

10th Social Science Lesson 8 Questions in English - Civics

2] Central Government

1. Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution provides a democratic form of Government.

Reasoning (R): Indian Constitution has federal features to recognize the plural character of the nation.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True But R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

2. The Articles _____ in Part _____ of Indian Constitution deals with the Union Executive.

a) 51 to 75 , VI

b) 52 to 78, V

c) 51 to 80, VI

d) 31 to 70, IV

3. Find the main organs of the Central Government?

a) Executive

b) Judiciary

c) Legislature

d) All the Above

4. The Union Government has

i) Three main organs of Administration.

ii) The President of India and the Vice-President only.

iii) The Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.

iv) The Attorney General of India only

a) i, ii, iv only

b) ii, iii only

c) iii, iv only

d) All the above

5. Choose the correct sentences.

i) The Legislature of the Central government consists of Lok sabha and State Legislatures.

ii) The Union Judiciary consists of the Supreme Court and High Courts of India.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) Both i and ii

d) None of the above

6. The Article 52 in Part V of Indian Constitution states that

a) There shall be a President of India

b) Manner of Election of the President

c) The Executive Power of the President

d) The Term of Office of the President

7. The President of India

a) Constitutional Head of the Union Executive

b) The Supreme Commander of the armed forces

c) The Chief executive of the Indian Union

d) All the Above

8. Which of these is not a Qualification for the President of India?

a) He must not hold any office of profit under the Union, State or Local Government.

b) His name should be proposed by at least ten electors of the Electoral College of the President.

c) He must be a member of a State Legislature.

d) He must have completed the age of thirty five years.

9. Which of these are included in the Electoral College of the President of India?

a) Elected members of the Lok sabha and Rajya Sabha only

b) Elected members of States

c) Elected members of Delhi and Pondicherry

d) All the above

10. To whom should the President will send his resignation?

- a) The Chief Justice
- b) The Speaker
- c) The Vice-President
- d) The Parliament

11. Choose the correct statements

- i) The President holds the office for five years.
 - ii) The President cannot be re-elected for the second time.
- a) i only
 - b) ii only
 - c) Both i and ii
 - d) none of the above

12. Assertion (A): The President has to make important appointments to key-offices to run the Administration.

Reasoning (R): Article 77 states that every executive action of the Union shall be taken in the name of The President.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True But R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

13. When will the bills become the "Laws of Acts"?

- a) Majority of Lok Sabha
- b) Approval of State Legislatures
- c) Majority of Both Houses
- d) After the assent of the President

14. How many members are being nominated by the President to the Rajya Sabha?

- a) 10
- b) 12
- c) 2
- d) 6

15. Which of these are the Legislative powers of The President?

a) Money Bills cannot be introduced without his approval.

b) He can terminate the sessions of both Houses.

c) He can dissolve the Lok Sabha before its expiry term.

d) He may send messages to either house with respect to a pending bill.

- a) i and ii only
- b) i, ii, iii only
- c) iii, iv only
- d) All the above

16. Assertion (A): The President is an Integral part of the Union Parliament.

Reasoning (R): The President may be a Member of Parliament or State Legislature.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True But R is False
- d) Both A and R is False

17. What are the Financial Powers of the President?

- a) He inaugurates the session of the Parliament.
- b) He appoints the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- c) He constitutes a Finance Commission every five years.
- d) He can nominate two persons from Anglo Indian Community to Lok sabha.

18. Assertion (A): The Finance Commission is constituted by the President every Five years.

Reasoning (R): It is formed for the distribution of revenue between the Centre and States.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True But R is False

d) Both A and R is False

19. By which Article the President is given power to grant pardons or remissions of Punishments?

a) Article 71

b) Article 72

c) Article 61

d) Article 73

20. Which of the Fund is constituted at the disposal of the President?

a) The Contingency fund of India c) Both a and b

b) The Consolidated fund of States d) none of the above

21. Assertion (A): The President is answerable to Supreme court of law for exercise of his power.

Reasoning (R): The President of India can be subjected to Impeachment by the Parliament.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is False But R is True.

d) Both A and R is False.

22. Which of these powers of the President have been discussed by the Article 53 of the Indian Constitution?

a) Legislative powers

b) Military Powers

c) Diplomatic Powers

d) Judicial Powers

23. Which of these are called as the Diplomatic powers of the President of India?

a) Appointing the Indian Diplomats c) Appointing Foreign diplomats

b) Receiving Foreign Diplomats d) a and b

24. Choose the Incorrect statements regarding the Emergency powers of the President.

i) Article 356 confers the power on the President to make proclamation of Emergency on the grounds of war.

ii) The State Emergency is declared by the President as per the recommendations of the State Governor.

iii) The President has the power to proclaim Financial Emergency under Article 360.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) iii only

d) All the above

25. Which of these states were under the President's rule for maximum number of times?

a) Kerala

b) Rajasthan

c) Bihar

d) Uttar Pradesh

26. Identify the correct Match regarding the Powers of the President

A. Article 72 - i) Eligible for Re-Election

B. Article 57 - ii) Grant Pardons

C. Article 53 - iii) State Emergency

D. Article 356 - iv) Executive Power

a) ii, iii, i, iv

b) iv, i, iii, ii

c) ii, iv, iii, i

d) ii, i, iv, iii

27. What are the conditions for the Impeachment of the President in India?

a) Constitution violation

b) Not an eligible Lok Sabha Member

c) Electoral mal practices

d) All the above

28. Find the correct order of the Impeachment of the President.

i) Two-third of majority of the total number of members of the originating houses.

ii) The Charges notice has to be signed by at least 1/4 of the total members of the House.

iii) The other house also investigates the charges and passes with majority.

iv) Either house can initiate the process of Impeachment by leveling the charges against the President.

a) iv, ii, i, iii

b) iii, i, ii, iv

c) i, iii, iv, ii

d) iv, iii, i, ii

29. To who does the second highest office of India belongs?

a) The Prime Minister

b) The Vice- President

c) The Chief justice

d) The Governor

30. Assertion (A): The Vice president of India modeled on the lines of the American Vice-President.

Reasoning (R): Article 63 of the Indian Constitution provides for a Vice-President of India.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True But R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

31. What is the main aim of the Vice-Presidents office in India?

a) To maintain the political continuity of the state.

b) To associate the Office of the President of India

c) To Administrate the Legislative Assemblies of the country.

d) All the above

32. What are the main Qualifications for the Vice-President of India?

a) Must be qualified to be a member of the Rajya Sabha.

b) Must have completed the age of twenty five years

c) May be a Citizen of India.

d) None of the above

33. By which type of Election process the Vice President of India has been elected?

a) Direct Election

b) Indirect Election

c) State Legislative Elections

d) Assembly Elections

34. By which of these methods the office of the Vice president can be vacated earlier?

a) Impeachment

b) Death

c) Resignation

d) All the above

35. Assertion (A): The Vice President of India is elected by the members of the Lok sabha.

Reasoning (R): The Term of the office of the Vice- President is five years.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is False But R is True.

d) Both A and R is False.

36. Who is responsible for the Vice-President Office in case of immediate succession?

a) The President

b) Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha

c) The Chairman of Rajya Sabha

d) The Chief Justice

37. What is the minimum notice period required to produce the resolution on the removal of the Vice-President?

a) 1 month

b) 14 days

c) 20 days

d) 7 days

38. The Vice-President is the _____ of the _____.

a) In charge, Lok Sabha

b) General, Army

c) Chairman, Both Houses

d) Ex-Officio, Rajya Sabha

39. Choose the correct statements regarding the functions of the Vice-President

i) He regulates the proceeding of Rajya Sabha.

ii) He can suspend or adjourn Lok Sabha in case of a grave disorder.

iii) He issues directions to various committees' relating to their functional matters.

a) i, iii only

b) ii only

c) ii, iii only

d) iii only

40. Whose vote is considered in case of a tie over the bill in Rajya Sabha?

a) The Speaker

b) The President

c) The vice-President

d) The Prime Minister

41. Which Article of the Indian Constitution discusses the discretion power of Vice-President?

a) Article 100

b) Article 65

c) Article 101

d) Article 76

42. How long the Vice-President can act as the President in case of removal or Impeachment?

a) One year

b) Two months

c) 6 months

d) 30 days

43. The Chief Justice Hidayutalla was replaced as the President of India by which of this person in the year 1969?

a) Zakir Hussain

b) R. Venkatraman

c) V.V. Giri

d) Gopal Swarup Pathak

44. Which of these constitutional models is adopted for the Prime Minister post of India?

a) The Westminster Model

b) The Oligarchy

c) The Presidential Model

d) The Parliamentary Model

45. Identify the correct statements

i) The Prime Minister is the leader of a majority party in the Lok Sabha.

ii) The Prime Minister salary is determined by the Constitution.

iii) A person who is not a member of the Parliament cannot be appointed as a Minister.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) iii only

d) All the above

46. To whom does the Union Ministers are collectively and individually responsible?

a) The Prime Minister

b) The Rajya Sabha

c) The Lok Sabha

d) The President

47. Identify the Duties and Functions of the Prime Minister

i) He decides the rank of his ministers and various departments.

ii) He is the Head of the Cabinet and other ministers.

iii) He acts as the link between the People and the President.

iv) He appoints a Commission to investigate the conditions of SC's and ST's and other backward classes.

- a) i and ii only
- b) ii, iv only
- c) ii, iii only
- d) iv only

48. Who will be the representative of the country in the International Conferences?

- a) The Prime Minister
- b) The Vice-President
- c) The President
- d) The Minister of External Affairs

49. Assertion (A): A Non-Member of the parliament can be appointed as a Minister.

Reasoning (R): He must get elected to Lok sabha within a period of six months.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True But R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

50. What is the minimum percentage of the Total members to form the Council of Ministers?

- a) 20% b) 12%
- c) 15% d) 25%

51. How many ranks of Ministers are categorized in Indian Government?

- a) 4 b) 3
- c) 5 d) 2

52. Which rank of Ministers plays key role in moving the Amendments to the Constitution?

- a) Cabinet Ministers
- b) Deputy Ministers
- c) State Ministers
- d) All the above

53. State the Correct statements in accordance with the Cabinet Ministers role in the Union Government.

- i) They take important decisions of the government including defense, Finance and External Affairs and Home.
 - ii) They originate the Finance bills before introducing to the Lok sabha.
 - iii) These Ministers decides the foreign policy of the Government.
- a) i only
 - b) ii only
 - c) iii only
 - d) All the above

54. Match

- A. State Ministers - i) Assisting Ministers
- B. Deputy Minister's - ii) Second category
- C. Cabinet Ministers - iii) Informal Body of Senior Ministers

- a) ii, iii, i
- b) i, iii, ii
- c) ii, i, iii
- d) i, ii, iii

55. Which of these Articles enacts the delimitation Act for the Parliament?

- a) Article 82
- b) Article 77
- c) Article 83
- d) Article 73

56. The Parliament of India includes

- a) The President only
- b) Rajya sabha only
- c) Lok Sabha only
- d) All the above

57. State the correct statements regarding the members of the Rajya sabha.

- i) The Rajya sabha consists of 250 members elected by the indirect elections.

ii) It has 12 nominated members chosen by the President of India.

iii) All the members of Rajya sabha are special knowledge people from various fields.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) iii only

d) None of the above

58. What are the qualifications of the Rajya Sabha member?

i) He should not be less than 30 years of age

ii) He should be a person with sound mind and monetarily solvent.

iii) He may be a member of Lok sabha or any state legislature.

iv) He should hold any office of profit under any Government.

a) i and ii

b) ii, iii, iv only

c) i, iv only

d) iv only

59. What is the office term of the members of the Rajya Sabha?

a) Five years

b) Six years

c) Three years

d) Two years

60. Who is the Official Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?

a) The President

b) The Vice-President

c) The Speaker

d) The Deputy Speaker

61. The Article 87 of the constitution of India

i) States the Special Address by the President

ii) At the Commencement of first session of each year the President shall address both Houses of Parliament.

iii) Provisions shall be made by rules for the time allotment for discussion of those matters referred by the President.

a) i only

b) ii and iii only

c) ii only

d) All the above

62. Assertion (A): The Rajya Sabha is a permanent house and it cannot be dissolved.

Reasoning (R): One third of members restore every two years.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is True But R is False.

d) Both A and R is False.

63. Who elect the members of the Rajya Sabha by means of single transferable vote?

a) The people

b) State Legislative assembly Members

c) The Lok sabha members

d) The Cabinet Ministers

64. What are the exceptions of Joint sitting of the two houses of Parliament?

a) Constitution Amendment Bill

b) Regular Bills

c) Money Bill

d) a and c

65. Which Article states the Joint sitting of both houses of the parliament?

a) Article 108

b) Article 110

c) Article 106

d) Article 101

66. Identify the Incorrect Match of the age limit criteria of the Members

A. Rajya Sabha - i) 30 years

B. Lok Sabha - ii) 25 years

C. The Vice-President - iii) 30 years

a) i only

b) ii only

c) iii only

d) All the above

67. State the Functions of the Rajya Sabha

- i) The Rajya Sabha has the same power as Lok Sabha for passing any bill for Constitutional Amendments.

- ii) The members of Rajya Sabha have the electoral power for selection of President and Vice- President.

- a) i only b) ii only
c) Both i and ii d) None of the above

68. Which House consists of the Direct Elected representatives of the People?

- a) The Rajya Sabha
- b) The Upper House
- c) The Lok Sabha
- d) The State Legislative Councils

69. What is the Maximum number of Representatives of the Lok Sabha?

- [illegible]

70. How many members from the Union Territories are represented in the Lok Sabha?

- a) 12 b) 2
c) 10 d) 13

71. Assertion (A): The Lok Sabha has an office term of Five years.

Reasoning (R): The President can dissolve the Lok Sabha before the expiry term.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True But R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

72. In which of these conditions the Lok sabha can be dissolved by the President prior to its expiry term?

- a) Emergency Provisions of the Constitution
- b) No Party or alliance of parties has Majority
- c) Advice of the Prime Minister

- d) All the above

73. On which basis the Number of constituencies is divided for the Lok Sabha Elections?

- a) The Number of Cabinet Ministers
- b) The Country's Population
- c) The Members of Rajya Sabha
- d) All the above

74. Which of these are the special Functions of Lok Sabha?

- a) No Confidence Motion
- b) Constitutional Amendments
- c) Electing the Vice-President
- d) Indirect Election

75. Which State has the highest number of Representatives in the Lok Sabha?

- a) Tamil Nadu Pradesh
b) Madhya Pradesh
c) Uttar Pradesh
d) Gujarat

76. The Article 102 of the Indian Constitution deals with the

- a) Disqualifications of the membership
- b) Salary and Allowances of the Members
- c) Oath of the Members
- d) None of the above

77. Who is the Elected by the Members of Lok Sabha?

- a) The Prime Minister
- b) The Vice-President
- c) The Speaker
- d) The Attorney General

78. What are the special powers of the Speaker?

- a) The Speaker continues to be in the office even in the houses dissolved.
- b) The Speaker presides over a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament.
- c) The Speaker has the power to decide whether a Bill is Money Bill or an ordinary one.
- d) All the above

79. Assertion (A): The Anti-Defection Law is the tenth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

Reasoning (R): A legislator is deemed to have defected if he either voluntarily gives up the membership of his party or disobeys the directives of the party leadership on a vote.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True But R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

80. Choose the Correct statements regarding the Powers and Functions of the Parliament

- i) The Parliament has powers to impeach the Supreme Court Judges.
 - ii) The Parliament has no power to change the Boundaries of the States,
- a) i only
 - b) ii only
 - c) Both i and ii
 - d) None of the above

81. By which Article of the Constitution the Attorney General for India is appointed?

- a) Article 71
- b) Article 77
- c) Article 76
- d) Article 70

82. The Qualifications of the Attorney General for India,

- i) He must be qualified to be appointed as a Judge of the High Court.
 - ii) He must be a Judge of Supreme Court for Ten years.
- a) i only
 - b) ii only
 - c) Both i and ii
 - d) None of the above

83. Choose the Correct Statements regarding the Duties of the Attorney General for India.

i) The Attorney General of India does not have any rights in any of the Courts in India.

ii) He has the right to speak in any of the Houses of the Parliament.

iii) He does not have any right to vote in any of the Houses.

iv) He is equal to a Member of the Parliament.

- a) i only
- b) ii and iv only
- c) ii , iii, iv only
- d) None of the above

84. State the Person who is equivalent to the Attorney General of India in the States?

- a) The Advocate General of State
- b) The Governor
- c) The Chief Election Officer of the State
- d) The High Court Judge

85. Which Organ of the Union Government is the Guardian of the Rights of the Citizens?

- a) The Parliament
- b) The President
- c) The Judiciary
- d) The Lok Sabha

86. Which Act established the Supreme Court in India after Independence?

- a) The Charter Act 1813
- b) The Cabinet Mission Plan
- c) The Charter Act 1883
- d) The Government of India Act, 1935

87. The Indian Judiciary System is

- a) Guardian of the Government
- b) Integrated Judiciary
- c) Dual Judiciary
- d) Constitutional Body

88. What was the Number of Judges in the Supreme Court of India initially?

- a) 7
- b) 8
- c) 2
- d) 28

89. Define the Qualifications of the Supreme Court Judge

- a) Must be a Citizen of India
- b) As High Court advocate for 10 years
- c) As a High Court Judge for 5 years
- d) All the above

90. What are the disputes comes under the original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India?

- a) Government of India and States
- b) Fundamental Rights
- c) Between any two States
- d) All the above

91. Who was the first Chief Justice of India?

- a) H.J. Kania
- b) Amal Kumar Sarkar
- c) Koka Suba Rao
- d) M.Patanjali Sastri

92. Which case declined the Article 226 under the declaration of Emergency?

- a) Kesavananda Bharti
- b) Shreya Singal
- c) Minerva Mills
- d) Shiv Kant Shukla

93. Assertion (A): The President is not answerable to any Court of Law.

Reasoning (R): The President has the power to refer to the Supreme Court any Question of law or fact.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True But R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False

94. Choose the correct sentences

- i) The Supreme Court binds all the courts in the territory of India.

ii) It is authorized to make regulating rules with the approval of the Parliament.

iii) It has complete control over its own establishment.

- a) i and ii only
- b) ii only

c) i and iii only

d) None of the above

95. Who has the power to declare a law as Unconstitutional to the nation?

- a) The Supreme Court
- b) The High Court
- c) The President
- d) The Parliament

96. Which of these Articles discuss the appointments of the Ad-hoc Judges to the Supreme Court?

- a) Article 126
- b) Article 112
- c) Article 127
- d) Article 120

97. According to the Article 129 the Supreme Court could be

- a) Court of Record
- b) Third organ of the Government
- c) Guardian of the Constitution
- d) Fundamental Rights Protector

98. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution contains the provisions of Salary of the Supreme Court Judges?

- a) Third Schedule
- b) Fifth Schedule
- c) Second Schedule
- d) Fourth Schedule

99. Which of these Articles provides the provision for the Supreme Court to review its Judgments?

- a) Article 132
- b) Article 130
- c) Article 132

d) Article 137

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