



Daily Subject wise Quiz Day 103 Indian Polity XIII (Online Prelims Test)

1) Consider the following statements with respect to Union Territory

1. All union territories have a separate representation in the Raja sabha.
2. First Schedule of the Indian constitution deals with the lists of Union Territories of India and their changes

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : b

Union Territory

- If a new state of the Indian Union is to be created, the First Schedule of the Constitution must be amended.
- If a new state of the Indian Union is to be created, the First Schedule of the Constitution must be amended.
- The First Schedule of the Indian constitution deals with the lists of States and Union Territories of India and their changes.
- Article 1 to Article 4 comes under the First Schedule.
- A Governor is the constitutional head of the State while the President of India is the executive head of the Union Territory.

2) Which of the following statements is/are correct about Instrument of Accession

1. India has only defence powers as per the Instrument of Accession with Jammu & Kashmir.
2. Article 370 was incorporated in the Constitution of India using the Instrument of Accession.

Select the correct answers using the codes given below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

Instrument of Accession

- The Instrument of Accession is a legal document that ceded J&K to the Dominion of India as per the Indian Independence Act 1947.

- India has only defence powers as per the Instrument of Accession with Jammu & Kashmir.
- It was signed by Maharaja Hari Singh, on 26th October 1947.
- As per the Instrument of accession India's Parliament has the power to legislate in respect of Jammu and Kashmir only on matters of defence, external affairs, and communication.
- Article 370 was incorporated in the Constitution of India using the Instrument of Accession.
- An interim state government was instituted by a proclamation made by the Maharaja on 5th March 1948, soon after the Instrument of Accession.
- Lord Mountbatten was the governor-general of India during the Instrument of Accession.

3) Consider the following statements with respect to Council of Ministers

1. All the ministers own joint responsibility to the legislative assembly for all their acts of omission and commission
2. The ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Chief minister.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : a

Council of Ministers

- The fundamental principle underlying the working of parliamentary system of government is the principle of collective responsibility.
- Article 164 clearly states that the council of ministers is collectively responsible to the legislative assembly of the state.
- This means that all the ministers own joint responsibility to the legislative assembly for all their acts of omission and commission.
- The governor may not oblige the council of ministers which has lost the confidence of the legislative assembly.
- The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.
- The ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor.

4) Which of the following statements is/are incorrect about Governor

1. Governor in India acts as the nominal head of the states as well as union territory.
2. Lieutenant governors do not hold the same rank as a governor of a state in the list of precedence.

Select the correct answers using the codes given below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : d

Governor

- Governors of the states of India have similar powers and functions at the state level as those of the President of India at the Union level.

- Governors exist in the states while lieutenant-governors or administrators exist in union territories.
- The governor acts as the nominal head whereas the real power lies with the Chief ministers of the states and his/her councils of ministers.
- Although, in UT's, the real power lies with the lieutenant governor or administrator, except in NCT of Delhi and Puducherry where they share power with a council of ministers headed by a chief minister.
- In India, a lieutenant governor is in charge of a union territory. However, the rank is present only in the union territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi, and Puducherry.
- However, the governor of Punjab acts as the administrator of Chandigarh.
- Lieutenant governors do not hold the same rank as a governor of a state in the list of precedence.

5) Which of the following statements is/are correct about Speaker of the legislative assembly

1. Speaker of the Legislative assembly conducts the business in house and decides whether a bill is a money bill or not.
2. They maintain discipline and decorum in the house and can punish a member for unruly behavior by suspending them.

Select the correct answers using the codes given below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c



Speaker of the legislative assembly *ation is Empowering*

- The Speaker of the Legislative assembly conducts the business in house and decides whether a bill is a money bill or not.
- They maintain discipline and decorum in the house and can punish a member for unruly behavior by suspending them.
- The speaker's official role is to moderate the debate, make rulings on procedure, announce the results of votes.
- The speaker decides who may speak and has the power to discipline members who break the procedures of the chamber or house.