

Ans & Explanation
Test series 2

1) In order of precedence, the speaker has an equal rank to?

***a) Chief Justice of India**

b) Chairman of Rajya Sabha

c) Cabinet Ministers

d) Supreme court judge

solution: President

2. Vice-President

3. Prime Minister

4. Governors of States within their respective States

5. Former Presidents

5A. Deputy Prime Minister

6. Chief Justice of India Speaker of Lok Sabha

7. Cabinet Ministers of the Union. Chief Ministers of States within their respective States Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission Former Prime Ministers Leaders of Opposition in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha

7A. Holders of Bharat Ratna decoration

8. Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and High Commissioners of Commonwealth countries accredited to India Chief Ministers of States outside their respective States Governors of States outside their respective States)

9. Judges of Supreme Court

2) Who among the following have the right to vote in the elections to both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?

a) Elected members of lower House of Parliament

b) Elected members of Upper House of Parliament

c) Elected members of Upper House of State Legislature

***d) Elected members of Lower House of State Legislature**

3) With reference to Indian Parliament, which one of the following is not correct ?

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

(India's only Academy run by an IAS Officer)

a) The Appropriation Bill must be passed by both the Houses of parliament before it can be enacted into law

b) No money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under the appropriation made by the Appropriation Act

***c) Finance Bill is required for proposing new taxes but no other Bill/Act is required for making changes in the rates of taxes which are already under operation**

d) No Money Bill can be introduced except on the recommendation of the President

4) The constitution entitles whom to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of India and the law?

a) Prime Minister

b) Attorney General of India

***c) President**

d) Chief Justice of India

solution: Before entering upon his office, the President is required to make and subscribe an oath and affirmation to protect, preserve and defend the constitution and the law

5) Consider the following statements:

1. The total number of Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha.

2. According to the constitution, the Council of Ministers has collective responsibility, individual responsibility and legal responsibility.

Which of the above statements is incorrect?

a) 1 only

***b) 2 only**

c) Both 1 & 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

solution: There is no provision of legal responsibility of the Council of Ministers mentioned in the constitution

6) Consider the following statement with regard to the election of the President and the Vice President:

1. Both the elected and the nominated members of the Parliament are entitled to vote.
2. The elected members of the state legislative assemblies do not vote in the Vice-President's election.

Which of the above statements is or are correct?

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

solution: Nominated members cannot take part in the presidential elections

7) Consider the following.

1. Introduction and passage of financial bills involving expenditure from Consolidated Fund of India.
2. Removal of the Vice-President.
3. Impeachment of the President.
4. Enlargement of Jurisdiction of the SC.

Under which of the following circumstances as mentioned above do Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha share equal status and powers?

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

solution: The Rajya Sabha can alone initiate the removal of the Vice-President and hence enjoys greater powers than Lok Sabha in this regard

8) In India, the Parliament is the supreme legislative and deliberative body. According to the constitution of India, what constitutes the Parliament?

1. Lok Sabha

- 2.Rajya Sabha
- 3.President
- 4.Vice-President

Select the right answer.

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

9)Consider the following statements regarding the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

- 1.The Speaker and the Chairman are members of their respective Houses elected by the members of their respective Houses.
- 2.Both the Speaker and the Chairman can vote at first instance in their respective Houses, when a resolution for their removal is under consideration.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

solution: The Vice President is the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha and is elected by an electoral college consisting of both elected and nominated members of both the Houses of the Parliament. While the Speaker can vote in the first instance when a resolution for his removal is under consideration of the Lok Sabha, the same cannot be done by the Chairman

10)During times when the government may require funds to meet unexpected demand for money for which it may not be possible to give a detailed estimate, the Parliament can grant money through:

- *a)Vote of Credit**
- b)Supplementary grants
- c)Vote on Account
- d) Exceptional Grants

solution: Circumstances under which such grants can be issued: Vote of Credit- In order to meet an unexpected demand having an indefinite character, a blank cheque is given to the executive by the Lok Sabha; Supplementary grants- when the amount granted is found to be insufficient for that year; Exceptional grants- these are given for some special purpose and forms no part of the current service of any financial year

11) Consider the following statements:

1. A no confidence motion can be initiated in either of the Houses and there is no need or requirement to state the reasons on which it is based. Such a motion can be moved only against the Council of Ministers.

2. The Leader of the Opposition decides whether a No-Confidence Motion is in order or not.

Which of the above statement (s) is or are incorrect?

a) 1 only

b) 2 only

***c) Both 1 & 2**

d) Neither 1 nor 2

solution: A NCM can be instituted by the Lok Sabha only; The Speaker (and not the Leader of Opposition) can decide if the NCM is in order or not

12) Which of the following are the sources of Parliamentary privileges?

1. Parliamentary conventions

2. Rules of both the Houses

3. Laws made by the Parliament

4. Judicial interpretations

Select the correct answer:

a) 1 & 2 only

b) 2, 3 & 4 only

c) 3 & 4 only

***d) 1, 2, 3 & 4**

solution: Along with the 4 options mentioned, Article 105 also deals with the powers and the privileges of the Houses of the Parliament and of the members and the committees thereof

13) Consider the following sentences:

1. The pardoning power of the President is an executive power.
2. The Governor and the President have concurrent power in respect of suspension, remission and commutation of death sentence.

Which of the above is incorrect?

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

14) Consider the following statements with respect to the ordinance making power of the President:

1. It's the most important legislative power of the President and such a power to legislate is a parallel power of legislation exercised by the President.
2. The President can promulgate an ordinance only when both or when either of the two Houses is in session.
3. The ordinance making power of the President is co-extensive with the law making powers of the Parliament and the State legislatures.
4. An ordinance can be retrospective and can be issued to amend the constitution

Which of the above is incorrect?

- a) 1 & 2 only
- b) 2 & 3 only
- c) 1, 3 & 4 only
- *d) All of the above

solution: The ordinance making power of the President is not a parallel power of legislation, it can be issued only at times of recess or when both/either of the Houses are not in session. If it's issued when both the Houses are in session, then such an ordinance is void. An ordinance cannot be issued to amend the

constitution and its co-extensive with law making powers of the Parliament only, i.e; it can be issued on all the matters whereupon the Parliament can legislate

15)The Indian Constitution confers upon the Council of Ministers a collective responsibility towards the Lok Sabha. What does the phrase “collective responsibility” mean?

- 1.All the Ministers own joint responsibility for the acts of commission and omission to the Lower House.
 - 2.If a no-confidence motion is passed by Lok Sabha against Council of Ministers, then every minister is supposed to resign, except those who belong to the Rajya Sabha.
 - 3.Council of Ministers work as a team and bear any consequence together.
 - 4.Cabinet decisions bind on all the Council of Ministers.
- Select the correct statement (s) from options below.
- a)1, 2 only.
 - b)2, 3, 4 only.
 - *c)1, 3, 4 only.**
 - d)All the above.

solution: Article 75 of the constitution states that the COM is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. When a NCM is passed against the COM, all ministers irrespective of whether they belong to the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha have to resign as they swim or sink together

16)Consider the following statements with respect to the Governor:

- 1.The Governor is appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.
- 2.He acts as an agent of the Central Government and holds an independent constitutional post.
- 3.The Governor can be impeached on grounds of violation of the constitution.
- 4.The Governor on special occasion requiring special attention considers cases of pardoning a death sentence.

Which of the above statements is correct?

- a)3 only
- *b)1 & 2 only**

- c)1, 3 & 4 only
- d)2 & 4 only

solution: The office of governor of a state is not an employment under the Central government. It is an independent constitutional office and is not under the control of or subordinate to the Central government. No grounds for the removal of the Governor have been mentioned in the constitution, also the term "Impeachment" is generally used only for the President and not anyone else. The governor can be removed at the pleasure of the President and such a pleasure is not justifiable. Only the President can pardon death sentences

17)In which of the following cases does the Governor enjoy constitutional discretion?

- 1.Reservation of a bill for the consideration of the President.
- 2.Appointment of the chief minister when a party has a clear cut majority in the state legislature.
- 3.Recommendation for the imposition of the President's rule in the state.

Select the correct answers:

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

solution: Appointment of the chief minister when a party has a clear cut majority in the state legislature- not a discretionary power

18)Consider the following statements:

- 1.A minister, who is not the member of Lok sabha , cannot participate in the proceedings of any of the Lok Sabha.
- 2.Advocate General of the state can take part in the proceedings of any of the House despite him being not the member of either of the Houses.

Select the correct statement (s):

- a)1 only
- *b)2 only**

- c)Both 1 &2
- d)Neither 1 nor 2

19)The constitution of India lays the power to declare any area as a schedule area with

- a)Prime Minister
- b)Governor of the said state
- *c)President**
- d)Commission of Schedule Castes.

20)Consider the following statements:

- 1.When the President seeks the opinion of the Supreme Court, it is bound to give advice to the President and such an advice is binding on the President.
- 2.Advisory jurisdiction can be exercised over disputes arising out of references made over pre-constitutional treaties and can also be exercised over any law of public importance.

Select the correct answer using the options given below.

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

solution: Article 143 of the Indian constitution authorizes the President to seek the advice of the Supreme Court on matters pertaining to public importance & question of law and even on pre-constitutional matters. The Supreme Court must tender its opinion only on any dispute arising out of any pre-constitutional matters. In any case, the President is not bound by such an advice tendered

21)Consider the below statements with respect to High Court:

- 1.The judge of a High court is appointed and removed (on grounds of proved misbehavior or incapacity) by the Governor of the said state.
- 2.The jurisdiction of the High Court in so far as it's specified in the constitution can be curtailed by both the Parliament and the state legislature.

Which of the above statement (s) is or are incorrect?

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

22)Assertion (A) : The Council of Ministers in the Union of India is collectively responsible both to the Parliament.

Reason (R) : the Members of both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha are eligible to be the Ministers of the Union Government.

- a)A and R are correct, R is the correct reason for A
- b)A and R are correct,but R is not the correct reason for A
- c)A is correct, R is false.
- *d)A is false, R is correct

solution: The Council of Ministers are responsible to the Lok Sabha only

23)Consider the following statements:

- 1.The power of judicial review of the Supreme Court of India is much wider than that of the American Supreme Court
- 2.Judicial review is needed to protect the fundamental rights of the citizens, to maintain the federal equilibrium and to uphold the principle of supremacy of the Parliament.

Which of the above statement (s) is or are true?

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

solution: The judicial review of the American Supreme Court is much wider than the Indian Supreme Court as it provides for 'due process of law' as against the Indian notion of 'procedure established by law'. Judicial review is needed to uphold the principle of supremacy of the Constitution

24) Which of the below statements with respect to the adjournment motion is correct?

- a) An adjournment motion can be introduced by either of the House to draw upon to attention of both the Houses to a definite matter of urgent public importance.
- *b) It's an extraordinary device and can cover only one matter in that sitting.**
- c) Such a motion can raise a question of privilege and can even revive a discussion on a matter that has been discussed in the same session.
- d) Such a motion can be used to deal with a matter that is under adjudication by court.

solution: Since the adjournment involves an element of censure against the government, the Rajya Sabha cannot introduce it

25) Which of the following motion is an Indian innovation in the parliamentary procedure?

- a) Adjournment Motion
- b) No confidence motion
- *c) Calling Attention motion**
- d) Privilege motion

solution: A calling attention motion is introduced in the Parliament by a member to call to attention of a minister a matter of urgent public importance and to seek an authoritative statement from him. It is mentioned in the Rules of Procedure

26) Consider the following statements with respect to the censure motion:

1. It should state reasons for its adoption in the Lok Sabha.
 2. A censure can be moved against the entire Council of Ministers only.
- Which of the above statement (s) is or are incorrect?

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

solution: A censure motion can be issued against an individual minister as well as the entire council of ministers..

27) Consider the following statements:

1. The Deputy Chairman, like the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is elected by the Rajya Sabha itself from amongst its members and can be removed by a resolution passed by an effective majority of the members of the Rajya Sabha.
2. The Deputy Chairman is a subordinate to the Chairman and is entitled to perform the duties of the Chairman's office when it falls vacant.

Which of the above statement is or are correct?

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

solution: The Vice President is the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha and is elected by an electoral college consisting of both elected and nominated members of both the Houses of the Parliament. The Deputy Chairman is directly responsible to the Rajya Sabha and hence is not subordinate to the Chairman

28) Match:

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| a. Commutation | 1. Awarding a lesser sentence in place of one originally awarded due to some special fact. |
| b. Reprieve | 2. Substitution of one form of punishment for a lighter form. |
| c. Respite | 3. Stay of execution of a sentence for a temporary period) |
| d. Remission | 4. Reducing the period without changing its character. |

Choose the right combination from options mentioned below:

- *a) A2, B3, C1, D4
- b) A4, B3, C2, D1
- c) A3, B2, C4, D1
- d) A1, B2, C3, D4

29) The office of 'whip' is derived from the

a) Constitution of India

***b) Parliamentary conventions**

c) Rules of the House

d) Parliamentary Statute

30) Consider the following statements:

1. If a person is elected to both the Houses of the Parliament, he/she must intimate within 10 days in which House he/she desires to serve. In case of default of such an intimation his/her seat in the Upper House becomes vacant.

2. If a person is elected to two seats in a House, he/she should exercise his/her option for one; otherwise both the seats will become vacant.

3. A person cannot become member of both the Parliament and the State Legislature. If so elected, his/her seat in the Parliament becomes vacant if he/she doesn't resign his seat in the state legislature within 14 days.

4. If a sitting member of one House is also elected to the other House, his seat in the second House becomes vacant.

Which of the above statement(s) is or are correct?

***a) 1, 2 and 3 only**

b) 2 only

c) 1 & 4 only

d) 2, 3 and 4

solution: Statement 4-In such a case, his seat in the first House becomes vacant

31) Consider the following statements with respect to the Speaker:

1. He is the final interpreter of the constitution within the House.

2. He presides over the joint sitting of the two Houses of the Parliament.

3. He decides on the questions of disqualification of a member of the Lok Sabha arising on the ground of defection under the provisions of the tenth schedule.

4. He can allow a secret meeting of the House at the request of either the Leader of the House or the Leader of the Opposition.

Which of the above statement(s) is or are incorrect?

- a)1 &2 only
- b)3 & 4 only
- *c)4 only
- d)2 & 3 only

solution: The Speaker can allow a secret meeting of the House at the request of the Leader of the House only

32)Consider the following with respect to the status of the bills, on dissolution of the Lok Sabha:

- 1.A bill passed by both the Houses but pending the assent of the President doesn't lapse.
- 2.A bill passed by the Lok Sabha but pending in the Rajya Sabha doesn't lapse.
- 3.A bill passed in the Rajya Sabha but not in the Lok Sabha lapses.
- 4.A bill upon disagreement is called to be discussed upon by notification of a joint sitting before the dissolution of the Lok Sabha by the President, doesn't lapse.

Which of the above is or are incorrect?

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

33)Which of the following bills requires prior recommendation of the President for its introduction?

- 1.Ordinary bill
- 2.Money bill
- 3.Financial bill (II)
- 4.Constitutional amendment bill

Select the correct answer using the options given below:

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

solution: Financial bill (I), as mentioned under Article 117(1), dealing with any or all the matters mentioned under Article 110 and also other matters of general legislation can be introduced with prior recommendation of the President

34) Which of the following statement is or are incorrect with respect to the money bill?

1. A money bill can be introduced by the Lok Sabha only on the prior recommendation of the President.
2. Such bill can be introduced by either a minister or a private member of the House.
3. The speaker decides if a bill is a money bill or not and his decision cannot be questioned by any except the President.
4. The President can exercise suspensive veto on a money bill.

Choose the right answer:

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

solution: Article 110 deals with money bills. A money bill is a government bill and can be introduced only by a minister. The decision of the Speaker is final cannot be questioned by the court of law or in either House of the Parliament or even the President. Suspensive veto is exercised to return the bill for reconsideration of the Parliament and hence cannot be used in case of a money bill as a money bill can either be accepted or rejected only

35) Consider the following statements:

1. The joint sitting is extraordinary machinery provided by the constitution to resolve a deadlock between the two Houses over the passage of the bill.
2. The joint sitting is governed by the Rules of Procedure of both the Houses.
3. A joint sitting can be resorted to in case of disagreement over an ordinary bill, financial bills and even constitutional amendment bills.
4. In the absence of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, the Chairman shall preside over the joint sitting.

Which of the above statement(s) is or are correct?

- a)1 & 3 only
- b)2 & 4 only
- *c)1 only
- d)2 & 3 only

solution: Joint sitting cannot be called upon in case of money bills and constitutional amendment bills. Such a sitting is governed by the Rules of Procedure of the Lok Sabha only. The Chairman cannot preside over a joint sitting as he is not a member of either House of the Parliament

36)Which of the following expenditure is 'charged' upon the Constitution of India?

- 1.Emoluments and allowances of the President and other expenditure relating to his office.
- 2.Salaries, allowances and pensions of judges of Supreme Court and high courts.
- 3.Any expenditure declared by the President to be so charged.
- 4.Administrative expenses of Supreme Court, CAG and UPSC.

Select the right answer from the options given below:

- *a)1 & 4 only
- b)2 & 3 only
- c)1, 3 and 4 only
- d)All of the above

solution: Statement 2-Only pensions of judges of the high courts is charged from the consolidated fund of India. Statement 3-Any other expenditure declared by the Parliament to be so charged

37)Consider the following statements:

- 1.The voting for demand of grants is the exclusive privilege of the Lok Sabha and such a voting is confined to the votable part of the budget.
- 2.No demand for grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the President and no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under an appropriation made by law.

Which of the above statement is or are correct?

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

38)The two Houses of the Parliament share equal power and status in which of the following matters?

- 1.Enlargement of the Supreme Court and the Union Service Public Commission.
- 2.Approval and proclamation of the three types of emergencies.

Which of the above statement is or are correct?

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

39)The Parliamentary privileges as provided under the constitution is vested upon:

- 1.Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha; its members and committees thereof
- 2.Attorney General of India
- 3.Union Ministers
- 4.President

Select the right answer from the options given below:

- a)1 & 4 only
- b)2 & 3 only
- *c)1, 2 and 3 only**
- d)All of the above

solution: The constitution extends the parliamentary privileges to all those persons who are entitled to take part or speak in the proceedings of a House of the Parliament and its committees. Although the President is an integral part of the Parliament, he is not entitled to any of the Parliamentary privileges

40)Consider the following:

(India's only Academy run by an IAS Officer)

- 1.The chief justice of the High Court is appointed by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the governor of the said state.
- 2.The President can transfer a judge of a high court to another after consulting the Chief Justice of India. Such a transfer can be undertaken only in public interest.

Which of the above statement is or are correct?

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

41)Consider the following statements:

- 1.The high court enjoys original jurisdiction on matters such as disputes relating to the election of the Parliament and the state legislatures.
- 2.The writ jurisdiction of the high court is wider than that of the Supreme Court, in terms of scope.

Which of the above statement is or are correct?

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

solution: The Supreme Court can issue writs only for the enforcement of the fundamental rights; whereas; the high courts can issue writs both for enforcement of the fundamental rights as well as any other legal rights

42)Which of the following statement is correct:

- *a)A minister belonging to the Rajya Sabha can participate in the proceedings of Lok Sabha.**
- b)A person can not remain a minister for more than 1year without being a member of either house of parliament.
- c)Attorney General of India doesn't have the right to speak ,but he can take part in the proceeding of either house.

(India's only Academy run by an IAS Officer)

d)The presiding officer of a house votes in the first instance.

43)Consider the following statements:

- 1.The constitution of India has declared Delhi as the seat of the Supreme Court.
- 2.Appointment of a retired Supreme Court judge by the President, once again, as a judge of the Supreme Court for a temporary period requires previous consent of the Chief Justice of India and also of the person to be appointed.

Which of the above statement is or are correct?

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

44)Which one of the following statements is correct ?

- a) Only the Rajya Sabha and not the Lok Sabha can have nominated members
- *b) There is a constitutional provision for nominating two members belonging to the Anglo-Indian community to the Rajya Sabha**
- c) There is no constitutional bar on a nominated member to be appointed as a Union minister
- d) A nominated member can vote both in the Presidential and Vice Presidential elections

solution: During operation of external emergency, Article 19 automatically gets suspended. However article 20 and article 21 continue to operate even during such an emergency

45)The consolidated fund of India includes

- 1.Departmental deposits
- 2.Loans raised by issue of treasury bills
- 3.Remittances
- 4.Loans from another country

Select the right answer from the options given below:

- a)1 & 3 only
- b)2 & 4 only

***c)1, 2 and 3 only**

d)All of the above

solution: Consolidated fund of India includes all loans raised by the Government by issue of treasury bills, loans or ways and means of advances. It also includes all money received by the Government in repayment of loans. Departmental deposits and remittances form part of the public account of India

46) A bill is deemed a 'money bill' if it contains only provision dealing with which of the below matters?

- 1.The imposition, abolition, alteration, remission or regulation of any tax
- 2.The appropriation of money out of the Consolidated fund of India
- 3.The provision of demand or payment of fees for licenses or fees for services tendered.

Select the correct options:

a)1 only

b)2 & 3 only

c)1 and 3 only

***d)1 and 2 only**

solution: Statement 4-its not deemed to be a money bill

47)Consider the following statements:

- 1.The Governor can nominate one member to the State Legislative Assembly from the Anglo Indian Community and can nominate one-fifth of the State Legislative Council.
- 2.The governor can decide on the question of the disqualification of the members of the State Legislature in consultation with the Election Commission.

Which of the above statement is or are correct?

a)1 only

***b)2 only**

c)Both 1 & 2

d)Neither 1 nor 2

solution: Statement 1-one sixth can be nominated of the State Legislative Council

(India's only Academy run by an IAS Officer)

48) Consider the following statements:

1. A private bill can be introduced only by a member of the Parliament not belonging to the ruling party.
2. The introduction of a public bill in the House requires a fourteen day notice; whereas; introduction of a private bill requires a month's notice.

Which of the above statement is or are incorrect?

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

solution: A private bill can be introduced by a member of the Parliament other than a minister. Introduction of a public bill requires a seven day's notice

49) Which among the following is the ground for removal of the Vice-President of India, as mentioned in the Constitution of India?

- a) Violation of the Constitution
- b) Proved misbehavior
- c) Holding an office of profit

*d) None

solution: The constitution hasn't mentioned any ground for removal of the Vice-President of India. An effective majority is required to remove him

50) The President may make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of which of the following Union Territories?

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. Lakshadweep Islands
3. Daman and Diu
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Select the correct from the options given below:

- a) 1, 2 & 3 only
- b) 2, 3 & 4 only
- c) 1 only

*d)All of the above

51)Consider the following statements about the Attorney General of India :

- 1.He is appointed by the President of India .
 - 2.He must have the same qualifications as are required for a judge of the Supreme Court .
 - 3.He must be a member of either House of parliament.
 - 4.He can be removed by impeachment by Parliament .
- Which of these statements are incorrect ?

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

52)Consider the following pairs:

Grants - Definition

1. Token grant - It is granted when a need has arisen during the current financial year for additional expenditure
- 2.Additional Grant - It is granted when funds to meet the proposed expenditure on a new service can be made available by reappropriation.
- 3.Excess grant - it is granted when money has already been spent on a service exceeding the allocated amount during a financial year .

Which of the above statements is/are perfectly matched?

- a)1 only
- b)2 only
- *c)3 only
- d)None of the above

53)Consider the following statements:

- 1.When the Lok Sabha is dissolved, the speaker does not vacate his office and continues till the newly elected Lok Sabha meets.
- 2.When the resolution for the removal of the Speaker is under consideration, the Speaker has the right to be present at the time of such proceedings.
- 3.The speaker cannot vote at first instance when his removal is under consideration.

(India's only Academy run by an IAS Officer)

4. The removal of the speaker requires passage of a special majority.

Select the incorrect answer from the options given below:

a) 1 & 2 only

***b) 3 & 4 only**

c) 1, 2 & 4 only

d) 1, 2 & 3 only

solution: The speaker can vote at the first instance when his removal is under consideration as he is a member of the House; the removal of the Speaker is done by an effective majority

54) Consider the following statements:

1. Both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha can authorize the Parliament to create new All-India Services common to both the Centre and the states.

2. Both the Houses of the Parliament take part in the election and the impeachment of the President.

3. Rajya Sabha can discuss the budget but vote on the demands for grants.

Which of the above statement (s) is or are incorrect?

a) 1 & 2 only

b) 2 & 3 only

***c) 1 and 3 only**

d) 2 only

solution: Statement 1-The Rajya Sabha alone has the exclusive power under Article 312 to authorize the Parliament to create new All-India services; Statement 3-Rajya Sabha cannot vote on the demand for grants which is the exclusive privilege of the Lok Sabha

55) Consider the following statements:

1. There's no provision of a joint sitting in a state legislature to resolve a disagreement between the two Houses.

2. If a bill is passed by the Legislative Assembly, then the Legislative Council can delay the passing of a bill for a maximum period of four months altogether, after which the bill gets passed by the Legislative Assembly.

Which of the statement(s) is or are correct?

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

solution: The provision of joint sitting is available only for both the House of the Parliament according to the Constitution under Article 108; The Legislative Council can detain a bill for a period of 4 months-3 months in the first instance and 1 month in the second instance

56)Consider the following statements with regard to the Prime Minister:

- 1.He announces the government policies on the floor of the House.
- 2.He is the political head of the services and is the crisis manager-in-chief at the political level during emergencies.

Which of the statement(s) is or are incorrect?

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

57)Adjournment sine die is

- a)Suspends the work in a sitting of the Parliament for a specified time.
- *b)Terminating a sitting of Parliament for an indefinite period.**
- c)Terminating not only a sitting but also a session of the house.
- d)None of the above.

58)What will follow if a Money bill is substantially amended by the Rajya Sabha?

- *a)The Lok Sabha may still proceed with the bill, accepting or not accepting the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha.**
- b)The Lok sabha cannot consider the bill further.
- c)The Lok Sabha may send the bill to the Rajya Sabha for consideration
- d)The President may call a joint sitting for passing the bill

solution: The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003 added a provision that the total number of ministers shall not exceed 15 % of the total strength of the Lok Sabha; ie; not more than 81 ministers. A person who is not a member of the Parliament can also be appointed as a minister, however, such a person must become a member of either House of the Parliament within 6 months

59) Which of the following is or are the federal features of our constitution?

1. Written constitution
2. Independent and integrated judiciary
3. Dual Polity
4. Integrated audit machinery

Select the correct answer using the options given below:

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

60) Impeachment of the President is made through which majority?

- a) $2/3^{\text{rd}}$ of members present and voting in the House.
- *b) $2/3^{\text{rd}}$ of the total membership of the House.
- c) Majority of the total membership of the House excluding the vacancies in the House.
- d) Majority of the persons present and voting in the House.

61) Under what circumstances does the Parliament become empowered by the Constitution to legislate on matters enumerated in the State List? Choose the incorrect option.

- *a) When both the Houses of the Parliament declare that it's necessary in the national interest that Parliament makes laws on a matter in the State List.
- b) While proclamation of national emergency is in operation.
- c) When the President's rule is imposed on the state.
- d) For implementing international treaties, agreements or conventions.

solution: Article 249 empowers the Rajya Sabha only to pass such a resolution in the national interest

62) Consider the following statements:

1. When two or more states pass resolutions requesting the Parliament to enact laws on a matter in the State Legislature, then the Parliament can make laws for regulating that matter.
2. Such a law although legislated by the Parliament can be repealed or amended by the Parliament, only after consulting the state legislature.

Which of the above statement (s) is correct?

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

solution: Once the states ask the Parliament to make laws on a matter enlisted in the state list, they automatically abdicate their power to make laws on such a matter to the Parliament and hence even if such a law were to be amended or repealed, the Parliament alone would decide on it). Also, the President is not bound to give his consent to the bill, even if it resents after reconsideration.

63) Consider the following statements:

1. The Governor can reserve certain types of bills, including the constitutional amendment bill, passed by the state legislature for the consideration of the President.
2. If such bills are resented to the President after reconsideration by the State Legislature, the President is bound to give his assent to the bill.

Which of the statement(s) is or are incorrect?

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

64) 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 is:

- a) Kangaroo closure
- *b) Guillotine closure

- c) Simple closure
- d) Closure by compartments

65) The law making authority of the Parliament gets confined to the subjects enumerated in the :

- a) Union and State list
- *b) Union list and Concurrent list
- c) Union list
- d) None of the above

solution: Article 263 provides for the establishment of an inter-state council

66) Consider the following statements:

1. The President upon assuming charge may continue to remain a member of the Parliament
 2. The emolument and allowances of the President may not be diminished to his disadvantage during the term of his office.
 3. During his term, he is immune from any criminal proceedings; even in respect of his personal acts.
 4. The President shouldn't hold any office of profit.
- Which of the above statement (s) is incorrect?

- *a) 1 only
- b) 2 & 3 only
- c) 4 only
- d) All of the above

solution: When a person is elected as the President, he is deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date on which he enters upon his office as the President

67) Consider the following statements:

1. The representatives of states in the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of the legislative assembly of the state and the Union territories.

2.The election is held by means of proportional representation by means of single transferrable voting system and the allotment of seats to the states is done in accordance to their population.

Which of the above statement (s) is correct?

a)1 only

b)2 only

***c)Both 1 and 2**

d)Neither 1 nor 2

68)The Electoral College of the President is composed of

1.Members of both the houses of Parliament.

2.Members of legislative councils of states

3.Elected members of legislative assemblies of states

Which of the following is/are correct?

a)1 and 2

b)1 and 3 only

c)1 only

***d)3 only**

solution: Statement 1- The Chief Justice of India acts as the President in case the office of both the President and the Vice-President falls vacant; Statement 2-The constitution does not mention a time period within which the office of the Vice-President is to be filled up, it only says that the office is to be filled as soon as possible

69)Which of the following are the powers of the President?

1.He decides on the questions as to disqualifications of the Members of the Parliament, with respect to defection under the 10th Schedule.

2.Prior recommendation of the President needed to introduce certain types of bills, like the money bill.

3.The president lays before the Parliament reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

4.He constitutes the finance commission every 5 years.

Select the correct answer using the options given below:

a)1, 2 & 3 only

***b)2, 3 & 4 only**

- c)2 & 4 only
- d)All of the above

solution: Disqualification under tenth Schedule is the power of the Speaker

70)Consider the following statements:

- 1.A joint sitting aims to resolve a deadlock between the two Houses and is applicable to an ordinary bill, a financial bill and a money bill but not a constitutional amendment bill.
- 2.Such a sitting can be called upon if the bill is rejected by the other House, if the Houses have disagreed as to the amendments made to the bill or if more than a year has elapsed from the date of receipt of such a bill by the other House without the bill being passed by it.

Which of the above statement(s) is or are correct?

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

solution: Statement 1- no joint sitting can be called upon for disagreement over a money bill or a constitutional amendment bill; Statement 2- if more than 6 months and not a year has elapsed

71)Consider the following statements:

- 1.All doubts and disputes in connection with the election of the President are inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court.
- 2.The election of a President can be challenged on the ground that the electoral college was incomplete.
- 3.Any acts done prior to the date of declaration of the election of the President shall be invalidated and considered as void.

Which of the above statement(s) is incorrect?

- a)1& 2 only
- *b)2 & 3 only**
- c)1 only
- d)All of the above

solution:

72) Consider the following:

1. The zero hour is an innovation of the Indian Parliament.
2. It's an informal device available to the members of the Parliament to raise matters without any prior notice.

Which of the above statement(s) is or are incorrect?

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

73) Match :

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| A. Business Advisory | 1. Examining the Committee public expenditure. |
| B. Estimates | 2. Prepares time table of the House. |
| C. Public Accounts | 3. Examining the Committee estimates of budget. |
| D. Select committee | 4. Considers a bill and submits to the House a report. |

Select the correct pair:

- a) A1, B2, C3, D4
- *b) A2, B3, C1, D4**
- c) A1, B4, C3, D2
- d) A2, B1, C4, D3

74) Which of the following committees consists of members of Lok Sabha only?

1. Business Advisory Committee
2. Public Account Committee
3. Estimates committee
4. Committee on Private Member's bills and resolutions

Select the correct answer from options given below:

- a) 1 & 2 only
- *b) 3 & 4 only**
- c) 1, 3 & 4 only
- d) None of the above

75) Consider the following statements with respect to the Appropriation Bill:

(India's only Academy run by an IAS Officer)

- 1.The constitution states that no money shall be withdrawn from the consolidated fund of India without passing an appropriation bill.
 - 2.Includes only expenditure charged from the Consolidated fund of India. Also, such a bill cannot be amended to vary the amount of any charged expenditure.
- Select the correct answer from options given below:

***a)1 only**

b)2 only

c)Both 1 and 2

d)Neither 1 nor 2

solution: Apart from the expenditure charged from the CFI, it also includes grants voted by the Lok Sabha;

76)Consider the following statements with respect to the cut motions:

- 1.A policy cut motion represents the disapproval of the policy underlying the demand and states that the demand be reduced by Rs.100.
- 2.An economy cut motion states that the amount of the demand be reduced by a specified amount.
- 3.The passage of a cut motion in the Lok Sabha amounts to the expression of want of Parliamentary confidence in the government and shall lead to the resignation of the Council of Ministers.

Which of the above statement (s) is or are incorrect?

***a)1 & 3 only**

b)2 & 3 only

c)1 only

d)None

solution: Statement 1-amount to be reduced to Re.1; Statement 3-it may lead to the resignation

77)Which of the following grants must be approved by the Public Accounts Committee before being submitted to the Lok Sabha for voting?

a)Supplementary grant

***b)Excess grant**

c)Additional grant

d)Exceptional grant

solution: An excess grant is voted upon after the financial year by the Lok Sabha. Before such demands are presented to the Lok Sabha, they must be approved by the Public Accounts Committee

78)Consider the following statements with respect to the Public Accounts Committee:

1.The Chairman of the committee is appointed by the Speaker and the committee is inclusive of members from both the Houses of the Parliament.

2.The committee examines the annual audit reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and submits it's report to the Leader of the Opposition who generally is the chairman of the committee.

Select the correct answer from the options given below:

*a)1 only

b)2 only

c)Both 1 & 2

d)Neither 1 nor 2

solution: The report of this committee is submitted to the speaker

79)Consider the following statements:

1.A Member of Parliament can claim immunity from both civil and criminal cases during the session of the Parliament and 40 days prior and after the session of the Parliament.

2.When the Parliament is in session, members are exempted from jury service.

Select the correct answer from the options given below:

a)1 only

*b)2 only

c)Both 1 & 2

d)Neither 1 nor 2

solution: A Member of Parliament is not exempted from criminal or preventive detention cases

(India's only Academy run by an IAS Officer)

80) Consider the following statements:

1. When the House is prorogued, it only terminates the sitting and not the entire session of the House.
2. The President has the power to summon and prorogue a session on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.
3. Prorogation does not affect the bills or any other business pending before the House.

Which of the above statement(s) is incorrect?

- *a) 1 only
- b) 2 & 3 only
- c) All of the above
- d) None

solution: When a House is adjourned, it terminates only the sitting and not the entire session of the House

81) Consider the below statements:

1. Quorum is the minimum number of members required to be present in the House before it can transact any business. It refers to 10% of the total number of members of both the Houses including the presiding officer.
2. In case of absence of quorum, it's the duty of the presiding officer to adjourn or suspend the meeting until the quorum is achieved.

Which of the above statement (s) is incorrect?

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

82) Who can be appointed as an ad hoc judge in the Supreme Court?

- a) A retired judge of the Supreme court
- *b) A sitting High Court judge duly qualified to become a Supreme Court judge
- c) A retired Supreme Court judge
- d) Anyone fully qualified for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court.

(India's only Academy run by an IAS Officer)

solution: Ad hoc judges may be appointed by the Chief Justice of India for a temporary period when there is a lack of quorum of permanent judges to hold or continue any session of the Supreme Court

83) Which of the following does not constitute as eligibility criteria for the appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court?

*a) He should have been a judge of the high court (or high courts) in succession for 10 years.

b) He should be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the President

c) He should be citizen of India

d) He should have been an advocate of a high court (or high courts) in succession for 10 years.

solution: He should have been the judge of a high court or high courts in succession for five years

84) Which of the following falls under the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?

*a) Dispute between the Centre and one or more states.

b) Dispute arising out of pre-constitutional matters.

c) Adjustments of certain expenses and pensions between the Centre and the States.

d) Dispute relating to criminal matters

solution: Statement 2-advisory jurisdiction; statement 4-appellate jurisdiction

85) Consider the following statements:

1. The judges of the Supreme Court though appointed by the President cannot be removed at the pleasure of the President.

2. The Parliament is authorized by the constitution to curtail as well as extend the jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court.

3. The Supreme Court can punish any person for its contempt.

4. The Indian judiciary is a unified judiciary just like the judiciary in the USA.

Which of the above statement(s) is or are incorrect?

a) 1 & 3 only

b)1, 3 & 4 only

***c)2 & 4 only**

d)1 & 2 only

solution: The Parliament is authorized to extend but not curtail the powers of the Supreme Court; the American judiciary follows a double system of courts and hence isn't a unified judiciary

86)Which of the below statements is incorrect?

a)A person can be appointed as the governor of more than one state at a time.

b)The governor's emoluments and allowances payable in the above case will be shared by the said states in such a proportion as decided by the President.

***c)The governor can resign at any time by addressing the resignation letter to the Chief justice of the High court.**

d)The emoluments and the allowances of a Governor cannot be diminished during the term of his office.

solution: Resignation letter of the governor is to be submitted to the President

87)Which among the following is empowered to make laws in respect of any matter not enumerated in any of the lists, i.e residuary subjects of Schedule 7 ?

***a)Union Parliament**

b)State Legislature

c)Both (a) and (b)

d)President

solution: The Parliament is empowered to make legislation on residuary matters

88)The Speaker of the Lok Sabha derives his powers and duties from:

a)The Constitution of India.

b)The Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha.

c)Parliamentary conventions.

***d) All of the above**

(India's only Academy run by an IAS Officer)

89)The position of the Vice-President to a great extent resembles the position of the Vice-President of which country?

- a)Australia
- b)Canada
- *c)USA**
- d)United Kindgom

90)Parliament exercises control over the executive through :

- a)Question hour
- b)Parliamentary Committees
- c)Calling Attention Motion
- *d)All the above**

91)Consider the following statements:

- 1.It is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the Union and proposals for legislation.
- 2.The Prime Minister may or may not furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union, to the President.

Which of the above statement (s) is correct?

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

solution: Statement 2-The Prime Minister is bound to furnish such information to the President

92)Which of the following constitutes the Union Council of Ministers?

- a)Cabinet Ministers
- b)Prime Minister
- c)Cabinet ministers and chief ministers of the state
- *d)Cabinet ministers, ministers of state and deputy ministers.**

93)The salaries and perquisites of the Prime Minister of India are decided by the:

*a)Parliament

- b)President
- c)Cabinet ministers
- d)Both a & b

94)The speaker can ask a member of the House to stop speaking and let another member to speak. This is known as?

*a)Yielding the floor

- b)Crossing the floor
- c)Point of floor
- d)Calling attention motion

95)Consider the following statements with respect to Supreme Court being the court of record:

- 1.The judgements, proceedings and acts of the Supreme Court are recorded for perpetual memory and testimony.
- 2.It has the power to punish for the contempt of court.
- 3.They are recognized as legal precedents and legal references.

Select the correct answer from the options given below:

- a)1 only
- b)1 & 2 only
- c)3 only

*d)1, 2 & 3

96)Consider the following statements:

- 1.A member of the Rajya Sabha can only become the chairman of the committee on Public Undertakings.
- 2.The Committee on Public Undertakings examines matters of day to day administration.
3. A minister can also be elected as a member of the committee
- 4.The Committee on Public Undertakings also undertakes examination of reports of the comptroller and auditor general on public undertakings.

Select the incorrect answer from the options given below:

- a)1 & 2 only
- b)1, 2& 3 only

*c)3 & 4 only

d)None

97)Consider the following statements:

1.Indian Supreme Court defends rights of the citizen according to the 'Procedure established by law'

2.It's scope of judicial review is limited

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

a)1 only

b)2 only

*c)Both 1 and 2

d)Neither 1 nor 2

solution: There is no provision for the system of legal responsibility in the Indian Constitution. Its not required that an order of the President for a public act be countersigned by a minister; such a practice is however followed in the British Parliament

98)When a bill is reserved by the Governor for the assent of the President, the President may:

1.Give assent to the bill

2.Reject the bill

3.Send it back for reconsideration

Select the correct answer from the options given below:

a)1 only

b)2 only

c)1 & 3 only

*d)All of the above

solution: The President is under no obligation to give assent to a bill which is sent to him after reconsideration

99)Consider the following statements:

1.A private member is any member who is not a minister.

(India's only Academy run by an IAS Officer)

- 2.A private member can introduce any bill including the constitutional amendment bill.
3.Its introduction in the House requires at least 2 months' notice.
4.The drafting of the bill is the responsibility of the member concerned.
Select the correct answer from the options given below:

- a)1 only
b)1&2 only
***c)1, 2& 4 only**
d)All of the above

solution: the introduction of a private members bill in the House requires one month notice

100)Consider the following statements:

- 1.A starred question requires a written answer and hence supplementary questions cannot follow.
2.An unstarred question requires an oral answer and hence supplementary questions can follow.

Select the incorrect answer from the options given below:

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

solution: The first hour of every Parliamentary sitting is slotted for a question hour wherein the members can ask questions to the ministers. The questions are of three kinds-starred, unstarred and short notice questions. A starred question requires an oral answer; whereas; an unstarred question requires a written answer