**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

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| 1. **Who of the following were the Chief Justices of India? 1) M. Hidayatullah. 2) H. L. Dattu. 3) K. Subba Rao. 4) Soli J. Sorabjee.**   **a. 1, 2, 3 b. 2, 4 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| 1. **Which of the following fall under the appellate jurisdiction of Supreme court? 1) Appeals in constitutional matters. 2) High Court on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death. 3) High Court has taken before itself any case from any subordinate court and sentenced accused to death.**   **a. 2, 3 b. 1, 3 c. 1, 2 d. All of the above** |
| **3)   Which of the following fall under the original jurisdiction of Supreme court? 1) Dispute between Union and States. 2) Disputes amongst states. 3) Inter-State water disputes. 4) Centre and any state or states on one side and one or more states on the other. 5) Dispute arising out of any pre-constitution treaty, agreement, covenant etc.**  **a.** 1, 2, 4 and 5  **b.** 1, 2 and 4  **c.** 2 and 3 only  **d.** All of the above   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| 1. **Which of the following is/are true 1) Supreme Court can review its own judgements. 2) Scope of Judicial review in USA is broader than that in India.**   **a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **5)   Which of the following are true? 1) Article 143 deals with Presidential reference to Supreme Court. 2) Advice given by Supreme Court under article 143 is not binding on the President. 3) Supreme Court cannot punish for contempt of tribunals.**  **a. 1, 2 b. 1 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **6)   Which of the following are true? 1) The president appoints the chief justice of India on consultation with judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts.  2) Prior consent of President is not needed to appoint a retired judge as judge of Supreme Court. 3) The High Court judge who is to be appointed Ad hoc Judge should be qualified for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court.**  **a. 1, 2 b. 1, 3 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **7)   Which of the following is/are true regarding the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court? 1) It is smaller than that of the High Court. 2) Supreme Court cannot issue writs for purposes other than enforcement of Fundamental Rights.**  **a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **8)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) Supreme Court of India was established in 1950. 2) Originally the strength of the Supreme Court Judges was 10.**  **a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2 |
| **9)   Which provisions guarantee independence of Supreme Court? 1) Appoint its own staff. 2) Ban on practice after retirement. 3) Conduct of judges cannot be discussed in Parliament.**   **a. 1, 2 b. 1, 3 c. 1 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **10)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) To be appointed a Supreme Court Judge, a person has to be judge of a high court for at least 5 years. 2) Presidential reference need to be decided by a Bench of at least 7 judges.**  **a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2 |
| **11)   During impeachment proceedings, a committee is constituted to investigate the charges against the judge. Who of the following are members of the committee? 1) Speaker of India. 2) A distinguished Jurist. 3) Vice-President of India. 4) A Chief Justice of High Court.**  **a. 1, 2, 3 b. 1, 2, 4 c. 2, 4 d. All of the above** |
| **12)   Which of the following is/are true regarding advocates of Supreme Court? 1) Designation of ‘Senior Advocate’ can be given by a high court too. 2) Only advocates-on-record are allowed to file document before the Supreme Court. 3) Other advocates are not allowed to file any document or matter before the Supreme Court.   a. 1, 2 b. 1, 3 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above** |
| **13)   Which of the following is/are true?  1) American and Indian Supreme Courts have advisory jurisdiction. 2) Indian and US Supreme Court follow procedure established by law.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **14)   Which of the following are the objectives of Parliamentary forums?  1) To have focused discussions with result oriented approach on critical issues. 2) Collect and disseminate data to members to allow them to better discuss the issues. 3) To explain the practical difficulties and ground situation to the members of the forum.   a. 1 b. 1, 3 c. 1, 2 d. All of the above** |
| **15)   Which of the following statement/statements is/are true? 1) The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the President of all the current six forums. 2) Each Forum consists of not more than 31 members out of whom not more than 21 are from the Lok Sabha and not more than 10 are from the Rajya Sabha.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **16)   When as the first parliamentary forum constituted?**  **a. 2001 b. 2006 c. 2004 d. 2005**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **17)   Which of the following are true regarding the composition of Departmental Standing Committees? 1) Rajya Sabha doesn’t have Committee on Private Members’ Bills and Resolutions. 2) Both houses of Parliament have their own Committee on Absence of Members. 3) Speaker/Chairman are ex-officio chairman of General Purpose Committee.   a. 2, 3 b. 1, 3 c. 1, 2 d. All of the above** |
| **18)   Which of the following are true regarding the composition of Departmental Standing Committees? 1) Ethics Committee falls under Committees to Scrutinize and Control category. 2) Committee on Government Assurances has 15 members in Lok Sabha and 10 in Rajya Sabha. 3) Committee of Privileges comes under Committees to Inquire category.   a. 1, 2 b. 1, 3 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **19)   Which of the following is/are true regarding Departmental Standing Committees? 1) The committees shall make their report regarding budget of their concerned ministries within the period and shall not ask for more time. 2)They cannot avail public opinion to make the reports.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **20)   Which of the following are true regarding the composition of Departmental Standing Committees? 1) They were setup in 1993. 2) Each committee consists of 31 members. 3) Its recommendations are advisory.**  **a. 1, 2 b. 1, 3 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **21)   Which of the following is/are true regarding Committee on Public Undertakings? 1) It was created on the recommendation of the Krishna Menon Committee. 2) Members from Rajya Sabha cannot become chairman of the committee.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **22)   Which of the following is/are true regarding Estimates Committee? 1) The origin of this committee can be traced to 1921. 2)There are no members from Rajya Sabha in it.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **23)   Which of the following are true regarding the Public Accounts Committee? 1) It was set up first under the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1909. 2) Chairman of the committee is selected from the Opposition party. 3) It examines the appropriation accounts and the finance accounts of the Union government. 4) Its recommendations are advisory. 5) A minister cannot be elected as a member of the committee.**  **a. 1, 2, 4 b. 1, 2, 3, 5 c. 2, 3, 4, 5 d. All of the above** |
| **24)   Which of the following is/are true regarding Consultative Committees? 1) Consultative committees are not attached to ministries/departments. 2) These committees are constituted by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **25)   Which of the following are Ad Hoc Committees? 1) Committee on Food Management in Parliament House Complex. 2) Joint Committee on Security in Parliament Complex. 3) General Purposes Committee. 4) Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members.   a. 1, 2, 4 b. 2 , 3 c. 1, 2 d. All of the above** |
| **26)   Which of the following are Standing Committees? 1) Joint Committee on Offices of Profit. 2) General Purposes Committee. 3) Business Advisory Committee. 4) Railway Convention Committee.   a. 1, 2, 3 b. 2, 3, 4 c. 3, 4 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **27)   Which of the following is/are true regarding the table of precedence? 1) The order of Precedence is meant for State and Ceremonial occasions and is also followed in the day-to-day business of Government. 2) Though being at same level, Cabinet Ministers of the Union will take precedence over the Former Prime Ministers.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |  | |
| **28)   Which of the following is the correct order of precedence? 1) Chief Justice of India. 2) Former Prime Ministers. 3) Holders of Bharat Ratna decoration. 4) Deputy Prime Minister.**  **a. 4 2 3 1**  **b. 1 2 4 3**  **c. 1 2 3 4**  **d. 4 1 2 3**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **29)   Who of the following were the Speakers of Lok Sabha?  1) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy. 2) P. A. Sangma. 3) Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar. 4) Ms. Meira Kumar.**  **a. 1, 2, 3 b. 2, 3, 4 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **30)   Which state has lowest number of seats in Lok Sabha?**  **a. Goa**  **b. Meghalaya**  **c. Manipur**  **d. Sikkim** |
| **31)   Which of the following is/are true regarding Youth Parliament? 1) UNESCO and National Commission for Child Rights recommended for starting of this scheme. 2) The ministry of Parliamentary Affairs provides necessary training related to the scheme.   a. Only 1 b. Only 2 c. Both 1 and 2 d. Neither 1 nor 2**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **32)   Which of the following are legislative and executive powers and functions of the Parliament? 1) Parliament can make laws on the subjects enumerated in the State List. 2) Parliament exercises control over the Executive through question-hour. 3) Lok Sabha can express lack of confidence in the government by no confidence motion. 4) It can recommend removal of judges.   a. 1, 2, 3 b. 2, 4 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **33)   Which of the following are financial and constituent powers and functions of the Parliament? 1) No tax can be levied without approval of Parliament. 2) Constitution can be amended only by the Parliament. 3) Budget has to be approved by the Parliament.   a. 1, 2 b. 2, 3 c. 1, 3 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **34)   Which of the following are judicial and electoral powers and functions of the Parliament? 1) It can impeach the President. 2) The Parliament is authorized to make laws to regulate the elections. 3) It can amend the constitution. 4) It can punish its members for the breach of its privileges or its contempt.   a. 1, 3 b. 1, 2, 3 c. 1, 2, 4 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **35)   Which of the following reasons hinder Parliament’s effective control over the Government and administration? 1) Technical nature of demand for grants. 2) Only post mortem work. 3) Large size of the Parliament.   a. 1, 3 b. 1, 2 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above** |
| **36)   Which is/are true?**  **a. Parliamentary privileges do not extend to Attorney General**  **b. Parliamentary privileges extend to President**  **c. Freedom of speech in Parliament is a collective privilege**  **d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **37)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) Constitution of India does not mention Parliamentary Privileges specifically in any articles. 2) There may be contempt of the House without committing a breach of privilege.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2 |
| **38)   Which statements are true regarding passage of ordinary bill in the Parliament? 1) The introduction of the bill and its publication in the Gazette form the first reading of the bill. 2) Even if a bill is published in the Gazette before its introduction, leave of the House to introduce the bill is necessary. 3) In consideration stage, all clauses are voted together. 4) No amendments are allowed during third reading.**  **a. 1, 3, 4**  **b. 1, 2, 3**  **c. 2, 3, 4**  **d. 1, 4**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **39)   Which of the following are true regarding enactment of budget in the Parliament 1) Rajya Sabha can only discuss the Budget and not vote on it. 2) Amendments can be proposed to Appropriation Bill but not to the Finance Bill. 3) Railway Budget used to be presented before the General Budget. 4) Finance Bill must be enacted within 75 days. 5) Vote on account is for 1/6th the amount of the Budget estimates.**  **a. 1, 2 b. 1, 2, 3, 5 c. 2, 4, 5 d. 1, 3, 4, 5**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **40)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) Economy cut motion asks the demand of grant be reduced by Rs. 100. 2) Rajya Sabha cannot move cut motions. 3) Policy cut motion states that the amount of the demand be reduced to Re. 1.**  **a. 3 b. 1, 2 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above** |
| **41)   Which is/are true?**  **a. The maximum gap between two sessions of Parliament cannot be more than four months**  **b. Presiding officer can call a sitting of the House at any time after the House has been adjourned sine die**  **c. The Presiding officer declares prorogation of the session**  **d. None of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **42)   Which of the following is true regarding lapse of bills on dissolution of Lok Sabha?**   * 1. Pending assurances that are to be examined by the Committee on Government Assurances do not lapse   2. A bill passed by the Lok Sabha but pending in the Rajya Sabha does not lapse   3. A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha but not passed by the Lok Sabha lapse   4. All pending assurances lapse on dissolution of Lok Sabha in the Lok Sabha does not lapse |
| **43)   Which of the following are true? 1) Presiding officer of a House does not vote in the first instance. 2) Presiding officer can permit a member to address the House in his/her mother tongue. 3) A minister cannot participate in the proceedings of a House, of which he is not a member. 4) Those who are elected to the Lok Sabha for the first time are called lame-ducks. 5) Attorney General can take part in proceedings as well as vote in both houses due to constitutional nature of the post.   a. 2, 4, 5 b. 1, 2, 5 c. 2, 3, 4 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **44)   Which of the following is/are true regarding Question Hour and Zero Hour? 1) Zero hour is not mentioned in the Rules of Procedure. 2) Unstarred questions can have supplementary questions.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **45)   Which of the following are true regarding motions in Parliament? 1) Subsidiary Motion by itself has no meaning. 2) In Kangaroo closure just important clauses are debated and voted. 3) Removal of President comes under Substantive Motion.   a. 1, 2 b. 1, 3 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **46)   Which of the following is/are true regarding various motions in Parliament? 1) Privilege Motion is not to censure a minister. 2) Calling Attention Motion is an Indian innovation. 3) Rajya Sabha can make use of Adjournment Motion. 4) Motion of Thanks is voted.**  **a. 3, 4**  **b. 1**  **c. 2, 4**  **d. 1, 2, 3,**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **47)   Which of the following are true regarding Censure and No-Confidence Motions? 1) No-Confidence motion needs the support of 50 members to be admitted. 2) There is a need to state reason for moving the no-confidence motion. 3) Censure motion can be moved against individual ministers.   a. 2, 3 b. 1, 3 c. 1, 2 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **48)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) Rajya Sabha does not have the device called Special Mention. 2) Short Duration Discussion was introduced in the Parliament post-1991.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **49)   Which of the following is/are true regarding Resolutions? 1) All resolutions are motions. 2) Not all resolutions are to be voted.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **50)   Which of the following are true regarding public and private bills? 1) Passing of Public bill and Private Bill is governed by same process. 2) Minister cannot introduce a private bill. 3) 1 month’s notice is needed to introduce a Private bill in House. 4) 10 days notice is needed to introduce a Public bill in House.**  **a. 2, 4**  **b. 1, 3**  **c. 1, 2, 3**  **d. All of the above** |
| **51)   Which of the following are true regarding ordinary and money bills? 1) Money bills cannot be sent back for reconsideration by the President. 2) Money bills have no provision for joint sittings. 3) Rajya Sabha can detain an ordinary bill for a maximum period of 3 months. 4) Defeat of ordinary bill when introduced by a minister may lead to the resignation of the government.  a. 1, 2 b. 2, 3 c. 1,2,4 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **52)   Which of the following are true regarding Money bills? 1) They can be introduced only by the President’s recommendation. 2) Money bill can be introduced only by a Minister. 3) Speakers decision to decide whether a bill is a money bill or not cannot be questioned in the courts. 4) Rajya Sabha needs to return the money bill within 10 days.**  **a. 1, 2, 3 b. 2, 3, 4 c. 3, 4 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **53)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) Article 117 deals with all the 3 types of financial bills. 2) Financial Bill (I) can be amended or rejected by Rajya Sabha. 3) All financial bills are not money bills.   a. 1, 3 b. 1, 2 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above** |
| **54)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) Chairman of Rajya Sabha heads a joint sitting of both houses only if Speaker, Deputy Speaker and panel of Speakers are absent. 2) Only President can summon joint sitting.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **55)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) Term ‘budget’ has nowhere been used in the Constitution. 2) Article 112 deals with the budget.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **56)   Which of the following is not charged on Consolidated Fund of India?**   1. **Salary of CAG** 2. **Grants for Railways** 3. **Administrative expenses of the Supreme Court** 4. **d. Pensions of the judges of high courts** |
| **57)   Which pair is correctly matched?**  a. Supplementary Grant - granted for a special purpose  b. Excess Grant - voted by the Lok Sabha after the financial year  c. Vote of Credit - funds can be made available by re-appropriation  d. Token Grant - Blank cheque |
| **58)   Which of the following is/are true regarding various funds in India? 1) Article 266 deals with Contingency fund of India. 2) Public account of India and Contingency fund of India do not need parliamentary approval for using their money.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **59)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) Parliament of India consists of the President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. 2) Part 6 in Constitution of India deals with organization of Parliament.**  **a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **60)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) It is difficult for common people to understand system of proportional representation. 2) India has single member constituency.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **61)   Which of the following is/are true regarding elections to the Lok Sabha? 1) Constitution ensures uniformity of representation between the different states as well as between the different constituencies in the same state. 2) Delimitation Commission Acts were enacted in 1972, 1992, 2002 etc. 3) 87th Amendment Act of 2003 provided for the delimitation of constituencies on the basis of 2001 census.   a. 3 b.  1, 2 c. 2, 3 d. 1, 3**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **62)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) The institutions of Speaker and Deputy Speaker originated in India in 1921. 2) First Deputy Speaker of the central legislative assembly was Sachidanand Sinha.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **63)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) Date of election of the Deputy Speaker is fixed by the President. 2) When the Speaker presides over the House, the Deputy Speaker is like any other ordinary member of the House. 3) Whenever Deputy Speaker is appointed as a member of a parliamentary committee, he automatically becomes its chairman.   a. 1, 2 b. 1, 3 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **64)   Which of the following is/are true regarding qualifications and disqualifications for being elected as MP? 1) Person should not be less than 35 years of age for being eligible to be elected to the Rajya Sabha. 2) A person can be disqualified on grounds of defection. 3) Detention of a person under a preventive detention law disqualifies a person for election to the Parliament. 4) A person punished for dowry is disqualified from being elected to the Parliament.**  **a. 2, 4 b. 1, 2, 4 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above** |
| **65)   Which of the following is true regarding vacating a seat of Member of Parliament? 1) If elected to both Parliament and state legislature, the member’s seat in Parliament becomes vacant if he does not resign his seat in the state legislature within 14 days. 2) If a person is elected to both the Houses of Parliament, he must intimate within 14 days in which House he desires to serve. 3) Constitution has no provision to declare the election void, if disqualified candidate gets elected.   a. 1, 3 b. 1, 2 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **66)   Which provisions guarantee independence and impartiality of Speaker? 1) Casting vote. 2) Powers of maintaining order in the House are not subject to the jurisdiction of any Court. 3) Not resigning from membership of his/her Party on being elected as Speaker. 4) Security of Tenure.   a. 1, 2, 4 b. 2, 3 c. 1, 3, 4 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **67)   Which of the following are functions of the Speaker? 1) Speaker is the chairman of the General-Purpose Committee. 2) He can allow a ‘secret’ sitting of Lok Sabha. 3) He acts as the ex-officio chairman of the Indian Parliamentary Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.**  **a. 1, 3 b. 1, 2 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **68)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) When a resolution for the removal of the Speaker is under consideration of the House, Speaker cannot vote at all but can take part in proceedings of the house. 2) Date of election of the Speaker is fixed by the President.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2 |
| **69)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) Rajya Sabha was first constituted in 1952. 2) Constitution has fixed the term of office of members of the Rajya Sabha as 6 years.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **70)   Which of the following are true regarding the composition of Lok Sabha? 1) The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is fixed at 552. 2) 20 members represent the union territories in Lok Sabha. 3) Nomination of Anglo Indians to Lok Sabha is extended till 2022.**  **a. 2, 3 b. 1, 3 c. 1, 2 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **71)   Which of the following are true regarding the composition of Rajya Sabha? 1) 238 members represent states and union territories in Rajya Sabha. 2) Representatives of Puducherry in the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of Puducherry legislative assembly. 3) Third Schedule of the Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states.   a. 3 b. 1, 3 c. 2,1 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **72)   Which of the following is/are true regarding various funds in India? 1) Speaker Pro Tem does not have all the powers of the Speaker. 2) When the office of the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker is vacant, the Speaker’s duties are performed by panel of chairpersons of Lok Sabha.**  **a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **73)   Which of the following are true regarding the Chairman of Rajya Sabha? 1) Salaries and allowances of the Chairman of Rajya Sabha can be voted upon in the Parliament. 2) Chairman cannot vote in the first instance 3) Chairman of Rajya Sabha is not a member of the Rajya Sabha.   a. 1, 2 b. 2, 3 c. 1, 3 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **74)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) When Vice-President acts as President, Deputy Chairman presides over the Rajya Sabha. 2) Salary of the Deputy Chairman is not charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** All the above   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **75)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) Secretary General of the Secretariat of each house of the Parliament is appointed by the presiding officer of the house. 2) Member of the panel of vice-chairpersons cannot preside over the House, when the office of the Chairman or the Deputy Chairman is vacant.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **76)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) Office of whip is just based on convention and is mentioned nowhere in Rules of the House or Parliamentary Statute. 2) Leader of a House has to be a Minister. 3) Leader of Opposition has statutory recognition.   a. 1, 3 b. 1, 2 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **77)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) Only Rajya Sabha can initiate removal of the Vice-President. 2) Financial bills involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| |  | | --- | | **78)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) With regard to passage of a financial bill, not containing solely the matters of Article 110, Rajya Sabha is equal in power to Lok Sabha. 2) Rajya Sabha cannot amend or reject a Money Bill. 3) Rajya Sabha can authorize the Parliament to create new All-India Services.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** All the above | |  | |
| **79)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) Group of Ministers (GoMs) are constituted to only give advice to the cabinet. 2) Ministers heading the concerned ministries are inducted into the relevant GoMs.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **80)   Which of the following is/are true regarding features of cabinet committees? 1) They are constitutional with their establishment described in detail in Rules of Business. 2) In case the Prime Minister is a member of a committee, he invariably presides over it. 3) Cabinet committees are not permanent and are ad hoc in nature and are formed from time to time, dissolving once the purpose is served.  4) Their membership varies from three to eight.**  **a. 1, 4 b. 1, 3, 4 c. 2, 4 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **81)   Which of the following is often considered as Super Cabinet?**   1. Political Affairs Committee 2. Economic Affairs Committee 3. Appointments Committee 4. Parliamentary Affairs Committee  |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **82)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) Article 77 deals with conduct of business of the Government of India. 2) Article 78 deals with duties of Prime Minister.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **83)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) A minister who is a member of one House of Parliament can speak and take part in the proceedings of the other House. 2) On dissolution of the Lok Sabha, the council of ministers cease to hold office.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **84)   Which of the following is/are true regarding the responsibility of ministers? 1) Article 75 deals with collective responsibility of the council of ministers. 2) Order of the President for a public act should not be countersigned by a minister in India.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **85)   Which of the following are categories of ministers? 1) Cabinet Ministers. 2) Ministers of State. 3) Deputy Ministers.   a. 1, 3 b. 1, 2 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **86)   Which of the following is/are true regarding the Cabinet? 1) Inner Cabinet is smaller than Kitchen Cabinet. 2) Kitchen cabinet may consist of family and friends too.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **87)   Which of the following is/are true regarding the Cabinet and Council of Ministers (CoM)? 1) Cabinet’s functions are determined by the CoM. 2) Cabinet meets more frequently than theCoM. 3) CoM includes all 3 categories of ministers.   a. 2, 3 b. 1, 3 c. 1, 2 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **88)   Which of the following pair served jointly as the deputy PMs of India?**  **a. Charan Singh and Jagjivan Ram**  **b. Y. B. Chavan and Charan Singh**  **c. Devi Lal and Jagjivan Ram**  **d. Y. B. Chavan and Devi Lal**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **89)   Which of the following Prime Ministers or acting Prime Ministers died in their office? 1) Jawaharlal Nehru. 2) Rajiv Gandhi. 3) Lal Bahadur Shastri. 4) Gulzari Lal Nanda.   a. 1, 3 b. 1, 2 , 3 c. 1, 2, 4 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **90)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) PM is the chairman of the Planning Commission. 2) PM is the principal channel of communication between the President and the council of Ministers. 3) He advises the president with regard to the appointment of chairman of UPSC.  a. 2, 3 b. 1, 3 c. 1, 2 d. All of the above** |
| **91)   Which of the following is/are true regarding the powers of the PM of India?  1) PM allocates portfolios among the ministers. 2) PM announces government policies on the floor of the House. 3) He cannot advise the President to dismiss a minister in case of difference of opinion.  a. 2, 3 b. 1, 3 c. 1, 2 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **92)   Which articles deal with the relationship between the President and the PM?**  **a. Article 74**  **b. Article 75 (a)**  **c. Article 78**  **d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **93)   Which of the following were Chief Ministers who became Prime Ministers? 1) Morarji Desai. 2) P. V. Narasimha Rao. 3) Charan Singh. 4) I. K. Gujral.**  **a. 1, 2, 3 b. 1, 3, 4 c. 2, 4 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **94)   Which of the following is/are true regarding the appointment of the Prime Minister (PM)? 1) Article 75 provides procedure for selection and appointment of the PM. 2) A person not belonging to any house of the Parliament can become the PM.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **95)   How many Vice-Presidents of India have been re-elected for a second term?   a. 2 b. 1 c.  3 d. None of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **96)   Which of the following is/are true regarding eligibility of post of Vice-President (VP) of India? 1) He should not be a member of either House of Parliament or a House of the state legislature. 2) A sitting President of India can be a candidate for post of Vice-President.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **97)   Which of the following Vice-Presidents (VP) of India were elected twice? 1. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan. 2. Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma. 3. M. Hidaytullah. 4. Mohd. Hamid Ansari.   a. 1, 2, 3 b. 1, 4 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| |  | | --- | | **98)   Which of the following is/are true regarding Vice-President (VP) of India? 1) The VP is elected by members of Rajya Sabha as he is the chairman of Rajya Sabha. 2) He is elected by a special majority and not just a simple majority.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2 | |  | |
| **99)   Which of the following is/are true regarding term of office of Vice-President (VP) of India? 1) Chairman of Rajya Sabha holds office for a term of six years. 2) A formal impeachment is not required for the removal of the VP of India.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **100)   Which of the following is/are true regarding powers of Vice-President (VP) of India? 1) American VP does not act as chairman of upper House. 2) VP of India can act as President only for a maximum period of six months.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2   |  | | --- | |  | |
| |  | | --- | | **101)   Which of the following is/are true regarding Vice-President (VP) of India? 1) The post of VP is just for political continuity. 2) When acting as President, the VP is not entitled to salary of the President.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2 | |  | |
| **102)   Whose oaths include the statement ‘I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India’? 1) Vice-President. 2) Union Ministers. 3) President. 4) Judges of Supreme Court.   a. 1 b. 1, 3 c. 1, 2, 4 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **103)   Which of the following have acted as acting Presidents of India? 1) Dr. Zakir Husain. 2) Justice Mohammad Hidayatullah. 3) Varahagiri Venkatagiri.  a. 1, 2 b. 1, 3 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **104)   Which of the following is true regarding ordinance making power of the President? 1) Article 123 deals with ordinance making power of the President. 2) Ordinance making power of the President is discretionary. 3) The maximum life of an ordinance can be six months and six weeks.  a. 1, 2 b. 1, 3 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **105)   Which of the following is true regarding strength and elections of legislative council? 1) President can exercise pocket veto in respect of state legislation also. 2) Pocket veto of Indian President is larger than that of the American President. 3) In qualified veto, the legislature cannot override the President.  a. 1, 2 b. 1, 3 c. 2, 3 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **106)   Which of the following formula/s are correct with regard to the President’s election? polity-central government president method  a. 1, 2 b. 2, 3 c. 1, 3 d. 2**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| |  | | --- | | **107)   Which of the following is/true regarding President? 1) Nominated members of the state legislative assemblies participate in President’s election. 2) Articles 52 to 78 deals with the Union executive.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2 | |  | |
| **108)   Which of the following is/are true? 1) In President’s election, in India, every voter has single vote. 2) Direct election for the president who is the nominal executive would not be right as he does not have much real power.  a.** Only 1 **b.** Only 2 **c.** Both 1 and 2 **d.** Neither 1 nor 2 |
| **109)   Which former President of India was elected unopposed?**   1. **N. Sanjeeva Reddy** 2. **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** 3. **Dr. Abdul Kalam** 4. **K. R. Naryanan**  |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **110)   Which of the following is/are true regarding qualifications for election as President? 1) Nomination of a candidate for election to the office of President must be subscribed by at least 50 electors. 2) A minister of the Union is not said to occupy office of profit. 3) Candidate should have completed 35 years of age. 4) He should be Indian by birth only and not naturalization.  a. 1, 2, 4 b. 1, 2, 3 c. 3, 4 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |
| **111)   Which article deals with impeachment of the President?**  **a. 65 b. 61 c. 71 d. 73**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **112)   If the office of President, Vice-President, Chief Justice Of India is vacant, who acts as the President of India?**   1. **Senior-most Judge of the Supreme Court** 2. **Speaker of Lok Sabha** 3. **Chairman of Rajya Sabha** 4. **Senior-most Chief Justice amongst the Chief justices of all High Courts in India**  |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **113)   Which of the following are true regarding legislative powers of the President of India? 1) President can make regulations for the peace and good government of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, Daman and Diu etc. 2) President’s permission is needed for introducing bill for creation of new state. 3) President can promulgate ordinances. 4) President decides on questions as to disqualifications of members of the Parliament.**  **a. 1, 2, 3 b. 2, 3, 4 c. 1, 4 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **114)   Which of the following are true regarding executive and financial powers of the President of India? 1) President causes to be laid before the Parliament the Union Budget. 2) No demand for a grant can be made except on President’s recommendation. 3) He can promulgate ordinances.  a. 1, 3 b. 2, 3 c. 1, 2 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **115)   Which of the following are true regarding powers of the President of India? 1) He sends and receives diplomats. 2) He appoints Chiefs of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. 3) He can grant pardon to a convict.  a. 2, 3 b. 1, 3 c. 1, 2 d. All of the above**   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **116)   Match the following correctly -**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Power** | **Provision** | | A. Pardon | 1. Lighter form of sentence. | | B. Reprieve | 2. Lesser sentence due to special fact. | | C. Respite | 3. Stay of sentence execution. | | D. Commute | 4. Remove sentence and conviction. |  * 1. **A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1**   2. **A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3**   3. **A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3**   4. **A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1**  |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| **117)   Which of the following is/are true regarding constitutional position of President of India?  1) The President has no situational discretion when it comes to dissolution of Lok Sabha, if the council of ministers has lost its majority. 2) President can ask the council of ministers to reconsider the advice only once. 3) Appointment of the PM when no party has a majority comes under situational discretion of the President.  a. 3 b. 1, 2 c. 2, 3 d. 1, 3**   |  | | --- | |  | |