

INDIAN POLITY MCQ's

JITHIN BHAGAT

➤ Consider the following statements regarding the 'Money Bill':

1. A Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.
2. The Rajya Sabha can reject or amend a Money Bill.
3. The decision of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha is final on whether a bill is a Money Bill or not.
4. The President cannot return a Money Bill for reconsideration.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 1, 3 and 4
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer: (B) 1, 3 and 4

- Statement 1, 3, and 4 are correct. A Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha on the President's recommendation.
- The Speaker's decision on whether a bill is a Money Bill is final.
- The President cannot return a Money Bill for reconsideration, as it is introduced with his prior approval.
- Statement 2 is incorrect. The Rajya Sabha cannot reject or amend a Money Bill; it can only recommend amendments, and the Lok Sabha can either accept or reject them.

- A 'joint sitting' of both Houses of Parliament is summoned by the President to resolve a deadlock on a bill.

Which of the following bills are not eligible for a joint sitting?

1. Ordinary Bill
2. Money Bill
3. Constitution Amendment Bill

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- (A) 1 and 2 only
- (B) 2 and 3 only
- (C) 1 and 3 only
- (D) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (B) 2 and 3 only

- Statement 1 is incorrect. A joint sitting can be held for an Ordinary Bill if there is a deadlock between the two Houses.
- Statement 2 and 3 are correct. A joint sitting cannot be held for a Money Bill because the Lok Sabha has overriding powers.
- A joint sitting also cannot be held for a Constitution Amendment Bill, as it requires a special majority in each House separately.

- With reference to the Governor of a state, consider the following statements:

1. The Governor is appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.
2. He holds office during the pleasure of the President.
3. The Constitution provides for a specific procedure for the removal of the Governor.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) 1 and 2 only
- (B) 1 and 3 only
- (C) 2 and 3 only
- (D) All of the above

Appointed by the President but NOT removable at her pleasure

- **Judges of the Supreme Court & High Courts** are appointed by the President (Articles 124 & 217). But can be removed only by Parliament through impeachment (special majority in both Houses).
- **Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG)** is appointed by the President (Article 148). Removed like a SC Judge (impeachment by Parliament).
- **Chief Election Commissioner (CEC)** is Appointed by the President (Article 324). Removed like a SC Judge. Other Election Commissioners can be removed only on the recommendation of the CEC.
- **Chairman and Members of UPSC** are appointed by the President (Article 316). Removed by the President only on grounds and procedure prescribed in the Constitution (e.g., misbehavior, proved by SC inquiry, etc.)

➤ The 'Ordinance-making power' of the Governor is similar to that of the President, but with some differences. Which of the following statements is/are correct in this context?

1. The Governor can issue an ordinance only when the state legislative assembly is not in session.
2. An ordinance issued by the Governor must be laid before

the state legislature when it reassembles.

3. An ordinance issued by the Governor has the same force and effect as an Act of the state legislature.

- (A) 1 and 2 only
- (B) 2 and 3 only
- (C) 1 and 3 only
- (D) 1, 2 and 3

- All the statements are correct.
- The Governor can issue an ordinance only when the state legislature is not in session.
- An ordinance has the same force as a law passed by the legislature but is temporary.
- It must be laid before the state legislature when it reassembles, and it ceases to operate six weeks from the reassembly if not approved by the legislature.

➤ Regarding the 'Election Commission of India', consider the following statements:

1. The Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners have equal powers.
2. They are appointed by the President.
3. The Constitution lays down the qualifications for appointment as an Election Commissioner.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (A) 1 and 2 only
- (B) 2 and 3 only
- (C) 1 and 3 only
- (D) 1, 2 and 3

➤ Which of the following is/are grounds for disqualification of a Member of Parliament (MP) under the Constitution?

1. If he holds any office of profit under the Union or state government.
2. If he is an undischarged insolvent.
3. If he voluntarily acquires citizenship of a foreign state.
4. If he is of unsound mind and a competent court has declared him so.

(A) 1, 2 and 3 only

(B) 1, 2 and 4 only

(C) 1, 2, 3 and 4

(D) 2 and 3 only

- All the statements are correct.
- The grounds for disqualification of a Member of Parliament are laid down in Article 102 of the Constitution.
- All the mentioned points are valid grounds for disqualification.

➤ Which of the following statements about the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) are correct?

1. The CAG will hold office for a period of six years from the date he assumes office. He shall vacate office on attaining the age of 65 years, if earlier than the expiry of the 6-year term.
2. The powers of CAG are derived from the Constitution of India.
3. The CAG is a multi-member body appointed by the President of India in consultation with the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers.

4. The CAG may be removed by the President only on an address from both Houses of Parliament, on the grounds of proven misbehavior or incapacity.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

(A) 1, 2 and 4 (B) 1, 2 and 3 (C) 3 and 4 (D) 1 and 2 only

- Option A : 1, 2 and 4
- The CAG is the head of the Indian audit & account department and chief Guardian of the Public purse.
- The CAG is an independent office under Article 148, The powers of the CAG are derived from the Constitution of India. Hence statement 2 is correct.
- The CAG will hold office for a period of six years or the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. Hence statement 1 is correct.
- Appointment: CAG is a single-member body appointed by the President of India following a recommendation by the Prime Minister. Hence statement 3 is incorrect.
- Removal: The CAG can be removed only on an address from both houses of parliament on the grounds of proven misbehavior or incapacity. Hence statement 4 is correct.

➤ Consider the following statements regarding the 'National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC)':

1. It is a constitutional body established under Article 338 of the Constitution.
2. It has the powers of a civil court.
3. Its reports are submitted to the President.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

(A) 1 and 2 only

- (B) 2 and 3 only
- (C) 1 and 3 only
- (D) 1, 2 and 3

National Commission for SC & ST

- Originally, **Article 338 in Part XVI** provided for the appointment of a special officer for SCs and STs to investigate all matters relating to the constitutional safeguards for the SCs and STs and report to the President on their working.
- After a series of progressive steps, **65th Constitutional Amendment Act 1990** was enacted, which provided for a high-level multi-member National commission for SCs & STs.
- Again, the **89th Constitutional Amendment Act 2003**, bifurcated the combined National Commission for SCs and STs into two separate bodies, namely
 - **National Commission for Scheduled Castes** (Article 338)
 - **National Commission for Scheduled Tribes** (Article 338-A)
- The National Commission for Scheduled Castes is a constitutional body established under Article 338.
- It has the powers of a civil court to summon and enforce the attendance of any person.
- Its reports are submitted to the President, who in turn tables them in Parliament.
- All the statements are correct.

Correct Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

➤ A 'Constitutional Amendment Bill':

1. Can be introduced in either House of Parliament.

2. Does not require the prior recommendation of the President.
3. Can be passed by a simple majority of the total membership of each House.
4. Can be passed in a joint sitting of Parliament in case of a deadlock.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only

(B) 1 and 4 only

(C) 1, 2 and 3 only

(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

- Can be introduced in either House of Parliament. ✓
- Unlike money bills, no prior recommendation of the President is needed. ✓
- It requires a special majority – i.e., majority of the total membership of each House and two-thirds of the members present and voting. ✗
- Wrong. No joint sitting is allowed for Constitutional Amendment Bills. ✗

Correct Answer: 1 and 2 only

➤ Which of the following statements about the 'Emergency Provisions' in the Indian Constitution are correct?

1. The President can declare a National Emergency on the written recommendation of the Union Cabinet.
2. During a State Emergency, the President can take over all the functions of the state government.
3. A Financial Emergency has been declared in India on three occasions.

4. Fundamental Rights are suspended during a National Emergency, except for Articles 20 and 21.

- (A) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (B) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (C) 2 and 4 only
- (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

- The President can declare a National Emergency on the written recommendation of the Union Cabinet. ✓

Correct. After the 44th Amendment (1978), the President must act only on the written advice of the Union Cabinet, not just the PM alone.

- During a State Emergency, the President can take over all the functions of the state government. ✓
- No Financial Emergency has been declared in India so far ✗
- Fundamental Rights are suspended during a National Emergency, except for Articles 20 and 21. ✓
- Correct. Article 359 allows suspension of enforcement of FRs, but after the 44th Amendment, Articles 20 (Protection in respect of conviction for offences) and 21 (Right to life and personal liberty) cannot be suspended.

➤ The Indian Constitution provides for a 'Parliamentary form of government' because:

1. The President is the nominal head of the executive.
2. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
3. The Prime Minister is the real head of the executive.
4. The judiciary is independent of the executive and the

legislature.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (A) 1 and 2 only
- (B) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (C) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- (D) 2 and 3 only

- Statement 1, 2, and 3 are correct. The presence of a nominal head (President), a real head (Prime Minister), and the collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the Lok Sabha are key features of the parliamentary form of government.
- Statement 4 is incorrect. While the independence of the judiciary is an important feature of the Indian Constitution, it is a characteristic of a federal system and not a defining feature of a parliamentary form of government.

Correct Answer: (B) 1, 2 and 3 only

THANK YOU