

POLITY QUESTIONS

Q1. What was be the maximum interval between two Sessions of Parliament?

- (a) Three months
- (b) Four months
- (c) Six months
- (d) Nine months

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol.A session is the period between the commencement of the house sitting and prorogation, dissolution or end of normal term. The maximum gap between two sittings should not be more than 6 months. That means, The parliament should meet at least twice a year.

Q2. How are legislative excesses of Parliament and Assemblies checked?

- (a) Intervention from President/Governor
- (b) No-confidence motions
- (c) Judicial review
- (d) Generalelection

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol.Judicial Review refers to the power of the judiciary to interpret the constitution and to declare any such law or order of the legislature and executive void, if it finds them in conflict the Constitution of India. The Constitution of India is the supreme law of the land.The power of Judicial Review is incorporated in Articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution insofar as the High Courts are concerned. In regard to the Supreme Court Articles 32 and 136 of the Constitution, the judiciary in India has come to control by judicial review every aspect of governmental and public functions.

Q3. The concept of “Directive Principles of State Policy” adopted in the Indian Constitution from which Nation?

- (a) Ireland
- (b) U.S.A.
- (c) Canada
- (d) Australia

S3. Ans.(a)

Sol.The concept of Directive Principles of State Policy was borrowed from the Irish Constitution. The makers of the Constitution of India were influenced by the Irish nationalist movement. Hence, the Directive Principles of the Indian constitution have been greatly influenced by the Directive Principles of State Policy.

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Q4. The function of Pro-tem Speaker is to

- (a) Conduct the proceedings of the house in the absence of the Speaker
- (b) officiate as Speaker when a Speaker is unlikely to be elected
- (c) Swearing in members and hold charge till a regular Speaker is elected
- (d) Check if the election certificates of the members are in order

S4. Ans.(c)

Sol. Pro-tem Speaker is a temporary speaker appointed for a limited period of time to conduct the works in Lok Sabha or in state legislatures. After a general election and the formation of a new government, a list of senior Lok Sabha members prepared by the Legislative Section is submitted to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, who selects a protem speaker. The appointment has to be approved by the president.

Q5. The maximum strength of the elected members of Rajya Sabha?

- (a) 245
- (b) 238
- (c) 250
- (d) 248

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. Article 80 of the Constitution lays down the maximum strength of Rajya Sabha as 250, out of which 12 members are nominated by the President and 238 are representatives of the States and of the two Union Territories.

Q6. The Legislative Council in a State in India may be created or abolished by the

- (a) President on the recommendation of the Governor
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Parliament after the State Legislative Assembly passes a resolution to that effect.
- (d) Governor on a recommendation by the State Cabinet

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol. Article 169: Abolition or creation of Legislative Councils in States: Notwithstanding anything in Article 168, Parliament may by law provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council or for the creation of such a Council in a State having no such Council, if the Legislative Assembly of the State passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Assembly present and voting.

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Q7. Which amongst the following States has a Legislative Council?

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Orissa
- (c) Telangana
- (d) Punjab

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Vidhan Parishad or Legislative Council is the upper house in those states of India that have a bicameral legislature. Total Number of the Legislative Council should not exceed the 1/3rd of the total number of members of the Legislative assembly, but it should not be less than 40 (Article 171). However, Jammu & Kashmir is an exception to this where the upper house has strength of 36 only. This is because; J & K assembly is created as per the J & K constitution and Part VI is not applicable to Jammu & Kashmir. As of 2017, seven states have a Legislative Council. They are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh. They are elected by local bodies, legislative assembly, governor, graduates, teacher etc.

Q8. Money Bill can be introduced in the State Legislative Assembly with the prior permission of the

- (a) Governor of the State
- (b) Chief Minister of the State
- (c) Speaker of Legislative Assembly
- (d) Finance Minister of the State

S8. Ans.(a)

Sol. The governors and lieutenant-governors/administrators of the states and union territories of India have similar powers and functions at the state level as that of the President of India at Union level. Governors exist in the states while lieutenant-governors exist in union territories and in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Q9. The Council of Ministers in a State is collectively responsible to

- (a) the Governor
- (b) the Chief Minister
- (c) the President of India
- (d) the Legislative Assembly

S9. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Constitution of India provides for a parliamentary system of government at the state level. The Governor acts as the constitutional and nominal executive head of the state. The real executive powers are in the hands of the State Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister. The Constitution provides for each state a

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Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as its head for aiding and advising the Governor in the exercise of his functions. However, in reality the Chief Minister and his Council of Ministers act as the real executive in the State.

Q10. The members of the Legislative Assembly are

- (a) indirectly elected
- (b) directly elected by the people
- (c) partly elected and partly nominated by the Governor
- (d) mainly nominated

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Legislative Assembly consists of not more than 500 members and not fewer than 60. All members are direct representatives of the people of the particular state as they are directly elected by an electorate consisting of all citizens above the age of 18 of that state. Just as the President has the power to nominate two Anglo Indians to the Lok Sabha, similarly, the Governor has the power to nominate one member from the Anglo-Indian community as he/she deems fit, if he/she is of the opinion that they are not adequately represented in the Assembly.