2. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

I. Choose the correct answer

1.	The	Constitut	ional H	ead of	the 1	Union is	S

a) The President

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

d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

3. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the:

(PTA - 1)

a) The President

b) Lok Sabha

c) The Prime Minister d) Rajya Sabha

4. What is minimum age laid down for a candidate to seek election to the Lok Sabha?

a) 18 years

b) 21 years

c) 25 years

d) 30 years

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 **d) Parliament**

6. Under which Article the President is vested with the power to proclaim Financial Emergency

a) Article 352

b) Article 360

c) Article 356

d) Article 365

7. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme court are appointed by:

a) The President

b) The Attorney General c) The Governor d) The Prime Minister

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. **<u>Vice President</u>** 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 (MDL - 19)of 65 years.

6. **Supreme Court** is the Guardian of the Constitution.

7. At present, the Supreme Court consists of <u>34</u> 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

d) i, ii & iii are correct

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

b) iii & iv are correct

c) i & iv are correct

d) i & ii are correct

IV. Match the following

- 1. Article 53 a) State Emergency
- 2. Article 63 b) Internal Emergency
- 3. Article 356 c) Executive power of President
- 4. Article 76 d) Office of the Vice President
- 5. Article 352 e) Office of the Attorney General

Answers: 1 - c 2 - d 3 - a 4 - e 5 - b

V. Answer the brief questions

1. How is President of India elected?

(PTA - 1, SEP - 2020)

- * The President is elected by an electoral college in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.
- 2. What are the different categories of Ministers at the Union level?
 - Cabinet Ministers
- Ministers of State
- Deputy Ministers

3. What is the qualification of Judges of the Supreme Court?

(MAY-2022)

- ♣ He must be a citizen of India.
- ♣ He should have worked as a Judge of a High Court for at least 5 years (or) worked as an advocate of High Court for at least 10 years.

4. Write short note: Money Bill

(MDL - 19)

- ♣ Bills relating to money are called Money bills.
- ♣ Lok Sabha can only introduce Money bill.
- 5. List out any two special powers of the Attorney General of India.
 - ♣ Government of India upon such legal matters which are referred to him by the President.
 - ♣ He has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both Houses of the Parliament.

VI. Answer in detail

${\bf 1.}\ Describe\ the\ executive\ and\ Judicial\ powers\ of\ the\ President\ of\ India.$

(SEP - 2021)

- ♣ The President appoints the Prime Minister and the other members of the Council of Ministers, Governors of States and the Chief Election Commissioner.
- All bills passed by the Parliament become "Laws of Acts" only after getting assent of the President.
- ♣ Article 53(2) lays down that "the supreme command of the Defence Force of the Union shall be vested in the President and the exercise thereof shall be regulated by law".
- ♣ The President has been empowered by the Constitution to proclaim National Emergency under Article 352, state Emergency under Article 356, Financial Emergency under Article 360.
- ♣ The President can commute, pardon and grant pardon to a person convicted by a court.

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.
- A 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.