

12th Political Science Lesson 2 Questions in English**2] Legislature**

1. Find out the correct statement about legislature

1) Legislature is one of most important institution for the functioning of representative democracy.

2) The basic objective of the legislature is to hold its representatives accountable, responsible for the interest of the people in the country

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

2. In India, legislature at the Centre is called as which of the following?

a) Parliament

b) National Legislature

c) Legislative assembly

A) a, c

B) b, c

C) a, b

D) a, b, c

3. Which of the following is known as bicameral system of Parliament?

a) House of the People & Council of States

b) Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha

A) a only

B) b only

C) Both a and b

D) Neither a nor b

4. Bicameral system of Parliament has inspired by which of the following countries?

a) USA

b) UK

c) Russia

d) UAE

A) a, b, c

B) b, c, d

C) a, b

D) a, b, d

5. Find out the incorrect statement

1. The States have Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council.

2. In many of the States only unicameral legislatures exist without any Legislative Assembly.

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

6. The Union Territories are governed by which of the following?

A) State government

B) Supreme Court of India

C) Union Government

D) None of the above

7. In India, the Parliament shares its law making function and responsibilities of implementation with _____ states?

A) 27

B) 28

C) 29

D) 30

8. Find out the correct statement

1. The Parliament is known as Union Legislature

2. Parliament is a supreme body of decision making and symbol of democratic governance

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

9. Find out the incorrect statement

1. When the Parliament meet for discussing various agenda and approving bills with a scheduled meeting

2. The Parliament holds four sessions in a year

A) 1 only

- B) 2 only
 C) Both 1 & 2
 D) Neither 1 nor 2
10. Match the sessions of parliament of India
 a) Winter session - 1. February-May
 b) Monsoon Session - 2. July-August
 c) Budget Session - 3. November-December
 A) 2, 3, 1
 B) 1, 3, 2
 C) 3, 2, 1
 D) 1, 2, 3
11. The Women's Reservation Bill is?
 A) The Constitution (138th Amendment) Bill
 B) The Constitution (108th Amendment) Bill
 C) The Constitution (196th Amendment) Bill
 D) The Constitution (116th Amendment) Bill
12. Find out the correct statement about Women's Reservation Bill
 1. Women members in the Rajya Sabha urged the Government to ensure the passage of the Women's Reservation Bill in the Lok Sabha.
 2. The Bill, which proposes 33% reservation for women in Parliament only
 A) 1 only
 B) 2 only
 C) Both 1 & 2
 D) Neither 1 nor 2
13. Find out the correct statement about Women's Reservation Bill
 1. It was passed by the Rajya Sabha in 2011
 2. It has been stuck in the lower house for nine years.
 A) 1 only
 B) 2 only
 C) Both 1 & 2
 D) Neither 1 nor 2
14. Which of the followings are the functions of parliament?
 1. Legislative
 2. Electoral
 3. Financial
 4. Executive
 A) 1, 3, 4
 B) 1, 2, 3
 C) 2, 3, 4
 D) 1, 2, 3, 4
15. Which of the followings are correct functions of parliament?
 1. The legislative powers are for executing laws
 2. The financial powers are to prepare money bill
 A) 1 only
 B) 2 only
 C) Both 1 & 2
 D) Neither 1 nor 2
16. Which of the following persons are elected by Parliament?
 1. President
 2. Vice President
 3. Governor for states
 A) 1, 3
 B) 2, 3
 C) 1, 2
 D) 1, 2, 3
17. The Parliament has judicial function on the removal of which of the following persons
 1. President
 2. Vice – President
 3. Judges of the Supreme Court
 4. Judges of High Courts
 A) 1, 2, 3
 B) 2, 3, 4
 C) 1, 3, 4
 D) 1, 2, 3, 4
18. Who summons the parliament?
 A) Prime minister
 B) President
 C) Vice – President
 D) Speaker
19. Find out the correct statement

- A) Every year, at commencement of the second session of the parliament, President delivers his address
- B) Every year, at commencement of the first session of the parliament, President delivers his address
- C) Every year, at commencement of the third session of the parliament, President delivers his address
- D) Every year, at commencement of the fourth session of the parliament, President delivers his address
20. The parliament of India has functions of which of the following?
1. Legislation
 2. Overseeing of administration
 3. Passing of the Budget
 4. Ventilation of public grievances
- A) 1, 2, 3
B) 2, 3, 4
C) 1, 3, 4
D) 1, 2, 3, 4
21. Find out the incorrect statement
1. The cabinet individually accountable and removable by the Loksabha.
 2. The cabinet, collectively accountable and removable by the Rajya sabha.
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2
22. Find out the correct statement
1. The parliament has two houses
 2. Both houses are carrying same values and responsibilities with a few exception such as passing the ordinary bills.
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2
23. Find out the correct statement
1. Total number of seats in the Lok Sabha is 545
 2. The Lok Sabha with 542 members elected from 542 Parliamentary constituencies across the country
 3. The members are directly elected by the people.
 4. The Lok Sabha has 3 nominated members from the Anglo-Indian community
- A) 2, 3
B) 1, 3
C) 2, 4
D) 1, 2, 3, 4
24. Which of the following is quorum of the parliamentary house?
1. One tenth of the total number of members of Lok Sabha constitutes the quorum for a meeting of the House.
 2. One fifth of the total number of members of Rajya Sabha constitutes the quorum for a meeting of the House.
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2
25. Find out the correct statement about Lok Sabha
- A) Time period 5 years till the ruling party enjoys the confidence of Rajya Sabha
 - B) Leader is the president
 - C) PM selects the other Members council of Ministers
 - D) B and A
26. Find out the correct statement about lok sabha
1. The grand total number of members in the Lok Sabha 545
 2. The nominated members can decide the government when it proves majority on the floor of the House.
 3. The Lok Sabha is the highest forum for discussion, debate on public issues
- A) 1, 2
B) 2, 3
C) 1, 3

D) 1, 2, 3

27. Find out the correct statement about Member of Parliament in Lok Sabha

1. He/she is one who represents the constituency of the state, comprising of two Assembly constituencies
2. They are directly elected by the people through elections.
3. The term of the Lok Sabha is for five years.

A) 1, 2

B) 2, 3

C) 3, 1

D) 1, 2, 3

28. Find out the incorrect statement about speaker of Lok Sabha

1. The leader of the House of the People is the Speaker
2. He is elected by the members of state legislative assembly.

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

29. Which of the following are duties of the speaker?

1. To conduct the debates
2. To conduct discussions
3. Answers to questions regulating the conduct of Members of the House
4. Taking care of their privileges and rights

A) 1, 2, 3

B) 2, 3, 4

C) 1, 3, 4

D) 1, 2, 3, 4

30. Find out the correct statement

1. The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the administrative head of the parliamentary secretariat.
2. The Speaker of Rajya Sabha is the administrative head of the parliamentary secretariat.

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

31. The speaker also ensures which of the followings?

1. The members adhere to the appropriate procedures
2. To allow the members to raise question
3. Allotting time to speak the objectionable remarks from record

A) 1, 2

B) 2, 3

C) 1, 3

D) 1, 2, 3

32. Who will be moving a motion of Thanks to the President's speech?

A) Vice – President

B) Prime Minister

C) Speaker

D) Deputy Prime Minister

33. Find out the correct statement

1. The permission of the president is required to move amendments to a bill.
2. It is up to the president to decide whether the bill to be moved or not.

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

34. Find out the correct statement

1. The speaker plays the role of guardian of the rights and privileges of the house.
2. Another important power of the speaker is to refer any question of privilege to the committee of privileges for examining

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

35. Which of the following person certifies the money bill?

A) President

B) Council of Ministers

C) Speaker

D) Prime Ministers

36. Who among the following presides the joint sessions of the parliament?

A) President

B) Council of Ministers

C) Speaker

D) Prime Ministers

37. Find out the correct statement

1. The speaker is the final authority to decide on the question of point of order

2. The speaker decides whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not and his decision on this question is not final

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

38. Who decides on granting recognition to the Leader of Opposition in the House of People?

A) Prime Minister

B) President

C) Council of Minister

D) Speaker

39. Under which amendment act the speaker has power to disqualify a member on the grounds of defection?

A) 44th Constitution Amendment

B) 74th Constitution Amendment

C) 52nd Constitution Amendment

D) 25th Constitution Amendment

40. Find out the correct statement

1. The speaker also one of the members of the House

2. Speaker holds neutral position

3. He always votes in all the proceedings of the house

A) 1, 2

B) 2, 3

C) 3, 1

D) 1, 2, 3

41. Who said the Speaker becomes a symbol of nation's freedom and liberty?

A) Indira Gandhi

B) Jawaharlal Nehru

C) Ambedkar

D) Mahatma Gandhi

42. Find out the correct statement

1. Jawaharlal Nehru, a driving force behind India's democratic principles of the Constitution

2. Nehru placed the office of the Speaker in India in the proper context

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

43. Find out the incorrect statement about Rajya Sabha

A) The Rajya Sabha or the Council of States is called as lower house.

B) It has a total number of 250 members including 238 from all the states and union territories

C) 12 members nominated by the Vice – President

D) A and C

44. Find out the correct statement

A) The council of states Rajya Sabha is called as second chamber of the Parliament of India.

B) The Rajya Sabha is an institution to protect the rights and interests of the states like Russia.

C) It was constituted on 13 April, 1952.

D) B and C

45. The members for Rajya Sabha are elected by?

A) The members of the respective State Legislative Councils

B) The members of the respective State Legislative Assemblies

C) The members of the lok sabha

D) The members of the cabinet

46. People from which of the following fields were nominated by the President of India to Rajya Sabha?

1. Literature
2. Science
3. Co- operatives
4. Art
5. Social service

A) 1, 5, 3, 4

B) 2, 3, 4, 5

C) 1, 3, 4, 5

D) 1, 2, 4, 5

47. Find out the correct statement

1. House of People is subjected to dissolution
2. Council of States is not subject to dissolution but
3. One third of the members retire every second year.
4. The term of the individual member is six years.

A) 1, 2, 3

B) 2, 3, 4

C) 1, 2, 3, 4

D) 1, 3, 4

48. Who is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?

A) President

B) Vice – President

C) Prime Minister

D) None of the above

49. Which of the following bills are placed before Rajya Sabha for discussion?

1. Money bills
2. Ordinary bills
3. Constitution amendment bills
4. Financial bills

A) 1, 2, 3

B) 2, 3

C) 1, 3, 4

D) 1, 2, 3, 4

50. Which of the following are the functions of Rajya Sabha?

1. Legislative

2. Financial

3. Deliberative

4. Federal

A) 1, 2, 3

B) 2, 3, 4

C) 1, 3, 4

D) 1, 2, 3, 4

51. Find out the correct statement

1. Legislation is by far the most important business of Rajya Sabha

2. Rajya Sabha enjoys almost equal powers with Lok Sabha.

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

52. Find out the incorrect statement

1. In the U.S.A, the representatives in the Senate where every state has equal representation irrespective of size and population of the states.

2. In India, the representation in the Rajya Sabha is based on its size of the area of the state.

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

53. Find out the correct statement

1. Uttar Pradesh elects 31 members to Rajya Sabha

2. Sikkim elects only three members to Rajya Sabha

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

54. Tamil Nadu elects _____ members to the Rajya Sabha?

A) 27

B) 18

- C) 16
D) 20
55. The number of members to be elected from each State to rajya sabha has been fixed by which schedule?
A) Fifth schedule of the Indian Constitution
B) Sixth schedule of the Indian Constitution
C) Fourth schedule of the Indian Constitution
D) Tenth schedule of the Indian Constitution
56. Find out the incorrect statement
A) Members of the Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of six years
B) The members cannot be re-elected.
C) The Rajya Sabha is known as Permanent House of the Parliament
D) A and C
57. Who can be a member of Rajya Sabha?
1. Must be a citizen of India
2. Must not be less than 35 years
A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2
58. A person had to be an elector in a parliamentary constituency in the State from where he seeks election to Rajya Sabha is said in?
A) Representation of the People Act, 1991
B) Representation of the People Act, 2003
C) Representation of the People Act, 1951
D) Representation of the People Act, 1961
59. Find out the correct statement
1. The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 2003 amended Representation of the People Act, 1951.
2. The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 2003 amended Section 3 of the Representation of the People Act.
A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2
60. Find out the correct statement
1. Election to fill a seat in Rajya Sabha shall be by secret ballot
2. The members are elected by the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.
A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2
61. Find out the correct Powers and Privileges of Members of Parliament
1. Freedom of speech in Parliament
2. Immunity of a member from any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said
3. Immunity of a member from any vote given by him in parliament or any committee thereof
A) 1, 2
B) 2, 3
C) 3, 1
D) 1, 2, 3
62. Find out the incorrect Powers and Privileges of Members of Parliament
1. Prohibition on the court to inquire into proceedings of parliament.
2. Immunity to a person from proceedings in any court in respect of the publication in Newspaper of any proceedings of either House of Parliament
A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2
63. Find out the incorrect Powers and Privileges of Members of Parliament
1. Freedom from arrest of members in criminal cases during the continuance of the session of the House and sixty days before the commencement and forty days after its conclusion.
2. Exemption of a member from service of legal process and arrest within the precincts of the House

- A) 1 only
 B) 2 only
 C) Both 1 & 2
 D) Neither 1 nor 2
64. The Lok Sabha is the political institution, reflects which of the following conditions of the country?
 1. Political
 2. Social
 3. Economical
 A) 1, 2
 B) 2, 3
 C) 3, 1
 D) 1, 2, 3
65. Find out the correct statement
 A) The Lok Sabha is constituted with members elected directly by the people.
 B) These members represent the common interests of the people.
 C) It becomes the apex democratic institution.
 D) A and C
66. Which of the following has exclusive authority over money bill?
 A) Lok Sabha
 B) Rajya Sabha
 C) Vice President
 D) President
67. Find out the correct statement about Lok Sabha
 1. The Lok Sabha can make the Laws on the matters of Union List
 2. The Lok Sabha cannot makes the Laws on the matters of Concurrent List
 A) 1 only
 B) 2 only
 C) Both 1 & 2
 D) Neither 1 nor 2
68. Find out the incorrect statement about Lok Sabha
 A) It can exact new laws
 B) It can repeal existing law
 C) It cannot amend the existing law
 D) A and B
69. Find out the correct statement
 1. The special power of the Lok Sabha is that once it passes the budget the Rajya Sabha can reject it
 2. The power of the Lok Sabha is that once it passes money related law, the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it
 A) 1 only
 B) 2 only
 C) Both 1 & 2
 D) Neither 1 nor 2
70. Find out the incorrect statement
 1. If Lok Sabha passes the money bill, the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it
 2. But the Rajya Sabha can delay the law for 10 days only
 3. If Rajya Sabha suggests any changes regarding the law the Lok Sabha should accept it.
 A) 1, 2
 B) 2, 3
 C) 3, 1
 D) None of the above
71. Find out the incorrect statement
 1. The one of the privileges of the Rajya Sabha is preparing and presenting the budget
 2. The one of the privileges of the Lok Sabha is preparing and presenting the budget
 A) 1 only
 B) 2 only
 C) Both 1 & 2
 D) Neither 1 nor 2
72. By which of the following ways the Lok Sabha controls the executive?
 1. Asking questions
 2. Supplementary questions
 3. No confidence motion
 A) 1, 2
 B) 2, 3
 C) 3, 1
 D) 1, 2, 3

73. Find out the correct statement

1. The Lok Sabha has the power to amend the constitution
 2. The Lok Sabha has no power to approve the proclamation of emergency
 3. The Lok Sabha involves in electing the President of India
- A) 1, 2
B) 2, 3
C) 3, 1
D) 1, 2, 3

74. Find out the correct statement

1. The Lok Sabha has power to establish new committees
 2. Lok Sabha has the power of tabling the reports of the committees for debate
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

75. The Lok Sabha controls which of the following?

1. Council of Ministers
 2. Vice – President
 3. Prime Minister
- A) 1, 2
B) 2, 3
C) 3, 1
D) 1, 2, 3

76. Find out the correct statement

1. If the Prime Minister loses the confidence of the Lok Sabha the Prime Minister should resign and new Prime Minister has to be selected.
 2. If the Prime Minister loses the confidence of the Lok Sabha no need to conduct new election
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

77. Find out the correct statement about powers of Raja Sabha

1. Introduction and passage of ordinary bills

2. Introduction and passage of Constitutional amendment bills

3. Election of the president

- A) 1, 2
B) 2, 3
C) 3, 1
D) 1, 2, 3

78. Find out the incorrect statement about powers of Raja Sabha

1. It cannot introduce financial bills involving expenditure from the CFI
 2. It can introduce financial bills involving expenditure from the CFI
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

79. Who can initiate the resolution for removal of Vice – President?

- A) Lok Sabha
B) President
C) Rajya Sabha
D) Speaker

80. Vice – President is removed by a resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha by?

- A) Special majority
B) Effective majority
C) Simple majority
D) Absolute majority

81. Rajya Sabha could make recommendation to removal of which of the following persons?

1. President
2. Chief Justice of Supreme Court
3. Judges of Supreme Court
4. Comptroller and auditor general

- A) 1, 2, 3
B) 2, 3, 4
C) 1, 3, 4
D) 1, 2, 3, 4

82. Find out the correct statement about Raja Sabha

1. Approval of ordinances issued by the President
 2. Approval of proclamation of financial emergency by the President
 - A) 1 only
 - B) 2 only
 - C) Both 1 & 2
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2
83. Find out the incorrect statement about Rajya Sabha?
1. Rajya Sabha also selects ministers including the Prime Minister.
 2. Under the Constitution, the ministers including the Prime Minister should be members of Rajya Sabha only
- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2
84. Find out the incorrect statements about Rajya Sabha
1. Consideration of the reports of the Finance Commission, Union Public Service Commission
 2. Enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2
85. Find out the incorrect statement
1. A Money Bill can be introduced only in the Rajya Sabha
 2. A Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Lok Sabha
- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2
86. Find out the correct statement
1. A financial bill, not containing solely the matters of Article 110, introduced in both houses of parliament
 2. A financial bill, not containing solely the matters of Article 110, introduced only in the rajya Sabha
- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2
87. The final power to decide whether a bill is a Money Bill or not is vested in _____?
- A) President
- B) Prime minister
- C) Speaker
- D) Cabinet secretary
88. Find out the correct statement
1. The Speaker of Lok Sabha presides over the joint sitting of both the Houses.
 2. The Lok Sabha always wins the battle in a joint sitting
- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2
89. Find out the correct statement
1. Rajya Sabha can only vote for the budget
 2. Rajya Sabha cannot discuss the budget
 3. Rajya Sabha can vote on the demands for grants
- A) 1, 2
- B) 2, 3
- C) All the above
- D) None of the above
90. Find out the correct statement
- A) A resolution for the discontinuance of the national emergency can be passed only by the Rajya Sabha
- B) A resolution for the discontinuance of the national emergency can be passed only by the Lok Sabha
- C) A resolution for the discontinuance of the national emergency can be passed by both houses of parliament
- D) None of the above

91. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): The Rajya Sabha can remove the council of ministers by passing a no confidence motion

Reason (R): This is because the Council of ministers is collectively responsible to only Lok Sabha.

Codes:

A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C) (A) is true but (R) is false

D) (A) is false but (R) is true

92. Which article says Rajya Sabha can authorize the Parliament to make a law on a subject enumerated in the State List?

A) Article 248

B) Article 247

C) Article 249

D) Article 251

93. Who can authorize the Parliament to create new All-India Service?

A) President

B) Lok Sabha

C) Rajya Sabha

D) Prime Minister

94. Find out the correct statement about Rajya Sabha

1. Due to its federal character, the Rajya Sabha has been given two exclusive powers

2. These powers are not enjoyed by the Lok Sabha

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

95. Find out the incorrect statement

1. The position of the Rajya Sabha in our constitutional system is not as weak as that of the House of Lords in the American constitutional system

2. The position of the Rajya Sabha in our constitutional system nor as strong as that of the Senate in the British constitutional system.

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

96. Find out the incorrect statement about Rajya Sabha

1. It checks hasty, defective, careless and ill-considered legislation made by the Lok Sabha by making provision of revision and thought.

2. It maintains the federal equilibrium by protecting the interests of the states against the undue interference of the Centre

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

97. Which article says Hindi and English have been declared by the Constitution to be the languages for conducting business in Parliament?

A) Article 120

B) Article 121

C) Article 122

D) Article 119

98. Find out the correct statement about the Article 120

1. The Presiding Officer cannot allow any member who is not proficient in Hindi or English to address the House in his mother tongue

2. The Presiding Officer allow any member not proficient in Hindi or English to address the House in his mother tongue.

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

99. Find out the correct statement

1. The Law making process in Indian Parliament stands evident for its democratic credentials.

2. In the law making process, role of opposition parties becomes much more important

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

100. Find out the correct statement

1. The law is a guiding force to regulate the society, politics and economy for the welfare of the state and people.

2. The law is primarily introduced in the Parliament in the form of 'bill'

3. The bill is a proposed legislation for consideration of the legislature

- A) 1, 2
- B) 2, 3
- C) 3, 1
- D) 1, 2, 3

101. Find out the correct statement

1. The bill will become act once the legislature passed it and approved by the President.

2. The act becomes a law only after getting consent from the President of India

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

102. Which of the following bills are passed by Parliament of India?

- 1. Money Bill
- 2. Non-Money Bill
- 3. Ordinary Bill
- 4. Public Bill

- A) 1, 2, 3
- B) 2, 3, 4
- C) 1, 2
- D) 1, 2, 3, 4

103. Find out the correct statement

1. An ordinary bill has to pass through different stages before becoming an Act.

2. The procedures prescribed in the Constitution for passing the bills are of two different categories.

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

104. Arrange the stages of passing a bill in correct order

- 1. Introduction of a bill
- 2. Second reading of a bill
- 3. Bill is referred to select committee
- 4. Published in gazette of India
- 5. Report stage of a bill
- 6. Third reading

- A) 1, 4, 2, 3, 5, 6
- B) 1, 3, 4, 5, 2, 6
- C) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
- D) 1, 2, 6, 3, 4, 5

105. Find out the correct statement

1. The first stage of the bill relates to the introduction of the bill in either house.

2. The first stage of the bill is known as 'Reading of the Bill'.

3. Most of the bills are introduced by the Ministers concerned.

- A) 1, 2
- B) 2, 3
- C) 3, 1
- D) 1, 2, 3

106. For the introduction of the private member bill it should be informed to?

- 1. Speaker
- 2. Vice – President
- 3. President
- 4. Deputy Prime Minister

- A) 1, 3, 2
- B) 1, 2
- C) 2, 3
- D) 2, 3, 4

107. Find out the correct statement about reading stage of a bill

1. The date of introduction for the Private Member Bill will be fixed and allowed to move the bill in the floor of house.

2. Generally there will be no discussion on the proposed bill at this reading stage which is only a formal affair.

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

108. Find out the incorrect statement

A) After the introduction of bill, it will be published in Gazette of India.

B) The Speaker may allow some bills to be published in the Gazette even before the first reading

C) The Chairman cannot allow some bills to be published in the Gazette even before the first reading

D) A and B

109. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): No motion for leave to introduce bill is necessary. Reason (R): The Speaker or the Chairman may allow some bills to be published in the Gazette even before the first reading

Codes:

A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C) (A) is true but (R) is false

D) (A) is false but (R) is true

110. The Second Reading of the bill usually takes place after an interval of _____ days after the first reading?

A) 3

B) 4

C) 2

D) 6

111. Find out the correct statement about second reading of a bill

1. The bill may be taken for consideration by the House at once.

2. It may be sent to a select committee of the House.

3. It may be sent to a joint select committee of the two Houses

A) 1, 2

B) 2, 3

C) 1, 3

D) 1, 2, 3

112. Find out the incorrect statement that if a bill is circulated for public opinion

1. When the bill is adopted for circulation, the secretariat of the House concerned requests the State Governments to publish the bill in the State Gazettes

2. Such opinions are circulated among the members of the House

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

113. Which of the following person appoints the chairman of select committee?

A) President

B) Cabinet secretary

C) Prime Minister

D) Vice – President

114. Find out the correct statement about committee stage of the bill

1. If the bill is referred to a select committee, the mover selects the members of the committee

2. The committee will study of the bill and reports back to the president

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

115. In which of the following stage where a bill is debated clause by clause?

A) Committee stage

B) Report stage

C) Introduction of a bill

D) Third reading of a bill

116. In which of the following stage the bill is to be passed with majority of votes?

- A) Committee stage
- B) Report stage
- C) Introduction of a bill
- D) Third reading of a bill

117. Find out the incorrect statement

1. After the bill is adopted at the Third Reading in either of the house, it is transmitted to the other House where it goes through all the stages.

2. The other house must accept the bill compulsorily

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

118. Find out the correct statement

1. Once a bill is passed in its originating house, may be rejected in the other house

2. Once a bill is passed in its originating house, must not be rejected in the other house

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

119. If a bill is passed in its originating house, the other house may have which of the following powers?

- 1. May reject
- 2. May introduce amendments
- 3. May not return the bill within eight months

- A) 1, 2
- B) 2, 3
- C) 1, 3
- D) 1, 2, 3

120. The Speaker or in his absence who presides over joint sitting?

- A) President
- B) Vice- President
- C) Deputy speaker

D) Deputy Prime Minister

121. Find out the correct statement

1. Finally if the bill is passed by both Houses and goes to the President for his assent.

2. If the President assents to the bill, it becomes a law

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

122. Find out the incorrect statement about president's power over a bill?

1. The President may return the bill for reconsideration.

2. If the bill is sent back to the President with or, without amendments, the President can again withhold his assent.

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

123. The legislative powers and functions of the Union and the States are demarcated in which schedule of the Constitution of India?

- A) 8
- B) 7
- C) 9
- D) 10

124. Seventh schedule of the constitution provides for which of the legislative powers

- 1. The Union List
- 2. The State List and
- 3. The Concurrent List

- A) 1, 2
- B) 2, 3
- C) 1, 3
- D) 1, 2, 3

125. Which of the following is correctly matched?

1. State list – State government has power to make laws

2. Union list – Union government has power to make laws
3. Concurrent list – Both central and state government has power to make laws
- A) 1, 2, 3
B) 1, 3
C) 2, 3
D) 1, 2
126. Which of the following power is not in union list?
- A) Defence
B) Foreign affairs
C) Atomic energy
D) Agriculture
127. Which of the following powers present in the union list?
1. War and Peace
2. Banking
3. Railways
4. Post and Telegraph
5. Airways
- A) 1, 2, 3, 5
B) 2, 3, 4, 5
C) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
D) 3, 4, 5
128. Which of the following power is not in the state list?
- A) Agriculture
B) Police
C) Adulteration
D) Prison
129. Which of the following powers present in the state list?
1. Trade and Commerce
2. Livestock and Animal Husbandry
3. State Public Services
4. Local government
- A) 1, 2, 3
B) 2, 3, 4
C) 1, 3, 4
D) 1, 2, 3, 4
130. Which of the following power is not present in union list?
- A) Education
B) Transfer of Property other than Agricultural land
C) Liquor
D) Trade Unions
131. Match the following
- a) State list - 1. Trade unions
b) Union list - 2. Ports
c) Concurrent list - 3. Land
- A) 1, 2, 3
B) 2, 3, 1
C) 3, 2, 1
D) 1, 3, 2
132. Which of the following is incorrectly matched?
1. State list - Adoption and Succession
2. Concurrent list - Currency and Coinage
3. Union list - Public health
- A) 1, 2
B) 2, 3
C) 1, 3
D) 1, 2, 3
133. Which of the following power is in concurrent list?
- A) Airways
B) Liquor
C) Marriage
D) Agriculture
134. Find out the correct statement
1. The Union list includes the subjects over which the parliament has exclusive authority to make laws and change the existing laws.
2. The state legislature has exclusive authority over subjects mentioned in the state list
- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2
135. Find out the incorrect statement

A) In the subjects enumerated in the 'Concurrent List' both the union and the states can legislate.

B) In the event of contradictions between the union and states, the state's authority will prevail.

C) The residuary power is vested in the State

D) B and C

136. Find out the correct statement about ordinary bill

1. It can be introduced either in the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha

2. It can be introduced only by a minister

3. It is introduced with the recommendation of the president

A) 1 only

B) 1, 3

C) 2, 3

D) 1, 2, 3

137. Find out the correct statement about money bill

A) It can be introduced in the Lok Sabha or in the Rajya Sabha.

B) It can be introduced by a minister or private member

C) It can be introduced only on the recommendation of the President

D) A and B

138. If Lok Sabha passes ordinary bill, what are powers rajya sabha has?

1. Cannot reject the bill

2. May amend the bill

3. Can be detained for a period of six months

A) 1, 2

B) 2, 3

C) 3, 1

D) 1, 2, 3

139. Find out the incorrect statement about Rajya Sabha

A) It can be amended or rejected by the Rajya Sabha.

B) The Rajya Sabha should return the bill with or without recommendations

C) The recommendations may be accepted or rejected by the Lok Sabha.

D) B and C

140. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): The ordinary bill does not require the certification of the Speaker when transmitted to the Rajya Sabha

Reason (R): If it has originated in the Rajya Sabha.

Codes:

A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C) (A) is true but (R) is false

D) (A) is false but (R) is true

141. Find out the correct statement about money bill

1. It can be detained by the Lok Sabha for a maximum period of 14 days only.

2. It does not require the certification of the Speaker when transmitted to the Rajya Sabha.

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

142. Find out the correct statement about ordinary bill

1. It is sent for the President's assent only after if it is being approved by the Lok Sabha.

2. In case of the deadlock due to disagreement between the two Houses, a joint sitting of both the houses can be summoned by the vice president to resolve the deadlock

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

143. Find out the incorrect statement

1. It is sent for the President's assent even if it is approved by only Lok Sabha.

2. In case of the deadlock due to disagreement between the two Houses, a joint sitting of both the houses can be summoned by the president to resolve the deadlock

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

144. Find out the incorrect statement

1. Ordinary bill's defeat in the Lok Sabha will not lead to the resignation of the government
2. Money bill's defeat in the Lok Sabha leads to the resignation of the government.

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

145. Find out the powers of president on money bill

1. Reject
2. Approve
3. Return for reconsideration

- A) 1, 2
- B) 2, 3
- C) 1, 2, 3
- D) 1, 3

146. Find out the correct statement

1. 'In 2010-12, Lok Sabha worked for average of less than four hours a day during 227 sittings in 852 hours'
2. India's parliamentarians are one of the best paid legislators across the world but they lag when it comes to performing legislative business, says the National Social Watch's "Citizens' Report on Governance and Development 2016."

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

147. Find out the correct statement

1. The constitution of India has a unique provision to make the Constitution relevant to changing conditions and needs but without changing the basic structure.

2. Article 368 deals with the amendment of the Constitution.

3. As per this article, the Parliament has the supreme power to initiate the amendment process.

- A) 1, 2
- B) 2, 3
- C) 3, 1
- D) 1, 2, 3

148. Find out the incorrect statement about Article 368

1. Parliament may amend the constitution through by way of addition or variation any provision of this Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in this article.
2. Parliament cannot repeal any provision of this Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in this article.

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

149. Find out the incorrect statement about constitutional amendment bill

- A) An amendment of this Constitution may be initiated through the introduction of a Bill Lok Sabha only
- B) The Bill is passed in each House by special majority
- C) It shall be presented to the President who shall give his assent to the Bill
- D) B and C

150. Find out the correct statement about constitutional amendment bill

1. The bill must be passed in each house by a special
2. Each house must pass the bill separately.
3. In case of a disagreement between the two houses, on issues concerning amendment, there

is provision for holding a joint sitting of the two houses

- A) 1, 2
- B) 2, 3
- C) 1, 3
- D) 1, 2, 3

151. Find out the correct statement about constitutional amendment bill

- A) If the bill seeks to amend the federal provisions of the constitution, it must also be ratified by the legislatures of all of the states by a simple majority
- B) If the bill seeks to amend the federal provisions of the constitution, it must also be ratified by the legislatures of half of the states by a simple majority
- C) If the bill seeks to amend the federal provisions of the constitution, it must also be ratified by the legislatures of half of the states by a special majority
- D) If the bill seeks to amend the federal provisions of the constitution, it must also be ratified by the legislatures of all of the states by a special majority

152. Find out the correct statement about president's power over constitutional amendment bill

- 1. Give his assent
- 2. Withhold
- 3. Return for reconsideration

- A) 1 only
- B) 3 only
- C) 2, 3 only
- D) 1, 2, 3

153. Article 368 provides which of the following amendments?

- 1. Amendment by a special majority of parliament
- 2. Amendment through the ratification of half of the states by a simple majority

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

154. Find out the correct statement

- 1. Absolute majority of parliament is, a majority of the members of each house present and voting
- 2. Special majority of parliament is, majority by more than 50 per cent of the total membership of the house and a majority of two-thirds of the members of the house present and voting

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

155. Match the following

- a) Sixth schedule – 1. Administration of schedule areas and scheduled tribes
- b) Fifth schedule – 2. Administration of tribal areas
- c) Seventh schedule – 3. Emoluments of the president, the judges, etc
- d) Second schedule – 4. Legislative relation between union and state

- A) 1, 3, 2, 4
- B) 2, 1, 4, 3
- C) 1, 2, 3, 4
- D) 4, 3, 2, 1

156. Which of the following schedules of the constitution cannot be amended through simple majority?

- A) Fifth schedule
- B) Second schedule
- C) Sixth schedule
- D) Seventh schedule

157. Which of the following provisions in the constitution amended through simple majority?

- 1. Citizenship – acquisition and termination.
- 2. Elections to parliament and state legislatures.
- 3. Delimitation of constituencies.
- 4. Union territories.

- A) 1, 2, 3
- B) 2, 3, 4
- C) 1, 3, 4

D) 1, 2, 3, 4

158. Provision for admission or establishment of new states in the constitution can be amended through which of the following majority?

- A) Effective majority
- B) Special majority
- C) Simple majority
- D) Effective majority

159. Which of the following provisions in the constitution amended through simple majority?

1. Quorum in parliament.
2. Salaries and allowances of the members of parliament.
3. Rules of procedure in parliament.
4. Representation of states in parliament
5. Privileges of the parliament, its members and its members and its committees

- A) 2, 3, 4
- B) 1, 3, 5
- C) 1, 2, 3, 5
- D) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

160. Which of the following can be amended by Special Majority of Parliament and Consent of States?

1. Election of the president and its manner.
2. Extent of the executive power of the union and the states.
3. Supreme Court and high courts.

- A) 1, 2
- B) 2, 3
- C) 1, 3
- D) 1, 2, 3

161. Article 368 can be amended through which of the following?

- A) Special majority
- B) Simple majority
- C) Amendments by Special Majority of Parliament and Consent of States
- D) Effective or absolute majority

162. The provision Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states can be amended through?

A) Special majority

B) Simple majority

C) Amendments by Special Majority of Parliament and Consent of States

D) Effective or absolute majority

163. Which of the following can be amended by Special Majority of Parliament and Consent of States?

1. Distribution of legislative powers between the union and the states.
2. Any of the list in the seventh schedule.
3. Representation of states in parliament.

- A) 1, 2
- B) 2, 3
- C) 1, 3
- D) 1, 2, 3

164. Which of the following provisions can be amended by Special Majority?

1. Fundamental rights
2. Directive principles of state policy
3. Use of English language in parliament

- A) 1, 2
- B) 2, 3
- C) 1, 3
- D) 1, 2, 3

165. Find out the correct statement

1. The majority of the provisions in the constitution need to be amended by a special majority of the parliament.
2. The expression total membership of the house is irrespective of fact whether there are vacancies or absentees.
3. The special majority is required only for voting at the third reading stage of the bill.

- A) 1, 2
- B) 2, 3
- C) 1, 3
- D) 1, 2, 3

166. The provision for use of official languages can be amended through?

A) Special majority

B) Amendments by Special Majority of Parliament and Consent of States

C) Simple majority

D) Effective or absolute majority

167. The provisions for the governance of all the state is dealt in which part of constitution?

A) Part 5

B) Part 6

C) Part 7

D) Part 8

168. The Articles from ____ to ____ deals with the state legislature?

A) 150 – 250

B) 149 – 241

C) 152 – 237

D) 148 – 243

169. Find out the correct statement

1. The state legislature which has only Legislative Assembly as House of People is called as Unicameral.

2. Most of the powers and functions are shared by the state legislature is almost like the same as the Union legislature.

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

170. Who is the constitutional Head of the State executive?

A) Chief Minister

B) Governor

C) Deputy Chief Minister

D) Chief Justice of High Court

171. Who appoints the Governor of the state?

A) Prime minister

B) Vice president

C) President

D) CJI of Supreme Court

172. Governor can hold the office during the pleasure of?

A) Prime minister

B) Vice president

C) President

D) CJI of Supreme Court

173. The eligibility of appointment of the governor is?

A) Citizen of India or other countries

B) Shall not hold any office of the profit

C) Should have completed thirty years of age.

D) A and C

174. Find out the correct statement about governor

1. The Governor cannot be appointed more than once

2. He cannot hold office more than one state

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

175. The Governor of a state has which of the following powers?

1. Executive

2. Legislative

3. Emergency Powers

A) 1, 2

B) 2, 3

C) 1, 3

D) 1, 2, 3

176. Which of the following persons appointed by governor

1. Council of ministers

2. Advocate General

3. Members of the State Public Service Commission

A) 1, 2

B) 1, 2, 3

C) 2, 3

D) 3, 1

177. The Governor has the power to appoint which of the following people to state legislative council?

1. Literature

2. Science

3. Art

4. Cooperative movement

- A) 1, 2, 3
- B) 2, 3, 4
- C) 1, 3, 4
- D) 1, 2, 3, 4

178. The governor also can nominate _____ of the total members of the legislative council.

- A) 1\12
- B) 1\6
- C) 1\3
- D) 2\3

179. Find out the correct statement about governor

1. The governor also has powers 'in his discretion' to exercise special constitutional responsibilities
2. He can discharge his special responsibility, in accordance with the direction given by the vice president from time to time.

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

180. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): On certain extraordinary situations, the governor can act without ministerial advice

Reason (R): The governor also has powers 'in his discretion'.

Codes:

- A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C) (A) is true but (R) is false
- D) (A) is false but (R) is true

181. Find out the incorrect statement about governor

1. The governor also plays the role of medium between the state and the center.
2. The Governor keeps the President Constantly informed of the developments in the state.

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

182. Which of the following are the legislative powers of the Governor over state legislature?

1. Right to address
2. Sending messages
3. Summoning
4. Proroguing

- A) 1, 2, 3
- B) 1, 3, 4
- C) 2, 3, 4
- D) 1, 2, 3, 4

183. Find out the veto power of the governor over ordinary bill

1. Withhold his assent to bills
2. Return bill for reconsideration
3. Reserve the bill for president

- A) 1, 2
- B) 2, 3
- C) 1, 2, 3
- D) 1, 3

184. Find out the veto power of the governor

1. Other than the Money Bill, the governor may return any bill for reconsideration by the state legislature.

2. His/her can again send the bill for reconsideration when the state legislature passes the bill again with or without amendments.

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

185. The Judicial Powers of the Governor

1. Pardon
2. Reprieves
3. Respites
4. Remissions

- A) 1, 2, 3

B) 1, 2, 3, 4

C) 2, 3, 4

D) 1, 3, 4

186. Find out the incorrect statement

A) The Governor has no power to appoint judges of the State High Court

B) But the Governor is entitled to be consulted by the President in the matter of appointing judges of high court.

C) The appointment of Judges of High Court and Supreme Court comes under the purview of the Judiciary and the Vice - President of India.

D) A and B

187. Who can make a report to the president and advising him for imposing of the President rule?

A) Chief Minister

B) Speaker

C) Governor

D) Chief Secretary

188. Which of this article is related to the state emergency?

A) Article 352

B) Article 356

C) Article 360

D) Article 368

189. Find out correct statement

1. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor as the head of the government.

2. Council of Ministers are appointed by the governor on the advice of the Chief Minister

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

190. Find out the incorrect statement

1. A person who is not a member of either house can be appointed as the Chief Minister

2. But within a one year from the date of appointment he/she should become member of any house

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

191. Find out the correct statement about speaker

1. The Speaker is elected by the Members of Legislative Assembly itself,

2. He\she is the Presiding officer of the Assembly.

3. The speaker has the responsibilities and powers of conducting business of the assembly

A) 1, 2

B) 2, 3

C) 1, 2, 3

D) 1, 3

192. Find out the correct statement about speaker

1. The speaker is the interpreter of the provisions of the Constitution

2. The speaker is the interpreter of rules of procedure in the assembly proceedings,

3. The speaker is the interpreter of rules of procedure and legislative precedents within the Assembly.

A) 1, 2

B) 1, 2, 3

C) 2, 3

D) 3, 1

193. The speaker has which of the following power

1. To adjourn the session

2. Resume the sessions

3. Suspend the members from participating in the session when there is a violation of rules

A) 1, 2, 3

B) 1, 2

C) 2, 3

D) 1, 3

194. Find out the incorrect statement

1. The speaker has to generally maintain partiality while conducting the business of the house.

2. The speaker's vote becomes more important when there is a tie on any issue regarding passing of bill.

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

195. Find out the incorrect statement

1. The speaker's decision is final in regulating the conduct of members and in matters of procedure or maintaining order in the house.
2. And in such matters the speaker is to be subjected to judicial intervention.

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

196. Find out the correct statement about deputy speaker

1. The Deputy Speaker is also elected by the members of the Assembly from amongst themselves.
2. He performs the duties and responsibilities of the speaker as his absence presides over the Assembly in the absence of the Speaker.
3. The deputy speaker has also powers on par with the speaker within the House

- A) 1, 2
- B) 2, 3
- C) 1, 3
- D) 1, 2, 3

197. Find out the correct statement

1. Broadly, parliamentary committees are of two kinds
2. They are Standing Committee and Ad Hoc Committees.

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

198. Find out the correct statement

1. Ad Hoc Committees are permanent constituted every year and work on a continuous basis,

2. Standing Committees are temporary and cease to exist on completion of the task assigned to them.

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

199. Which of the following are standing committees?

1. Committees to Inquire
2. Financial committee
3. Committees to Scrutinize and Control
4. Committees Relating to the Day-to-Day Business of the House
5. House-Keeping Committees or Service Committees

- A) 2, 3, 4, 5
- B) 1, 3, 4, 5
- C) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
- D) 1, 2, 3, 4

200. Which of the following are Ad Hoc Committees?

1. Committee on Estimates
2. Committee on Public Accounts
3. Committee on Public Undertakings

- A) 1, 2
- B) 2, 3
- C) 1, 3
- D) 1, 2, 3

201. Which of the following are Committees to Scrutinise and Control?

1. Committee on Government Assurances
2. Committee on Subordinate Legislation
3. Committee on Papers Lay on the Table
4. Committee on Welfare of SC's and ST's

- A) 1, 2, 3
- B) 2, 3, 4
- C) 1, 3, 4
- D) 1, 2, 3, 4

202. Which of the following Committees are related to the Day-to-Day Business of the House?

1. Business Advisory Committee
2. Committee on Private Members
3. Bills and Resolutions Rules Committee
4. Committee on Absence of Members from Sittings of the House

- A) 1, 2, 3
B) 2, 3, 4
C) 1, 2, 3, 4
D) 1, 3, 4

203. Find out the correct statement

1. Ad Hoc committees can be divided into two categories, that is, Inquiry Committees and Advisory Committees.
2. On the basis of the nature of functions performed by them, standing committees can be classified into six categories

- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

204. Which of the following is not a committee to enquire?

- A) Committee on Petitions
- B) Committee of Privileges
- C) Library committee
- D) Ethics Committee

205. Find out the incorrect statement

1. The state legislature which has only Legislative Assembly as House of People is called as Unicameral.
2. The system of legislature which consists of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council is called as Bicameral system.

- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2

206. Find out the correct statement about Committee on Public Undertakings

1. This Committee is to examine the Audit reports and accounts of Public Undertaking from time to time.

2. The Committee also examines the autonomy and efficiency of the Public Undertakings.

3. This committee is also taking note on the affairs of the Public Undertakings are being managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices

- A) 1, 2
B) 2, 3
C) 1, 2, 3
D) 1, 3

207. Find out the incorrect statement Committee on Public Accounts

1. The important functions of the Committee are to scrutinize the Appropriation Accounts of the State and the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India (Civil).

2. It looks into the Revenue receipts and the disbursement of money shown in the accounts applicable to the services or purposes to which they had been applied and charged.

- A) 1 only
B) 2 only
C) Both 1 & 2
D) Neither 1 nor 2