ‘joint sitting’ of both the Houses. Article 108 of the constitution deals with the Joint sitting of both Houses.
115. (d)
116. (b) Democratic Republic, Parliamentary form of government and vesting of absolute power in people are the fundamental features of Indian Constitution.
117. (c)
118. (c)
119. (b) If the Rajya Sabha passes any of the subjects of the state list with 2/3 majority of the House, declaring the subjects to have national importance then According to Art. 249 of

the Constitution parliament acquire the power to make laws.

120. (b) A Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Legislative Assembly of a state except on the recommendations of the Governor of the state.
121. (c) The Rajya Sabha is the upper house of the Parliament of India. Rajya Sabha is not subject to dissolution although members of the Rajya Sabha are elected for staggered six-year terms. One third of the members retire every two years. The minimum age required for eligible to be a member of Rajya Sabha is 30.
122. (a) The Public Accounts Committee is constituted by Parliament for one year term. The Chairman is appointed by the Speaker of Lok Sabha amongst its members.
123. (d) Chandra Shekhar was member of Lok Sabha from Ballia during his tenure as PM of India.
124. (d) P.A. Sangma was the first tribal Speaker of Lok Sabha. He hailed from a small tribal village in Meghalaya.
125. (d) Unlike the US, in India, the residuary powers are with the centre (Parliament). Unlike Indian Rajya Sabha, the US second chamber-senate does not have any nominated members.
126. (c) US senate holds the record for the longest speeches by the members.
127. (b)

Lok Sabha  
Constituencies

Total Constituencies	543
General Constituencies	423
Schedule Caste Constituencies	79
Constituencies	41

128. (b) I. Subject to legislation by parliament, the power to declare any area as a 'Scheduled area' is given to the President.  
IV. The executive power of the Union shall extend to giving directions to the respective states regarding administration of the 'Scheduled Areas'.
129. (b) United Progressive Alliance-54 Seats and 23 percent vote share.
130. (c) There are 3 Rajya Sabha members from uttarakhand.

Name	Party
Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra	Indian National Congress
Shri Tarun Vijay	Bhartiya Janta Party
Shri Raj Baffar	Indian National Congress

131. (d) Members of a Trade Union may be considered a pressure Group. A pressure group can be described as an organised group that does not put up candidates for election, but seeks to influence government policy or legislation.
132. (a) The Rajya Sabha alone has the power to declare that it would be in the national interest for the parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the state. Resolutions approving in the Proclamation of emergency are passed by both the houses and the president.
133. (d) The electoral Collect of the vice President has
1. Elected members of the Lok Sabha
  2. Nominated members of Lok Sabha
  3. Elected members of Rajya Sabha
  4. Nominated members of Rajya Sabha
134. (d) If for a period of sixty days a member of either House of Parliament is without permission of the House absent from all meetings thereof, the House may declare his seat vacant.
135. (d) The privileges enjoyed by members of a parliament are
1. Freedom from arrest with certain riders
  2. Exemption from attendance

### 3. Freedom of speech

- 136. (d) Adjournment Motion is the procedure for adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, which can be moved with the consent of the speaker.
- 137. (b) Members of Parliament enjoy the Privilege of freedom from arrest in Civil Cases.
- 138. (b) There are 5 members of Lok Sabha which are elected from uttarakhand.
- 139. (d) Speaker does not take oath of the office.
- 140. (a) Tenure of 5th Lok Sabha = March 16, 1971 till January 18, 1977
- 141. (d) Sitting of Lok Sabha can be terminated by Adjournment Sine die, prorogation, dissolution of the house.
- 142. (b) Adjournment Sine die means "without assigning a day for a further meeting or hearing". To adjourn an assembly sine die is to adjourn it for an indefinite period. A legislative body adjourns sine die when it adjourns without appointing a day on which to appear or assemble again.
- 143. (d)
- 144. (d)
- 145. (c) The form of oath of office for a minister for the union of India is enshrined in the third schedule of the Constitution. In first schedule List of States & Union Territories is mentioned. The second schedule is about salary of President, Governors, chief Judges, Judges of High court and supreme court, comptroller and Auditor General of India. Fourth schedule is for allocation of seats for each state of India in Rajya Sabha.
- 146. (b) Executive powers of the Indian Union refers to the President.
- 147. (d) Impeachment of President by the two houses of Parliament under article 61 mentioned.
- 148. (a) All the executive powers are vested with Prime Minister.
- 149. (d) The President of India in his oath or affirmation swears to faithfully execute the office, to preserve and protect

constitution law and to devote himself to the service of the people of India. The President is required to make and subscribe in the presence of the Chief Justice of India (or in his absence, the senior most Judge of the Supreme Court), an oath or affirmation that he/she shall protect, preserve and defend the Constitution.

150. (a) The President of India can proclaim the failure of the constitutional machinery in Jammu and Kashmir but the Proclamation should be grounded under the provision of the state constitution and not Indian constitution.
151. (b) The charge of violation of constitution by the president of India for his impeachment can't be preferred by a House unless a resolution containing proposal to prefer such charge is moved after at least fourteen days notice in writing signed by not less than one fourth of the total number of the members of that house.
152. (c) As per Article 56, "Term of office of President (1) The President shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office under various provision.
- (2) Any resignation addressed under clause (a) of the proviso to clause (1) shall forthwith be communicated by him to the Speaker of the House of the People."
153. (b) As mentioned in Article 72 of Indian Constitution, the President is empowered with the powers to grant pardons in the following situations:
- Punishment is for offence against Union Law
  - Punishment is by a Military Court
  - Sentence is that of death
  - The executive power is vested mainly in the President of India, as per Article 53 (1) of the constitution. Article 75 (1) of the Constitution of India reads: "The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister."



The Attorney General for India is the Indian government's chief legal advisor, and its primary lawyer in the Supreme Court of India. He is appointed by the President of India under Article 76(1) of the Constitution and holds office during the pleasure of the President.

- 154. (c)
- 155. (a) The Constitution Provides for a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. (Art 74).
- 156. (d) Department of women and child development is not a department under Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- 157. (a) Under article 102 mentioned the decision of the president shall be final. President and Governor decides the office of profit.
- 158. (b) The vacancy of the office of the President of India must be filled up within 6 months.
- 159. (b) President has the right to seek advisory opinion of the supreme court of India.
- 160. (b) By the Parliament the President of India can be impeached. The President may be removed before the expiry of the term through impeachment.
- 161. (d) The prime Minister of India is the chief of government, chief advisor to the President of India, head of the Council of Ministers and the leader of the majority party in parliament.
- 162. (b) Chief Justice of India officiates position of President and Vice-President when there seats vacant.
- 163. (a) V.V. Giri, the President of India was associated with trade Union movement. Varahagiri Venkata Giri, commonly known as V. V. Giri, was the fourth President of the Republic of India from 24 August 1969 to 23 August 1974.
- 164. (d) As per article 74 of Indian constitution the council of ministers are responsible to the Lok Sabha.
- 165. (a) The Council of Ministers has to resign if a no-confidence motion is passed by a majority of members of Lok Sabha. A motion of no confidence is primarily a statement or vote

which states that a person in a superior position - be it government, managerial, etc.

- 166. (c) Dr. Manmohan Singh Rajya Sabha MP and was former finance minister, former governor of RBI.
- 167. (c) President does not characterize the combination of Presidential and Republican governmental system.
- 168. (b) The President can declare three types of emergencies:- national, state, financial under articles 352, 356 & 360 in addition to promulgating ordinances under article 123.
- 169. (d) There is no restriction for President of India seeking for re-election.
- 170. (a) Dr. Radhakrishnan held the office of the Vice-President of India for two consecutive terms. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was an Indian philosopher and statesman who was the first Vice President of India and the second President of India from 1962 to 1967.
- 171. (c) The prime minister remains in office so long as he enjoys the confidence of Lok sabha.
- 172. (b) Proposal of dismissal of the Vice president can be presented in Rajya Sabha.
- 173. (c) Article 56 of the Indian Constitution says that the President shall hold office for a term of five years from the date he takes up his post. Article 56 also provided that the President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Vice-President, resign his office.
- 174. (c) Chaudhary Charan Singh was the Prime Minister who resigned before facing a vote of no-confidence in the Lok Sabha. Chaudhuri Charan Singh was the sixth Prime Minister, serving from 28 July 1979 until 14 January 1980.
- 175. (d) Union Executive consists of the President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers and the Attorney General.
- 176. (a) members of both houses of parliament.
- 177. (d) The given bodies like NDC, Interstate council, NWRC and NIC are headed by the Prime Minister of India. NDC-The National Development Council (NDC) or the Rashtriya Vikas

Parishad is the apex body for decision making and deliberations on development matters in India, presided over by the Prime Minister. It was set up on 6 August 1952 to strengthen and mobilize the efforts and resources of the nation in support of the Plan, to promote common economic policies in all vital spheres, and to ensure the balanced and rapid development of all parts of the country. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh has reconstituted the Inter-State Council. NWRC- National Water Resources Council was set up by the Government of India in March 1983. The Prime Minister is the Chairman. The National Integration Council (NIC) is a group of senior politicians and public figures in India that looks for ways to address the problems of communalism, casteism and regionalism.

- 178. (a) Since the cabinet is a part of the council of ministers, it never can be superior to that.
- 179. (b) Department of official languages is subordinate office of the Ministry of Home affairs. It deals with the implementation of the provisions of the Constitution relating to official languages and the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963.
- 180. (b) The ministry / department of government of India is created by the PM on the advice of cabinet secretary. The administrative head of the cabinet secretariat is also the ex-officio chairman of the civil services board.
- 181. (a) It must state the grounds on which it is based. Censure motion can be moved against the council of ministers or an individual minister or a group of Ministers. "Censure" is meant to show disapproval and does not result in the resignation of ministers. The censure motion can be against an individual minister or a group of ministers.
- 182. (d) State legislature assemblies, both houses of the parliament form part of the electoral college for the election of the president. An electoral college is a set of electors who are selected to elect a candidate to a particular office. Often these represent different organizations or entities, with each

organization or entity represented by a particular number of electors or with votes weighted in a particular way.

183. (a) He will not be able to vote in his favour in the event of a no-confidence motion.
184. (b) President can promulgate ordinances when the parliament is not in session. These ordinances must be approved by the parliament within six weeks from its re-assembly. Article 123 in the Constitution of India 1949 describes the power of President to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Parliament. If at any time, except when both Houses of Parliament are in session, the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinance as the circumstances appear to him to require.
185. (b) The value of the vote of an electing member of a parliament can be calculated by dividing the total value of the votes of all elected MLAs by the total number of elected MPs.
186. (d) J.L Nehru was in PM's office for 4th term represented 'Phulpur' near Allahabad as a member of Parliament. Morarji Desai of Janta party was the first non-congress PM of India assumed the office on march 24, 1977.
187. (b) Mohd. Hidayatullah was the sixth vice president of India and served from 1979 to 1984. He was also the 11th chief justice of India, from 1988 to 1970. Shankar Dayal Sharma was the 8th vice president of India and served under R Venkataraman. He was also the 9th President of India, from 1992 to 1997.
188. (b) Department of border management is a department of ministry of Home affairs of the union minister. Department of Border Management is dealing with management of borders, including coastal borders.
189. (d) The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the president and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the president on the advice of the PM(Article 75(1)). The cabinet secretariat is under the direct charge of the P.M.

190. (b) The government of India consists of a number of ministers/departments for its administration, each ministry assigned to a minister who runs it with the assistance of a secretary in charge of the particular ministry.
191. (a)
192. (c)
193. (c) Vice president as the chairman of the upper house does not come under the basic structure of parliamentary system.
194. (a) Twelve of Rajya Sabha members are nominated by the President from persons who have earned distinction in the fields of literature, art, science and social service. Rajya Sabha is a permanent body. It is not subject to dissolution but one-third of its members retire every two years. Rajya Sabha was duly constituted for the first time on April 3, 1952 and it held its first sitting on May 13, that year.
195. (b) Article 72 mentions:
- (1) The President shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence—
- (a) in all cases where the punishment or sentence is by a Court Martial;
- (b) in all cases where the punishment or sentence is for an offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the Union extends;
- (c) in all cases where the sentence is a sentence of death.
- Thus, Article 72 empowers the President to grant pardons etc. and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases.
196. (b) India's head of state is the president who is elected to a five-year renewable term by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both houses of parliament and the elected members of the legislative assemblies of all the states. Effective executive power rests with the Council of Ministers, headed by the prime minister, who is chosen by



the majority party or coalition in the Lok Sabha and is formally appointed by the president.

Whenever the office becomes vacant, the new President is chosen by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both houses of Parliament (M.P.), the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies (Vidhan Sabha) of all States and the elected members of the legislative assemblies (M.L.A.) of two Union Territories i.e., National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi and Union Territory of Puducherry.

197. (b)

1. According to Article 61, when a President is to be impeached for violation of the Constitution, the charge shall be preferred by either House of Parliament.
2. No such charge shall be preferred unless -
  - (a) the proposal to prefer such charge is contained in a resolution which has been moved after at least fourteen days' notice in writing signed by not less than one-fourth of the total number of members of the House has been given of their intention to move the resolution, and
  - (b) such resolution has been passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House.

198. (b) According Article 56(1) in the Constitution of India

- (1) The President shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office: Provided that
  - (a) the President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Vice President, resign his office;
  - (b) the President may, for violation of the constitution, be removed from office by impeachment in the manner provided in Article 61:
  - (c) the President shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office

199. (a) Late B. R. Ambedkar stated as under in the Constituent Assembly: "The President occupies the same position as the King under the English Constitution. In a parliamentary



system of Government, the Executive is responsible to the Legislature. The Council of Ministers hold their offices not by the grace of the President (or literally during the pleasure of the President) but because of the confidence of Parliament which they enjoy.

200. (c) The National Integration Council (NIC) is a group of senior politicians and public figures in India that looks for ways to address the problems of communalism, casteism and regionalism is chaired by Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is the Chairman of National Water Resources Council. The National Development Council (NDC) or the Rashtriya Vikas Parishad is the apex body for decision making and deliberations on development matters in India, presided over by the Prime Minister. The Inter-State Council shall consist of:

- (a) Prime Minister - Chairman
- (b) Chief Ministers of all States - Member
- (c) Chief Ministers of Union Territories having a Legislative Assembly and Administrators of UTs not having a Legislative Assembly - Member
- (d) Six Ministers of Cabinet rank in the Union Council of Ministers to be nominated by the Prime Minister – Member

201. (c) Narasimha Rao's tenure as Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh is well remembered even today for his land reforms and strict implementation of land ceiling act in Telangana region. Charan Singh became Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in 1967, and later in 1970. Deve Gowda was the 14th Chief Minister of Karnataka from 1994 to 1996. V.P. Singh was appointed by Indira Gandhi as the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in 1980, when Gandhi was re-elected after the Janata interlude. Before the independence of India, Morarji Desai became Bombay's Home Minister and later was elected as Chief Minister of Bombay State in 1952.

202. (b) The collective responsibility under Article 75 of the Constitution of India has two meanings: (I) All members of a Government are unanimous in support of its policies, (II)

The ministers, who had an opportunity to speak for or against the policies in the cabinet are thereby personally and morally responsible for its success and failure.

The prime minister selects and can dismiss other members of the cabinet; allocates posts to members within the Government; is the presiding member and chairman of the cabinet and is responsible for bringing proposal of legislation.

203. (a) Presidents, Vice Presidents, Prime Ministers etc.

(i) Sh. V.V. Giri

(Term of Office 13.5.1967 to 3.5.1969)

(ii) Sh. Gopal Swarup Pathak

(Term of Office 31.8.1969 to 30.8.1974)

(iii) Sh. B.D.Jatti

(Term of Office 31.8.1974 to 30.8.1979)

(iv) Sh. M. Hidayatullah

(Term of Office 31.8.1979 to 30.8.1984)

204. (c) The ministry of environment and forest government of India, is Implementing a GEF/World Bank funded project on capacity building on biosafety in context of Cartagena Protocol

205. (a) India on 1st April 2013 started visa on arrival (VOA) facility for the senior citizen of Pakistan and will allow a Pakistan resident in India for a maximum period of 45 days. It is a single entry visa.

206. (b) Single foreigners as well as the gay couples would not be eligible for having the Indian surrogate.

207. (d) The rights of Indian President -

(i) To address the Council of Ministers

(ii) To send message to the Council of Ministers.

(iii) To Call for information regarding proposals of Legislation.

(iv) The president will receive all decisions of the council of Ministers concerned with administration of the Union.

208. (c) Vishwanath Pratap Singh, H.D. Deve Gowda, Atal Bihari Vajpayee were defeated by a vote of 'no confidence'.

209. (a) The President can dissolve the Lok Sabha only. On the other hand, President can nominate 12 member in Rajya

Sabha.

210. (c) In India, "the Emergency" refers to a 21-month period in 1975-77 when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi unilaterally had a state of emergency declared across the country. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was the President at that time.
211. (b) Gulzarilal Nanda became the Prime Minister of India for two short periods following the deaths of Jawaharlal Nehru in 1964 and Lal Bahadur Shastri in 1966.
212. (b) Article 65 of the Indian Constitution says that while acting as president or discharging the functions of president, the Vice President does not perform the duties of the office of the chairman of Rajya Sabha.
- Article 123 of the Constitution grants the President certain law making powers to promulgate Ordinances when either of the two Houses of Parliament is not in session and hence it is not possible to enact laws in the Parliament.
213. (d) The Union executive consists of the President, the Vice-President, and the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as the head to aid and advise the President. He may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Vice-President, resign his office (Article 61). According to article 52, executive power of the Union is vested in the President.
214. (c) Jawaharlal Nehru took charge as the first Prime Minister of India on 15 August 1947, and chose 15 other members for his cabinet in which B. R. Ambedkar was the first law minister of India.
215. (c) Liaquat Ali Khan became the first Finance Minister of India in the Interim Government during 1946-1947.
216. (b) Department of Official language (Raj Bhasha Vibhag) comes under Ministry of Home affairs.
217. (b) The Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 are made by the President of India under Article 77 of the Constitution for the allocation of business of the Government of India. The Ministries/Departments of the Government are created by the President on the advice of

the Prime Minister under these Rules. The Cabinet Secretary is the ex-officio Chairman of the Civil Services Board of the Republic of India.

218. (b) The responsibility of conducting the decennial Census rests with the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India under Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
219. (a) Correct chronological order of the Vice-Presidents of India is as follows:
1. V.V .Giri - 1967
  2. G.S Pathak 1969
  3. B.D Jatti-1974
  4. M Hidayatullah- 1979
220. (b) According to Article 53(b) of the Indian Constitution the supreme command of the Defence Forces of the Union shall be vested in the President and the exercise thereof shall be regulated by law.
221. (b) . P V Narasimha Rao could not vote for himself during vote of confidence.
222. (c) Dr. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy was the sixth President of India. After the death of Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed in office, Reddy was elected unopposed. He was only President to be elected thus, after being unanimously supported by all political parties including the opposition Congress party. He was elected president on 21 July 1977.
223. (c) He/she cannot take part in the voting when a vote of no confidence is under consideration.
224. (c) On August 20, 1979, Charan Singh resigned without moving the motion after the Congress withdrew support.
225. (a) Under Article 61, the President of India can be removed from the office by a process of impeachment for the violation of the Constitution. The impeachment is to be initiated by either House of Parliament.
226. (c) Irrespective of the fact that a number of seats may have to be filled, this system postulates one vote for each voter with the reservation that this single vote is transferred to other

candidates. This is the reason why this system is known as “single transferable vote system.”

227. (d) According to Article 78 it shall be the duty of the Prime Minister-

- (a) to communicate to the President all decisions of the council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the union and proposals for legislation;
- (b) to furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation as the President may call for;
- (c) if the President so requires, to submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister;

228. (c) The Vice-President is elected by an Electoral College, which consists of the members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha (both elected and nominated members).

229. (d) Cabinet collective responsibility is a tradition in parliamentary governments in which the prime minister is responsible for appointing the cabinet ministers. It is the Prime Minister who enforces collective responsibility amongst the Ministers through his ultimate power to dismiss a Minister. No person shall be nominated to the cabinet except on the advice of the Prime Minister. Secondly, no person shall be retained as a Member of the Cabinet if the Prime Minister says that he should be dismissed. In India, a Motion of No Confidence can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.

230. (b) According to article 112, the President shall in respect of every financial year cause to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for that year, in this Part referred to as the annual financial statement.

231. (b) Ministry of Defence comprises of four Departments as Department of Defence (DOD), Department of Defence Production (DDP), Department of Defence Research &



Development (DDR&D) and Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare .

232. (c) Notification regarding commencement or cessation of a state of war is the responsibility of Ministry of External Affairs.
233. (a) Option (a) is not correct. Under Article 72 of the Indian Constitution the Indian President is empowered to grant pardon, he can reprieve, respite or remit the punishment in all cases where the punishment or sentence is by a court martial.
234. (c)
235. (a)
236. (c)
237. (a) Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to Lok Sabha or lower house .Therefore If a no confidence motion is passed by majority of members of Lok Sabha , the ministry loses the confidence of the Lok Sabha and must resign.
238. (d) The Governor of a State is appointed by the President. According to Article 155 the Governor is appointed by president by warrant under his hand and seal.
239. (d) Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to Lok Sabha or lower house
240. (a) The Electoral College to elect a person to the office of the Vice-President consists of all members of both Houses of Parliament that is Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Electoral college works in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote through secret ballot.
241. (a) President can seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on the question of law or fact which has arisen or is likely to arise of such nature. Article 143 of the Constitution of India directs it as a duty upon the Supreme Court to advise the President on such matter.
242. (b) For impeachment of President of India at least fourteen days' notice in writing is required.



243. (a) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court acts as the President of India in the absence of both the President of India and the Vice-President of India.
244. (c) Patronage System is a practice in which a political party, after winning an election, gives government civil service jobs to its supporters, friends and relatives as a reward for working toward victory, and as an incentive to keep working for the party.
245. (a) A presidential system of government is a system of government where an executive branch is led by a president who serves as both head of state and head of government. America is an ideal example of the presidential form of government
246. (d) Vice-Presidents of India and America are elected for a fixed term. They both are the presiding officers of the upper house and they have a casting vote in case of a tie.
247. (b)

**List - I**

**(Presidents of India)**

- (a) Varahgiri Venkatgiri
- (b) Dr. Zakir Hussain
- (c) R. Venkatraman
- (d) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy

**List - II**

**(Tenure)**

- August 1969 - August 1974
- May 1967 - May 1969
- July 1987 - July 1992
- July 1977 - July 1982

248. (b) (K.R. Narayanan granted his consent, to the Bill of creation of Uttrakhand state.
249. (b) Returning back a money bill for reconsideration is not a constitutional prerogative of the president of India.
250. (a) The states and the Central Government derive power from the constitution of India.
251. (a) According to the article 53(1) the executive power of the union shall vested in the President and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with this constitution .

252. (c) In case a President dies while in office, the vice – president acts as President for a maximum period of 6 months.
253. (b) Whereas attorney general for India is appointed by the President under Article 76 (1) of the constitution, the Solicitor general of India is appointed to assist the attorney general along with four additional solicitors general by the Appointments Committee of the cabinet.
254. (a) As per the Constitutional provisions, The president of India cannot use the power of absolute veto, suspensive veto and pocket veto in case of giving assent to the Money Bill.
255. (a) The Prime Minister is appointed by the President. All other ministers are appointed by the president upon the advice of the Prime Minister. The ministers hold office during the Pleasure of the President.
256. (d) Pardon, Commutation, Remission, Reprieve, Respite consists in the power “To Pardon” of President.
257. (c) In the election of President of India–
1. All elected MPs of both the houses and MLAs of legislative assemblies, including Delhi and Puducherry are part of electoral college of the President.
  2. Unlike in voting by elected representatives in Legislative Assemblies and Parliament, Party Whips cannot be issued in voting for presidential elections.
258. (c) In relation to the election of President of India–
1. The total value of votes in president election is about 10,98,903 votes with each MP Carrying a vote value of 708. The vote weight of an MLA depends on the population of the state he or she represents.
  2. For the purpose of calculation of value of votes of MPs/MLAs in president’s Election, the population of the census 1971 is considered.
259. (a) Since population figures are dynamic and keep changing every year, it has been decided through the 84th Constitutional Amendment, that until the population figures for the first census after 2026 are published (in other words, 2031 census), the population of the States for the purpose

of this calculation will mean the population as per the 1971 census.

260. (a) The formula used to calculate the value of a vote of an MLA of the state is—

Population of the state as per census 1971

No. of assembly Seats × 100

261. (a) All the members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha votes in the election of Vice-President of India.
262. (a) If the election of the President of India is declared void by the Supreme Court, the acts performed by President incumbent before the date of such decision of court remain valid.
263. (d) Ministers who can attend the meetings of the cabinet are Cabinet Minister, Minister of State Independent Charge, Minister of State, Deputy Minister.
264. (a) The electoral college of the President of India contains elected members of the Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabh, Eacha State Vidhan Sabha members and each union territory possessing an assembly.
265. (c) New NCERT, Std. 11, Introduction to Indian Constitution, page 91: Parliamentary system is also known as Cabinet Government. It provides for collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature. Hence answer “C”.
266. (b) NCERT Class 9: Democratic Politics: Chapter 5: Working of the institutions, page 87
- Since it is not practical for all ministers to meet regularly and discuss everything, (hence) the decisions are taken in Cabinet meetings. That is why parliamentary democracy in most countries is often known as the Cabinet form of government. Hence “B” is the answer.
267. (a) Judiciary is the guardian of fundamental rights.
268. (a) Article 137 of the Constitution permits the Supreme Court to review its own judgement or order.

Article 130 deals, with seat of supreme court. Article 138 enlargement of the jurisdiction of the supreme court

mentioned. Article 139 refers conferment on the supreme court of powers to issue certain writs.

269. (c) The order of precedence of the functionaries given in the options are chief justice of India > cabinet Minister of the Union > Chief Election commissioner > Cabinet secretary.
270. (c) The legislative excess of parliament and state assemblies checked by judicial review of Supreme Court.
271. (b) The President of India takes the oath of upholding the constitution and the law. The judges of the Supreme Court affirm to take faith in and swear allegiance to the Indian Constitution. The MPs or the members of Parliament swear to faithfully discharge their duties. The Ministers for the Union take an oath towards secrecy of information.
272. (d)
273. (c) The 'judicial review' function of the Supreme Court means to examine the constitutional validity of laws. Judicial review is the doctrine under which legislative and executive actions are subject to review (and possible invalidation) by the judiciary.
274. (c) According to Article 71 of the Constitution, all doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of a President or Vice-President shall be inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court.
275. (c) There are 5 types of writs which can be issued by the Supreme Court. They are *Habeas Corpus*, *Mandamus*, *Prohibition*, *Certiorari*, & *Quo Warranto*.
276. (d) The Supreme Court has originally jurisdiction i.e. cases which can originate with the Supreme Court alone over disputes between (a) the Government of India and one or more states (b) the Government of India and any state and states on one side and one or more state on the other (c) two or more states.
277. (d) Because the Supreme Court is given the power to protect, safeguard and uphold the Constitution and empowered to declare a law null and void if it is found to be inconsistent with the Constitution.

278. (d) A judge of the Supreme Court can be removed under the Constitution only on grounds of proven misconduct or incapacity and by an order of the President of India, after a notice signed by at least 100 members of the Lok Sabha (House of the People) or 50 members of the Rajya Sabha (Council of the States) is passed by a two-third majority in each House of the Parliament.
279. (b) Public Interest litigation (PIL) may be linked with judicial activism. Judicial review is a process under which executive and legislative actions are subject to review by the judiciary.
280. (c) Article 124 of the Constitution provides that the Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and not more than seven judges. The Parliament is empowered to increase the number of judges by law.
281. (c) The President of India appoints the Chief Justice of Supreme court as per the following procedure.
1. The Government of India proposes the name of the most senior Judge of the Supreme Court of India, for the Post of Chief Justice of India, to the President of India.
  2. The President of India gives approval to this name, after consultation with the other Judges of the Supreme Court and the Judges of State High Courts, as the President may think necessary.
282. (b) According to Article 143 of the Constitution of India, the President of India can request the Supreme Court of India to provide its advice on certain matters. This procedure is called "Presidential Reference".
283. (d) The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the centre and the states falls under its original jurisdiction. The original jurisdiction of a court is the power to hear a case for the first time, as opposed to appellate jurisdiction, when a court has the power to review a lower court's decision.
- Advisory jurisdiction mentioned under article 143. Appellate jurisdiction comes under article 132. It is the power of a



higher court to review decisions and change outcomes of decisions of lower court. In constitutional jurisdiction the power and authority conferred upon a court or judge to pronounce the sentence of law, provided by law upon a state of facts.

284. (b) Sovereignty of Indian parliament is restricted by judicial review. The concept also holds that the legislative body may change or repeal any previous legislation, and so that it is not bound by written law (in some cases, even a constitution) or by precedent.

285. (a) The CJI, Justice Hidayatullah then became the acting President of India. When the newly elected President took office a month later, Justice Hidayatullah reverted as the Chief Justice of India.

P.M. Bhagwati - 17<sup>th</sup> Chief Justice of India (1985-1986)

Mehar Chand Mahajan - 1<sup>st</sup> Prime minister of Jammu & Kashmir  
3<sup>rd</sup> Chief Justice of India (1954)

- B.K. Mukharjee - 4<sup>th</sup> Chief Justice of India (1954-1956)

286. (a) The Indian Constitution provides for the appointment of Ad hoc judge in supreme court. A Judge of a High Court duly qualified for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court to be designated by the Chief Justice of India.

287. (c) Article 125 of the Indian Constitution leaves it to the Indian Parliament to determine the salary, other allowances, leave of absence, pension, etc. of the Supreme Court judges.

288. (c) A court of record is a court whose acts and proceedings are enrolled for perpetual memory and testimony. These records are used with a high authority and their truth cannot be questioned. In Indian constitution article 129 makes the Supreme Court the 'court of record'. Article 215 empowers the High Courts of the states to be courts of record.

289. (d) The system of judicial review exists in India and U.S.A. Judicial review is the power of a court to review the constitutionality of a statute or treaty, or to review an administrative regulation for consistency with either a statute, a treaty, or the Constitution itself.



In U.K. tribunal system is part of the administrative justice.

290. (a) Article 137 of the constitution permits the supreme court to review its own judgment or order. Article 137 of the Constitution provides that subject to provisions of any law and rule made under Article 145 the Supreme Court of India has the power to review any judgement pronounced (or order made) by it.

Article 138 - Enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Supreme court.

Article 139 - Conferment on the supreme court of powers to certain writs.

Article 140 - Ancillary powers of supreme court.

291. (d) The Supreme Court of India is regarded as the guardian of the Constitution. It is the Supreme or final interpreter of the Constitution. The interpretation of the Constitution given by the Supreme Court is to be respected. Council court is a legislative body of Local bodies. i.e. Bar council of India.

292. (b) Supreme Court has the power to transfer any Case, appeal or other proceedings from High Court or other court in one State to a High Court or other civil court in any other State.

293. (d) The Supreme Court of India is regarded as the guardian of the Constitution. It is the Supreme or final interpreter of the Constitution. The interpretation of the Constitution given by the Supreme Court is to be respected.

294. (c) P.N. Bhagwati was the chief justice of India when public interest Litigation (PIL) was introduced to the Indian judicial system. The concept of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is in consonance with the principles enshrined in Article 39A of the Constitution of India to protect and deliver prompt social justice with the help of law. Justice P. N. Bhagwati and Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer were among the first judges to admit PILs in court.

M. Hidayatullah - 11th chief Justice of India. He also served as Vice President and acting President of India.

A.M. Ahmadi - 26th Chief Justice of India. Ex vice chancellor of AMU (1994-1997).

A.S. Anand - 29th Chief Justice of India (1998-2001).

- 295. (a) Article 13 of the Indian Constitution deals with the Judicial review.
- 296. (a) Article 131 of the Constitution of India deals with the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.
- 297. (c) Article 143 of Indian Constitution provides an advisory jurisdiction to the Supreme Court.
- 298. (b) According to Article 19(2), Nothing in sub clause (a) of clause (1) shall affect the operation of any existing law, or prevent the State from making any law, in so far as such law imposes reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub clause in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India.
- 299. (c) In Indian constitution, the power to issue a writ of 'Habeas Corpus' is vested only in the Supreme Court and the High Court. A writ of habeas corpus is a writ (court order) that requires a person under arrest to be brought before a judge or into court. The principle of habeas corpus ensures that a prisoner can be released from unlawful detention.
- 300. (d) The Federal Court of India was a judicial body, established in India in 1937 under the provisions of the Government of India Act 1935, with original, appellate and advisory jurisdiction. It functioned until 1950, when the Supreme Court of India was established.
- 301. (c) Supreme Court can review cases whose decisions have been given by High Court.
- 302. (c) Judicial Review is based on procedure established by law.
- 303. (c) Power of Union Judiciary can be amended by two-third majority of the Parliament and the majority of states.
- 304. (d) Justice is essentially a moral, social & legal concept.
- 305. (b) The given provision came under a writ Quo Warranto issued by the Supreme Court of India. Quo warranto (Medieval Latin for "by what warrant?") is a prerogative writ requiring the person to whom it is directed to show what authority they have for exercising some right or power (or "franchise") they claim to hold.

306. (c) The main objective advocated for appointment of the National Judicial Commission is bringing about transparency and impartiality in the appointment of judges of the highest level.
307. (b) By amendment of constitution number of judges in the supreme court in India be increased.
308. (d) A is false but R is true
309. (a) Article 124 (3) of the constitution prescribes that for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court a person must be; (a) a citizen of India, (b) has been a judge of any High Court for at least 5 years, or (c) has been an advocate in a High Court for 10 years or is in the opinion of the President a distinguished jurist.
310. (c) The no judges can be modified in the court supreme court by parliament by laws.
311. (c) On the 28th of January, 1950, two days after India became a Sovereign Democratic Republic, the Supreme Court came into being. The inauguration took place in the Chamber of Princes in the Parliament building which also housed India's Parliament, consisting of the Council of States and the House of the People.
312. (c) Both the given sentence are correct.
313. (b) The supreme court of India enjoys original, appellate and advisory jurisdiction.
314. (d) The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court may be categorised as original, appellate and advisory. Under the Original Jurisdiction, the Supreme Court can settle disputes (a) between the Centre and one or more States; (b) between the Centre and any State or States on the one side and one or more other States on the other; or (c) between two or more States.
315. (c) Supreme Court can only change its position in a case decided earlier by it where it considers for good and substantial reasons to overrule itself on an application if the need arises.

316. (a) Protection of fundamental rights come under the common jurisdiction of the supreme court and high court.
317. (b) The constitution provides that all proceedings in the Supreme Court of India, the country's highest court and the High Courts, shall be in English. Parliament has the power to alter this by law, but has not done so.
318. (a) Court's advisory jurisdiction may be sought by the President under Article 143 of the Constitution. This procedure is termed as "Presidential Reference" and is recognized as the 'Advisory jurisdiction' of the Court. The minimum number of judges to sit on the Constitutional Bench or on Bench which gives its advisory opinion on the reference by the President must be one half of the total strength of the Supreme Court.
319. (d) The Directive Principles of State Policy are guidelines/principles given to the central and state governments of India, to be kept in mind while framing laws and policies. These provisions, contained in Part IV of the Constitution of India, are not enforceable by any court.
320. (d) The fountain source of law in India is the Constitution which, in turn, gives due recognition to statutes, case law and customary law consistent with its dispensations. Statutes are enacted by Parliament, State Legislatures and Union Territory Legislatures. There is also a vast body of laws known as subordinate legislation in the form of rules, regulations as well as by-laws made by Central and State Governments and local authorities like Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Gram Panchayats and other local bodies. This subordinate legislation is made under the authority conferred or delegated either by Parliament or State or Union Territory Legislature concerned. The decisions of the Supreme Court are binding on all Courts within the territory of India.
321. (a) Article 22 (4) provides that no law providing for preventive detention shall authorise the detention of a person for a longer period than 3 months unless an Advisory Board

consisting of persons who are, or have been, or are qualified to be appointed as Judges of a High Court, has reported before the expiration of the said period of 3 months that there is in its opinion sufficient cause for such detention.

- 322. (c) According to Article 129 of the Constitution Supreme Court to be a court of record. The Supreme Court shall be a court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself.
- 323. (c) The Supreme Court originally consisted of a Chief-Justice and seven other judges. In 1985, the strength was increased. It comprises the chief justice and not more than 25 other judge.
- 324. (d) The Judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court can be impeached on the basis of proved misbehaviour and incapacity.
- 325. (b) Public Interest litigation (PIL) may be linked with judicial activism in India.
- 326. (c) The exclusive original jurisdiction of Supreme Court extends to any dispute between the government of India and one or more states, if and insofar as the dispute involves any question on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends.
- 327. (c) The supreme court has no adjudicatory jurisdiction to change the award in the case of interstate river water disputes and delimitation of constitution.
- 328. (a) The minimum number of judges who are to sit for the purpose of hearing any reference under Article 143 shall be five. If at any time it appears to the President that a question of law or fact has arisen, or is likely to arise, which is of such a nature and of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court upon it, he may refer the question to that Court for consideration and the Court may, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the President its opinion thereon.



- 329. (c) Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction in relation to federal Cases.
- 330. (d) Special leave petition power of the SC does not to the judgment of any court or tribunal constituted by or under any law relating to the Armed Forces
- 331. (a) The award is binding in the arbitration among the three types of alternative dispute resolution—arbitration, conciliation and mediation.
- 332. (c) Under Article 131, disputes between different units of the Federation will be within the exclusive original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Supreme Court shall, to the exclusion of any other court, has original jurisdiction in any dispute
  - (a) between the Government of India and one or more States; or
  - (b) between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more other States on the other; or
  - (c) between two or more States.
- 333. (c) The parliament can regulate the organization and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. It can expand the jurisdiction but can't curtail the same.
- 334. (d) Any dispute between the Union and one or more states comes under the exclusive original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.
- 335. (d) The Supreme Court of India ordered the state governments and the UTs to depute female police officers in plain clothes at the public places to check the incidents of eve-teasing.
- 336. (b) According to Article 136, 'Appeal by special leave' can be granted against any court or tribunal including the military court.
- 337. (a) The parliament is not empowered to discuss the conduct of any judge of the Supreme Court, or a High Court but the protection of the judge in this regard is restricted to his official duties and does not apply to his private conduct.
- 338. (b) India was among the 39 countries that voted against a UN General Assembly draft resolution which called for



abolishing the death Penalty.

339. (d) A unique feature of the FTCs is to prove to be cost effective. This is so because the new courts charged with the exclusive work of disposing of undertrial cases in the first year of their existence. A large majority of undertrials being those who had been booked for petty/minor offences, they are bound to be discharged forthwith as most of them have been behind bars for periods which are longer than the punishment warranted by the offence. In plain terms, this mean a huge saving in jail expenditure.
340. (b) According to Article 129 the Supreme Court to be a court of record. The Supreme Court shall be a court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself. R is not the correct explanation of A.
341. (b) The Indian Constitution adopted the Judicial Review on lines of U.S. Constitution. Parliament is not supreme under the Constitution of India. Its powers are limited in a manner that the power is divided between centre and states.

Moreover the Supreme Court enjoys a position which entrusts it with the power of reviewing the legislative enactments both of Parliament and the State Legislatures. This grants the court a powerful instrument of judicial review under the constitution.

342. (d)
343. (d) The Supreme Court is the highest Court appeal from all courts in India. It hears appeals in (i) cases involving interpretation of the constitution- civil, Criminal or otherwise (Article 132) (ii) Civil cases irrespective of any constitutional issue (Article. 133) (iii) Criminal matters irrespective of any constitutional issue (134). Besides, the Supreme Court may grant special leave to appeal in certain cases (136).

The Supreme Court renders advice on any question of law or fact of public importance as may be referred to it for consideration by the President. The decision of the Supreme Court is binding on all courts within the territory of

India. However the Supreme Court is not bound by its earlier decision it can come to a different decision if it is convinced that it had made an error or harmed public interest.

344. (a) Article 44 of the constitution states about the existence of uniform civil code for all citizens in the country.

Each High court has power to issue to any person within its jurisdiction, orders different writs including habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo-warranto and certiorari. Supreme Court of India was established on January 28, 1950. It is the highest Judicial forum.

345. (a) Article 124 (a) of the Indian Constitution stipulates that "There shall be a Supreme Court of India constituting of a Chief Justice of India and, until Parliament by law prescribes a larger number, of not more than seven other Judges". At present the Supreme Court consists of thirty one judges (one chief justice and thirty other judges).

Under article 315 the UPSC consists of a chairman and other members appointed by the president of India. The constitution without specifying the strength of the Commission has left the matter to the discretion of the president, who determines its composition.

346. (b) PIL (Public Interest Litigation) writ petition can be filed in Supreme Court under Article 32 only if a question concerning the enforcement of a fundamental right is involved. Under Article 226, a writ petition can be filed in a High court whether or not a Fundamental Right is involved. Thus, it comes under appellate jurisdiction.

347. (b) The original jurisdiction of supreme court of India extends to all cases between the Government of India and the States of India or between Government of India and states on one side and one or more states on other side or cases between different states.

348. (d) The U.S. court system is divided into two administratively separate systems, the federal and the state, each of which is independent of the executive and legislative branches of

government. One of the unique features of the Indian Constitution is that, notwithstanding the adoption of a federal system and existence of Central Acts and State Acts in their respective spheres, it has generally provided for a single integrated system of Courts to administer both Union and State laws. At the apex of the entire judicial system, exists the Supreme Court of India below which are the High Courts in each State or group of States. Below the High Courts, lies a hierarchy of Subordinate Courts.

349. (d) Article 348 of Indian Constitution mentions the language to be used in Supreme Court and the High Courts. According to the article 348, the language of all proceedings in the Supreme court and in every high court shall be English.
350. (c) The E-courts project was established in 2005. According to the project, all the courts including taluk courts will get computerized. As per the project in 2008, all the District courts were initialised under the project. In 2010, all the District courts were computerized. The project also includes producing witnesses through video conferencing. The judicial service centres are available in all court campuses. The Public as well as the advocates can walk in directly and ask for the case status, stage and next hearing dates.
351. (b) original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court(Article 131):  
Supreme court has power to decide disputes
- between the Government of India and one or more States
  - between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more other States on the other
  - between two or more States.
352. (c) All doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of a President or Vice-President shall be inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court whose decision shall be final (Article 71(a) ).
353. (c) Every state in India does not have a separate High Court .The constitution provides that parliament may by law establish a common High Court for two or more states and a Union Territory.

354. (b) Article 129 declares Supreme Court as the Court of record. By court of record we mean two thing - (1) that its proceeding will be in writing and (2) that it's order will be binding upon the all courts within the territory of India. Thus its decisions have evidentiary value.
355. (d) Minimum five Judges of the Supreme Court are required for hearing any case involving interpretation of the Constitution or for the purpose of hearing any reference to it.
356. (b) The Judge of the Supreme Court can tender his resignation by addressing a letter to President of India.
357. (b) The Attorney General has the right of audience in all Courts in India. He has also the right to participate in the proceedings of the Parliament.
358. (b) The Chief Justice of a Hight court is appointed by the President of India with the consultation of the chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Governor of the state.
359. (c) The Judge of Supreme Court can serve up to 65 years of age.
360. (c) The oath of the Judges of high court is administered by the Governor of state and the oath of the Judges of Supreme Court is administered by the President of India.
361. (a) The collegium system for the appointment of Judges adopted by the Supreme Court of India in 1993.
362. (c)

**List - I**

- (a) Habeas Corpus  
(b) Mandamus  
(c) Prohibition  
(d) Certiorary  
(e) QUO - Warranto

**List - II**

- (iv) Let us have the body  
(iii) We command  
(v) Writ to Subordinate Courts  
(i) Be more fully in formed  
(ii) By which authority

363. (d) Power of Judicial Review rests with the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts.

364. (a) New NCERT, Std. 11, Constitution at Work, Chapter-6 Judiciary, Page 139.

Judicial review means the power of SC or HC to examine the constitutionality of any law. So again, "A" is the most fitting option.