

15. With reference to the Parliament of India, consider the following statements: (2017)

1. A private member's bill is a bill presented by a Member of Parliament who is not elected but only nominated by the President of India.

2. Recently, a private member's bill has been passed in the Parliament of India for the first time in its history.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

Which of following statements is/are correct? (2016)

1. A Bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapses on its prorogation.
2. A Bill pending in the Rajya Sabha, which has not been passed by the Lok Sabha, shall not lapse on dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

8. With reference to the election of the President of India, consider the following statements: (2018)

1. The value of the vote of each MLA varies from State to State.

2. The value of the vote of MPs of the Lok Sabha is more than the value of the vote of MPs of the Rajya Sabha.

Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

14. For election to the Lok Sabha, a nomination paper can be filed by (2017)

- a) anyone residing in India.
- b) a resident of the constituency from which the election is to be contested.
- c) any citizen of India whose name appears in the electoral roll of a constituency.
- d) any citizen of India.

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c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2



33. The Parliament can make any law for whole or any part of India for implementing international treaties (2013)

- a) With the consent of all the States
- b) With the consent of the majority of States
- c) With the consent of the States concerned
- d) Without the consent of any State

34. Consider the following statements: (2013)

The Parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts

1. consists of not more than 25 members of the Lok Sabha
2. scrutinizes appropriation and finance accounts of the Government
3. examines the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

35. In the context of India, which of the following principles is/are implied institutionally in the parliamentary government (2013)

1. Members of the Cabinet are Members of the Parliament.
2. Ministers hold the office till they enjoy confidence in the Parliament.
3. Cabinet is headed by the Head of the State.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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



36. Consider the following statements: (2013)

1. The Council of Ministers in the Centre shall be collectively responsible to the Parliament.
2. The Union Ministers shall hold the office during the pleasure of the President of India.
3. The Prime Minister shall communicate to the President about the proposals for legislation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

37. Consider the following statements: (2013)

1. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha are not the members of that House.
2. While the nominated members of the two Houses of the Parliament have no voting right in the presidential election, they have the right to vote in the election of the Vice President.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

39. Consider the following statements: (2012)

1. Union Territories are not represented in the Rajya Sabha.
2. It is within the purview of the Chief Election Commissioner to adjudicate the election disputes.
3. According to the Constitution of India, the Parliament consists of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha only.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a) 1 only       | b) 2 and 3 only |
| c) 1 and 3 only | d) None         |

40. Regarding the office of the Lok Sabha Speaker, consider the following statements: (2012)

1. He/She holds the office during the pleasure of the President.
2. He/She need not be a member of the House at the time of his/her election but has to become a member of the House within six months from the date of his/her election.
3. If he/she intends to resign, the letter of his/her resignation has to be addressed to the Deputy Speaker.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- |                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| a) 1 and 2 only | b) 3 only |
| c) 1, 2 and 3   | d) None   |

41. According to the Constitution of India, it is the duty of the President of India to cause to be laid before the Parliament which of the following?  
(2012)

1. The Recommendations of the Union Finance Commission
2. The Report of the Public Accounts Committee
3. The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General.
4. The Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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



42. A deadlock between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha calls for a joint sitting of the Parliament during the passage of (2012)

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

Select the correct answer using codes given below:

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

44. The authorization for the withdrawal of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India must come from (2011)

- a) The President of India
- b) The Parliament of India
- c) The Prime Minister of India
- d) The Union Finance Minister

2. Consider the following statements: (2018)

1. No criminal proceedings shall be instituted against the Governor of a State in any court during his term of office.

2. The emoluments and allowances of the Governor of a State shall not be diminished during his term of office.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

46. When the annual Union Budget is not passed by the Lok Sabha, (2011)

- a) the Budget is modified and presented again
- b) the Budget is referred to the Rajya Sabha for suggestions
- c) the Union Finance Minister is asked to resign
- d) the Prime Minister submits the resignation of Council of Ministers

47. Who of the following shall cause every recommendation made by the Finance Commission to be laid before each House of Parliament?  
(2010)

- a) The President of India
- b) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
- c) The Prime Minister of India
- d) The Union Finance Minister



3. Which of the following are the discretionary powers given to the Governor of a State? (2014)

1. Sending a report to the President of India for imposing the President's rule
2. Appointing the Ministers
3. Reserving certain bills passed by the State Legislature for consideration of the President of India
4. Making the rules to conduct the business of the State Government

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

4. Which one of the following statements is correct?  
(2013)

- a) In India, the same person cannot be appointed as Governor for two or more States at the same time
- b) The judges of the High Court of the States in India are appointed by the Governor of the State just as the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President
- c) Nor procedure has been laid down in the Constitution of India for the removal of a Governor from his/her post
- d) In the case of a Union Territory having a legislature setup, the Chief Minister is appointed by the Lt. Governor on the basis of majority support.

5. The Prime Minister of India, at the time of his/her appointment (2012)

a) need not necessarily be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament but must become a member of one of the Houses within six months

b) need not necessarily be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament but must become a member of the Lok Sabha within six months

c) must be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament

d) must be a member of the Lok Sabha

20. The power to increase the number of judges in the Supreme Court of India is vested in (2014)

- a) the President of India      b) the Parliament
- c) the Chief Justice of India      d) the Law Commission

2. The Ninth Schedule was introduced in the Constitution of India during the prime ministership of (2019)

a) Jawaharlal Nehru

b) Lal Bahadur Shastri

c) Indira Gandhi

d) Morarji Desai



12. The Preamble to the Constitution of India is (2020)

- a) A part of the Constitution but has no legal effect
- b) Not a part of the Constitution and has no legal effect either
- c) A part of the Constitution and has the same legal effect as any other part
- d) A part of the Constitution but has no legal effect independently of other parts

Q) What is the position of the Right to Property in India? (2021)

- a) Legal right available to citizens only
- b) Legal right available to any person
- c) Fundamental Right available to citizens only
- d) Neither Fundamental Right nor legal right

Q) Under the Indian Constitution, concentration of wealth violates (2021)

- a) The Right to Equality
- b) The Directive Principles of State Policy
- c) The Right to Freedom
- d) The Concept of Welfare

1. The Election Commission of India is a five-member body.
2. Union Ministry of Home Affairs decides the election schedule for the conduct of both general elections and bye-elections.
3. Election Commission resolves the disputes relating to splits/mergers of recognized political parties.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- |                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| a) 1 and 2 only | b) 2 only |
| c) 2 and 3 only | d) 3 only |

33. Which one of the following is *not* a feature of Indian federalism? (2017)

- a) There is an independent judiciary in India.
- b) Powers have been clearly divided between the Centre and the States.
- c) The federating units have been given unequal representation in the Rajya Sabha.
- d) It is the result of an agreement among the federating units.



Q) Which one of the following in Indian polity is an essential feature that indicates that it is federal in character? (2021)

- a) The independence of judiciary is safeguarded.
- b) The Union Legislature has elected representatives from constituent units.
- c) The Union Cabinet can have elected representatives from regional parties.
- d) The Fundamental Rights are enforceable by Courts of Law.

3. The “Instrument of Instructions” contained in the Government of India Act 1935 have been incorporated in the Constitution of India in the year 1950 as (2010)

- a) Fundamental Rights
- b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- c) Extent of executive power of State
- d) Conduct of business of the Government of India

2. Consider the following statements: (2014)

A Constitutional Government is one which

1. places effective restrictions on individual liberty in the interest of State Authority

2. places effective restrictions on the Authority of the State in the interest of individual liberty

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

16. Local self-government can be best explained as an exercise in (2017)

- a) Federalism
- b) Democratic decentralization
- c) Administrative delegation
- d) Direct democracy

1. A constitutional government by definition is a  
(2020)

- a) government by legislature
- b) popular government
- c) Multi party government
- d) Limited government

Which one of the following best describes the electoral system to elect the President of India ?

- (a) Proportional Representation
- (b) Proportional Representation and Single Transferable Vote System
- (c) First-Past-the-Post System
- (d) List System



Which one of the following statements about the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of the Parliament is **not** correct ?

- (a) It examines the Finance Accounts of the Government of India.
- (b) Fifteen members of the Committee are elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members.
- (c) The Chairperson of the Committee is elected by its members.
- (d) In case a member of any other Committee constituted by the Government is elected to the PAC, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha decides whether he should continue to be a member of the former Committee.

Q) Constitutional government means. (2021)

- a) a representative government of a nation with federal structure
- b) a government whose Head enjoys nominal powers
- c) a government whose Head enjoys real powers
- d) a government limited by the terms of the constitution

Q) What was the exact constitutional status of India on 26th January 1950? (2021)

- a) A Democratic Republic
- b) A Sovereign Democratic Republic
- c) A Sovereign Secular Democratic Republic
- d) A Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic

Which one of the following statements about Money Bill is *not* correct ?

- (a) Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Council of States.
- (b) The Council of States has no power to reject or amend the Money Bill.
- (c) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha has the sole and final power in deciding whether a Bill is a Money Bill or otherwise.
- (d) The Council of States has no power to discuss the Money Bill.

32. Which one of the following suggested that the Governor should be an eminent person from outside the State and should be a detached figure without intense political links or should not have taken part in politics in the recent past? (2019)

- a) First Administrative Reforms Commission (1966)
- b) Rajamannar Committee (1969)
- c) Sarkaria Commission (1983)
- d) National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (2000)



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