**Q.1)** We adopted parliamentary democracy based on the British model, but how does our model differ from that model?

- 1. As regards legislation, the British Parliament is supreme or sovereign but in India, the power of the Parliament to legislate is limited.
- 2. In India, matters related to the constitutionality of Amendment of an Act of the Parliament are referred to the Constitution Bench by the Supreme Court.

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

#### Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

**Statement 1 is correct.** Parliamentary **sovereignty is a principle of the UK** constitution. It makes Parliament the supreme legal authority in the UK, which can create or end any law. Generally, the courts cannot overrule its legislation and no Parliament can pass laws that future Parliaments cannot change.

**Indian Parliament is not a sovereign body** like the British Parliament. The Indian Parliament may, in exercise of its constituent power, amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any provision of the Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down for the purpose. However, the Parliament cannot amend those provisions which form the 'basic structure' of the Constitution. This was ruled by the Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973).

Statement 2 is correct. In India, matters related to the constitutionality of an amendment of an act of the Parliament are referred to the Constitution Bench by the Supreme Court. A Constitution Bench is a bench of the Supreme Court having five or more judges on it. These benches are not a routine phenomenon. A vast majority of cases before the Supreme Court are heard and decided by a bench of two judges (called a Division Bench), and sometimes of three. Constitution Benches are set up when the case involves a substantial question of law pertaining to the interpretation of the Constitution (Article 145(3) of the Constitution, which mandates that such matters be heard by a bench of not less than five judges). Presently, Constitution Benches are set up on an ad hoc basis as and when the need arises. The idea behind a Constitution Bench is clear: it is constituted in rare cases to decide important questions of fact or legal and/or constitutional interpretation.

Source: UPSC CSE Pre 2021

Q.2) With reference to the legislatures of various States of India, consider the following:

- 1. Uttar Pradesh
- 2. Bihar
- 3. Maharashtra
- 4. West Bengal
- 5. Tamil Nadu

How many of the above States have bicameral legislature?

- a) Only two
- b) Only three
- c) Only four
- d) All five

#### Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Indian state legislatures can be either unicameral or bicameral, depending on **whether they have one or two legislative houses**. When there are two houses of the legislature, it is called a bicameral legislature, consisting of the **Vidhan Sabha and the Vidhan Parishad**. On the other hand, if there is only one house, such a system is referred to as a Unicameral legislature, comprising only the Vidhan Sabha.

Options 1,2 and 3 are correct: The Constitution has given the States the option of establishing either a unicameral or bicameral legislature. At present, the following States have a bicameral legislature, consisting of two houses namely the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) and the Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad):

- 1) Uttar Pradesh
- 2) Bihar
- 3) Maharashtra
- 4) Andhra Pradesh
- 5) Karnataka
- 6) Telangana

It must be noted here that the **legislative council of Jammu and Kashmir was formally abolished** after the state was converted into a union territory. **The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act** converted the state of Jammu & Kashmir into **two new union territories – Ladakh and Jammu & Kashmir**. Prior to the passage of this act, Jammu & Kashmir had a bicameral legislative assembly.

**Option 4 and 5 are incorrect: West Bengal and Tamil Nadu have a unicameral legislature**, which means it has only one legislative house,i.e., Legislative Assembly.

Source: Class XI NCERT - Chapter 5 (Legislature)

Q.3) With reference to Rajya Sabha, consider the following statements:

- 1. The members of Rajya Sabha are elected by the residents of the respective state.
- 2. The allocation of seats for each state in the Rajya Sabha is mentioned in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution.
- 3. Every Indian State has a right to elect a minimum of two representatives to the Rajya Sabha. How many of the statements given above are correct?
- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

## Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Rajya Sabha (Upper house of the Parliament) is one of the two houses of India's bicameral legislature, the other being the Lok Sabha (House of the People). Rajya Sabha can have a maximum of 250 members. Among these, 238 members represent the states and union territories of India, while 12 members are nominated by the President for their contributions to art, literature, science, and social services.

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** Members of the Rajya Sabha are **not directly elected by the residents** of the state. They are elected by the **elected members of the Legislative Assemblies**.

Statement 2 is correct: It is true that the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha for each state is determined by the fourth schedule of the Indian Constitution. This Schedule contains the number of seats represented in the Council of states (Rajya Sabha) from each State and Union Territory.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** Unlike in the United States, the number of **seats allocated** to each State is based on the **population of the respective states**. For example, Uttar Pradesh with its huge population has 31

seats whereas the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, **Sikkim** and Tripura have got **only 1 member each.** Hence this statement is incorrect.

Source: Class XI NCERT - Chapter 5 (Legislature) https://eci.gov.in/elections/term-of-houses/

**Q.4)** The Speaker can ask a member of the House to stop speaking and let another member speak. This phenomenon is known as:

- a) Decorum
- b) Crossing the floor
- c) Interpellation
- d) Yielding the floor

## Ans) d

## Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The speaker of the Lok sabha can ask a member of the house to stop speaking and let another member speak. It is known as yielding the floor.

## Knowledge Base:

- Crossing the floor: Passing between the member addressing the House and the Chair which is considered breach of Parliamentary etiquette.
- **Interpellation:** The formal request made by a member of the parliament to the government.
- **Decorum:** Generally, it is expected that a member must maintain decorum of the Chair and the House. Presiding officers maintain discipline and decorum in the house and can punish a member for unruly behaviour with respect to law after suspending them.

Source: UPSC CSE Pre 2000

- Q.5) Consider the following statements relating to short notice questions asked in the Legislature:
- 1. These relate to matters of urgent public importance and can be asked for oral answer at a notice less than 10 days.
- 2. They can be admissible if the Minister concerned agrees to answer to it.
- 3. They are asked during question hour.

How many statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

### Ans) b

### Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

**Statement 1** is **correct**: Short notice questions allow Members of Parliament or Legislators to seek immediate clarification or information from the government on pressing issues. These questions can be asked for oral answer at a notice period less than 10 days.

**Statement 2 is correct:** In the case of short notice questions, the concerned Minister has the discretion to accept or reject the question. If the Minister agrees to answer, the question becomes admissible and can be taken up for discussion during the session.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Short notice questions are taken up after the question hour.

Source: M Laxmikanth

Q.6) In context of the powers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, consider the following statements:

- 1. Both houses have equal powers in matters related to Constitutional Amendment.
- 2. Both houses have equal powers in matters related to the removal of the Vice-President of India. 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

### Ans) a

## Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

In most matters, the Rajya Sabha has equal powers with the Lok Sabha, except money bills and the approval of budget proposals of the Union Government. Also, only the Lok Sabha can pass a vote of no-confidence, leading to the dissolution of the government.

Statement 1 is correct: In India, an amendment to the Constitution can be initiated in either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha. The amendment must be passed by both houses individually, by a special majority. A special majority means:

- 1. A majority of the total membership of each house (i.e., more than 50%).
- 2. A majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting in each house.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Rajya Sabha alone can initiate the procedure for removal of the Vice President, who is the ex-officio chairperson of the Rajya Sabha. Moreover, the removal of the Vice President of India requires a resolution passed by an effective majority in the Rajya Sabha and approved by the Lok Sabha through a simple majority vote. Hence this statement is incorrect.

Source: Class XI NCERT - Chapter 5 (Legislature)

Q.7) A Joint Session of Parliament can be called for which of the following types of bills?

- 1. Money bills
- 2. Ordinary bills
- 3. Financial bills under Article 117 (1) of the Constitution
- 4. Constitutional Amendment bills under Article 368

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

#### Ans) c

### Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

**Joint sitting** is an extraordinary machinery provided by the Constitution aimed to maintain a much-needed synergy between the two houses of the Parliament. Article 118 provides that President of India may after consultation with the chair of the Rajya Sabha and the Speaker of Lok Sabha may make rules for procedure of joint session of parliament.

### Statements 2 and 3 are correct:

1) **Ordinary Bill and Financial bills** under Article 117 (1) of the Constitution are sent for the President's assent only after being approved by both the Houses. In case of a 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.



#### Statements 1 and 4 are incorrect:

- 2) Money bill 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 as the Rajya Sabha has limited rights over money bills. Hence, there is no provision of joint sitting of both the Houses in this regard.
- 3) Constitution Amendment Bill: As per Article 368, the Indian Constitution can be amended by both houses of parliament by 2/3rd majority. In case of disagreement between both houses, there is no provision to summon joint session of parliament.

## **Knowledge Base:**

When can Joint Sitting be called?

A Joint Sitting can be called under any one of the following three situations after a bill has been passed by one House and transmitted to the other House:

- 1. if the bill is rejected by the other House;
- 2. if the Houses have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the bill; or
- 3. if more than six months have elapsed from the date of the receipt of the bill by the other House without the bill being passed by it.

In the above three situations, the president can summon both the Houses to meet in a joint sitting for the purpose of deliberating and voting on the bill.

**Source:** M laxmikant (Chapter 22, Parliament)

[Answered] joint session of the two houses of the Parliament. -ForumIAS Blog

- Q.8) Which of the following statements is correct regarding the powers of Rajya Sabha, in relation to money bills?
- a) Rajya Sabha cannot suggest amendments to money bills.
- b) Rajya Sabha has the power only to delay money bills for up to 14 days but it cannot reject them.
- c) The role of Rajya Sabha in the passage of money bills is similar to its role in the passage of ordinary bills.
- d) Money Bills can be introduced either in the Lok Sabha or in the Rajya Sabha.

#### Ans) b

## Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In India, a Money Bill is a type of legislation that relates to the appropriation of money from the Consolidated Fund of India. Money Bills are type of financial legislation that exclusively deals with matters related to taxation, public expenditure, and public debt.

Option a is incorrect: While the assertion that the Rajya Sabha does not have the authority to initiate money bills is correct, it indeed has the power to suggest amendments to the money bills passed by the Lok Sabha. However, Lok Sabha can either accept or reject the amendments proposed by the Rajya Sabha. Option b is correct: It is true that Raiva Sabha has the power only to delay money bills for up to 14 days

but cannot reject them. After 14 days following the passage of a money bill in the Lok Sabha, the bill is deemed to have been passed by both houses, even if the Rajya Sabha hasn't approved it.

Option c is incorrect: Although the Rajya Sabha holds parity with the Lok Sabha in matters related to ordinary bills, it lacks an equivalent authority when it comes to money bills. Composed of members elected by the State legislative assemblies, the Rajya Sabha does not possess the ability to influence the financial affairs of the Union Government.

**Option d is incorrect.** Money Bills can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and not in the Rajya Sabha. Source: Class XI NCERT - Chapter 5 (Legislature)

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding Parliamentary Committees in India:

- 1. The Constitution mandates every bill introduced in the Parliament to be referred to any of the Parliamentary Committees for detailed scrutiny.
- 2. Department Related Standing Committees (DRSCs) are the final authority to approve the budget demands of the respective government departments.
- 3. Joint Parliamentary Committees can be constituted for the purpose of discussing a particular bill. How many of the statements given above are correct?
- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

## Ans) a

### Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

In India, Parliamentary committees are **specialised bodies** within the Indian Parliament. They mainly engaged in the in-depth examination of various aspects of government functioning, including legislative proposals, budgetary allocations, policies, and administrative actions.

**Statement 1 is incorrect: While it is a common practice** to refer bills to parliamentary committees for detailed examination and scrutiny, it is **not mandated by the Constitution**. The decision to refer a bill to a committee is typically made by the **Speaker** of the Lok Sabha or the **Chairperson** of the Rajya Sabha.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Department Related Standing Committees (DRSCs) play a significant role in scrutinising the budgetary allocations for specific government departments. They do not have the final authority to approve the budget. No budget will be sanctioned unless approved by the Parliament. However, the recommendations of DRSCs are influential in the budgetary process as the Parliament rarely rejects the suggestions made by the committees.

**Statement 3 is correct:** Joint Parliamentary Committees are typically set up to **examine and discuss specific bills or issues**, and they often consist of members from both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. Further, the Committees are set up to investigate **financial irregularities**.

Source: Class XI NCERT - Chapter 5 (Legislature)

Laxmikanth - Parliament

**Q.10)** Which of the following statements regarding the 'casting vote' in the Parliament is/are correct?

- 1. It is cast by the speaker or a person acting as such.
- 2. It is cast in addition to voting in the first instance.
- 3. It is cast in the case of equality of votes.
- 4. It is always cast to maintain the status quo.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

## Ans) b

#### Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

**Statement 1 is correct:** The casting vote in the Parliament is cast by the Speaker or a person acting as the Speaker. The Speaker is the presiding officer of the House and has the authority to exercise the casting vote when required.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The casting vote is not cast in addition to voting in the first instance. It is only used in specific situations when there is an equality of votes on a particular matter.

**Statement 3 is correct:** The casting vote is cast in the case of equality of votes. In parliamentary proceedings, if there is a tie or equal number of votes on a particular issue, the Speaker or the person acting as the Speaker can exercise the casting vote to break the tie and reach a decision.

**Statement 4 is incorrect:** The casting vote is not always cast to maintain the status quo. The Speaker or the person acting as the Speaker can exercise the casting vote based on their discretion or in accordance with parliamentary rules and procedures.

Source: M Laxmikanth

**Q.11)** In India, which of the following review the independent regulators in sectors like telecommunications, insurance, electricity, etc.?

- 1. Ad Hoc Committee set up by the Parliament.
- 2. Parliamentary Department Related Standing Committee
- 3. Finance Commission
- 4. Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission
- 5. NITI Aayog

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1, 3 and 4 only
- c) 3, 4 and 5 only
- d) 2 and 5 only

#### Ans) a

## Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Independent regularity authorities are agencies of modern democratic governments. They are parts of the executive wing with a certain degree of statutory or constitutional autonomy, reporting directly to the legislature. Like the general executive, they are accountable to the legislature and subject to judicial review.

Ad Hoc Committee set up by the Parliament and Parliamentary Department Related Standing Committee review the independent regulators in sectors like telecommunications, insurance electricity, etc.

Finance Commission and NITI Aayog are advisory bodies and do not review the independent regulators in sectors like telecommunications. Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission (FSLRC) also had no role in reviewing independent regulators.

Source) UPSC CSE Pre. 2019

Q.12) With reference to the Parliament of India, consider the following

- 1. Lok Sabha
- 2. Rajya Sabha
- 3. Council of Ministers
- 4. The President of India
- 5. Attorney General of India

How many of the above are integral part of the Parliament of India?

- a) Only two
- b) Only three
- c) Only four
- d) All five



#### Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Option 1 is correct: Lok Sabha, also known as the House of the People, is one of the two houses of the Parliament of India. It is the lower house and an integral part of the Indian Parliament.

Option 2 is correct: Rajya Sabha, also known as the Council of States, is the other house of the Parliament of India. It is the upper house and an integral part of the Indian Parliament.

Option 3 is incorrect: The Council of Ministers, consisting of various ministers appointed by the Prime Minister, is **not an integral component of the Parliament.** It is part of the executive branch of the Indian government. Executive is the branch of government responsible for the implementation of laws and policies adopted by the legislature.

Option 4 is correct: Along with Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, the President of India too is an integral part of Parliament of India. For this reason, a bill that has been approved by both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha only becomes law after obtaining the President's assent.

Option 5 is incorrect: The Attorney General of India is not an integral component of the Parliament, while he/she can take part in proceedings of the Parliament. The Attorney General is the government's **chief legal advisor** and represents the government in legal matters.

Source: Class XI NCERT - Chapter 4 (Executive) & 5 (Legislature)

Q.13) With reference to the No-confidence Motion, consider the following statements:

- 1. The first no-confidence motion in Indian Parliament was moved in 1991.
- 2. The 'no-confidence motion' is not mentioned in the Constitution of India.
- 3. A Motion of No confidence can be introduced in either house of the Parliament.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

#### Ans) a

#### Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The No Confidence Motion is an important tool against the Council of Ministers in the Lok Sabha. For the motion to be granted, at least 50 members of the Lok Sabha should support the motion.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The first no-confidence motion in India was moved in August 1963 by Acharya Kripalani, a leader of the Congress and Praja Socialist Party. The motion was against the government headed by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. It was moved immediately after India lost the 1962 war against China.

Statement 2 is correct. There is no explicit mention of a "No-Confidence Motion" in the Constitution of **India.** The concept and procedures related to a No-Confidence Motion are derived from parliamentary conventions and rules rather than being explicitly outlined in the constitution. However, **Article 75** does specify that the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. It is moved in Lok Sabha under Rule 198 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

Statement 3 is incorrect. A Motion of No-Confidence can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha. The Rajya Sabha, or the upper house, does not have the provision for introducing a No-Confidence Motion. This motion allows members of the Lok Sabha to express their lack of confidence in the Council of Ministers, including the Prime Minister. If such a motion is passed in the Lok Sabha, it can lead to the resignation of the government.

Source: NCERT, Class XI-Indian Constitution at Work, Chapter 5, Pg 117

https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/in-1962-war-shadow-when-nehru-faced-notrust-vote-8878631/

Q.14) Consider the following options with regard to the nominated members of Rajya Sabha:

- 1. Art
- 2. Science
- 3. Social Service
- 4. Literature
- 5. Administration

How many of the above field experiences are mentioned in the Constitution for the nomination of members to Rajya Sabha?

- a) Only two
- b) Only three
- c) Only four
- d) All five

### Ans) c

### Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Rajya Sabha, also known as the **Council of States**, is India's **Upper House** of Parliament. The Rajya Sabha currently has 245 members, and membership is limited to 250. The **State Assemblies** (Vidhan Sabha) members elect 233 members, and the President nominates 12 others.

Options 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct. According to Article 80(3) of the Indian Constitution, the President of India is empowered to nominate 12 members to the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) who have made their mark in the fields of science, art, literature, and social service.

**Option 5 is incorrect**. Administration is not among the criteria for nomination to Rajya Sabha in the Constitution.

Knowledge Base:

The Governor nominates **one-sixth of members in the State Legislative Council** with expertise or practical experience in subjects such as **literature**, **science**, **the arts**, **the cooperative movement**, **and social service**.

Source: NCERT, Class XI-Indian Constitution at Work, Chapter 5, Pg 106

Q.15) With reference to Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, consider the following statements:

- 1. As per the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the election of Deputy Speaker shall be held on such date as the Speaker may fix.
- 2. There is a mandatory provision that the election of a candidate, as Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha shall be from either the principal opposition party or the ruling party.
- 3. The Deputy Speaker has the same power as of the Speaker when presiding over the sitting of the House and no appeal lies against his rulings.
- 4. The well-established parliamentary practice regarding the appointment of Deputy Speaker is that the motion is moved by the Speaker and duly seconded by the Prime Minister.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

### Ans) a

## Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

**Statement 1 is correct:** The date of election of the Deputy Speaker is fixed by the Speaker. While on the other hand date of election of the Speaker is fixed by the President.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** There is no mandatory provision that the election of a candidate, as Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, shall be from either the principal opposition party or the ruling party. It is only by convention that the position of Deputy Speaker is offered to the opposition party in India.

**Statement 3 is correct:** In case of the absence of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker presides over the sessions of the Lok Sabha and conducts the business in the house. The Deputy Speaker has the same power as the Speaker when presiding over the sitting of the House.

**Statement 4 is incorrect:** The Deputy Speaker is also elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members right after the election of the Speaker has taken place. There is no provision and or established practice of moving the motion for his election by the speaker and it is seconded by the prime minister.

Source: UPSC CSE Pre 2022

**Q.16)** In which of the following cases, a member of Parliament will be liable to be disqualified on the ground of defection according to the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution?

- 1. If he/she voluntarily gives up membership of his party after being elected as Presiding officer of house.
- 2. If he/she votes contrary to any direction issued by his political party.
- 3. If he/she, as a nominated member, joins any political party within six months of taking his seat.
- 4. If he/she, as an independent member joins any political party after being elected. Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 2 and 4 only
- d) 2, 3 and 4 only

#### Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Tenth Schedule contains the provisions with respect to the disqualification of members of Parliament and the state legislatures on the ground of defection. It has been made to stop the horse trading in the politics and increase the faith in the democracy.

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** The disqualification on the ground of defection does **not apply** if a member, after being **elected as the presiding officer** of the House, voluntarily gives up the membership of his party. This exemption has been provided in view of the dignity and impartiality of this office.

Statement 2 is correct: A member of a House belonging to any political party becomes disqualified for being a member of the House, if he voluntarily gives up his membership of such political party or he votes or abstains from voting in such House contrary to any direction issued by his political party without obtaining prior permission of such party.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** If a nominated members joins any political party within six months of taking his seat, he will not be considered as a case of defection. A nominated member of a House becomes disqualified for being a member of the House if he joins any political party after the expiry of six months from the date on which he takes his seat in the House.

**Statement 4 is correct:** An independent member of a House (elected without being set up as a candidate by any political party) **becomes disqualified** to remain a member of the House if he **joins any political party after such election**. There is no any provision of getting approval from president before joining any party to escape from defection.

Source: M laxmikant (Chapter 76, Anti defection law)



**Q.17)** Consider the following groups:

- 1. Scheduled Caste
- 2. Scheduled Tribes
- 3. Backward classes
- 4. Anglo-Indians

How many of the above are provided reservation of seats in Lok Sabha?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

### Ans) b

### Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

For the purpose of constituting the Lok Sabha, the whole country has been divided into 543 Parliamentary Constituencies, each one of which elects one member. The members of the Lok Sabha are elected directly by the eligible voters.

Options 1 and 2 are correct. Some seats are reserved in Lok Sabha for the members of the Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As per the order issued by the Delimitation Commission in 2008, 412 are general, 84 seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 47 seats for the Scheduled Tribes.

Option 3 is incorrect. There is no reservation of seats for Backward classes in Lok Sabha.

Option 4 is incorrect. The President of India used to nominate a maximum of two members as representatives of the Anglo-Indian community in Lok Sabha. In January 2020, the Anglo-Indian reserved seats in the Parliament and State Legislatures of India were abolished by the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2019.

Source: NCERT, Social and Political Life (Class8), Chapter 3, Pg 39

https://www.mea.gov.in/Uploads/PublicationDocs/19167\_State\_wise\_seats\_in\_Lok\_Sabha\_18-03-2009.pdf

### Q.18) Consider the following statements:

- 1. Since independence, the 2014 Lok Sabha elections witnessed the highest voter turnout.
- 2. Since independence, women representation is highest in the current Lok Sabha having one by fourth of total members.

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

#### Ans) d

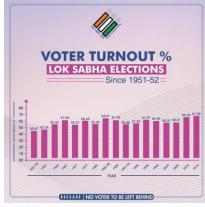
## Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

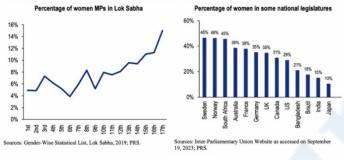
Lok Sabha elections are typically held every five years. The term of the Lok Sabha is five years unless dissolved earlier. India uses a first-past-the-post electoral system for Lok Sabha elections. In each constituency, the candidate with the most votes is declared the winner.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The 2019 Lok Sabha elections clocked a record turnout of 67.11%, beating the previous turnout of 65.95% notched up in 2014, according to tentative data released by the Election Commission (EC).



Statement 2 is incorrect. The 2019 elections elected the 17th Lok Sabha. Currently, around 14% (78) of Lok Sabha MPs and around 10% (24) of Rajya Sabha MPs are women. The 17th Lok Sabha has the highest number of women politicians ever with a total of 78, which is nearly 14%.





Source: NCERT, Social and Political Life (Class8), Chapter 3, Pg 39

### **Q.19)** Consider the following statements:

Statement I: The Constitution of India provides for asymmetrical representation of states in Rajya Sabha. **Statement II:** The representation of a state in Rajya Sabha is independent of the population of the state. Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation of Statement-I
- b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation of Statement-I
- c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

#### Ans) c

## Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Asymmetric federalism refers to federalism based on unequal powers and relationships between the parts that comprise a federation in political, administrative, and fiscal structures. Asymmetry in federation arrangements can be regarded in both vertical (between the Centre and the states) and horizontal (among the states) terms.

**Statement I is correct.** It is a political asymmetry that states are represented in the Rajya Sabha based on their population. As a result, states like Uttar Pradesh have 31 Rajya Sabha seats, whereas Meghalaya and Mizoram each have one.

**Statement II is incorrect.** The system of representation used in India for the Rajya Sabha differs from that used in the United States (each state has 2 Senators irrespective of their population). **In India**, **States are represented in Rajya Sabha in accordance with their population. It** is important to mention that there is a distinction between political asymmetries which pertains to differences between federal units demographically/geographically and the asymmetries conferred by the Constitution to regional states in terms of legislative and executive powers. India is an example for both of these asymmetries. Source: NCERT, Class XI-Indian Constitution at Work, Chapter 5, Pg 105

Q.20) A member giving notice of a resolution for removal of Speaker, Lok Sabha should be addressed to the:

- a) Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha
- b) Secretary General, Lok Sabha
- c) Prime Minister
- d) President

#### Ans) b

### Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

A member wishing to give notice of a resolution for the removal of the Speaker or Deputy Speaker should address it in writing to the Secretary General of Lok Sabha. The Secretary General is responsible for receiving and processing such notices. Once the motion for leave to move the resolution is received, it is entered into the list of business in the member's name, and the Speaker fixes a day for its discussion and debate, which must be at least fourteen days after the receipt of the notice.

Source: https://cgvidhansabha.gov.in/english\_new/rules\_eng/chap-18.pdf

## Q.21) Consider the following statements:

- 1. In the first Lok Sabha, the single largest party in the opposition was the Swatantra Party.
- 2. In the Lok Sabha, a "Leader of the Opposition" was recognised for the first time in 1969.
- 3. In the Lok Sabha, if a party does not have a minimum of 75 members, its leader cannot be recognised as the Leader of the Opposition.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

### Ans) b

### Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Communist Party of India (CPI) was the single largest opposition party in the First general Election held in 1951-52.

Statement 2 is correct. Historically, the first officially designated Opposition party in Parliament arose from a split within the ruling Congress party. In 1969, when Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister, the Congress split to form the Indian National Congress (Requisitionists) and the Indian National Congress (Organisation). The Leader of INC(O), Ram Subhag Singh, became the first person to be formally recognised as LoP in the Lok Sabha.

Statement 3 is incorrect. A party must have at least 10 per cent of the strength of the House in order to qualify to be designated as a parliamentary party and the leader of the largest such parliamentary party in the opposition ranks is designated Leader of Opposition. Thus, a party must have 55 seats in Lok Sabha to designate its leader as the Leader of Opposition. Source: UPSC CSE Pre. 2018

Q.22) Consider the following statements with reference to the Lok Sabha in India:

**Statement I:** Some functions, such as enacting a money bill and a non-confidence motion, are solely performed by the Lok Sabha and not by the Rajya Sabha.

**Statement II:** The Lok Sabha is directly elected by the people of India.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation of Statement-I
- b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation of Statement-I
- c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

## Ans) a

## Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The distinction in the exercise of certain important functions, such as enacting money bills and dealing with motions of no-confidence, between the Lok Sabha (House of the People) and the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) in India is a foundational aspect of the country's parliamentary democracy.

Statement I is correct. There are powers that only the Lok Sabha exercises. The Rajya Sabha cannot initiate, reject or amend money bills. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Lok Sabha and not Rajya Sabha. Therefore, Rajya Sabha can criticize the government but cannot remove it.

**Statement II is correct and correct explanation of Statement I.** In a democratic system, as envisioned by our Constitution, the **ultimate authority rests with the people.** Accordingly, representatives directly elected by the people should possess essential powers related to government removal and financial control. Hence, as the Lok Sabha is directly elected by the people, it fulfills the principle of democratic system.

The Rajya Sabha is elected by State Legislative Assembly members, not directly by the general population. Consequently, the Constitution refrained from granting certain powers to the Rajya Sabha.

Source: NCERT, Class XI-Indian Constitution at Work, Chapter 5, Pg 105

Q.23) Arrange the following stages in the correct order of the passing of an ordinary bill in the Parliament:

- 1. Consideration Stage
- 2. Stage of General Discussion
- 3. Third Reading
- 4. Assent of the President
- 5. Publication of the bill in the Gazette

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- a) 1-2-3-4-5
- b) 2-1-3-4-5
- c) 5-2-1-3-4
- d) 5-1-2-3-4

### Ans) c

#### Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

A bill is a proposal for legislation and it becomes an act or law when duly enacted. Every ordinary bill has to pass through the following five stages in the Parliament before it finds a place on the Statute Book:

1) First Reading - The **introduction of the bill and its publication in the Gazette** constitute the first reading of the bill. No discussion on the bill takes place at this stage.

The member who wants to introduce the bill has to ask for the leave of the House. When the House grants leave to introduce the bill, the mover of the bill introduces it by reading its title and objectives. Later, the bill is published in the Gazette of India. If a bill is published in the Gazette before its introduction, leave of the House to introduce the bill is not necessary.

- 2) Second Reading During this stage, the bill receives not only the general but also the detailed scrutiny and assumes its final shape. This stage involves three more sub-stages, namely, stage of general discussion, committee stage and consideration stage.
  - **Stage of General Discussion** The principles of the bill and its provisions are discussed generally, but the details of the bill are not discussed.
  - Committee Stage This committee examines the bill thoroughly and in detail, clause by clause. It can also amend its provisions, but without altering the principles underlying it.
- 3) **Consideration Stage** The House, after receiving the bill from the select committee, considers the provisions of the bill clause by clause. Each clause is discussed and voted upon separately. The members can also move amendments and if accepted, they become part of the bill.
- 4) **Third Reading** At this stage, the debate is confined to the acceptance or rejection of the bill as a whole and no amendments are allowed. If the majority of members present and voting accept the bill, the bill is regarded as passed by the House and transmitted to the second House.

  Bill in the Second House the bill passes through all the three stages, that is, first reading, second reading and third reading.
- 5) **Assent of the President** Every bill after being passed by both Houses of Parliament either singly or at a joint sitting, is presented to the president for his assent. If the president gives his assent to the bill, the bill becomes an act and is placed on the Statute Book.

So, for the given question the correct order would be: Publication of the bill in the Gazette - Stage of General Discussion - Consideration Stage - Third Reading - Assent of the President.

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikant – 6<sup>th</sup> Edition – Chapter 22 Parliament.

Q.24) Consider the following pairs regarding various grants made by the Parliament:

Grants		Purpose/objective
1.	Supplementary	Granted for additional expenditure
	Grant	upon some new service not
		contemplated in the budget for that
		year.
2.	Token Grant	Granted when funds to meet the
		proposed expenditure on a new
		service can be made available by
		reappropriation.
3.	Vote of credit	Granted for meeting an unexpected
		demand upon the resources of India
		and is like a blank cheque given to
		the executive by Lok Sabha.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- a) Only One
- b) Only Two
- c) All Three
- d) None

### Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

**Pair 1 is incorrect. Supplementary Grant** is given when the amount authorised by the Parliament through the appropriation act for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for that year.

**Additional Grant** is given when a need has arisen during the current financial year for additional expenditure upon some new service not contemplated in the budget for that year.

**Pair 2 is correct. Token Grant** is given when funds to meet the proposed expenditure on a new service can be made available by reappropriation. Reappropriation involves transfer of funds from one head to another. It does not involve any additional expenditure.

**Pair 3 is correct. Vote of Credit** is granted for meeting an unexpected demand upon the resources of India, when on account of the magnitude or the indefinite character of the service, the demand cannot be stated with the details ordinarily given in a budget. Hence, it is like a blank cheque given to the Executive by the Lok Sabha

Source: M Laxmikanth

Q.25) With reference to Indian Polity, 'Rule 267 of the Rajya Sabha', recently seen in news, deals with-

- a) suspension of the pre-decided agenda of the Rajya Sabha.
- b) reduction in the limit of the number of questions for oral answers in Rajya Sabha.
- c) suspension of the member who willfully abuses the rules of the Rajya Sabha.
- d) power of Chairman to adjourn the Rajya Sabha if he thinks it necessary to do so.

### Ans) a

## Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) have been formulated under Article 118 of the Constitution wherein each House of Parliament is required to make rules for regulating its procedure and conduct of business.

Statement a is correct: Under the Rule 267, the Rule gives special power to a Rajya Sabha member to suspend the pre-decided agenda of the House, with the approval of the Chairman. It says," Any member, may, with the consent of the Chairman, move that any rule may be suspended in its application to a motion related to the business listed before the Council of that day and if the motion is carried, the rule in question shall be suspended for the time being."

**Statement b is incorrect: Rule 51A** of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha states **regarding reduction in the limit of number of questions for oral answers** to 15 from existing 20. Whereas, Rule 267 says about the suspension of the pre-decided agenda in the council of the states.

Statement c is incorrect: Rule 256 of the rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business provides suspension of member (1) The Chairman may, if he deems it necessary, name a member who disregards the authority of the Chair or abuses the rules of the Council by persistently and willfully obstructing the business thereof. (2) If a member is so named by the Chairman, he shall forthwith put the question on a motion being made, no amendment, adjournment or debate being allowed, that the member (naming him) be suspended from the service of the Council for a period not exceeding the remainder of the Session: Provided that the Council may, at any time, on a motion being made, resolve that such suspension be terminated.

**Statement d is incorrect**: **Rule 257 of the rules of Procedure** and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha provides **power of Chairman to adjourn Council** or suspend sitting in the case of grave disorder arising in the Council. Whereas, Whereas, Rule 267 says about the suspension of the pre-decided agenda in the council of the states.

Source: 2510RS (Pre).p65 (rajyasabha.nic.in)

India-China border row: Rule 267 of the Rajya Sabha is in focus. What is it? (hindustantimes.com)

**Q.26)** Consider the following pairs regarding Closure Motion:

Types of Closure	Description
Motion	
1. Simple Closure	a member moves it when the
	'matter having been sufficiently
	discussed be now put to vote'
2. Closure by	clauses of a bill or a lengthy
Compartments	resolution are grouped into
	parts before the debate and
	the entire part is put to vote
3. Guillotine Closure	only important clauses are
	taken up for debate and voting
	and the intervening clauses are
	taken as passed.
4. Kangaroo Closure	undiscussed clauses of a bill or
	a resolution are also put to
	vote along with the discussed
	ones
How many pairs given a	above are correctly matched?
a) Only one	
b) Only two	
c) Only three	

Ans) b

d) All four

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Closure motion is moved by a member to cut short the debate on a matter before the House. If the motion is approved by the House, debate is stopped forthwith and the matter is put to vote.

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Simple Closure is closing debate when a member moves it when the 'matter having been **sufficiently discussed** be now put to vote'.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: Closure by Compartment happens when the clauses of a bill or a lengthy resolution are grouped into parts before the commencement of the debate. The debate covers the part as a whole and the entire part is put to vote.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: Guillotine Closure is one when the undiscussed clauses of a bill or a resolution are also put to vote along with the discussed ones due to want of time (as the time allotted for the discussion is over).

Pair 4 is incorrectly matched: Kangaroo Closure happens only when important clauses are taken up for **debate and voting** and the intervening clauses are skipped over and taken as passed.

Source: M laxmikant (Chap- 22: Parliament)

Q.27) With reference to the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament, consider the following statements:

- 1. It examines the estimates included in the Annual Financial Statement.
- 2. It consists of members from both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- 3. The chairman of the committee is appointed by the President of India.
- 4. Its recommendations are binding on the Ministers.

How many of the above statements are incorrect?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two



- c) Only three
- d) All four

#### Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect- The Estimates Committee and not the Public Accounts Committee examine the estimates included in the Annual Financial Statement. The Public Accounts Committee's role is to assess the yearly audit reports produced by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), which are presented to Parliament by the President. The CAG provides three reports to the **President**, encompassing audit reports on appropriation accounts, finance accounts, and public undertakings.

Statement 2 is correct- Currently, the Public Accounts Committee comprises 22 members, with 15 selected from the Lok Sabha and 7 from the Rajya Sabha. These members are elected annually by Parliament from its own members, following the principle of proportional representation through the single transferable vote. This ensures that all political parties have equitable representation within the

Statement 3 is incorrect- The Public Accounts Committee's chairman is chosen from its own members by the **Speaker**. Until the fiscal year 1966-67, the chairman of the committee was typically a member of the ruling party. But since 1967, it has become custom for the chairman to be consistently chosen from the opposition.

Statement 4 is incorrect- The Public Accounts Committee's recommendations are advisory and not binding on the ministries.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth (7th edition), Chapter 24

## **Q.28)** Consider the following conditions:

- 1. Initiating a No-confidence Motion.
- 2. Voting for election to the President of India.
- 3. Ratification of Constitutional amendment bill.
- 4. Enlargement of the jurisdiction of the State Public Service Commission.

The position of the State Legislative Council is equivalent to that of the State Legislative Assembly in how many of the above cases?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

#### Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect- The legislative council is not empowered to remove the council of ministers through a vote of no-confidence. This is because the council of ministers is collectively accountable solely to the legislative assembly. However, the council retains the authority to deliberate upon and criticize the policies and actions of the government.

Statement 2 is incorrect- The legislative council does not have a role in the election of the President of India or the selection of representatives to the Rajya Sabha from the state. The President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of:

- 1) Elected members of both the houses of parliament.
- 2) Elected members of legislative assemblies of the state.
- 3) Elected members of the legislatures of Delhi and Pondicherry.

Statement 3 is incorrect- The legislative council lacks substantial influence in the approval of a constitutional amendment bill. In this regard, the assembly's decision supersedes that of the council. Statement 4 is correct- The status and power of the legislative assembly is equal to that of the legislative council in the enlargement of the jurisdiction of the State Public Service Commission (SPSC). This is important as it allows the legislature to ensure that the SPSC is able to effectively recruit civil servants for the state government. By giving both houses of the legislature equal powers in this matter, the Constitution ensures that the SPSC is accountable to both houses.

Q.29) With reference to the Parliament and the State legislature, consider the following statements:

- 1. Provisions of Joint sitting is applicable only for Union Parliament and not for State legislature.
- 2. The Constitutional Amendment Bill can be introduced only in Parliament and not in the State Legislature.
- 3. An Ordinary Bill can be initiated in either house of the Parliament whereas, in the case of the state legislature, an ordinary bill can only be initiated in the Legislative Assembly of the state.

How many of the above statements are correct?

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth (7th edition), Chapter 33

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

### Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct- The Constitution does not contain any provisions for resolving deadlock between the two Houses of the state legislature via a joint sitting. However, there is a provision for a joint sitting of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha to settle disputes on an ordinary bill through the joint sitting. The President calls for a Joint sitting of the parliament in case there is a deadlock, and the Speaker presides over the joint sitting. Furthermore, if a bill initiated in the Legislative council is rejected by the Legislative assembly, the bill is effectively terminated and becomes void.

Statement 2 is correct- The Constitutional amendment Bill under Article 368 can be introduced only in Parliament and not in State Legislature. This bill can be brought forward by a minister or a private member and doesn't need prior approval from the president. Once it's passed by both Houses of Parliament and, if needed, ratified by state legislatures, it's then presented to the president for approval. Statement 3 is incorrect- An ordinary bill can be introduced in either House of Parliament as well as either house of state legislature (if bicameral).

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth (7th edition), Chapter 33

Q.30) From which of the following acts did the institutions of speaker and deputy speaker originate?

- a) Charter Act of 1833
- b) Government of India Act of 1909 (Morley-Minto reforms)
- c) Government of India Act of 1919 (Montague-Chelmsford Reforms)
- d) Government of India act 1935

#### Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The institutions of Speaker and Deputy Speaker originated in India in 1921 under the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919 (Montague-Chelmsford Reforms). At that time, the Speaker and the

Deputy Speaker were called the President and Deputy President respectively and the same nomenclature continued till 1947. Before 1921, the Governor-General of India used to preside over the meetings of the Central Legislative Council. In 1921, the Frederick Whyte and Sachidanand Sinha were appointed by the Governor-General of India as the first Speaker and the first Deputy Speaker (respectively) of the central legislative assembly. In 1925, Vithalbhai J. Patel became the first Indian and the first elected Speaker of the central legislative assembly. The Government of India Act of 1935 changed the nomenclatures of President and Deputy President of the Central Legislative Assembly to the Speaker and Deputy Speaker respectively. However, the old nomenclature continued till 1947 as the federal part of the 1935 Act was not implemented. G.V. Mavalankar and Ananthasayanam Ayyangar had the distinction of being the first Speaker and the first Deputy Speaker (respectively) of the Lok Sabha. G.V. Mavalankar also held the post of Speaker in the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) as well as the provisional Parliament. He held the post of Speaker of Lok Sabha continuously for one decade from 1946 to 1956.

Source: M Laxmikanth

Q.31) With reference to the Union Government, consider the following statements:

- 1. The Department of Revenue is responsible for the preparation of Union Budget that is presented to the Parliament.
- 2. No amount can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India without the authorization from the Parliament of India.
- 3. All the disbursements made from Public Account also need the authorization from the Parliament of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

## Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

**Statement 1 is incorrect. The Budget Division of the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) (**and not the department of revenue) in the finance ministry is the nodal body responsible for producing the Budget.

**Statement 2 is correct.** The Constitution (under article 114) states that 'no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under appropriation made by law'. Accordingly, an appropriation bill is introduced in the Parliament to provide for the appropriation, out of the Consolidated Fund of India. It should be noted in this context that the voting of demands for grants is the exclusive privilege of the Lok Sabha. The Rajya Sabha has no power of voting the demands.

**Statement 3 is incorrect.** Provident Fund deposits, savings bank deposits, remittances etc. are credited to the Public Account and this account is operated by the executive action i.e., **payment from this account can be made without Parliamentary appropriation.** 

Source: UPSC CSE Pre. 2015

Q.32) For the Assertions (A) and Reasons (R), choose the correct alternative:

**Assertion (A):** Agitation for preservation of language do not lead to the disqualification of membership of a State Legislature.

**Reason (R):** Article 30 of Indian Constitution grants a citizen the fundamental right to preserve language as a part of their identity.

Which of the following options is correct?

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.

## Ans) c

### Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Assertion (A) is true- According to the Representation of People's Act of 1951, political party's agitation for linguistic conservation is not an offence. A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State-

- if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State specified in the First Schedule, other than an office declared by the Legislature of the State by law not to disqualify its holder;
- 2) if **he is of unsound mind** and stands so declared by a competent court;
- 3) if he is an undischarged insolvent;
- 4) if he is not a citizen of India, or has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign State, or is under any acknowledgement of allegiance or adherence to a foreign State;
- 5) if he is so disqualified by or under any law made by Parliament.

Reason (R) is false- Article 29 and not Article 30, guarantees that any group of citizens residing in India, distinguished by a unique language, script, or culture, has the right to preserve their identity. Article 30 on the other hand, grants minorities (religious or linguistic) the right to establish and administer educational institutions.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth (7th edition), Chapter 33 (Pg:337)

### **Q.33)** Consider the following statements:

When the Governor of a State reserves a Money Bill passed by the State Legislature for the assent of the President:

- 1. The President can give his assent to the bill
- 2. The President can withhold his assent to the bill
- 3. The President can return the money bill for the reconsideration of the State Legislature.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

### Ans) b

### Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

When a Money Bill is presented to the governor, he has the option to grant his assent, hold back his assent, or reserve the bill for presidential approval. However, he cannot send the bill back to the state legislature for further review. Typically, the governor provides his assent to a Money Bill as long as it was introduced in the state legislature with his prior approval.

Statement 1 is correct- The President can give his assent to a money bill of the state legislature that has been reserved for his assent by the governor. The bill can then become law.

Statement 2 is correct- The President can withhold his assent to a money bill of the state legislature that has been reserved for his assent by the governor. The bill then becomes dead.

Statement 3 is incorrect- The president cannot return a money bill for the reconsideration of the state

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth (7th edition), Chapter 33 (Pg:343)



Q.34) Which of the following are among the participants to elect the members to the 'Legislative Council' of a State?

- 1. Members of local bodies in the State.
- 2. All graduates of three years standing and residing within the State.
- 3. Members of the Legislative Assembly of the State.
- 4. Members of Lok Sabha elected from the State.
- 5. Members of Rajya Sabha nominated from the State.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 2, 4 and 5 only
- c) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
- d) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only

### Ans) a

### Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

There is no uniformity in the organization of State legislatures. Most of the States have a unicameral system, while others have a bicameral system. At present, only six States have two Houses (bicameral). These are Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Karnataka.

In the States having bicameral system, the State legislature consists of the Governor, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad) is the upper house (second chamber or house of elders), while the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) is the lower house (first chamber or popular house).

Unlike the members of the Legislative Assembly, the members of the Legislative Council are indirectly elected. The maximum strength of the council is fixed at one-third of the total strength of the assembly and the minimum strength is fixed at 40.

### **Manner of Election**

Of the total number of members of a legislative council:

- 1) 1/3 are elected by the members of local bodies in the State like municipalities, district boards, etc., (Hence Option 1 is correct)
- 2) 1/12 are elected by graduates of three years standing and residing within the State, (Hence Option 2
- 3) 1/12 are elected by teachers of three years standing in the State, not lower in standard than secondary school,
- 4) 1/3 are elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the assembly, and (Hence Option 3 is correct)
- the remainder are nominated by the Governor from amongst persons who have a special knowledge or practical experience of literature, science, art, cooperative movement and social service.

Members of Lok Sabha elected from the State and Members of Rajya Sabha nominated from the State do not participate in the elections of the State Legislative Council. (Hence Options 4 and 5 are incorrect) Thus, 5/6 of the total number of members of a Legislative Council are indirectly elected and 1/6 are nominated by the Governor. The members are elected in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote.

Source: Pages 711-715, M. Laxmikant 6th Edition.pdf

Q.35) Consider the following statements regarding Parliamentary Forums in India:

- 1. It traces its origin to Government of India Act 1935.
- 2. The chairman of Rajya Sabha is the ex-officio President of all the Forums.



3. These forums aim to work as a connecting bridge between the Members of Parliament and the general public.

How many statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

#### Ans) d

## Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The first Parliamentary Forum on Water Conservation and Management was constituted in the year 2005. Thus, it does not trace its origin to the Government of India Act 1935.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the ex-officio President of all the Forums except the Parliamentary Forum on Population and Public Health wherein the Chairman of Rajya Sabha is the exofficio President and the Speaker is the ex-officio Co-President.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Parliamentary forums aim to provide a platform to the Members of Parliament (and not general public) to have interactions with the ministers concerned, experts and key officials from the nodal ministries.

Source: https://loksabhadocs.nic.in/our%20parliament/Parliamentary%20Forums.pdf

## **Q.36)** Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: Rajya Sabha needs to pass a resolution with a special majority to enable the Parliament to enact laws enumerated in the 'State List' of Schedule-VII.

Statement-II: The primary purpose of Rajya Sabha is to safeguard the interest of the States in the Indian federal system.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
- b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
- c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.
- d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.

### Ans) a

## Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

In the context of the Indian Parliament, Rajya Sabha gets some additional powers. For instance, it needs to pass a resolution before creating a new All India Service (AIS). Similarly, as per Article 249 of the Constitution, Raiya Sabha can pass a special resolution regarding legislation by the Parliament on a State subject.

Statement-I is correct: Article 249 provides that If Rajya Sabha passes a resolution with the support of at least two-thirds of the members present and voting, stating that it is necessary or advisable in the national interest for Parliament to legislate on a subject listed in the 'State List', then Parliament can make laws on that subject. Such a resolution remains in force for a period not exceeding one year. However, the Rajya Sabha may pass successive resolutions for the continuance in force of the original resolution.

Statement-II is correct: Rajya Sabha is an institutional mechanism to protect the interests of the State. Members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the Members of the State Legislative Assembly. So, it is the prerogative of Rajya Sabha to protect the interests of the State.

Statement-II is the correct explanation of Statement-I: If the Parliament wishes to enact a law on the matters contained in the State List, it may be perceived as curtailment in the state's legislative powers. But sometimes, in the national interest, it becomes expedient to do so. One of the objectivess of Rajya Sabha is to safeguard the interests of the States. Any matter which affects the interests of the States requires an approval of Rajya Sabha. Hence, Statement-II correctly explains the rationale of Statement-I.

Source: https://cms.rajyasabha.nic.in/UploadedFiles/Procedure/RajyaSabhaAtWork/English/761-795/CHAPTER22.pdf

Indian Constitution at Work, Chapter 5, Pg 110

Q.37) Consider the following statements regarding the Anti-Defection Law in India:

- 1. The 61<sup>st</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act added the provisions of Anti-Defection to the Indian Constitution.
- 2. The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the final authority to decide on defection cases of members of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- 3. A defected member gets also disqualified for holding any remunerative political office in the

How many statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

#### Ans) a

### Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Anti-defection law is a mechanism by which the presiding officer controls the behavior of legislator. The law aims to curb the practice of defection- where a member after getting elected on the ticket of one party, defects to another party.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Anti-Defection Law was added in the 10<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Constitution by the enactment of 52<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act in 1985. A subsequent amendment, 91<sup>st</sup> Constitutional Amendment, was also made in 2001 to prevent mass defections.

Statement 2 is incorrect: A member of Parliament includes both the members of Lok Sabha as well as Rajya Sabha. The Presiding officers of the respective Houses are the final authorities to make decisions on the defection cases. Hence, the Speaker is the final authority with respect to the defection cases of Lok Sabha members.

Statement 3 is correct: After the 91<sup>st</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, a member disqualified on the grounds of defection gets also disqualified to hold any remunerative political office in the Government. Thus, disqualified members are also disqualified to hold ministership till the time he gets elected again. Source: Indian Constitution at Work, Chapter 5, Pg 120

## **Q.38)** Consider the following description:

"This Committee was constituted on the recommendation of John Mathai. All its members are from Lok Sabha only. Based on its functions, it is also described as a 'continuous economy committee'."

Which of the following options best suits the above description?

- a) Public Accounts Committee
- b) Estimates Committee
- c) Committee on Public Undertakings
- d) Committee on Privileges



### Ans) b

## Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The given explanation deals with 'Estimates Committee'. It was constituted in 1950, on the recommendation of the then Finance Minister John Mathai. At present, it has 30 members- all from the Lok Sabha only. In other words, Raiya Sabha has no representation in this Committee. Members of this committee are elected amongst Lok Sabha members in accordance with the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.

The primary function of this committee is to examine the estimates included in the Budget. It is also expected to suggest 'economies' in the public expenditure. Because of this, it is also called a 'continuous **economy committee**'. Other functions of this committee:

- To report what economies, improvements in organization can be affected based on the policy underlying estimates.
- 2) To suggest alternative policies to bring economy and efficiency in the administration.
- 3) To assess if requisite money is laid out within the limits of policy underlying the estimates Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth (7th edition), Chapter 24

Q.39) In the context of Indian Parliament, which of the following statements regarding 'Adjournment' and 'Prorogation' is / are correct?

- 1. Both Adjournment as well as Prorogation are declared only by the Presiding Officers of the respective
- 2. Adjournment may signify temporary suspension of the day's proceedings whereas, prorogation signifies the dissolution of Lok Sabha.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

### Ans) d

### Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Both the adjournment and prorogation suspend the proceedings of the House. However, there are vital differences between these two concepts.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Adjournment is declared by the Presiding officers of the respective Houses, whereas Prorogation is done by an order of President of India. The President declares the prorogation, generally after the declaration of adjournment sine die.

Statement 2 is incorrect; Adjournment may signify temporary suspension of the day's proceedings. It is also used to suspend a sitting for a specified time. Adjournment sine die means adjourning the proceedings of the House for an indefinite period. On the other hand, prorogation is used to suspend the session of the House (and not for Lok Sabha dissolution). Hence, the given statement is incorrect.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth (7th edition), Chapter 23 (Pg:236)

Q.40) Which of the following signify/signifies the requirement for the Parliament in India?

- 1. It acts as the Centre of all democratic processes in the country.
- 2. It forms a very basis of representative democracy.

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



#### Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. Legislature is not merely a lawmaking body. It is the centre of all democratic political process. Indeed, a genuine democracy is inconceivable without a representative, efficient and effective legislature.

Statement 2 is correct. The legislature also helps people in holding the representatives accountable. This is, indeed, the very basis of representative democracy.

Source: https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/keps205.pdf

Q.41) Which one of the following statements is **not correct** with regard to control of Parliament on the budget?

- a) Parliament does not have any role in the creation of the budget.
- b) Parliament has the power to vote on the charged expenditure on the Consolidated Fund.
- c) Parliament has no power to impose a tax without the recommendation of the President.
- d) Parliament has no power to increase any tax without the recommendation of the President.

#### Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Option a is correct: Parliament does not have any role in the creation of the budget. The Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) of Ministry of Finance is responsible for preparation and presentation Budget. Option b is incorrect: Parliament has no power to vote on the charged expenditure on the Consolidated Fund. Expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India can only be discussed in Parliament and It is not subject to the vote of Parliament.

Option c is correct: No money bill imposing tax shall be introduced in the Parliament except on the recommendation of the President, and such a bill shall not be introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

Option d is correct: Parliament can reduce or abolish a tax but cannot increase it.

Source) UPSC CSE Pre 2009

Q.42) With respect to the Consolidated Fund of India, consider the following items:

- 1. Administrative expenses of the Supreme Court
- 2. Salaries and allowances of the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha
- 3. Pensions of the staff of a High Court
- 4. Statutory Grants from the Union to certain states
- 5. Interest on debt raised by the Government of India

How many of the above are considered as 'charged' expenditure on the Consolidated Fund of India?

- a) Only two
- b) Only three
- c) Only four
- d) All five

## Ans) c

### Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

As a general rule, the government of India cannot spend any money from the Consolidated Fund unless it is approved by the Lok Sabha. However, the expenditure 'charged' on the consolidated fund of India (CFI) are non-votable expenses and these charges must be paid whether or not the budget is passed. In other words, approval of Lok Sabha is not needed to withdraw funds for these expenses.

Option 1 is correct: The compensation and emoluments paid to the Judges of the Supreme Court is charged on the CFI. In addition, the administrative expenditure (including salaries, allowances and pensions of the persons serving in Supreme Court) is also a charged expenditure.

**Option 2 is correct:** Salaries and allowances paid to both **Speaker as well as Deputy Speaker** are charged on the CFI. Additionally, salaries and allowances of Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha are also charged on the CFI. Hence, the given option is correct.

Option 3 is incorrect: Pensions of High Court Judges is charged on the Consolidated Fund of India. The salary and other emoluments of High Court Judges, salaries and pensions of its staff, and other administrative expenditure is charged on the Consolidated Fund of the concerned State (not on CFI).

**Option 4 is correct: Statutory grants** are made by the Union Government to certain states as per the provisions of Article 275. These grants are **considered as a 'charge' on the CFI.** 

Option 5 is correct: The charges on the debts raised by the Government of India, encompassing interest, sinking fund fees, redemption expenses, and other costs associated with raising loans and managing the repayment of debt- are all charged on the CFI.

Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth (7th edition), Chapter 23 (Pg:252)

**Q.43)** Consider the following statements regarding the Chairman of Rajya Sabha and the Speaker of Lok Sabha:

- 1. Members of both the Houses of Parliament participate in the election process of the Chairman of Rajya Sabha whereas only Lok Sabha members participate in the election of the Speaker.
- 2. Salaries and allowances of the Chairman of Rajya Sabha and the Speaker of Lok Sabha are decided based on their ranks in the 'table of precedence'.
- 3. Unlike the Speaker of Lok Sabha, the Chairman of Rajya Sabha cannot vote in the first instance when a resolution for his/her removal is under consideration.

How many statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

## Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. Speaker is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha. They both are entrusted with the responsibility to conduct the proceedings of the House and to maintain order and decorum in the House.

Statement 1 is correct: Only members of Lok Sabha vote in the election of the Speaker, whereas the Vice President of India (who is also the Chairman of Rajya Sabha) is elected by the members of both the Houses of the Parliament.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The salaries and allowances of the Chairman of Rajya Sabha and Speaker of Lok Sabha are not decided based on their ranks in the 'table of precedence'. The table of precedence is a protocol list that determines the order of ranking, seating arrangement at official events, etc. Salaries and allowances are determined by specific laws and regulations, such as The Salaries and Allowances of the Officers of the Parliament Act of 1953 and are not linked to their rankings in the 'table of precedence'. Statement 3 is correct: The Speaker of Lok Sabha is allowed to vote in the first instance when a resolution for his removal is under consideration as he/she is a member of the Lower House of the parliament. Such a privilege is not available to the Chairman of Rajya Sabha as he is not the member to the Upper House of the parliament.

Source: Laxmikant

**Q.44)** For the removal of the Vice President of India, the Rajya Sabha needs to pass a motion by 'effective majority', which is to be agreed by the Lok Sabha by a 'simple majority. In this context, what is the meaning of 'effective majority'?

- a) A majority of more than 50% of the members present and voting.
- b) A majority of more than 50% of the total strength of the House.
- c) A majority of more than  $2/3^{\rm rd}$  of the total strength of the House
- d) A majority of more than 50% of strength of the House, excluding vacancies.

### Ans) d

## Exp) Option d is the correct answer

Different kinds of decisions, resolutions, motions, constitutional amendments require different kinds of majority, which are generally classified as- simple majority, absolute majority, effective majority and special majority.

Statement a is incorrect: A majority of more than 50% of the members present and voting, is called as simple majority. It is also known as Functional or Working majority. In the absence of any information in the law, a motion is passed using special majority only.

Statement b is incorrect: A majority of more than 50% of the total strength of the House, is called as absolute majority. For instance, the total membership of Lok Sabha is 545, so absolute majority will be (50%\*545 + 1) 273 votes.

**Statement c is incorrect:** Generally, **a special majority is** any majority which is different from simple, absolute and effective majority. This voting mechanism is used, for instance, to pass a Rajya Sabha resolution to empower the Parliament to make laws in the State List.

**Statement d is correct:** A majority of more than 50% of the strength of the House, excluding vacancies, is known as effective majority. For instance, if there are 5 vacancies in Rajya Sabha, then effective majority would be (50%\*(245-5)+1)= 121 members. This type of majority is needed to be passed by Rajya Sabha for the removal of Vice President.

Source: Laxmikant

Q.45) Consider the following statements with reference to Parliamentary procedures:

- 1. Unlike Rajya Sabha Chairman, the Lok Sabha Speaker can suspend a member of the House.
- 2. A House of Parliament can terminate the suspension of a member by passing a motion.
- 3. A member can be suspended from the House, at the maximum, for the remainder of the session only. How many statements given above are correct?
- a) Only One
- b) Only Two
- c) All Three
- d) None

#### Ans) c

## Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

**Statement 1 is correct**. A Member shall, on being named by the Speaker, stand automatically suspended from the service of the House in the event of grave disorder-which includes:

- Member coming into the well of the House or
- abusing the Rules of the House persistently and wilfully obstructing its business by shouting slogans or otherwise.

Unlike the Speaker, the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha does not have the power to directly suspend a member. The only method to suspend a member in Rajya Sabha is to pass a motion to that effect.

**Statement 2 is correct.** Rule Number 374 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business provides that that the House may, at any time, on a motion being made, resolve that the suspension of a member be terminated.

**Statement 3 is correct.** A member can be suspended, at the maximum, for the remainder of the session only. In an extreme case of misconduct, the House may expel a member from the House.

Source: M Laxmikanth

Q.46) Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG):

- 1. It aims to disseminate information to the Members of Parliament (MPs) regarding the issues that are likely to come up before Parliament.
- 2. Only an existing Member of Lok Sabha can become a member of this Group.
- 3. It functions as a Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) in India.
- 4. The Speaker of Lok-Sabha is the ex-officio Chairperson of this Group.

How many statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

#### Ans) c

## Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG) was formed in the year 1949 in pursuance of a motion adopted by the Constituent Assembly. Some of its important objectives are to promote interactions between the Members of Parliament, to study the questions of public importance, conduct lectures on different issues and arrange visits to foreign countries.

Statement 1 is correct: The IPG conducts seminars, etc. in order to disseminate information to the Members of Parliament on the issues that are likely to come up before Parliament. Generally, these issues pertain to matters of public importance. Hence, the given statement is correct.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Existing members of both Lok Sabha as well as Rajya Sabha can become members of IPG. Also, ex-members of the Parliament can also become members of this group, who are called associate members of the group. They are entitled to limited rights only. For instance, they are not entitled to representation at the meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA).

**Statement 3 is correct:** IPG acts as both the National Group of Inter-Parliamentary Union and the **India Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association** (CPA). Hence, the given statement is correct.

Statement 4 is correct: The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is the ex officio president of the Group. The Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha are the ex officio vice-presidents of the Group. The Secretary General of the Lok Sabha acts as the ex officio Secretary-General of the Group.

## **Knowledge Base:**

- 1) The Inter Parliamentary Union is an international organization of the parliaments of sovereign states
- 2) The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association is comprised of over **180 CPA Branches** formed in legislatures in Commonwealth countries and territories which subscribe to parliamentary democracy. Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth (7th edition), Chapter 25

Q.47) Consider the following statements regarding the office of Whip in the Indian parliamentary system:

- 1. Only National Political parties are authorized to have a Whip in the house.
- 2. A Whip's job is to serve as an assistant floor leader for the political party.



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

#### Ans) b

## Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Every political party, whether ruling or Opposition has its own whip in the Parliament.

Statement 2 is correct. Whip is appointed by the political party to serve as an assistant floor leader. S/he is charged with the responsibility of ensuring the attendance of his party members in large numbers and regulates and monitors behavior of members of the political party in the Parliament.

Source: M Laxmikanth

## Q.48) Consider the following statements:

The Constitution of India provides that-

- 1. The Legislative Assembly of each State shall consist of not more than 450 members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State.
- 2. A person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in the Legislative Assembly of a State if he/she is less than 25 years of age.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

## Ans) b

## Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: According to Article 170 of the Constitution of India, the Legislative Assembly of each State shall consist of not more than five hundred (500), and not less than sixty, members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State.

Statement 2 is correct: According to Article 173 of the Constitution of India, a person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in the Legislature of a State unless he or she:

- 1) is a citizen of India, and makes and subscribes before some person authorised in that behalf by the Election Commission an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule:
- 2) in the case of a seat in the Legislative Assembly, not less than twenty-five years of age and, in the case of a seat in the

Legislative Council, not less than thirty years of age; and

1) possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by **Parliament** 

Source: Laxmikant

Q.49) A member uses this device when the proceedings of the House do not follow the normal rules of procedure. It should relate to the interpretation or enforcement of the Rules of the House or such articles of the Constitution that regulate the business of the House and should raise a question that is within the cognizance of the Speaker.

Which one of the following parliamentary instruments is correctly described in the above paragraph?

- a) Censure Motion
- b) Point of Order
- c) No-Confidence Motion
- d) Special Mention

#### Ans) b

## Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

**Option b is correct**. A member can **raise a point of order** when the proceedings of the House do not follow the normal rules of procedure. A point of order should relate to the interpretation or enforcement of the Rules of the House or such articles of the Constitution that regulate the business of the House and should raise a question that is within the cognizance of the Speaker. It is usually raised by an opposition member in order to control the government. It is an extraordinary device as it suspends the proceedings before the House. No debate is allowed on a point of order.

Source: M Laxmikanth

**Q.50**) In the context of Individual Privileges enjoyed by the Members of Parliament, consider the following statements:

- 1. They cannot be arrested for civil or criminal cases during the session of Parliament.
- 2. They can refuse to appear as a witness in a court case when Parliament is in session.
- 3. S/he cannot be held liable in any court for anything said by him/her in a Parliamentary committee. How many statements given above are correct?
- a) Only One
- b) Only Two
- c) All Three
- d) None

#### Ans) b

## Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Parliamentary Privileges are special rights, immunities, and exemptions enjoyed by the two houses of Parliament, their committees, and their members.

**Statement 1 is incorrect.** Members of the Parliament cannot be arrested during the session of Parliament and 40 days before the beginning and 40 days after the end of a session. This privilege is available only in civil cases and not in criminal cases or preventive detention cases.

**Statement 2 is correct.** Members of the Parliament are exempted from jury service. They can refuse to give evidence and appear as a witness in a case pending in a court when Parliament is in session.

**Statement 3 is correct.** Members of the Parliament have freedom of speech in Parliament. No member is liable to any proceedings in any court for anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament or its committees.

Source: https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/keps205.pdf

M Laxmikanth