

## 2. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

### I. Choose the correct answer

1. The Constitutional Head of the Union is
 

a) <b>The President</b>	b) The Chief Justice
c) The Prime Minister	d) Council of Ministers
2. Who among the following decides whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not?
 

a) The President	b) Attorney General
c) Parliamentary Affairs Minister	<b>d) Speaker of Lok Sabha</b>
3. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the: (PTA – 1)

a) The President	<b>b) Lok Sabha</b>	c) The Prime Minister	d) Rajya Sabha
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4. What is minimum age laid down for a candidate to seek election to the Lok Sabha?
 

a) 18 years	b) 21 years	<b>c) 25 years</b>	d) 30 years
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5. The authority to alter the boundaries of state in India rest with? (PTA – 4)

a) The President	b) The Prime Minister	c) State Government	<b>d) Parliament</b>
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6. Under which Article the President is vested with the power to proclaim Financial Emergency
 

a) Article 352	<b>b) Article 360</b>	c) Article 356	d) Article 365
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7. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme court are appointed by:
 

<b>a) The President</b>	b) The Attorney General	c) The Governor	d) The Prime Minister
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### II. Fill in the blanks

1. **Money Bill** cannot be introduced in the Parliament without President's approval.
2. **Prime Minister** is the leader of the nation and chief spokesperson of the country.
3. **Vice President** is the Ex-officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha. (PTA – 6)
4. **Attorney General** has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both Houses of the Parliament.
5. The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court hold the office up to the age of **65** years. (MDL – 19)
6. **Supreme Court** is the Guardian of the Constitution.
7. At present, the Supreme Court consists of **34** judges including the chief justice.

### III. Choose the correct statement

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

a) ii & iv are correct	b) iii & iv are correct
c) i & iv are correct	<b>d) i, ii &amp; iii are correct</b>



**2. Explain any three Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India?****(PTA – 5)**

- a) **Original Jurisdiction** : Dispute between the Government of India and one or more States
- b) **Appellate Jurisdiction** : The Supreme Court is the final appellate court in the country.
- c) **Advisory Jurisdiction** : The Constitution confers on the President the power to refer to the Supreme Court any question of law or fact which in his opinion is of public importance.
- d) **Miscellaneous Jurisdiction** : The law declared by Supreme Court is binding on all courts within the territory of India.
- e) **Judicial Review** : The power of the judiciary to declare a law as unconstitutional is known as “Judicial Review”.

**3. What are the Duties and functions of Prime Minister of India? (MAY-2022, PTA – 2)**

- ♣ The Prime Minister is the leader of the nation and chief spokesperson of the country.
- ♣ The Prime Minister decides the rank of his ministers and distributes various departments.
- ♣ The Prime Minister supervises the work of various ministers.
- ♣ The Prime Minister act as the link between the President and the Council of Ministers.
- ♣ As the leader of the nation, the Prime Minister represents our nation at all international conferences like the commonwealth, summit of the non aligned nations and SAARC nations.

**4. Critically examine the Powers and Functions of the Parliament.**

- ♣ The Parliament of India has the functions of Legislation, overseeing of administration.
- ♣ Passing of Budget, ventilation of public grievances.
- ♣ Discussion of various subjects like development plans, international relations and internal policies.
- ♣ The Parliament has the power to change the boundaries of the States.
- ♣ Parliament is also vested with powers to impeach the President and to remove Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, Chief Election Commissioner and Comptroller and Auditor-General of India in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Constitution.