

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA
(JOINT RECRUITMENT CELL)

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION FOR THE POST OF SENIOR CLERK
IN LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

21ST JULY 2001

PAPER II – PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE AND PRACTICE

INSTRUCTIONS:

- (i) Write your Roll No. at the appropriate column on the Answer Sheet
- (ii) Put 'X' Mark only in the correct Box [X]. No marks will be given for responses outside the Box.
- (iii) In case you want to change your response to any question, fully blacken the first response like this ■ and mark [X] in the correct Box.

Time: 75 Minutes

Marks: 100

1. **President can be removed from his office**
(A) By the Prime Minister (B) By the Chief Justice of India
(C) By Parliament by adopting a motion for his impeachment (D) None of these
2. **Vice-President is a member of**
(A) Lok Sabha (B) Rajya Sabha (C) State Assembly (D) None of these
3. **Vice-President is elected by**
(A) Members of State Assemblies (B) Members of Rajya Sabha
(C) Members of Lok Sabha (D) Members of both Houses of Parliament
4. **Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to**
(A) President of India (B) The Prime Minister of India (C) Lok Sabha (D) The Parliament
5. **President has directed the Prime Minister to prove his majority on the Floor of the House. What he will do?**
(A) Move a motion expressing want of confidence in the Council of Ministers
(B) Move the motion "that the House do now adjourn"
(C) That the House expresses its confidence in the Council of Ministers
(D) None of these
6. **A Minister who is not a member of either House of Parliament shall cease to be a Minister after expiration of**
(A) One year (B) Six months (C) Till elected to either House (D) Five years
7. **Attorney General for India holds office**
(A) For a period of five years (B) For a period of three years
(C) Up to 65 years of age (D) During the pleasure of the President
8. **Dissolution of Lok Sabha**
(A) Does not affect work pending before it
(B) Does not affect work under consideration of Committees
(C) Acts as a wet sponge on the slate of Parliamentary work
(D) None of these
9. **The time gap between the last sitting in one Session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next Session of Parliament should not exceed**
(A) 3 months (B) 6 months (C) 9 months (D) None of these
10. **Lok Sabha may be prorogued by**
(A) The Speaker (B) The Deputy Speaker (C) The Secretary-General (D) The President
11. **The date of election of the Speaker is fixed by**
(A) Secretary-General (B) Speaker Pro Tem (C) President (D) Prime Minister

12. The Speaker, if he wants to resign his office, shall tender his resignation to
(A) President (B) Prime Minister (C) Deputy Speaker (D) Chief Justice of India
13. Speaker, Lok Sabha holds office for a duration of
(A) Three years
(B) Five years
(C) Until immediately before the 1st meeting of the Lok Sabha after the dissolution
(D) None of these
14. Who presides over the first sitting of a newly constituted Lok Sabha
(A) Speaker of out-going Lok Sabha (B) Deputy Speaker of out-going Lok Sabha
(C) Speaker Pro tem (D) None of these
15. Each House of Parliament has a separate Secretariat as per provisions of Article
(A) 79 (B) 85 (C) 101 (D) 98
16. Every member of either House of Parliament shall take oath/make affirmation in
(A) Hindi (B) English
(C) Any of the languages specified in Eighth Schedule (D) None of these
17. Quorum to constitute a sitting of either House of Parliament is
(A) One tenth of the total number of members of the House
(B) One third of the total number of members of the House
(C) One tenth of the total number of elected members of the House
(D) None of these
18. A member's seat can be declared vacant by the House, if he remains absent from the sittings of the House for a period of
(A) Sixty days (B) Ninety days (C) Thirty days (D) None of these
19. A joint sitting of both the Houses can be convened as per provisions of Article
(A) 85 (B) 87 (C) 101 (D) 108
20. Money Bill is defined in Article
(A) 109 (B) 110 (C) 117 (D) None of these
21. Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha are made in pursuance of
(A) Article 118 (B) Article 98 (C) Article 121 (D) None of these
22. When a Bill passed by Parliament is sent to the President for his assent, which of the following options is not available to him?
(A) He may sign it (B) He may decline to sign it
(C) He may return it to the Parliament for reconsideration (D) He may amend it
23. President promulgates an Ordinance under Article
(A) 118 (B) 123 (C) 110 (D) None of these
24. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India submits his reports to
(A) The President (B) The Prime Minister (C) The Parliament (D) None of these
25. Governor of a State is appointed by
(A) Prime Minister (B) President of India (C) Speaker, Lok Sabha (D) None of these
26. Subject matter of laws made by Parliament and by the State Legislatures are enumerated in
(A) Fifth Schedule to the Constitution (B) Seventh Schedule to the Constitution
(C) Tenth Schedule to the Constitution (D) None of these
27. Finance Commission is appointed under Article
(A) 278 (B) 279 (C) 280 (D) 283
28. Chief Election Commissioner is appointed by
(A) The Chief Justice of India (B) The Speaker, Lok Sabha
(C) The President of India (D) The Prime Minister of India
29. Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from office
(A) By Prime Minister (B) By the President of India
(C) By the Parliament

30. **President's Rule in a State can be imposed under Article**
 (A) 355 (B) 370 (C) 368 (D) 356
31. **The procedure to amend the Constitution is described in**
 (A) Article 367 (B) Article 368 (C) Article 370 (D) None of these
32. **Maximum number of Anglo-Indians that can be nominated to Lok Sabha is**
 (A) 3 (B) 2 (C) 5 (D) None of these
33. **Proclamation of Emergency is issued under Article**
 (A) Article 352 (B) Article 356 (C) Article 358 (D) None of these
34. **Private member means**
 (A) A member of the Opposition (B) A member of the Ruling Party
 (C) A member of the Council of Ministers (D) A member other than a Minister
35. **Precincts of Parliament are defined in**
 (A) Rule 2 (B) Rule 2 and Direction 124 (C) Rule 374 (D) None of these
36. **Summons regarding the Session of the House are issued to the members by**
 (A) Secretary-General (B) President's Secretariat
 (C) Election Commission (D) The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
37. **The first sitting of every Session of Lok Sabha commences with playing of**
 (A) National Anthem (B) National Song
 (C) National Anthem as well as National Song (D) None of these
38. **A member of Panel of Chairmen**
 (A) May preside over the sitting of any Committee
 (B) May preside over the sitting of a particular Committee
 (C) May preside over the sitting of the House
 (D) None of these
39. **Private Members' Business is transacted on**
 (A) Monday (B) Tuesday (C) Friday (D) Wednesday
40. **As per recommendation of CPMB, a private member shall introduce during a session**
 (A) Not more than one Bill (B) Not more than two Bills
 (C) Not more than three Bills (D) Not more than four Bills
41. **Questions are of**
 (A) Two types (B) Three types (C) Four types (D) None of these
42. **If a Starred Question listed for a day is not reached**
 (A) The Minister sends a written reply to the concerned member
 (B) Written answer to such question is deemed to have been laid on the Table
 (C) The question lapses
 (D) It is answered on the next day
43. **Zero Hour is regulated by the Speaker as per**
 (A) Rules of Procedure (B) Directions by the Speaker (C) Constitution (D) Convention
44. **Half-an-Hour discussion arises out of a**
 (A) Reply on a Bill given by the Minister (B) Question
 (C) Parliamentary Committee Report (D) Motion
45. **When a member seeks leave of the House to move an Adjournment Motion and if an objection there to is taken, the leave will be granted if**
 (A) Not less than 100 members rise in their places (B) Not less than $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the members rise
 (C) Not less than 50 members rise (D) Not less than 25 members rise
46. **A Bill after its introduction**
 (A) Can be withdrawn by the Minister if he so desires
 (B) Cannot be withdrawn
 (C) Can be withdrawn by the Minister with the leave of the House
 (D) Can be withdrawn with the permission of Speaker

47. A Bill passed by one House and pending in the other House may be referred to
 (A) A Select Committee of that House (B) A Joint Committee
 (C) The concerned Standing Committee (D) None of these
48. A Bill introduced in Rajya Sabha may be referred to the concerned Standing Committee (of Lok Sabha)
 (A) By the Chairman, Rajya Sabha
 (B) By the Speaker, Lok Sabha
 (C) By the Speaker, Lok Sabha in consultation with the Chairman, Rajya Sabha
 (D) None of these
49. Members of a Select Committee on Bill are
 (A) Nominated by the Speaker (B) Decided by the Minister incharge of the Bill
 (C) Appointed by the House (D) Nominated by the members of the concerned Departmentally related Standing Committee
50. Amendments to clauses of a Constitution Amendment Bill will be passed by
 (A) Simple majority (B) $2/3^{\text{rd}}$ majority (C) $3/4^{\text{th}}$ majority (D) None of these
51. When a resolution has been moved, no resolution raising substantially the same question shall be moved
 (A) During the same session (B) Within one year
 (C) During that Lok Sabha (D) None of these
52. Motion can be broadly classified in
 (A) Two categories (B) Three categories (C) Four categories (D) None of these
53. 'No day yet named motion' means a motion
 (A) Given notice under Rule 184 (B) Admitted by Speaker under Rule 189
 (C) Given notice under Rule 198 (D) None of these
54. 'No day yet named motions' and short duration discussions should be so arranged that no member moves or raises
 (A) Not more than two of these during a Session
 (B) Not more than one of these during a Session
 (C) Not more than three of these during a Session
 (D) None of these
55. A short duration discussion on a matter of urgent public importance is held under Rule
 (A) 193 (B) 197 (C) 377 (D) None of these
56. Notice of Calling Attention given by a member is valid
 (A) Only for the day on which it is given (B) For a week
 (C) For the entire Session (D) For a fortnight
57. Statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure for a financial year is known as
 (A) Budget (B) Annual Financial statement
 (C) Budget as well as Annual Financial Statement (D) None of these
58. 'Guillotine' is used in the context of
 (A) Questions not answered on a day
 (B) To dispose of all outstanding business at the end of a sitting
 (C) To dispose of all outstanding business at the end of a Session
 (D) To dispose of all outstanding matters in connection with Demands for Grants
59. Appropriation Bill means
 (A) A Bill passed annually to withdraw or appropriate money from Consolidated Fund of India
 (B) A Bill to levy tax
 (C) A Bill to set up some statutory authority
 (D) None of these
60. A motion that the "amount of demand be reduced by Rs. 100' is known
 (A) Policy Cut (B) Token Cut (C) Economy Cut (D) None of these

61. **The Finance Bill is introduced**
 (A) After passing of the Demands for Grants (B) After passing of the Appropriation Bill
 (C) After presentation of Budget (D) After passing of the Budget
62. **The Finance Bill has to be passed and assented to by the President before the expiry of**
 (A) 75 days (B) 30 days (C) 7 days (D) 15 days
63. **Which of the following is not correct**
 (A) No arrest can be made within the precincts of the House without the permission of the Speaker
 (B) No civil process can be served within the precincts of the House without the permission of the Speaker
 (C) No action can be taken against a member for any criminal offence committed within the precincts of the House
 (D) No criminal process can be served within the precincts of the House without the permission of the Speaker
64. **A member wishing to resign his seat in the House will submit his resignation letter to**
 (A) Speaker (B) Deputy Speaker (C) Election Commission (D) Leader of his party
65. **A member wishing to resign from the membership of a Committee will address a communication in this regard to**
 (A) The Leader of his Legislature Party (B) The President
 (C) The Chairman of the Committee (D) The Speaker
66. **Chairman of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions in Lok Sabha is**
 (A) Speaker (B) Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
 (C) Law Minister (D) Deputy Speaker
67. **An ad hoc Committee continues in office**
 (A) Till it submit its report (B) For one year
 (C) For the duration of Lok Sabha (D) None of these
68. **When the House is sitting, a Committee**
 (A) Cannot hold a meeting
 (B) Can hold a meeting any time
 (C) Can hold a meeting before the commencement of the sitting of the House and after 15.00 hrs.
 (D) None of these
69. **Sub-Committee of a Committee is appointed by**
 (A) The Speaker, Lok Sabha (B) The Chairman of the Committee
 (C) By the Committee itself (D) None of these
70. **In a Joint Committee members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are appointed in the ratio of**
 (A) 2:1 (B) 1:3 (C) 3:2 (D) 1:1
71. **Notice of a sitting of a Committee during inter-session is sent to members**
 (A) At their local addresses only (B) Wherever they are
 (C) Both at local and permanent addresses (D) None of these
72. **The quorum to constitute a sitting of a Committee shall be**
 (A) $1/10^{\text{th}}$ (B) $1/2$ (C) $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ (D) $3/4^{\text{th}}$
73. **Minutes of a sitting of a Committee contain**
 (A) Names of all members of the Committee (B) Names of members present during the sitting
 (C) Names of absent members (D) None of these
74. **Verbatim proceedings of a sitting of a Committee are sent to a witness for**
 (A) His information (B) Correction and return (C) Releasing to press (D) None of these
75. **Report of a Committee must be presented to the House**
 (A) In Hindi (B) In English (C) In Hindi as well as in English (D) None of these
76. **A Committee may undertake on the spot study visit**
 (A) Of its own (B) With the prior approval of Speaker
 (C) With the approval of Chairman (D) None of these

77. When a Study Group consisting of 16 to 30 members goes on tour how many officers/ staff can accompany it
 (A) One officer/staff (B) Two officers/staff (C) Three officers/staff (D) Four Officers/staff
78. During tour transport arrangements are made by
 (A) Lok Sabha Secretariat (B) State Assembly Secretariat
 (C) Members themselves (D) By Government organization to be visited by the Committee
79. Time to different classes of Government Business is allotted on the recommendation of
 (A) Committee on Private members (B) Business Advisory Committee
 (C) Speaker's meeting with leaders of parties and groups (D) None of these
80. A Constitution (Amendment) Bill given notice of by a private member before introduction is first examined by
 (A) A Select Committee
 (B) Standing Committee concerned with the subject matter of the Bill
 (C) Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions
 (D) None of these
81. A member wishing to raise any matter regarding papers laid
 (A) Shall raise it on the Floor of the House (B) Shall refer it to the Minister
 (C) Shall refer it to the Committee on papers laid on the Table (D) None of these
82. Reports of Comptroller and Auditor General of India after laying stand referred to
 (A) The Committee on Public Accounts
 (B) The Committee on Estimates
 (C) The Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
 (D) None of these
83. The strength of Committee of Privileges is
 (A) 30 (B) 45 (C) 25 (D) 15
84. A petition seeking disqualification on the ground of defection can be referred by the Speaker to
 (A) The Committee on Petitions (B) The Committee on Ethics
 (C) The Committee of Privileges (D) None of these
85. Joint Committee on Offices of Profit hold office for
 (A) One year (B) The duration of a Lok Sabha (C) Till reconstituted (D) None of these
86. General Purposes Committee consists of
 (A) 30 members (B) 45 members (C) 15 members (D) No fixed number of members
87. Which Committee elects its own Chairman?
 (A) Business Advisory Committee
 (B) Committee on Public Accounts
 (C) Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament
 (D) None of these
88. The Committee to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway undertakings to the General Revenues is popularly known as
 (A) Committee on Railways (B) Public Accounts Committee
 (C) Railway Convention Committee (D) None of these
89. Which Committee is considering the affairs of Railway Canteens, etc., in Parliament House Complex
 (A) Railway Convention Committee (B) General Purposes Committee
 (C) Committee on Food Management in Parliament House Complex (D) None of these
90. When a member is present in the House he should observe the rules as contained in
 (A) Rule 349 (B) Rule 350 (C) Rule 351 (D) Rule 357
91. When a Division is to take place a bell is rung for
 (A) Five minutes (B) Two minutes (C) Three minutes and thirty seconds (D) Ten minutes

92. **Speaker may name a member**
(A) Who is not attending the sittings of the House
(B) Who is disregarding the authority of the Chair
(C) Who wants to participate in the proceedings
(D) None of these
93. **Under Rule 377 a member shall not raise during a week**
(A) More than one matter
(B) More than two matters
(C) More than three matters
(D) None of these
94. **Unparliamentary words, etc., may be expunged from the debates under orders of**
(A) The Speaker
(B) The Secretary-General
(C) The Chief Parliamentary Reporter
(D) Chief Editor
95. **The power to suspend any Rule vests in**
(A) The Speaker
(B) The Rules Committee
(C) The House
(D) None of these
96. **Before the General Discussion on Railway Budget starts, the Minister for Railways moves a resolution that the House approves the recommendations made by the**
(A) Committee on Public Accounts
(B) Committee on Estimates
(C) Standing Committee on Railways
(D) Railway Convention Committee
97. **'To catch the eye of the Speaker' means**
(A) To get an appointment with the Speaker
(B) To get an opportunity to participate in the proceedings of the House
(C) To get nominated to a Committee
(D) None of these
98. **The First Schedule of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha relates to**
(A) Form of Communication regarding arrest and release, etc., of members
(B) List of Public Undertakings
(C) Petitions
(D) None of these
99. **Joint sitting of the two Houses is presided over by**
(A) The President
(B) The Vice-President
(C) The Chairman, Rajya Sabha
(D) The Speaker, Lok Sabha
100. **In Lok Sabha chamber, first seat to the left of the Speaker is reserved for**
(A) Leader of Opposition
(B) Deputy Speaker
(C) Minister for Parliamentary Affairs
(D) None of these

Constitution of India & Rules of Procedure

101. India is a :
- A. Secular State
 - B. Bilingual State
 - C. Communist State
 - D. Capitalist State
102. What is the literal meaning of secularism ?
- A. Freedom to worship any God
 - B. Death of religion
 - C. Separation of religion from the state
 - D. None of these
103. The Indian Constitution is in structure
- A. Federal
 - B. Unitary
 - C. Rigid
 - D. Partly unitary partly federal
104. In a federal setup of government, the powers are divided between the :
- A. Centre and the units
 - B. Two Houses of the Legislature
 - C. Executive and the Legislature
 - D. President and the Cabinet

91. Who among the following persons is the last to get the country's highest award, Bharat Ratna, 1998 ?
- A. M.S. Subbulakshmi
 - B. Gulzarilal Nanda
 - C. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
 - D. C. Subramaniam
92. The book A Foreign Policy for India is written by
- A. Sangeetha Purushothaman
 - B. I.K. Gujral
 - C. Khushwant Singh
 - D. Shobha De
93. The first general election under the Indian Constitution was held in :
- A. 1949
 - B. 1950
 - C. 1952
 - D. 1953
94. Which of the following is not a satellite ?
- A. Bhaskara
 - B. Aryabhatta
 - C. Banbhatta
 - D. Apple
95. Parliament of Israel is called :
- A. Diet
 - B. Knesset
 - C. Assembly
 - D. Zenda Avesta
96. Which one of the following is not a direct tax ?
- A. Wealth Tax
 - B. Professional Tax
 - C. Income Tax
 - D. sales Tax
97. Professor Amartya Sen was honoured with
- A. UNESCO Peace Prize
 - B. Nobel Prize in Economics
 - C. Bharat Ratna
 - D. Both (b) and (c)

98. The six official languages of the UN are Russian, Chinese, English, French, Spanish and
- A. Hindi
 - B. Urdu
 - C. Arabic
 - D. Japanese
99. Name of the leader who was regarded by Mahatma Gandhi as his political guru
- A. Gopal Krishan Gokhale
 - B. Rabindranath Tagore
 - C. Lord Irwin
 - D. Leo Tolstoy
100. Dr. M. S. Subbulakshmi has distinguished herself in the field of
- A. Kathak
 - B. Bharatanatyam
 - C. Playing Violin
 - D. Vocal Music

Constitution of India & Rules of Procedure

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 - D. President and the Cabinet

105. The Constitution of India bears the influence of the Constitutions of several countries. Which country exerts the greatest influence in the framing of the 'Directive Principles of State Policy' in our Constitution ?
- A. Ireland
 - B. France
 - C. Japan
 - D. Russia
106. The President of India holds office for a period of :
- A. 6 years
 - B. 5 years
 - C. 4 years
 - D. 7 years
107. President's Electoral College consists of :
- A. Members of Parliament
 - B. Members of Parliament and Legislatures
 - C. Members of State Legislatures
 - D. Elected Members of Parliament and State Legislatures.
108. If the President has to resign, he sends his resignation to the :
- A. Prime Minister
 - B. Chief Justice of India
 - C. Vice-President
 - D. Lok Sabha Speaker
109. To contest election for the office of Vice-President of India, the candidate must have completed the age of :
- A. 40 years
 - B. 35 years
 - C. 30 years
 - D. 45 years
110. The Tenth Schedule to the Constitution of India relates to :
- A. Panchayati Raj Institutions
 - B. Anti-defection Act
 - C. List of languages recognised by the Constitution
 - D. Procedure for amendment to the Constitution
111. Is the President a part of the Union Parliament ?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. Yes, in the case of money bills only
 - D. Yes, only when he issues ordinance

112. The Vice-President of India is :-
- A. a member of Rajya Sabha
 - B. a member of State Legislature
 - C. not a member of Parliament
 - D. a member of either House of Parliament
113. Which of the following are the financial powers of the President of India ?
- A. No money bill can be introduced without his prior approval
 - B. He is responsible for the preparation of the Union Budget and causes it to be laid before the Parliament
 - C. All money bills passed by the Parliament are presented to him for assent.
 - D. He appoints Finance Commission.
114. Can the President of India dismiss the cabinet and take under his direct charge the administration of the country in a state of Emergency ?
- A. No
 - B. Yes
 - C. Under certain conditions only
 - D. None of these
115. Which of the following are the powers of the President with regard to the Parliament ?
- A. Summon or prorogue the session of Parliament
 - B. Address the joint session of the two Houses
 - C. Can call a joint sitting of the two Houses
 - D. All of these
116. How long can Vice-President act as President if the office of the President falls vacant ?
- A. For five years
 - B. For six months
 - C. For the remaining term
 - D. For two years
117. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the :
- A. President
 - B. Lok Sabha
 - C. Vice-President
 - D. Supreme Court
118. The Prime Minister is :
- A. nominated by the President
 - B. elected by the Chief Ministers of States
 - C. is the leader of the majority party by Lok Sabha
 - D. is not elected, it is a hereditary post

119. A bill in the 3rd stage is :
- A. introduced in the Rajya Sabha
 - B. discussed clause by clause
 - C. still in the stage of introduction
 - D. goes to the President for final approval
120. The President of India is not a member of Parliament because :
- A. he has to maintain his dignity of office
 - B. he has to see that he remains impartial
 - C. he holds an office of profit under the Government
 - D. his position will be lowered if he becomes the member of Parliament
121. How long would an ordinance, issued by the President, operate after re-assembly of Parliament ?
- A. One fortnight
 - B. One month
 - C. Six weeks
 - D. Eight weeks
122. A list of national languages can be traced in the..... of the Indian Constitution.
- A. Fifth Schedule
 - B. Sixth Schedule
 - C. Seventh Schedule
 - D. Eighth Schedule
123. Which of the following rights have been given to the foreigners in India under the Constitution ?
- A. Right to equality before Law
 - B. Right to protection of life and personal liberty
 - C. Right to protection against arrest in certain cases
 - D. All of these
124. What happens when a law passed by the Parliament or State Legislature conflicts with the Fundamental Rights ?
- A. It will be unconstitutional, so not enforceable
 - B. If such law is passed to enforce Directive Principles of State Policy it shall not be unconstitutional
 - C. Neither of these is correct
 - D. Both A and B are correct

125. Indian Constitution envisages a :
- A. bicameral system
 - B. unicameral system
 - C. one party government
 - D. Presidential government
126. The Rajya Sabha is a :
- A. permanent body
 - B. temporary body
 - C. House headed by the Prime Minister
 - D. House having no Speaker
127. Which is the final authority for establishing a new State in India ?
- A. State Legislatures
 - B. Parliament
 - C. President of India
 - D. Prime Minister of India
128. How can the Indian citizenship be terminated ?
- A. By renunciation
 - B. By termination
 - C. By deprivation
 - D. All of the above
129. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the :
- A. Prime Minister of India
 - B. Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - C. President of India
 - D. Ministry of Law & Justice
130. The President can nominate to the Rajya Sabha a maximum number of :
- A. two members
 - B. four members
 - C. six members
 - D. twelve members
131. The maximum number of days within which the Rajya Sabha has to return a certain bill to the Lok Sabha after 'rejection' or 'acceptance' is :
- | | |
|-------|-------|
| A. 30 | B. 14 |
| C. 10 | D. 15 |

132. Money bill can originate :
- A. in either Houses of Parliament
 - B. only in the Rajya Sabha
 - C. only in the Lok Sabha
 - D. in either of the two Houses suited to the convenience of the Prime Minister
133. If there is a dispute over a money bill between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha then :
- A. a joint session of the two Houses is called
 - B. Rajya Sabha can reject it
 - C. Rajya Sabha can send its recommendations which the Lok Sabha may or may not accept
 - D. Lok Sabha does not need the opinion of Rajya Sabha
134. A bill cannot become a law unless the :
- A. President gives his consent
 - B. Lok Sabha passes it
 - C. Rajya Sabha passes it
 - D. Parliament (at a joint sitting of both the Houses) approves it
135. Which of the following is not a condition for admissibility of questions :
- A. It shall be pointed, specific and confined to one issue only
 - B. It shall not bring in any name
 - C. It shall not criticise a government policy
 - D. It shall not exceed 100 words
136. The admissibility of a question is decided by :
- A. Secretary-General
 - B. Chairman
 - C. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
 - D. Leader of the House
137. When the two Houses of Parliament differ on a Bill, the deadlock is resolved by :
- A. A joint sitting of the two Houses
 - B. President of India
 - C. Prime Minister of India
 - D. A Special Committee formed for the purpose
138. Half-an-hour discussion arises out of a :
- A. question
 - B. calling attention
 - C. Parliamentary Committee Report
 - D. Report of an Inquiry Commission

139. Notices of questions are to be given to the :
- A. Minister concerned
 - B. Speaker
 - C. Secretary-General
 - D. None of these
140. Total number of department related Standing Committees in Parliament is:
- A. 11
 - B. 17
 - C. 22
 - D. None of these
141. The Leader of the Opposition in Rajya Sabha is :
- A. Pranab Mukherjee
 - B. Dr. Manmohan Singh
 - C. Venkaia Naidu
 - D. Arjun Singh
142. The Vice-President is elected by :
- A. all members of Parliament
 - B. all elected members of Parliament
 - C. member of Lok Sabha only
 - D. members of Rajya Sabha only
143. The present strength of Rajya Sabha is :
- A. 250
 - B. 245
 - C. 240
 - D. None of these
144. Article 371 deals with special provisions relating to :
- A. Jammu & Kashmir
 - B. Nagaland
 - C. Maharashtra & Gujarat
 - D. Delhi
145. Chairman of Business Advisory Committee in Rajya Sabha is :
- A. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
 - B. Chairman
 - C. Deputy Chairman
 - D. Chief Whip of the Ruling Party

146. Committee on Petitions deals with :
- A. Grievances of Members against the Government
 - B. Grievances of Members against the Secretariat
 - C. Grievances of the Public referred to it
 - D. None of these
147. The Rules Committee, Rajya Sabha is headed by :
- A. the Chairman
 - B. the Deputy Chairman
 - C. a member elected by the House
 - D. a member nominated by the Chairman
148. The Reports of the Department Related Standing Committees :
- A. are binding on government
 - B. are treated with contempt by the government
 - C. are recommendatory only in nature
 - D. none of these
149. Issues in a Parliamentary Committees are generally decided by :
- A. consensus
 - B. voice vote
 - C. recorded voting
 - D. none of these
150. The Electoral College for the election of President is composed of :
- A. all the members of the Parliament
 - B. all the members of the Parliament and Legislative Assemblies
 - C. all the elected members of the Parliament and Legislative Assemblies
 - D. all the above
151. Which of the following is a Financial Committee ?
- A. Public Accounts Committee
 - B. Committee on Expenditures
 - C. Committee on Subordinate Legislation
 - D. Committee on Appropriations
152. Who is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha ?
- A. President
 - B. Prime Minister
 - C. Vice President
 - D. None of these