

INDIAN POLITY AND GOVERNANCE

1. The Parliament of India cannot be considered a sovereign body because
 - (a) its authority is confined to jurisdiction earmarked by the Constitution
 - (b) laws passed by the Parliament can be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court
 - (c) of the presence of certain Fundamental Rights of citizens in the Constitution
 - (d) of all the above factors
2. In case of differences between the two houses of Parliament over a bill, a joint session of the two houses is held where decision is taken by majority vote. In case there is a tie (votes in favour and against a bill are equal) how is the same resolved?
 - (a) the bill is again submitted to vote of the two houses at a joint sitting after a gap of four weeks
 - (b) the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha can make use of his casting vote
 - (c) the Speaker can make use of his casting vote
 - (d) The bill is shelved for the session and taken up for consideration at the next session afresh
3. Consider the following statements regarding limitations on the authority of the Indian Parliament
 1. Most of the important laws can be introduced in the Parliament with the prior consent of the President.
 2. Parliament has to operate within the jurisdiction earmarked by the Constitution.
 3. The laws enacted by the Parliament can be declared as unconstitutional by the Supreme Court if they contravene the provisions of the Constitution.
 4. The authority of the Parliament is restrained due to grant of certain Fundamental rights to the citizens by the Constitution.
 Of these statements
 - (a) 1, 2 and 4 are correct
 - (b) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
 - (c) 1, 3 and 4 are correct
 - (d) 2, 3 and 4 are correct
4. The Parliament or a state legislature can declare a seat vacant if a member absents himself without permission from the sessions for

(a) 30 days	(b) 90 days
(c) 60 days	(d) 120 days
5. Who presides over the Lok Sabha if neither the Speaker nor the Deputy Speaker is available?
 - (a) a member nominated by the President
 - (b) a member chosen by the Council of Ministers
 - (c) a member of the panel of Chairmen announced by the Speaker
 - (d) the senior-most member of the Lok Sabha
6. A member of Parliament can be disqualified on grounds of defection
 1. If he voluntarily resigns from the membership of the political party
 2. If he votes or abstains from voting contrary to directions issued by the political party without prior permission
 3. If he takes a stand contrary to the stand of the party.
 4. If he joins a political party other than the one on whose ticket he contested the election and got elected
 Select the correct answer from the following codes.

(a) 2, 3 and 4	(b) 1, 2 and 4
(c) 1, 2 and 3	(d) 1, 3 and 4

7. The quorum or minimum number of members required to hold the meeting of either house of Parliament is ____
 - (a) one-fourth
 - (b) one-third
 - (c) one-fifth
 - (d) one-tenth
8. Which of the following bills can be introduced in the Parliament only with the prior approval of the President?
 - (a) Money Bills
 - (b) bill pertaining to impeachment of President
 - (c) bill pertaining to powers of the Supreme Court
 - (d) all the above
9. Members of the Rajya Sabha are not associated with
 1. Public Accounts Committee
 2. Estimates Committee
 3. Committee on Public Undertakings
 - (a) 1 and 2
 - (b) 3
 - (c) 2
 - (d) 1 and 3
10. Which of the following statements regarding the Estimates Committee are correct?
 1. No member of the Rajya Sabha is associated with it.
 2. It has 20 members.
 3. Its members are elected in accordance with the system of proportional representation for a period of one year.
 4. The Speaker nominates one of its members to be its Chairman.

Choose the answer from the codes given below:

 - (a) 1, 2 and 3
 - (b) 1, 3 and 4
 - (c) 1, 2 and 4
 - (d) 2, 3 and 4
11. Which of the following committees comprises of members of Lok Sabha as well as Rajya Sabha?
 - (a) The Public Accounts Committee
 - (b) The Committee on Public Undertakings
 - (c) The Estimates Committee
 - (d) (a) and (b)
12. Which of the following statements is correct?
 - (a) The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is elected by the elected members of the Rajya Sabha
 - (b) The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha presides over the joint session of both houses of Parliament
 - (c) The electoral college for the election of the Vice- President is the same as that for the election of the President
 - (d) The nominated members of both houses of Parliament have voting right in the election of the Vice- President but not in the election of the President
13. Which of the following committees of Parliament is concerned with the regularity and economy of expenditure?
 - (a) Public Accounts Committee
 - (b) Estimates Committee
 - (c) Committee on Public Undertakings
 - (d) all the above

14. Which of the following committees has associate members from the Rajya Sabha?
 - (a) Public Accounts Committee
 - (b) Estimates Committee
 - (c) Committee on Privileges
 - (d) all the above
15. Which one of the following is the correct definition of the term 'whip'?
 - (a) A situation in which all the members of a political party attend the session of Parliament but need not participate in the voting
 - (b) a document published by the government, containing full information on an issue of national importance, presented to the Parliament
 - (c) state in which all the members of the political party are required to be present in the Parliament and vote according to the instructions of the party
 - (d) none of the above
16. Which of the following parliamentary committee scrutinises the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India?
 - (a) the Estimates Committee
 - (b) the Public Accounts Committee
 - (c) the Committee on Public Undertakings
 - (d) all the above
17. Who among the following may belong to the Rajya Sabha but can speak in both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha
 - (a) ministers who are member of the Rajya Sabha
 - (b) nominated members of the Rajya Sabha who are experts of a particular field
 - (c) the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
 - (d) the leader of the house in the Rajya Sabha
18. Which of the following statements regarding the office of the Speaker is correct?
 - (a) he holds office during the pleasure of the President
 - (b) He need not be a member of the house at the time of election as Speaker, but must become a member of the house within six months of the date of his election
 - (c) he loses his office if the house is dissolved before the end of the normal tenure
 - (d) if he intends to resign, the letter of his resignation is to be addressed to the Deputy Speaker
19. The Standing Committee, apart from examining the grants of all ministries and departments, are able to examine
 - (a) bills of technical nature
 - (b) annual reports of ministries and departments
 - (c) long-term policies
 - (d) all the above.
20. Which of the following committees of Parliament has the largest membership?
 - (a) Public Accounts Committee
 - (b) Estimates Committee
 - (c) Business Advisory Committee
 - (d) Committee on Public Undertakings

ANSWER KEYS

- 01 d 02 c 03 d 04 b 05 c 06 a 07 d 08 a 09 c 10 b
11 d 12 d 13 a 14 a 15 c 16 b 17 a 18 d 19 d 20 b

VANIK IAS