

12th Political Science Lesson 2 Questions in English

2] Legislature

1. Find out the correct statement about legislature
- a) Legislature is one of most important institution for the functioning of representative democracy.
 - b) The basic objective of the legislature is to hold its representatives accountable, responsible for the interest of the people in the country
- A) a only
B) b only
C) **Both a and b**
D) Neither a nor b

Explanation

Legislature is generally referred as the highest law-making body, having elected representation from all the constituents of the state to make or change the laws of the country.

2. In India, legislature at the Centre is called as which of the following?
- a) Parliament
 - b) National Legislature
 - c) Legislative assembly
- A) a, c
B) b, c
C) **a, b**
D) a, b, c

Explanation

In India, legislature at the Centre is called as Parliament and also referred as National Legislature. The legislatures in The State and the Union Territory are called Legislative Assemblies.

3. Which of the following is known as bicameral system of Parliament?
- a) House of the People & Council of States
 - b) Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha
- A) a only
B) b only
C) **Both a and b**
D) Neither a nor b

Explanation

The Parliament consists two houses namely; House of the People (Lok Sabha – Lower House) and Council of States (Rajya Sabha - Upper House). This is known as bicameral system of Parliament.

4. Bicameral system of Parliament has inspired by which of the following countries?

- a) USA
- b) UK
- c) Russia
- d) UAE
- A) a, b, c
- B) b, c, d
- C) a, b**
- D) a, b, d

Explanation

Bicameral system of Parliament, has inspired by the British Parliamentary system and the bicameral system of the USA.

5. Find out the incorrect statement

- 1. The States have Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council.
- 2. In many of the States only unicameral legislatures exist without any Legislative Assembly.
- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only**
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The States have Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council. But in many of the States only unicameral legislatures exist without any Legislative Councils.

6. The Union Territories are governed by which of the following?

- A) State government
- B) Supreme court of India
- C) Union Government**
- D) None of the above

Explanation

The Union Territories are directly governed by the Union Government.

7. In India, the Parliament shares its law making function and responsibilities of implementation with _____ states?

- A) 27

- B) 28
- C) 29
- D) 30

Explanation

In India, the Parliament shares its law making function and responsibilities of implementation with 28 states as well as 8 union territories

8. Find out the correct statement

- 1. The Parliament is known as Union Legislature
 - 2. Parliament is a supreme body of decision making and symbol of democratic governance
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) **Both 1 & 2**
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The Parliament is known as Union Legislature or National Legislature, which is a supreme body of decision making and symbol of democratic governance. The Parliament is the most powerful platform with accountability for debating on the issues regarding welfare of the country and its people and enacting laws and making changes to the constitution.

9. Find out the incorrect statement

- 1. When the Parliament meet for discussing various agenda and approving bills with a scheduled meeting
 - 2. The Parliament holds four sessions in a year
- A) 1 only
 - B) **2 only**
 - C) Both 1 & 2
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

When the Parliament meet for discussing various agenda and approving bills, motions with a scheduled meeting is called Session. The Parliament holds THREE sessions in a year.

10. Match the sessions of parliament of India

- a) Winter session - 1. February-May
 - b) Monsoon Session - 2. July-August
 - c) Budget Session - 3. November-December
- A) 2, 3, 1

- B) 1, 3, 2
- C) **3, 2, 1**
- D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

When the Parliament meet for discussing various agenda and approving bills, motions with a scheduled meeting is called Session. The Parliament holds THREE sessions in a year.

1. Budget session (February-May)
2. Monsoon Session (July-August)
3. Winter Session
(November-December)

11. The Women's Reservation Bill is?
- A) The Constitution (138th Amendment) Bill
 - B) **The Constitution (108th Amendment) Bill**
 - C) The Constitution (196th Amendment) Bill
 - D) The Constitution (116th Amendment) Bill

Explanation

The Constitution (108th Amendment) Bill, commonly known as the Women's Reservation Bill

12. Find out the correct statement about Women's Reservation Bill

1. Women members in the Rajya Sabha urged the Government to ensure the passage of the Women's Reservation Bill in the Lok Sabha.
 2. The Bill, which proposes 33% reservation for women in Parliament only
- A) **1 only**
 - B) 2 only
 - C) Both 1 & 2
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Women members in the Rajya Sabha urged the Government to ensure the passage of the Women's Reservation Bill in the Lok Sabha. The Bill, which proposes 33% reservation for women in Parliament and State legislatures

13. Find out the correct statement about Women's Reservation Bill

1. It was passed by the Rajya Sabha in 2011
 2. It has been stuck in the lower house for nine years.
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) **Neither 1 nor 2**

Explanation

It was passed by the Rajya Sabha in 2010 but has been stuck in the lower house for nine years. The Constitution (108th Amendment) Bill, commonly known as the Women's Reservation Bill, needs to be approved by the Lok Sabha in order to become law.

14. Which of the followings are functions of parliament

1. Legislative
 2. Electoral
 3. Financial
 4. Executive
- A) 1, 3, 4
B) **1, 2, 3**
C) 2, 3, 4
D) 1, 2, 3, 4

Explanation

It has important powers and functions called as legislative, financial, electoral.

15. Which of the followings are correct functions of parliament

1. The legislative powers are for executing laws
 2. The financial powers are to prepare money bill
- A) 1 only
B) **2 only**
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The legislative powers are for law making and the financial powers are to prepare money bill as called as budget

16. Parliament will elect which of the following persons

1. President

2. Vice President
 3. Governor for states
- A) 1, 3
 - B) 2, 3
 - C) 1, 2
 - D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Also the parliament has electoral functions with regard to elect the President and the Vice President of India.

17. The Parliament has judicial function on the removal of which of the following persons

1. President
 2. Vice – President
 3. Judges of the Supreme Court
 4. Judges of High Courts
- A) 1, 2, 3
 - B) 2, 3, 4
 - C) 1, 3, 4
 - D) 1, 2, 3, 4

Explanation

The Parliament has judicial function also on the matters of the proposals for the removal of the President, Vice – President, Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts and the process of removal is called 'impeachment'.

18. Who summons the parliament?

- A) Prime minister
- B) President**
- C) Vice – President
- D) Speaker

Explanation

It is the duty of the President to summon the Parliament and must have not less than two

19. Find out the correct statement

- A) Every year, at commencement of the second session of the parliament, President delivers his address
- B) Every year, at commencement of the first session of the parliament, President delivers his address**

- C) Every year, at commencement of the third session of the parliament, President delivers his address
- D) Every year, at commencement of the fourth session of the parliament, President delivers his address

Explanation

Every year, at commencement of the first session of the parliament, the President delivers his special address which would be the future course of action of the parliament in view of giving framework for new policies, programmes and initiatives of the government

20. The parliament of India has functions of which of the following?

- 1. Legislation
 - 2. Overseeing of administration
 - 3. Passing of the Budget
 - 4. Ventilation of public grievances
- A) 1, 2, 3
 - B) 2, 3, 4
 - C) 1, 3, 4
 - D) 1, 2, 3, 4

Explanation

The parliament of India has functions of legislation, overseeing of administration, passing of the Budget, ventilation of public grievances, and discussing national policies and issues of concern.

21. Find out the incorrect statement

- 1. The cabinet individually accountable and removable by the Loksabha.
 - 2. The cabinet, collectively accountable and removable by the Rajya sabha.
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) Both 1 & 2
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The cabinet, both individually and collectively accountable and removable by the Lok sabha

22. Find out the correct statement

- 1. The parliament has two houses
 - 2. Both houses are carrying same values and responsibilities with a few exception such as passing the ordinary bills.
- A) 1 only

- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The parliament has two houses and both houses are carrying same values and responsibilities with a few exception such as passing the finance bills.

23. Find out the correct statement

1. Total number of seats in the Lok Sabha is 545
 2. The Lok Sabha with 542 members elected from 542 Parliamentary constituencies across the country
 3. The members are directly elected by the people.
 4. The Lok Sabha has 3 nominated members from the Anglo-Indian community
- A) 2, 3
 - B) 1, 3**
 - C) 2, 4
 - D) 1, 2, 3, 4

Explanation

The first house in the parliament is the Lok Sabha (Lower House or House of People) with 543 members elected from 543 Parliamentary constituencies across the country directly by the people who have attained the age of 18 and above and registered as voters. The Lok Sabha has 2 nominated members from the Anglo-Indian community.

24. Which of the following is quorum of the parliamentary house

1. One tenth of the total number of members of Lok Sabha constitutes the quorum for a meeting of the House.
 2. One fifth of the total number of members of Rajya Sabha constitutes the quorum for a meeting of the House.
- A) 1 only**
 - B) 2 only
 - C) Both 1 & 2
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

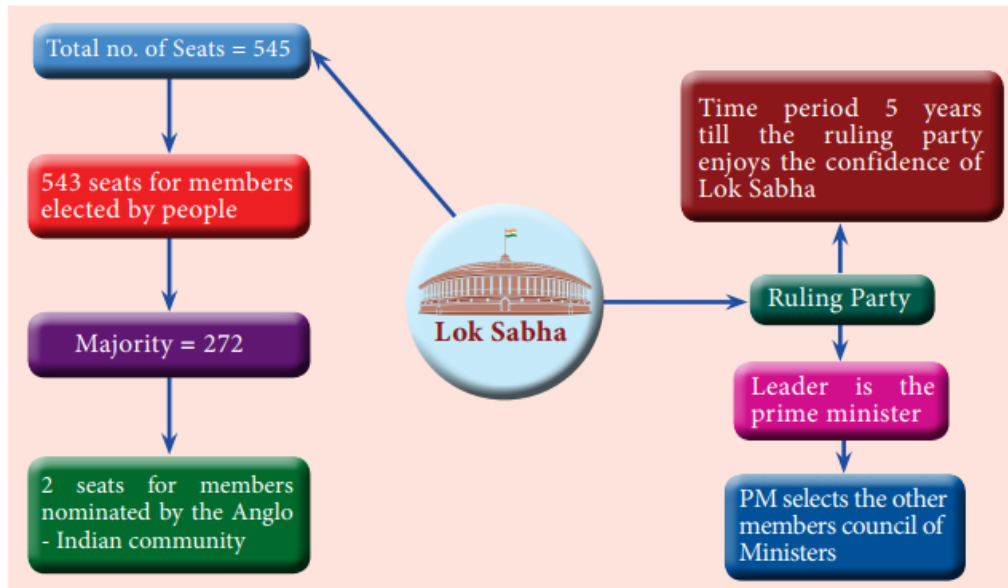
Explanation

Quorum of the House: One tenth of the total number of members of Lok Sabha / Rajya Sabha constitutes the quorum for a meeting of the House.

25. Find out the correct statement about Lok Sabha

- A) Time period 5 years till the ruling party enjoys the confidence of Rajya Sabha
 B) Leader is the president
 C) **PM selects the other Members council of Ministers**
 D) B and A

Explanation



26. Find out the correct statement about lok sabha

1. The grand total number of members in the Lok Sabha 545
 2. The nominated members can decide the government when it proves majority on the floor of the House.
 3. The Lok Sabha is the highest forum for discussion, debate on public issues
- A) 1, 2
 B) 2, 3
 C) **1, 3**
 D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

The grand total number of members in the Lok Sabha 545, but the nominated members cannot decide the government when it proves majority on the floor of the House. The Lok Sabha is the highest forum for discussion, debate on public issues, interest and policies to cater the socio-economic needs of the people.

27. Find out the correct statement about Member of Parliament in Lok sabha

1. He/she is one who represents the constituency of the state, comprising of two Assembly constituencies

2. They are directly elected by the people through elections.
 3. The term of the Lok Sabha is for five years.
- A) 1, 2
B) 2, 3
C) 3, 1
D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

The members of both houses are generally called by the public as Member of Parliament, Member of Parliament Lok Sabha is one who represents the constituency of the state, comprising of six Assembly constituencies.

28. Find out the incorrect statement about speaker of Lok Sabha

1. The leader of the House of the People is the Speaker
 2. He is elected by the members of state legislative assembly.
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The leader of the House of the People is the Speaker – who is elected by the Lok Sabha, from among its members.

29. Which of the following are duties of speaker

1. To conduct the debates
 2. To conduct discussions
 3. Answers to questions regulating the conduct of Members of the House
 4. Taking care of their privileges and rights
- A) 1, 2, 3
B) 2, 3, 4
C) 1, 3, 4
D) 1, 2, 3, 4

Explanation

The speaker's duties are to conduct, facilitate the debates and discussions and answers to questions regulating the conduct of Members of the House and taking care of their privileges and rights.

30. Find out the correct statement

1. The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the administrative head of the parliamentary secretariat.
2. The Speaker of Rajya Sabha is the administrative head of the parliamentary secretariat.

- A) 1 only**
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The leader of the House of the People is the Speaker – who is elected by the Lok Sabha, from among its members. The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the administrative head of the parliamentary secretariat

- 31. The speaker also ensures which of the followings?**
1. The members adhere to the appropriate procedures
 2. To allow the members to raise question
 3. Allotting time to speak the objectionable remarks from record
- A) 1, 2
B) 2, 3
C) 1, 3
D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

The speaker also ensures that the members adhere to the appropriate procedures, and to allow the members to raise question, allotting time to speak and withdraw the objectionable remarks from record

- 32. Who will be moving a motion of Thanks to the President's speech?**
- A) Vice – President
B) Prime Minister
C) Speaker
D) Deputy Prime Minister

- 33. Find out the correct statement**
1. The permission of the president is required to move amendments to a bill.
 2. It is up to the president to decide whether the bill to be moved or not.
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The permission of the president is required to move amendments to a bill. It is up to the president to decide whether the bill to be moved or not.

34. Find out the correct statement

1. The speaker plays the role of guardian of the rights and privileges of the house.
 2. Another important power of the speaker is to refer any question of privilege to the committee of privileges for examining
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) **Both 1 & 2**
D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The speaker plays the role of guardian of the rights and privileges of the house, its various committees such as consultative, select, Advisory and of members of that. Another important power of the speaker is to refer any question of privilege to the committee of privileges for examining, investigating and reporting. The questions raised by the members and answers, explanations and reports are addressed to the speaker.

35. Which of the following person certifies the money bill?

- A) President
B) Council of Ministers
C) **Speaker**
D) Prime Ministers

Explanation

Under the constitution, Speaker enjoys special provisions and certifies money bills

36. Who among the following presides the joint sessions of the parliament?

- A) President
B) Council of Ministers
C) **Speaker**
D) Prime Ministers

Explanation

The speaker of the House of the People presides the joint sessions of the parliament in case a special occasions or in the event of disagreement between the two houses on certain legislative measures.

37. Find out the correct statement

1. The speaker is the final authority to decide on the question of point of order

2. The speaker decides whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not and his decision on this question is not final

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The speaker decides whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not and his decision on this question is final

38. Who decides on granting recognition to the Leader of Opposition in the House of People?

- A) Prime Minister
- B) President
- C) Council of Minister
- D) **Speaker**

Explanation

It is the speaker who decides on granting recognition to the Leader of Opposition in the House of People.

39. Under which amendment act the speaker has power to disqualify a member on the grounds of defection?

- A) 44th Constitution Amendment
- B) 74th Constitution Amendment
- C) **52nd Constitution Amendment**
- D) 25th Constitution Amendment

Explanation

Under 52nd Constitution Amendment, the speaker has the disciplinary power to disqualify a member of the house on the grounds of defection

40. Find out the correct statement

- 1. The speaker also one of the members of the House
 - 2. Speaker holds neutral position
 - 3. He always votes in all the proceedings of the house
- A) 1, 2
 - B) 2, 3
 - C) 3, 1
 - D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Even though, the speaker also one of the members of the House and holds neutral, does not vote in the house except rare occasions when there is a tie at the end of the decision.

41. Who said the Speaker becomes a symbol of nation's freedom and liberty?

- A) Indira Gandhi
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru**
- C) Ambedkar
- D) Mahatma Gandhi

Explanation

"The Speaker represents the House. He/she represents the dignity of the House, the freedom of the House and because the House represents the nation, in a particular way, the Speaker becomes a symbol of nation's freedom and liberty. Therefore that should be an honoured position, a free position and should be occupied always by persons of outstanding ability and impartiality".

42. Find out the correct statement

- 1. Jawaharlal Nehru, a driving force behind India's democratic principles of the Constitution
 - 2. Nehru placed the office of the Speaker in India in the proper context
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) Both 1 & 2**
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Jawaharlal Nehru, one of the chief architects of India and a driving force behind its democratic principles of the Constitution, placed the office of the Speaker in India in the proper context when he said: "The Speaker represents the House. He/she represents the dignity of the House, the freedom of the House and because the House represents the nation.

43. Find out the incorrect statement about Rajya Sabha

- A) The Rajya Sabha or the Council of States is called as lower house.
- B) It has a total number of 250 members including 238 from all the states and union territories
- C) 12 members nominated by the Vice – President
- D) A and C**

Explanation

The Rajya Sabha or the Council of States is called as upper house. It has a total number of 250 members including 238 from all the states and union territories and 12 members nominated by the President.

44. Find out the correct statement

- A) **The council of states Rajya Sabha is called as second chamber of the Parliament of India.**
- B) The Rajya Sabha is an institution to protect the rights and interests of the states like Russia.
- C) It was constituted on 13 April, 1952.
- D) B and C

Explanation

The council of states Rajya Sabha is called as second chamber of the Parliament of India. The Rajya Sabha is an institution to protect the rights and interests of the states like the senate in USA. It was constituted on 3rd April, 1952.

45. The members for Rajya Sabha are elected by?

- A) The members of the respective State Legislative Councils
- B) The members of the respective State Legislative Assemblies**
- C) The members of the lok sabha
- D) The members of the cabinet

Explanation

The members for Rajya Sabha are elected by the members of the respective State Legislative Assemblies (MLAs).

46. People from which of the following fields were nominated by the President of India to Rajya Sabha?

1. Literature
2. Science
3. Co- operatives
4. Art
5. Social service

- A) 1, 5, 3, 4
- B) 2, 3, 4, 5
- C) 1, 3, 4, 5
- D) 1, 3, 2, 4, 5

Explanation

Apart from the members of the states, twelve distinguished members from the fields of literature, science, art, and social service were nominated by the President of India.

47. Find out the correct statement

1. House of People is subjected to dissolution
2. Council of States is not subject to dissolution but
3. One third of the members retire every second year.

4. The term of the individual member is six years.

- A) 1, 2, 3
- B) 2, 3, 4
- C) 1, 2, 3, 4**
- D) 1, 3, 4

Explanation

The members of the Council of States are elected by their respective state legislative assemblies in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

48. Who is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?

- A) President
- B) Vice – President**
- C) Prime Minister
- D) None of the above

Explanation

The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. The chairman presides over the proceedings and regulates the Rajya Sabha.

49. Which of the following bills are placed before Rajya Sabha for discussion?

- 1. Money bills
 - 2. Ordinary bills
 - 3. Constitution amendment bills
 - 4. Financial bills
- A) 1, 2, 3
 - B) 2, 3**
 - C) 1, 3, 4
 - D) 1, 2, 3, 4

Explanation

Except the Money\Financial Bill all other bills will be placed before the Rajya Sabha for discussion, questions, motions and resolutions under the rules of procedure and conduct of business.

50. Which of the following are the functions of Rajya Sabha

- 1. Legislative
- 2. Financial
- 3. Deliberative
- 4. Federal

- A) 1, 2, 3
- B) 2, 3, 4
- C) 1, 3, 4
- D) 1, 2, 3, 4**

Explanation

The functions of Rajya Sabha may broadly be categorised as: Legislative, Financial, Deliberative and Federal.

51. Find out the correct statement

- 1. Legislation is by far the most important business of Rajya Sabha
 - 2. Rajya Sabha enjoys almost equal powers with Lok Sabha.
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) Both 1 & 2**
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Legislation is by far the most important business of Rajya Sabha, as indeed of Parliament and in this sphere, Rajya Sabha enjoys almost equal powers with Lok Sabha.

52. Find out the incorrect statement

- 1. In the U.S.A, the representatives in the Senate where every state has equal representation irrespective of size and population of the states.
 - 2. In India, the representation in the Rajya Sabha is based on its size of the area of the state.
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only**
 - C) Both 1 & 2
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

In the U.S.A, the representatives in the state council is called as Senate where every state has equal representation irrespective of size and population of the states. But in India, the representation in the Rajya Sabha is based on its size of population.

53. Find out the correct statement

- 1. Uttar Pradesh elects 31 members to Rajya Sabha
 - 2. Sikkim elects only three member to Rajya Sabha
- A) 1 only**
 - B) 2 only

- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Uttar Pradesh with the highest population elects 31 members to Rajya Sabha; on the other hand, Sikkim, the least populated state, elects only one member to Rajya Sabha.

54. Tamil Nadu elects _____ members to the Rajya Sabha?

- A) 27
- B) 18**
- C) 16
- D) 20

Explanation

In India, the representation in the Rajya Sabha is based on its size of population. Tamil Nadu elects 18 members to the Rajya Sabha

55. The number of members to be elected from each State to rajya sabha has been fixed by which schedule?

- A) Fifth schedule of the Indian Constitution
- B) Sixth schedule of the Indian Constitution
- C) Fourth schedule of the Indian Constitution**
- D) Tenth schedule of the Indian Constitution

56. Find out the incorrect statement

- A) Members of the Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of six years
- B) The members cannot be re-elected.**
- C) The Rajya Sabha is known as Permanent House of the Parliament
- D) A and C

Explanation

Members of the Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of six years and then they can be re-elected. The Rajya Sabha is known as Permanent House of the Parliament that never gets fully dissolved.

57. Who can be a member of Rajya Sabha?

1. Must be a citizen of India
2. Must not be less than 35 years

- A) 1 only**
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Must not be less than 30 years

58. A person had to be an elector in a parliamentary constituency in the State from where he seeks election to Rajya Sabha is said in?

- A) Representation of the People Act, 1991
- B) Representation of the People Act, 2003
- C) **Representation of the People Act, 1951**
- D) Representation of the People Act, 1961

Explanation

Under the Representation of the People Act, 1951, a person had to be an elector in a parliamentary constituency in the State from where he seeks election to Rajya Sabha.

59. Find out the correct statement

- 1. The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 2003 amended Representation of the People Act, 1951.
 - 2. The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 2003 amended Section 3 of the Representation of the People Act.
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) **Both 1 & 2**
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

It may, however, be mentioned that the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 2003, which amended Section 3 of the Representation of the People Act 1951, has done away with the requirement of being a resident of State or Union territory from which a person seeks to contest elections to Rajya Sabha. He/She has to be an elector in a parliamentary constituency anywhere in India.

60. Find out the correct statement

- 1. Election to fill a seat in Rajya Sabha shall be by secret ballot
 - 2. The members are elected by the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.
- A) 1 only
 - B) **2 only**
 - C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 2003, has also provided that the election to fill a seat in Rajya Sabha shall be by open ballot.

61. Find out the correct Powers and Privileges of Members of Parliament

1. Freedom of speech in Parliament
2. Immunity of a member from any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said
3. Immunity of a member from any vote given by him in parliament or any committee thereof

- A) 1, 2
B) 2, 3
C) 3, 1
D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Immunity to a person from proceedings in any court in respect of the publication by under the authority of either House of Parliament of any report, paper, votes or proceedings.

62. Find out the incorrect Powers and Privileges of Members of Parliament

1. Prohibition on the court to inquire into proceedings of parliament.
2. Immunity to a person from proceedings in any court in respect of the publication in Newspaper of any proceedings of either House of Parliament

- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Immunity to a person from proceedings in any court in respect of the publication in Newspaper of a substantially true report of any proceedings of either House of Parliament unless the publication is proved to have been made with malice.

63. Find out the incorrect Powers and Privileges of Members of Parliament

1. Freedom from arrest of members in criminal cases during the continuance of the session of the House and sixty days before the commencement and forty days after its conclusion.
2. Exemption of a member from service of legal process and arrest within the precincts of the House

- A) 1 only
B) 2 only

- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Freedom from arrest of members in civil cases during the continuance of the session of the House and forty days before the commencement and forty days after its conclusion.

64. The Lok Sabha is the political institution, reflects which of the following conditions of the country?
- 1. Political
 - 2. Social
 - 3. Economical
- A) 1, 2
 - B) 2, 3
 - C) 3, 1
 - D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

The Lok Sabha is the most powerful political institution which reflects the political, social and economic conditions of the country holds highest responsibility and virtually represents the entire population.

65. Find out the correct statement
- A) The Lok Sabha is constituted with members elected directly by the people.
 - B) These members represent the common interests of the people.
 - C) It becomes the apex democratic institution.
 - D) A and C

Explanation

The Lok Sabha is constituted with members elected directly by the people. These members represent the varied interests of the people. Thus it becomes the apex democratic institution. It is here that the nations' policies and programmes and laws emerge.

66. Which of the following has exclusive authority over money bill?
- A) Lok Sabha
 - B) Rajya Sabha
 - C) Vice President
 - D) President

67. Find out the correct statement about Lok Sabha

1. The Lok Sabha can makes the Laws on the matters of Union List
2. The Lok Sabha cannot makes the Laws on the matters of Concurrent List

- A) 1 only**
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The Lok Sabha makes the Laws on the matters of Union List and Concurrent

68. Find out the incorrect statement about Lok Sabha

- A) It can exact new laws
B) It can repeal existing law
C) It cannot amend the existing law
D) A and B

Explanation

It can exact new laws and repeal existing law, or amend the same. It has an exclusive authority over money bills.

69. Find out the correct statement

1. The special power of the Lok Sabha is that once it passes the budget the Rajya Sabha can reject it
 2. The power of the Lok Sabha is that once it passes money related law, the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The special power of the Lok Sabha is that once it passes the budget or any other money related law, the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it.

70. Find out the incorrect statement

1. If Lok Sabha passes the money bill, the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it
 2. But the Rajya Sabha can delay the law for 10 days only
 3. If Rajya Sabha suggests any changes regarding the law the Lok Sabha should accept it.
- A) 1, 2
B) 2, 3

- C) 3,1
- D) None of the above

Explanation

The special power of the Lok Sabha is that once it passes the budget or any other money related law, the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it. But the Rajya Sabha can delay the law for 14 days only and if Rajya Sabha suggests any changes regarding the law, it is upto the Lok Sabha to accept or reject it.

71. Find out the incorrect statement

- 1. The one of the privileges of the Rajya Sabha is preparing and presenting the budget
- 2. The one of the privileges of the Lok Sabha is preparing and presenting the budget

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The one of the privileges of the Lok Sabha is preparing and presenting the budget and financial statement which is an explicit expression of peoples control over nation's economy.

72. By which of the following ways the Lok Sabha controls the executive?

- 1. Asking questions
 - 2. Supplementary questions
 - 3. No confidence motion
- A) 1, 2
 - B) 2, 3
 - C) 3, 1
 - D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

The Lok Sabha controls the executive by asking questions, supplementary questions, passing resolutions, motions and no confidence motion.

73. Find out the correct statement

- 1. The Lok Sabha has the power to amend the constitution
 - 2. The Lok Sabha has no power to approve the proclamation of emergency
 - 3. The Lok Sabha involves in electing the President of India
- A) 1, 2
 - B) 2, 3
 - C) 3,1

D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

The Lok Sabha has the power to amend the constitution and approve the proclamation of emergency. The Lok Sabha involves in electing the President and Vice-President of India.

74. Find out the correct statement

1. The Lok Sabha has power to establish new committees
2. Lok Sabha has the power of tabling the reports of the committees for debate

- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) **Both 1 & 2**
D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The Lok Sabha has power to establish new committees and commissions and tabling their reports for debate and discussion and further consideration for implementation.

75. The Lok Sabha controls which of the following?

1. Council of Ministers
2. Vice – President
3. Prime Minister

- A) 1, 2
B) 2, 3
C) **3, 1**
D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

The Lok Sabha controls the council of Ministers and a Prime Minister, who enjoys the majority support of it

76. Find out the correct statement

1. If the Prime Minister loses the confidence of the Lok Sabha the Prime Minister should resign and new Prime Minister has to be selected.
2. If the Prime Minister loses the confidence of the Lok Sabha no need to conduct new election

- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) **Neither 1 nor 2**

Explanation

If the Prime Minister loses the confidence of the Lok Sabha the entire government has to quit and face the election.

77. Find out the correct statement about powers of Raja Sabha

1. Introduction and passage of ordinary bills
2. Introduction and passage of Constitutional amendment bills
3. Election of the president

- A) 1, 2
- B) 2, 3
- C) 3, 1
- D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Introduction and passage of ordinary bills. Introduction and passage of Constitutional amendment bills. Election and impeachment of the president.

78. Find out the incorrect statement about powers of Raja Sabha

1. It cannot introduce financial bills involving expenditure from the CFI
2. It can introduce financial bills involving expenditure from the CFI

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Introduction and passage of financial bills involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India

79. Who can initiate the resolution for removal of Vice – President?

- A) Lok Sabha
- B) President
- C) Rajya Sabha
- D) Speaker

Explanation

Election and removal of the Vice-President. However, Rajya Sabha alone can initiate the removal of the vice-president

80. Vice – President is removed by a resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha by?

- A) Special majority
- B) Effective majority

- C) Simple majority
- D) **Absolute majority**

Explanation

He is removed by a resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha by an absolute majority and agreed to by the Lok Sabha by a simple majority

81. Rajya Sabha could make recommendation to removal of which of the following persons?

- 1. President
 - 2. Chief Justice of Supreme Court
 - 3. Judges of Supreme Court
 - 4. Comptroller and auditor general
- A) 1, 2, 3
 - B) 2, 3, 4
 - C) 1, 3, 4
 - D) **1, 2, 3, 4**

Explanation

Rajya Sabha- Making recommendation to the President for the removal of Chief Justice and judges of Supreme Court and high courts, chief election commissioner and comptroller and auditor general

82. Find out the correct statement about Raja Sabha

- 1. Approval of ordinances issued by the President
 - 2. Approval of proclamation of financial emergency by the President
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) **Both 1 & 2**
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Rajya Sabha Approves proclamation of all three types of emergencies by the President.

83. Find out the incorrect statement about Rajya Sabha?

- 1. Rajya Sabha also selects ministers including the Prime Minister.
 - 2. Under the Constitution, the ministers including the Prime Minister should be members of Rajya Sabha only
- A) 1 only
 - B) **2 only**
 - C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Rajya Sabha- Selection of ministers including the Prime Minister. Under the Constitution, the ministers including the Prime Minister can be members of either House. However, irrespective of their membership, they are responsible only to the Lok Sabha.

84. Find out the incorrect statements about Rajya Sabha

1. Consideration of the reports of the Finance Commission, Union Public Service Commission
2. Enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Rajya Sabha- Consideration of the reports of the constitutional bodies like Finance Commission, Union Public Service Commission, comptroller and auditor general, etc. Enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the Union Public Service Commission.

85. Find out the incorrect statement

1. A Money Bill can be introduced only in the Rajya Sabha
2. A Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Lok Sabha

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

A Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and not in the Rajya Sabha. Rajya Sabha cannot amend or reject a Money Bill. It should return the bill to the Lok Sabha within 14 days, either with recommendations or without recommendations. The Lok Sabha can either accept or reject all or any of the recommendation of the Rajya Sabha. In both the cases, the money bill is deemed to have been passed by the two Houses.

86. Find out the correct statement

1. A financial bill, not containing solely the matters of Article 110, introduced in both houses of parliament
2. A financial bill, not containing solely the matters of Article 110, introduced only in the rajya Sabha

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2**

Explanation

A financial bill, not containing solely the matters of Article 110, also can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and not in the Rajya Sabha. But, with regard to its passage, both the Houses have equal powers.

87. The final power to decide whether a bill is a Money Bill or not is vested in_____?

- A) President
- B) Prime minister
- C) Speaker**
- D) Cabinet secretary

Explanation

The final power to decide whether a particular bill is a Money Bill or not is vested in the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

88. Find out the correct statement

1. The Speaker of Lok Sabha presides over the joint sitting of both the Houses.
2. The Lok Sabha always wins the battle in a joint sitting

- A) 1 only**
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The Lok Sabha with greater number wins the battle in a joint sitting except when the combined strength of the ruling party in both the Houses is less than that of the opposition parties.

89. Find out the correct statement

1. Rajya Sabha can only vote for the budget
2. Rajya Sabha cannot discuss the budget
3. Rajya Sabha can vote on the demands for grants

- A) 1, 2
- B) 2, 3
- C) All the above
- D) None of the above**

Explanation

Rajya Sabha can only discuss the budget but cannot vote on the demands for grants (which is the exclusive privilege of the Lok Sabha).

90. Find out the correct statement

- A) A resolution for the discontinuance of the national emergency can be passed only by the Rajya Sabha
- B) A resolution for the discontinuance of the national emergency can be passed only by the Lok Sabha**
- C) A resolution for the discontinuance of the national emergency can be passed by both houses of parliament
- D) None of the above

Explanation

A resolution for the discontinuance of the national emergency can be passed only by the Lok Sabha and not by the Rajya Sabha.

91. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): The Rajya Sabha can remove the council of ministers by passing a no confidence motion

Reason (R): This is because the Council of ministers is collectively responsible to only Lok Sabha.

Codes:

- A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C) (A) is true but (R) is false
- D) (A) is false but (R) is true**

Explanation

The Rajya Sabha cannot remove the council of ministers by passing a no confidence motion. This is because the Council of ministers is collectively responsible only to the Lok Sabha. But, the Rajya Sabha can discuss and criticize the policies and activities of the government.

92. Which article says Rajya Sabha can authorize the Parliament to make a law on a subject enumerated in the State List?

- A) Article 248
- B) Article 247
- C) Article 249**
- D) Article 251

93. Who can authorize the Parliament to create new All-India Service?

- A) President
- B) Lok Sabha
- C) **Rajya Sabha**
- D) Prime Minister

Explanation

Rajya Sabha can authorize the Parliament to create new All-India Service common to both the Centre and states (Article 312).

94. Find out the correct statement about Rajya Sabha

- 1. Due to its federal character, the Rajya Sabha has been given two exclusive powers
 - 2. These powers are not enjoyed by the Lok Sabha
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) **Both 1 & 2**
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

It can authorize the Parliament to make a law on a subject enumerated in the State List (Article 249). It can authorize the Parliament to create new All-India Service common to both the Centre and states (Article 312).

95. Find out the incorrect statement

- 1. The position of the Rajya Sabha in our constitutional system is not as weak as that of the House of Lords in the American constitutional system
 - 2. The position of the Rajya Sabha in our constitutional system nor as strong as that of the Senate in the British constitutional system.
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) **Both 1 & 2**
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The position of the Rajya Sabha in our constitutional system is not as weak as that of the House of Lords in the British constitutional system nor as strong as that of the Senate in the American constitutional system. Except in financial matters and control over the council of ministers, the powers and status of the Rajya Sabha in all other spheres are broadly equal and coordinate with that of the Lok Sabha.

96. Find out the incorrect statement about Rajya Sabha

1. It checks hasty, defective, careless and ill-considered legislation made by the Lok Sabha by making provision of revision and thought.
 2. It maintains the federal equilibrium by protecting the interests of the states against the undue interference of the Centre
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) **Neither 1 nor 2**

Explanation

It facilitates giving representation to eminent professionals and experts who cannot face the direct election. The President nominates 12 such persons to the Rajya Sabha.

97. Which article says Hindi and English have been declared by the Constitution to be the languages for conducting business in Parliament?
- A) **Article 120**
B) Article 121
C) Article 122
D) Article 119

98. Find out the correct statement about article 120

1. The Presiding Officer cannot allow any member not proficient in Hindi or English to address the House in his mother tongue
 2. The Presiding Officer allow any member not proficient in Hindi or English to address the House in his mother tongue
- A) 1 only
B) **2 only**
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Article 120 - Hindi and English have been declared by the Constitution to be the languages for conducting business in Parliament. The Presiding Officer may, however, allow any member not proficient in either to address the House in his mother tongue.

99. Find out the correct statement

1. The Law making process in Indian Parliament stands evident for its democratic credentials.
 2. In the law making process, role of opposition parties becomes much more important
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only

- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

In the law making process, role of opposition parties becomes much more important to reflect upon the relevance of the bill and its context so as to streamline the democratic governance.

100. Find out the correct statement

1. The law is a guiding force to regulate the society, politics and economy for the welfare of the state and people.
 2. The law is primarily introduced in the Parliament in the form of 'bill'
 3. The bill is a proposed legislation for consideration of the legislature
- A) 1, 2
 - B) 2, 3
 - C) 3, 1
 - D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

The bill will be taken for thorough discussion in the parliament to have an understanding within the framework of the constitution.

101. Find out the correct statement

1. The bill will become act once the legislature passed it and approved by the President.
 2. The act becomes an law only after getting consent from the President of India
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) Both 1 & 2
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The bill will become Law once the legislature passed it and approved by the President. The Law becomes an act only after getting consent from the President of India.

102. Which of the following bills are passed by Parliament of India

1. Money Bill
2. Non-Money Bill
3. Ordinary Bill
4. Public Bill

- A) 1, 2, 3
- B) 2, 3, 4
- C) 1, 2
- D) 1, 2, 3, 4**

Explanation

The primary function of the Parliament is to make fresh laws and bring changes in the existing laws in accordance with the constitutional procedures. The Parliament of India passes two types of bills such as: 1. Money Bill 2. Non-Money Bill or ordinary or public bills.

103. Find out the correct statement

1. An ordinary bill has to pass through different stages before becoming an Act.
 2. The procedures prescribed in the Constitution for passing the bills are of two different categories.
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) Both 1 & 2**
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

An ordinary bill has to pass through different stages before becoming an Act. The procedures prescribed in the Constitution for passing the bills are of two different categories. These are as follows: An ordinary bill under consideration has to go through following stages has to pass through both houses with discussions, suggestions and approval. An ordinary bill may be introduced in either House of the Parliament.

104. Arrange the stages of passing a bill in correct order

1. Introduction of a bill
 2. Second reading of a bill
 3. Bill is referred to select committee
 4. Published in gazette of India
 5. Report stage of a bill
 6. Third reading
- A) 1, 4, 2, 3, 5, 6**
 - B) 1, 3, 4, 5, 2, 6
 - C) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
 - D) 1, 2, 6, 3, 4, 5

105. Find out the correct statement

1. The first stage of the bill relates to the introduction of the bill in either house.
2. The first stage of the bill is known as 'Reading of the Bill'.
3. Most of the bills are introduced by the Ministers concerned.

- A) 1, 2
B) 2, 3
C) 3, 1
D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

The first stage of the bill relates to the introduction of the bill in either house as 'Reading of the Bill'. The bill is drafted by the technical experts in that particular field and then council of ministers will approve the bill.

106. For the introduction of the private member bill it should be informed to?

1. Speaker
2. Vice – President
3. President
4. Deputy Prime Minister

- A) 1, 3, 2
B) 1, 2
C) 2, 3
D) 2, 3, 4

Explanation

The ordinary Member of Parliament can also introduce a bill which is called as 'Private Member Bill'. For the introduction of the bill it should be informed to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha or The Chairman of Rajya Sabha one month in advance.

107. Find out the correct statement about reading stage of a bill

1. The date of introduction for the Private Member Bill will be fixed and allowed to move the bill in the floor of house.
2. Generally there will be no discussion on the proposed bill at this reading stage which is only a formal affair.

- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The ordinary Member of Parliament can also introduce a bill which is called as 'Private Member Bill'. For the introduction of the bill it should be informed to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha or The Chairman of Rajya Sabha one month in advance. Then the date of introduction for the Private Member Bill will be fixed and allowed to move the bill in the floor of house. Generally there will be no discussion on the proposed bill at this reading stage which is only a formal affair.

108. Find out the incorrect statement

- A) After the introduction of bill, it will be published in Gazette of India.
- B) The Speaker may allow some bills to be published in the Gazette even before the first reading
- C) **The Chairman cannot allow some bills to be published in the Gazette even before the first reading**
- D) A and B

Explanation

After the introduction of bill, it will be published in Gazette of India. The Speaker or the Chairman may allow some bills to be published in the Gazette even before the first reading.

109. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): No motion for leave to introduce bill is necessary.

Reason (R): The Speaker or the Chairman may allow some bills to be published in the Gazette even before the first reading

Codes:

- A) **Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)**
- B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C) (A) is true but (R) is false
- D) (A) is false but (R) is true

Explanation

After the introduction of bill, it will be published in Gazette of India. The Speaker or the Chairman may allow some bills to be published in the Gazette even before the first reading, in that case no motion for leave to introduce bill is necessary.

110. The Second Reading of the bill usually takes place after an interval of _____ days after the first reading?

- A) 3
- B) 4
- C) **2**

D) 6

111. Find out the correct statement about second reading of a bill

1. The bill may be taken for consideration by the House at once.
2. It may be sent to a select committee of the House.
3. It may be sent to a joint select committee of the two Houses

- A) 1, 2
B) 2, 3
C) 1, 3
D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

The Second Reading of the bill usually takes place after an interval of two days after the first reading. At this stage, any of the four courses are adopted. 1. The bill may be taken for consideration by the House at once. 2. It may be sent to a select committee of the House. 3. It may be sent to a joint select committee of the two Houses. 4. It may be circulated for eliciting public opinion. Very rarely bills are taken up for consideration straight away.

112. Find out the incorrect statement that if a bill is circulated for public opinion

1. When the bill is adopted for circulation, the secretariat of the House concerned requests the State Governments to publish the bill in the State Gazettes
2. Such opinions are circulated among the members of the House

- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

When the bill is adopted for circulation of public opinion, the secretariat of the House concerned requests the State Governments to publish the bill in the State Gazettes inviting opinions from local bodies and recognized associations. Such opinions are circulated among the members of the House.

113. Which of the following person appoints the chairman of select committee?

- A) President
B) Cabinet secretary
C) Prime minister
D) Vice – President

Explanation

The Speaker or the Chairman (vice-president) of the House appoints one member of the committee and the chairman of the committee

114. Find out the correct statement about committee stage of the bill

1. If the bill is referred to a select committee, the mover selects the members of the committee
2. The committee will study of the bill and reports back to the president

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

If the bill is referred to a select committee, the mover selects the members of the committee, the Speaker or the Chairman of the House appoints one member of the committee and the chairman of the committee. The committee will study of the bill and reports back to the House.

115. In which of the following stage where a bill is debated clause by clause?

A) Committee stage

B) Report stage

C) Introduction of a bill

D) Third reading of a bill

Explanation

The report stage is the most important stage where a bill is debated clause by clause. In this stage the report is circulated along with original bill and the report of the Select committee.

116. In which of the following stage the bill is to be passed with majority of votes?

A) Committee stage

B) Report stage

C) Introduction of a bill

D) Third reading of a bill

Explanation

The Report stage is for giving final shape to the bill. Then the bill will be submitted for the Third Reading in which the bill is to be passed with majority of votes. The Third Reading is for formal approval by the Parliament.

117. Find out the incorrect statement

1. After the bill is adopted at the Third Reading in either of the house, it is transmitted to the other House where it goes through all the stages.
 2. The other house must accept the bill compulsorily
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

After the bill is adopted at the Third Reading in either of the house, it is transmitted to the other House where it goes through all the stages. The other house may accept the bill as it is. After coming across all the stages, it is sent to the President's assent.

118. Find out the correct statement

1. Once a bill is passed in its originating house, may be rejected in the other house
 2. Once a bill is passed in its originating house, must not be rejected in the other house
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

119. If a bill is passed in its originating house, the other house may have which of the following powers?

1. May reject
 2. May introduce amendments
 3. May not return the bill within eight months
- A) 1, 2
B) 2, 3
C) 1, 3
D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Once a bill is passed in its originating house, it also may be rejected in the other house. Otherwise, it may introduce amendments not acceptable to the original House or, may not return the bill within six months. In such a case, a constitutional deadlock develops between the two Houses.

120. The Speaker or in his absence who presides over joint sitting?

- A) President
- B) Vice- President
- C) Deputy speaker**
- D) Deputy Prime Minister

Explanation

The President may call a joint session of the two Houses to resolve the deadlock. The Speaker or in his absence the Deputy Speaker presides over such joint sessions. The deadlock is dissolved by majority vote.

121. Find out the correct statement

- 1. Finally if the bill is passed by both Houses and goes to the President for his assent.
 - 2. If the President assents to the bill, it becomes a law
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) Both 1 & 2**
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

After the bill is adopted at the Third Reading in either of the house, it is transmitted to the other House where it goes through all the stages. The other house may accept the bill as it is. After coming across all the stages, it is sent to the President's assent. If the President assents to the bill, it becomes a law

122. Find out the incorrect statement about president's power over a bill?

- 1. The President may return the bill for reconsideration.
 - 2. If the bill is sent back to the President with or, without amendments, the President can again withhold his assent.
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only**
 - C) Both 1 & 2
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The President may return the bill for reconsideration. If the bill is sent back to the President with or, without amendments, the President cannot withhold his assent. Such a complicated and time-consuming procedure is adopted to prevent hasty legislation

123. The legislative powers and functions of the Union and the States are demarcated in which schedule of the Constitution of India?

- A) 8
- B) 7**
- C) 9
- D) 10

Explanation

The legislative powers and functions of the Union and the States are clearly demarcated in seventh schedule of the Constitution of India. The powers on which both union and the states can legislate.

124. Seventh schedule of the constitution provides for which of the legislative powers

- 1. The Union List
 - 2. The State List and
 - 3. The Concurrent List
- A) 1, 2
 - B) 2, 3
 - C) 1, 3
 - D) 1, 2, 3**

Explanation

The Constitution has classified the subjects for which the legislation made to perform the duties and responsibilities with specific powers for division of powers to avoid the seventh schedule of the constitution provides for trifurcation of legislative powers; 1. The Union List 2. The State List and 3. The Concurrent List.

125. Which of the following is correctly matched.

- 1. State list – State government has power to make laws
 - 2. Union list – Union government has power to make laws
 - 3. Concurrent list – Both central and state government has power to make laws
- A) 1, 2, 3**
 - B) 1, 3
 - C) 2, 3
 - D) 1, 2

126. Which of the following power is not in union list

- A) Defence
- B) Foreign affairs

- C) Atomic energy
- D) **Agriculture**

Explanation

Agriculture – state list

127. Which of the following powers present in union list

- 1. War and Peace
 - 2. Banking
 - 3. Railways
 - 4. Post and Telegraph
 - 5. Airways
- A) 1, 2, 3, 5
 - B) 2, 3, 4, 5
 - C) **1, 2, 3, 4, 5**
 - D) 3, 4, 5

128. Which of the following power is not in state list

- A) Agriculture
- B) Police
- C) **Adulteration**
- D) Prison

Explanation

Adulteration – concurrent list

129. Which of the following powers present in state list

- 1. Trade and Commerce
 - 2. Livestock and Animal Husbandry
 - 3. State Public Services
 - 4. Local government
- A) 1, 2, 3
 - B) 2, 3, 4
 - C) 1, 3, 4
 - D) **1, 2, 3, 4**

130. Which of the following power is not present in union list

- A) Education

- B) Transfer of Property other than Agricultural land
- C) Liquor**
- D) Trade Unions

Explanation

Liquor – State list

131. Match the following

- a) State list - 1. Trade unions
 - b) Union list - 2. Ports
 - c) Concurrent list - 3. Land
- A) 1, 2, 3
 - B) 2, 3, 1
 - C) 3, 2, 1**
 - D) 1, 3, 2

132. Which of the following is incorrectly matched

- 1. State list - Adoption and Succession
 - 2. Concurrent list - Currency and Coinage
 - 3. Union list - Public health
- A) 1, 2
 - B) 2, 3
 - C) 1, 3
 - D) 1, 2, 3**

Explanation

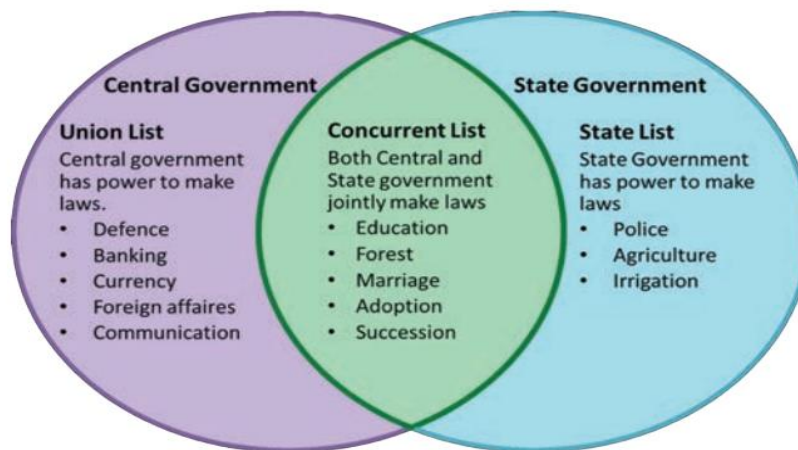
Concurrent list - Adoption and Succession. Union list - Currency and Coinage. State list - Public health

Lists of Powers					
Union		State		Concurrent	
1.	Defence	1.	Agriculture	1.	Education
2.	Atomic Energy	2.	Police	2.	Transfer of Property other than Agricultural land
3.	Foreign Affairs	3.	Prison	3.	Forests
4.	War and Peace	4.	Local Government	4.	Trade Unions
5.	Banking	5.	Public Health	5.	Adulteration
6.	Railways	6.	Land	6.	Adoption and Succession
7.	Post and Telegraph	7.	Liquor		
8.	Airways	8.	Trade and Commerce		
9.	Ports	9.	Livestock and Animal Husbandry		
10.	Foreign Trade	10.	State Public Services		
11.	Currency & Coinage				

133. Which of the following power is in concurrent list

- A) Airways
- B) Liquor
- C) **Marriage**
- D) Agriculture

Explanation



134. Find out the correct statement

1. The Union list includes the subjects over which the parliament has exclusive authority to make laws and change the existing laws.
 2. The state legislature has exclusive authority over subjects mentioned in the state list
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) **Both 1 & 2**
D) Neither 1 nor 2

135. Find out the incorrect statement

- A) In the subjects enumerated in the 'Concurrent List' both the union and the states can legislate.
B) In the event of contradictions between the union and states, the state's authority will prevail.
C) The residuary power is vested in the State
D) **B and C**

Explanation

In the subjects enumerated in the 'Concurrent List' both the union and the states can legislate. In the event of contradictions between the union and states, the center's authority will prevail. The residuary power is vested in the center.

136. Find out the correct statement about ordinary bill

1. It can be introduced either in the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha
 2. It can be introduced only by a minister
 3. It is introduced with the recommendation of the president
- A) **1 only**
B) 3 only
C) 2, 3
D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Ordinary Bill - It can be introduced either in the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha. It can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member. It is introduced with the recommendation of the president.

137. Find out the correct statement about money bill

- A) It can be introduced in the Lok Sabha or in the Rajya Sabha.
B) It can be introduced by a minister or private member
C) **It can be introduced only on the recommendation of the President**
D) A and B

Explanation

Money Bill - It can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and not in the Rajya Sabha. It can be introduced only by a minister. It can be introduced only on the recommendation of the President.

138. If Lok Sabha passes ordinary bill, what are powers rajya sabha has?

1. Cannot reject the bill
 2. May amend the bill
 3. Can be detained for a period of six months
- A) 1, 2
B) 2, 3
C) 3, 1
D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

It can be amended or rejected by the Rajya Sabha. It can be detained by the Rajya Sabha for a maximum period of six months.

139. Find out the incorrect statement about Rajya Sabha

- A) **It can be amended or rejected by the Rajya Sabha.**
B) The Rajya Sabha should return the bill with or without recommendations
C) The recommendations may be accepted or rejected by the Lok Sabha.
D) B and C

Explanation

Money Bill - It cannot be amended or rejected by the Rajya Sabha. The Rajya Sabha should return the bill with or without recommendations, which may be accepted or rejected by the Lok Sabha.

140. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): The ordinary bill does not require the certification of the Speaker when transmitted to the Rajya Sabha

Reason (R): If it has originated in the Rajya Sabha.

Codes:

- A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
C) **(A) is true but (R) is false**
D) (A) is false but (R) is true

Explanation

Ordinary bill does not require the certification of the Speaker when transmitted to the Rajya Sabha (if it has originated in the Lok Sabha).

141. Find out the correct statement about money bill

1. It can be detained by the Lok Sabha for a maximum period of 14 days only.
 2. It does not requires the certification of the Speaker when transmitted to the Rajya Sabha.
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) **Neither 1 nor 2**

Explanation

Money Bill - It can be detained by the Rajya Sabha for a maximum period of 14 days only. It requires the certification of the Speaker when transmitted to the Rajya Sabha.

142. Find out the correct statement about ordinary bill

1. It is sent for the President's assent only after if it is being approved by the Lok Sabha.
 2. In case of the deadlock due to disagreement between the two Houses, a joint sitting of both the houses can be summoned by the vice president to resolve the deadlock
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) **Neither 1 nor 2**

Explanation

Ordinary Bill - It is sent for the President's assent only after being approved by both the Houses. In case of the deadlock due to disagreement between the two Houses, a joint sitting of both the houses can be summoned by the president to resolve the deadlock

143. Find out the incorrect statement

1. It is sent for the President's assent even if it is approved by only Lok Sabha.
 2. In case of the deadlock due to disagreement between the two Houses, a joint sitting of both the houses can be summoned by the president to resolve the deadlock
- A) 1 only
B) **2 only**
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

It is sent for the President's assent even if it is approved by only Lok Sabha. There is no chance of any disagreement between the two Houses and hence, there is no provision of joint sitting of both the Houses in this regard.

144. Find out the incorrect statement

1. Ordinary bill's defeat in the Lok Sabha will not lead to the resignation of the government
2. Money bill's defeat in the Lok Sabha leads to the resignation of the government.

- A) 1 only**
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Ordinary bill's defeat in the Lok Sabha may lead to the resignation of the government (if it is introduced by a minister). Money bill's defeat in the Lok Sabha leads to the resignation of the government

145. Find out the powers of president on money bill

1. Reject
2. Approve
3. Return for reconsideration

- A) 1, 2**
B) 2, 3
C) 1, 2, 3
D) 1, 3

Explanation

Ordinary Bill - It can be rejected, approved or returned for reconsideration by the President. Money Bill - It can be rejected or approved but cannot be returned for reconsideration by the President.

146. Find out the correct statement

1. 'In 2010-12, Lok Sabha worked for average of less than four hours a day during 227 sittings in 852 hours'
2. India's parliamentarians are one of the best paid legislators across the world but they lag when it comes to performing legislative business, says the National Social Watch's "Citizens' Report on Governance and Development 2016."

- A) 1 only**

- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

India's parliamentarians are one of the best paid legislators across the world but they lag when it comes to performing legislative business, says the National Social Watch's "Citizens' Report on Governance and Development 2013."

147. Find out the correct statement

1. The constitution of India has a unique provision to make the Constitution relevant to changing conditions and needs but without changing the basic structure.
 2. Article 368 deals with the amendment of the Constitution.
 3. As per this article, the Parliament has the supreme power to initiate the amendment process.
- A) 1, 2
 - B) 2, 3
 - C) 3, 1
 - D) 1, 2, 3

148. Find out the incorrect statement about article 368

1. Parliament may amend the constitution through by way of addition or variation any provision of this Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in this article.
 2. Parliament cannot repeal any provision of this Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in this article.
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) Both 1 & 2
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Parliament may amend the constitution through by way of addition, variation or repeal any provision of this Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in this article.

149. Find out the incorrect statement about constitutional amendment bill

- A) An amendment of this Constitution may be initiated through the introduction of a Bill Lok Sabha only
- B) The Bill is passed in each House by special majority
- C) It shall be presented to the President who shall give his assent to the Bill
- D) B and C

Explanation

An amendment of this Constitution may be initiated through the introduction of a Bill in either House of Parliament, and when the Bill is passed in each House by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting, it shall be presented to the President who shall give his assent to the Bill.

150. Find out the correct statement about constitutional amendment bill

1. The bill must be passed in each house by a special
2. Each house must pass the bill separately.
3. In case of a disagreement between the two houses, on issues concerning amendment, there is provision for holding a joint sitting of the two houses

- A) 1, 2
B) 2, 3
C) 1, 3
D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

The bill must be passed in each house by a special majority that is, majority by more than 50 per cent of the total membership of the house and a majority of two-thirds of the members of the house present and voting. Each house must pass the bill separately. In case of a disagreement between the two houses, on issues concerning amendment there is no provision for holding a joint sitting of the two houses.

151. Find out the correct statement about constitutional amendment bill

- A) If the bill seeks to amend the federal provisions of the constitution, it must also be ratified by the legislatures of all of the states by a simple majority
- B) If the bill seeks to amend the federal provisions of the constitution, it must also be ratified by the legislatures of half of the states by a simple majority**
- C) If the bill seeks to amend the federal provisions of the constitution, it must also be ratified by the legislatures of half of the states by a special majority
- D) If the bill seeks to amend the federal provisions of the constitution, it must also be ratified by the legislatures of all of the states by a special majority

Explanation

If the bill seeks to amend the federal provisions of the constitution, it must also be ratified by the legislatures of half of the states by a simple majority, that is, a majority of the members present and voting in such legislatures.

152. Find out the correct statement about president's power over constitutional amendment bill

1. Give his assent
2. Withhold
3. Return for reconsideration

A) 1 only

B) 3 only

C) 2, 3 only

D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

After duly passed by both the houses of parliament and ratified by the state legislatures wherever necessary, the bill is forwarded to the President for assent. The President must give his assent to the bill. He can neither withhold his assent to the bill nor return the bill for reconsideration of the Parliament. After president's assent, the bill becomes an Act (i.e., A Constitutional Amendment Act) and the constitution stands amended in accordance with the terms of the Act.

153. Article 368 provides which of the following amendments

1. Amendment by a special majority of parliament
 2. Amendment through the ratification of half of the states by a simple majority
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Article 368 provides for two types of amendments, that is, by a special majority of parliament and also through the ratification of half of the states by a simple majority. But, some other articles provide for the amendment of certain provisions of the constitution by a simple majority of parliament.

154. Find out the correct statement

1. Absolute majority of parliament is, a majority of the members of each house present and voting
 2. Special majority of parliament is, majority by more than 50 per cent of the total membership of the house and a majority of two-thirds of the members of the house present and voting
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Simple majority of parliament is, a majority of the members of each house present and voting. The constitution can be amended in three ways: 1. Simple majority of the parliament, 2. Special majority of the parliament, and 3. Special majority of the parliament and the ratification of half of the state legislatures.

155. Match the following

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| a) Sixth schedule | – 1. Administration of schedule areas and scheduled tribes |
| b) Fifth schedule | – 2. Administration of tribal areas. |
| c) Seventh schedule | – 3. Emoluments of the president, the judges, etc. |
| d) Second schedule | – 4. Legislative relation between union and state |
- A) 1, 3, 2, 4
B) 2, 1, 4, 3
C) 1, 2, 3, 4
D) 4, 3, 2, 1

156. Which of the following schedules of the constitution cannot be amended through simple majority

- A) Fifth schedule
B) Second schedule
C) Sixth schedule
D) Seventh schedule

Explanation

Second schedule - emoluments, allowances, privileges and so on of the president, the governors, the speakers, judges, etc. Fifth schedule – administration of schedule areas and scheduled tribes. Sixth schedule –administration of tribal areas. Seventh schedule - Amendments by Special Majority of Parliament and Consent of States

157. Which of the following provisions in the constitution amended through simple majority

1. Citizenship – acquisition and termination.
 2. Elections to parliament and state legislatures.
 3. Delimitation of constituencies.
 4. Union territories.
- A) 1, 2, 3
B) 2, 3, 4
C) 1, 3, 4
D) 1, 2, 3, 4

158. Provision for admission or establishment of new states in the constitution can be amended through which of the following majority?

- A) Effective majority
- B) Special majority
- C) **Simple majority**
- D) Effective majority

Explanation

Simple Majority - Admission or establishment of new states, formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries, or names of existing states.

159. Which of the following provisions in the constitution amended through simple majority

- 1. Quorum in parliament.
 - 2. Salaries and allowances of the members of parliament.
 - 3. Rules of procedure in parliament.
 - 4. Representation of states in parliament
 - 5. Privileges of the parliament, its members and its members and its committees
- A) 2, 3, 4
 - B) 1, 3, 5
 - C) **1, 2, 3, 5**
 - D) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Explanation

Representation of states in parliament - Amendments by Special Majority of Parliament and Consent of States.

160. Which of the following can be amended by Special Majority of Parliament and Consent of States.

- 1. Election of the president and its manner.
 - 2. Extent of the executive power of the union and the states.
 - 3. Supreme Court and high courts.
- A) 1, 2
 - B) 2, 3
 - C) 1, 3
 - D) **1, 2, 3**

Explanation

The basic structures of the constitution which are related to the federal structure of the polity can be amended by a special majority of the parliament and also with the consent of half of the state legislatures by a simple majority. There is no time limit within which the states should give their consent to the bill.

161. Article 368 can be amended through which of the following?

- A) Special majority
- B) Simple majority
- C) **Amendments by Special Majority of Parliament and Consent of States**
- D) Effective or absolute majority

Explanation

Power of parliament to amend the constitution and its procedure (Article 368).

162. The provision Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states can be amended through?

- A) Special majority
- B) **Simple majority**
- C) Amendments by Special Majority of Parliament and Consent of States
- D) Effective or absolute majority

Explanation

According to Article 368 a number of provisions in the constitution can be amended by a simple majority of the two houses of parliament. These provisions include: Admission or establishment of new states, formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries, or names of existing states. Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states.

163. Which of the following can be amended by Special Majority of Parliament and Consent of States.

1. Distribution of legislative powers between the union and the states.
 2. Any of the list in the seventh schedule.
 3. Representation of states in parliament.
- A) 1, 2
 - B) 2, 3
 - C) 1, 3
 - D) **1, 2, 3**

164. Which of the following provisions can be amended by Special Majority

1. Fundamental rights

2. Directive principles of state policy
3. Use of English language in parliament

- A) 1, 2
B) 2, 3
C) 1, 3
D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Use of English language in parliament can be amended through simple majority

165. Find out the correct statement

1. The majority of the provisions in the constitution need to be amended by a special majority of the parliament.
2. The expression total membership of the house irrespective of fact whether there are vacancies or absentees.
3. The special majority is required only for voting at the third reading stage of the bill.

- A) 1, 2
B) 2, 3
C) 1, 3
D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

The majority of the provisions in the constitution need to be amended by a special majority of the parliament, that is, a majority (i.e., more than 50 per cent) of the total membership of each house and a majority of two-thirds of the members of each house present and voting. The expression total membership of the house irrespective of fact whether there are vacancies or absentees. The special majority is required only for voting at the third reading stage of the bill. The constitution's clauses which can be amended in this way include: (i) fundamental rights (ii) directive principles of state policy; and (iii) all other provisions which are not covered by the first and third categories.

166. The provision for use of official languages can be amended through?

- A) Special majority
B) Amendments by Special Majority of Parliament and Consent of States
C) **Simple majority**
D) Effective or absolute majority

Explanation

Provisions can be amended through simple majority – 1. Number of judges in the Supreme Court. 2. Conformant more jurisdiction on the Supreme Court. 3. Use of official languages.

167. The provisions for the governance of all the state is dealt in which part of constitution?

- A) Part 5
- B) Part 6
- C) Part 7
- D) Part 8

Explanation

The state is the second stratum of the federal structure of the Constitution. The provisions for the governance of all the state is dealt in the Part VI of the Indian Constitution

168. The articles from ____ to _____ deals with the state legislature?

- A) 150 – 250
- B) 149 – 241
- C) **152 – 237**
- D) 148 – 243

Explanation

The articles from 152 to 237 deals thoroughly on the subjects of the state legislature.

169. Find out the correct statement

1. The state legislature which has only Legislative Assembly as House of People is called as Unicameral.
 2. Most of the powers and functions are shared by the state legislature is almost like the same as the Union legislature.
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) **Both 1 & 2**
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

In a Bicameral system of legislature, the state legislature consists of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council.

170. Who is the constitutional Head of the State executive?

- A) Chief Minister
- B) **Governor**
- C) Deputy Chief Minister
- D) Chief Justice of High Court

Explanation

There shall be a Governor as the Constitutional Head of the State executive, and executive power of the state vested with the Governor and all executive actions of the state has to be taken in the name of the Governor

171. Who appoints the Governor of the state?

- A) Prime minister
- B) Vice president
- C) **President**
- D) CJI of supreme court

172. Governor can hold the office during the pleasure of?

- A) Prime minister
- B) Vice president
- C) **President**
- D) CJI of supreme court

Explanation

The governor of the State shall be appointed by the President. The Governor is appointed for a term of five years or can hold the office during the pleasure of the president or until his successor enters upon his office.

173. The eligibility of appointment of the governor is?

- A) Citizen of India or other countries
- B) **Shall not hold any office of the profit**
- C) Should have completed thirty years of age.
- D) A and C

Explanation

The eligibility of appointment of the governor is that he/she must be the citizen of India, shall not hold any office of the profit and should have completed thirty five years of age.

174. Find out the correct statement about governor

1. The Governor cannot be appointed more than once
 2. He cannot hold office more than one state
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The Governor can be appointed more than once and can hold office for more than one state two states in an exigency or as a transitional arrangement.

175. The Governor of a state have which of the following powers?

1. Executive
 2. Legislative
 3. Emergency Powers
- A) 1, 2
B) 2, 3
C) 1, 3
D) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

The Governor of a state have the powers like the President such as Executive, Legislative, Judicial and Emergency Powers.

176. Which of the following persons appointed by governor

1. Council of ministers
 2. Advocate General
 3. Members of the State Public Service Commission
- A) 1, 2
B) 1, 2, 3
C) 2, 3
D) 3, 1

Explanation

The executive powers of the Governor are appointing the council of ministers, Advocate General and the Members of the State Public Service Commission

177. The Governor has the power to appoint which of the following people to state legislative council?

1. Literature
2. Science
3. Art
4. Cooperative movement

- A) 1, 2, 3
- B) 2, 3, 4
- C) 1, 3, 4
- D) 1, 2, 3, 4

Explanation

The Governor has the power to appoint people with special knowledge in the field of literature, science, art, cooperative movement as members in the legislative council wherever it exist.

178. The governor also can nominate _____ of the total members of the legislative council.

- A) $\frac{1}{12}$
- B) $\frac{1}{6}$
- C) $\frac{1}{3}$
- D) $\frac{2}{3}$

179. Find out the correct statement about governor

1. The governor also has powers 'in his discretion' to exercise special constitutional responsibilities
2. He can discharge his special responsibility, in accordance with the direction given by the vice president from time to time.

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

He can discharge his special responsibility, in accordance with the direction given by the president from time to time.

180. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): On certain extraordinary situations, the governor can act without ministerial advice

Reason (R): The governor also has powers 'in his discretion'.

Codes:

- A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C) (A) is true but (R) is false
- D) (A) is false but (R) is true

181. Find out the incorrect statement about governor

1. The governor also plays the role of medium between the state and the center.
 2. The Governor keeps the President Constantly informed of the developments in the state.
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) **Neither 1 nor 2**

182. Which of the following are the legislative powers of the Governor over state legislature

1. Right to address
 2. Sending messages
 3. Summoning
 4. Proroguing
- A) 1, 2, 3
B) 1, 3, 4
C) 2, 3, 4
D) **1, 2, 3, 4**

Explanation

The Governor is part and parcel of the State legislature. The legislative powers of the Governor include the right to address and sending messages, and summoning, proroguing and dissolving the state legislature. Governor's assent is required for any bill to become an Act.

183. Find out the veto power of the governor over ordinary bill

1. Withhold his assent to bills
 2. Return bill for reconsideration
 3. Reserve the bill for president
- A) 1, 2
B) 2, 3
C) **1, 2, 3**
D) 1, 3

Explanation

The veto powers of the governor as follows: 1. May withhold his assent, in which case it fails to become the law. 2. Send the bill for reconsideration. 3. The governor may reserve a bill for the consideration of the president, if he thinks it fit.

184. Find out the veto power of the governor

1. Other than the Money Bill, the governor may return any bill for reconsideration by the state legislature.
2. His/her can again send the bill for reconsideration when the state legislature passes the bill again with or without amendments.

- A) 1 only**
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Other than the Money Bill, The governor may return any bill for reconsideration by the state legislature. His/her veto power cannot be used again and has no alternative than to assent to it when the state legislature passes the bill again with or without amendments.

185. The Judicial Powers of the Governor

1. Pardon
 2. Reprieves
 3. Respites
 4. Remissions
- A) 1, 2, 3
B) 1, 2, 3, 4
C) 2, 3, 4
D) 1, 3, 4

Explanation

The Judicial Powers of the Governor is to have the power to grant pardon, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the state extends

186. Find out the incorrect statement

- A) The Governor has no power to appoint judges of the State High Court
B) But the Governor is entitled to be consulted by the President in the matter of appointing judges of high court.
C) The appointment of Judges of High Court and Supreme Court comes under the purview of the Judiciary and the Vice - President of India.
D) A and B

Explanation

The Governor has no power to appoint judges of the State High Court but he is entitled to be consulted by the President in this matter. The appointment of Judges of High Court and Supreme Court comes under the purview of the Judiciary and the President of India.

187. Who can make a report to the president and advising him for imposing of the President rule?

- A) Chief Minister
- B) Speaker
- C) Governor**
- D) Chief Secretary

Explanation

The governor does not enjoy the Emergency Powers like that of the president. But the governor can make a report to the president and advising him to assume the office whenever there is a constitutional breakdown or crisis in the state that may result in the imposing of the President rule.

188. Which of the article is related to state emergency

- A) Article 352
- B) Article 356**
- C) Article 360
- D) Article 368

Explanation

The governor acts as an agent of the president as and assumes the functions of the state government through invocation of Art 356.

189. Find out correct statement

1. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor as the head of the government.
 2. Council of Ministers are appointed by the governor on the advice of the Chief Minister
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) Both 1 & 2**
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor as the head of the government, administration and council of Ministers.

190. Find out the incorrect statement

1. A person who is not a member of either house can be appointed as the Chief Minister
 2. But within a one year from the date of appointment he/she should become member of any house
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

In view of the democratic principle of Constitution, a person who is not a member of either house can be appointed as the Chief Minister, but within a six months from the date of appointment he/she should become member of any house.

191. Find out the correct statement about speaker

1. The Speaker is elected by the Members of Legislative Assembly itself,
 2. He\she is the Presiding officer of the Assembly.
 3. The speaker has the responsibilities and powers of conducting business of the assembly
- A) 1, 2
B) 2, 3
C) 1, 2, 3
D) 1, 3

Explanation

The speaker has the responsibilities and powers of conducting business of the assembly in orderly manner, maintaining decorum and regulating its procedure in terms of allowing the members to question, speak on matters of importance, budget and grants

192. Find out the correct statement about speaker

1. The speaker is the interpreter of the provisions of the Constitution
 2. The speaker is the interpreter of rules of procedure in the assembly proceedings,
 3. The speaker is the interpreter of rules of procedure and legislative precedents within the Assembly.
- A) 1, 2
B) 1, 2, 3
C) 2, 3
D) 3, 1

Explanation

The speaker is the interpreter of the provisions of the Constitution, rules of procedure in the assembly proceedings, rules of procedure and legislative precedents within the Assembly.

193. The speaker has which of the following power

1. To adjourn the session
2. Resume the sessions
3. Suspend the members from participating in the session when there is a violation of rules

A) 1, 2, 3

B) 1, 2

C) 2, 3

D) 1, 3

Explanation

The speaker has the power to adjourn, suspend and resume the sessions and suspend the members from participating in the session when there is a violation of rules, procedures and regulations of the assembly

194. Find out the incorrect statement

1. The speaker has to generally maintain partiality while conducting the business of the house.
2. The speaker's vote becomes more important when there is a tie on any issue regarding passing of bill.

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The speaker has to generally maintain neutrality and impartiality while conducting the business of the house. The speaker's vote becomes more important when there is a tie on any issue regarding passing of bill, motion and resolutions.

195. Find out the incorrect statement

1. The speaker's decision is final in regulating the conduct of members and in matters of procedure or maintaining order in the house.
2. And in such matters the speaker is to be subjected to judicial intervention.

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

The speaker's decision is final in regulating the conduct of members and in matters of procedure or maintaining order in the house. And in such matters the speaker is not to be subjected to judicial intervention. The speaker appoints the Chairmen of all the committees and supervises their functioning.

196. Find out the correct statement about deputy speaker

1. The Deputy Speaker is also elected by the members of the Assembly from amongst themselves.
 2. He performs the duties and responsibilities of the speaker as his absence presides over the Assembly in the absence of the Speaker.
 3. The deputy speaker has also powers on par with the speaker within the House
- A) 1, 2
B) 2, 3
C) 1, 3
D) **1, 2, 3**

Explanation

Any member existed in a panel can preside over the House in case of absence of Speaker and the deputy speaker.

197. Find out the correct statement

1. Broadly, parliamentary committees are of two kinds
 2. They are Standing Committee and Ad Hoc Committees.
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) **Both 1 & 2**
D) Neither 1 nor 2

198. Find out the correct statement

1. Ad Hoc Committees are permanent constituted every year and work on a continuous basis,
 2. Standing Committees are temporary and cease to exist on completion of the task assigned to them.
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) **Neither 1 nor 2**

Explanation

Broadly, parliamentary committees are of two kinds - Standing Committee and Ad Hoc Committees. The former are permanent (constituted every year or periodically) and work on a

continuous basis, while the latter are temporary and cease to exist on completion of the task assigned to them.

199. Which of the following are standing committees

1. Committees to Inquire
2. Financial committee
3. Committees to Scrutinize and Control
4. Committees Relating to the Day-to-Day Business of the House
5. House-Keeping Committees or Service Committees

- A) 2, 3, 4, 5
B) 1, 3, 4, 5
C) **1, 2, 3, 4, 5**
D) 1, 2, 3, 4

200. Which of the following are Ad Hoc Committees

1. Committee on Estimates
2. Committee on Public Accounts
3. Committee on Public Undertakings

- A) 1, 2
B) 2, 3
C) 1, 3
D) **1, 2, 3**

201. Which of the following are Committees to Scrutinise and Control

1. Committee on Government Assurances
2. Committee on Subordinate Legislation
3. Committee on Papers Laid on the Table
4. Committee on Welfare of SC's and ST's

- A) 1, 2, 3
B) 2, 3, 4
C) 1, 3, 4
D) **1, 2, 3, 4**

Explanation

Committees to Scrutinise and Control: a) Committee on Government Assurances. b) Committee on Subordinate Legislation. c) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table. d) Committee on Welfare of SC's and ST's. e) Committee on Empowerment of Women. f) Joint Committee on Offices of Profit

202. Which of the following are Committees Relating to the Day-to-Day Business of the House

1. Business Advisory Committee
 2. Committee on Private Members
 3. Bills and Resolutions Rules Committee
 4. Committee on Absence of Members from Sitzings of the House
- A) 1, 2, 3
B) 2, 3, 4
C) **1, 2, 3, 4**
D) 1, 3, 4

203. Find out the correct statement

1. Ad Hoc committees can be divided into two categories, that is, Inquiry Committees and Advisory Committees.
 2. On the basis of the nature of functions performed by them, standing committees can be classified into six categories
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) **Both 1 & 2**
D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation

Standing committees – 1. Committees to Inquire. 2. Financial committee. 3. Committees to Scrutinize and Control. 4. Committees Relating to the Day-to-Day Business of the House. 5. House-Keeping Committees or Service Committees. 6. Departmental standing committees

204. Which of the following is not a committee to enquire

- A) Committee on Petitions
B) Committee of Privileges
C) **Library committee**
D) Ethics Committee

Explanation

House-Keeping Committees or Service Committees (i.e. Committee concerned with the Provision of Facilities and Service to Members): a) General Purposes Committee. b) House Committee. c) Library Committee. d) Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members.

205. Find out the incorrect statement

1. The state legislature which has only Legislative Assembly as House of People is called as Unicameral.

2. The system of legislature which consists of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council is called as Bicameral system
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) Both 1 & 2
 - D) **Neither 1 nor 2**

Explanation

No Confidence Motion: This is the procedure to acquire the support of majority of the members in The Lok Sabha / Legislative Assembly and their confidence to head the government by a Prime Minister/The Chief Minister. If the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister lose the confidence of the Lok Sabha/Legislative Assembly the entire government has to quit and face the election.

206. Find out the correct statement about Committee on Public Undertakings

- 1. This Committee is to examine the Audit reports and accounts of Public Undertaking from time to time.
 - 2. The Committee also examines the autonomy and efficiency of the Public Undertakings.
 - 3. This committee is also taking note on the affairs of the Public Undertakings are being managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices
- A) 1, 2
 - B) 2, 3
 - C) **1, 2, 3**
 - D) 1, 3

Explanation

The committee also examines the Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Public Undertakings. The Committee examines the working of the Undertakings under its purview, hears officials or takes evidence connected with such undertakings and makes recommendations to the House

207. Find out the incorrect statement Committee on Public Accounts

- 1. The important functions of the Committee are to scrutinize the Appropriation Accounts of the State and the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India (Civil).
 - 2. It looks into the Revenue receipts and the disbursement of money shown in the accounts applicable to the services or purposes to which they had been applied and charged.
- A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) Both 1 & 2
 - D) **Neither 1 nor 2**

Explanation

Committee on Estimates: The major responsibility of the committee is to suggest the examiner, estimator and recommendation on matters related to economic related policy issues and alternative policies, administrative reform, undertaking the tours and visits within and outside the state to study various schemes under execution in regard to the estimates under examination.

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