

Module 4

Parliament- LS and RS, Parliamentary Committees, Important Terminologies. Judicial System of India, Supreme Court of India and other Courts, Judicial Reviews and Judicial Activism.

Q. No	Question	Answers
1	Every state legislative in India has a) Legislative Assembly and Legislative council b) No Legislative Assembly and Legislative council c) Only Legislative Assembly d) None of the above	a
2	The Budget session is commences in the a) Third week of February b) Third week of March c) End of December d) First week of January	a
3	The monsoon session begins in a) Third week of February b) Third week of July c) End of December d) First week of January	b
4	The Winter session generally starts in a) Third week of February b) Early November c) End of December d) First week of January	b
5	Prorogation meaning is parliament a) Suspension of work in sitting b) Bringing a session to an end c) Ending the life of the Lok-Sabha d) Period of 'No Work' between two sessions of parliament	b
6	Dissolution meaning is parliament a) Suspension of work in sitting b) Bringing a session to an end c) Ending the life of the Lok-Sabha d) Period of 'No Work' between two sessions of parliament	c
7	The oath of office to a governor of a state is administered by a) The Prime Minister b) The Chief Justice of the High Court in the state c) The President d) The Chief Minister of the state	b
8	The Governor of the state can be removed by the a) The Prime Insister b) The Chief Justice of the High Court on the state c) The President d) The Chief Minister of the state	c
9	Which of the following article defines Money bill a) Article 110 b) Article 117 c)Article 368 d) Article 112	a
10	The Supreme court of India was created by an act of Parliament in a) 1947 b) 1950 c)1847 d) 1977	b
11	The Chief Justice of Supreme court is selected by a) The President b) The Prime Minister c) The other Judges of Supreme court d) The Council of Ministers	a
12	The Rajya Sabha from amongst its own member's elects a) Its speaker b) Its deputy speaker c) Its chairman d) Its deputy chairman	d

13	A judge of a High Court is appointed by a) Chief Justice of India b) President of India c) Prime Minister, after consulting chief Justice of India d) The Union Law Minister, after consulting chief Justice of India	b
14	Chief Minister is appointed by a) Prime Minister b) Governor c) Chief justice of High Court d) President	b
15	The first woman to be speaker of Lok Sabha is a) Vijay Lakshmi pandit b) Sarojini Naidu c) Indira Gandhi d) Meira Kumari	d
16	Who was the first speaker of the first Lok Sabha a) G V Mavalankar b) M A Ayyangar c) Hukum Singh d) G S Dhillon	a
17	Who decides whether the bill is a Money bill or not? a) The president b) The speaker c) The Finance Minister d) The Finance Secretary	b
18	Which court as the highest court of appeal in the country a) Supreme court b) High court c) District court d) None of the above	a
19	Lok-Sabha is known as a) Upper House b) Lower House c) Middle House d) All of the above	b
20	House of people is also known as a) Raj-Sabha b) Lok-Sabha c) Supreme court d) High court	b
21	Raj-Sabha is known as a) Upper House b) Lower House c) Middle House d) All of the above	a
22	House of Elders is also known as a) Raj-Sabha b) Lok-Sabha c) Supreme court d) High court	a
23	The chairperson of the Lok-Sabha is designated as _____ a) Chairman b) Speaker c) Vice-president d) President	b
24	The Speaker of Lok Sabha can resign office by addressing his resignation to _____. a) The President b) The Prime minister c) The Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha d) The chief Justice of India	c
25	Powers and Functions of Parliament and its members include a) Freedom of debates and proceeding b) Right to exclude strangers from the house c) Right to regulate internal matters d) All of the above	d
26	Which of the following statements are correct about judicial activism? a) It is the process of lawmaking by judges b) It is the practice in the judiciary of protecting individual rights c) Judges depart from strict adherence to judicial precedents d) All of the above	d
27	The Lok-Sabha speaker should be selected from a) Majority or ruling party b) Opposition party c) President choice d) All of the above	a
28	The Lok-Sabha Deputy speaker should be selected from a) Majority or ruling party b) Opposition party c) President choice d) All of the above	b
29	Which of the following has the power of judicial review?	d

	a) High courts c) Supreme courts	b) District courts d) Only Supreme and High Courts	
30	Which of the following shall not be introduced in the Rajya Sabha? a) Union Budget c) A constitutional amendment	b) A money bill d) None of the above	b
31	Who among the following forms the Advisory Committee of the Parliament? a) Speaker of Lok Sabha c) Minister of parliamentary Affairs	b) Vice-President of India d) President of India	a
32	The guardian of Fundamental Rights is a) Supreme court b) High court c) District court d) None of the above		a
33	A person is disqualified to be a member of parliament a) If he is guilty of corrupt practices in relation to an election b) Convicted for 2 or more years of imprisonment c) If he is holding office of profit d) All of the above		d
34	A judge of the supreme court may be removed from his office on the ground of a) Lacking sound legal knowledge which is essential to act as judge of Supreme Court b) Delivering judgments which are against the interest of nation and seriously hinder the progress of the nation c) Misbehavior d) None of the above		c
35	The council of ministers in the state shall be collectively responsible to a) Chief Minister b) Legislative assembly of the state c) Governor d) Chief Justice of High Court		b
36	Chief Justice or other judges of the Supreme Court after their retirement or removal are not eligible to practice a) Any court other than Supreme Court b) Any court in India or outside India c) Any court or before any authority within the territory of India d) Any courts other than the state High Courts		c
37	The tenure of member of Legislative council is a) 2 years b) 3 years c) 5 years d) 6 years		d
38	Writ can be directly filed a) In the magistrate court c) In District and Session Courts	b) In the court of Civil Judge d) In the Supreme Court or High Court	d
39	The Speaker of Lok-Sabha can be removed from his office before the expiry of his term a) By the President on the recommendation of Prime Minister b) If the Lok Sabha passes a resolution to this effect c) If the Lok Sabha and Prime Minister so decide d) If both the houses of Parliament pass a resolution to this effect		b
40	What are the reasons given for the practice of judicial activism? a) Failure of Legislature and Executive to discharge their function. b) Citizens look up to the judiciary for the protection of their rights. c) Legislative Vacuum. d) All of the above		d
41	A person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in the Rajya Sabha unless he is a) Not less than 21 years of age	b) Not less than 35 years of age	b

	c) Not less than 30 years of age d) Not less than 25 years of age	
42	Chief Justice or other judges of the Supreme Court after their retirement or removal are not eligible to practice in a) Any court other than Supreme Court b) Any court in India or outside India c) Any court or before any authority within the territory of India d) Any courts other than the state High Courts	c
43	The salary of the judges of High Court is charged on a) The consolidated fund of India b) The contingency fund of India c) The contingency fund of state d) The consolidated fund of the slate	a
44	How many Anglo - Indians and other members can be nominated by the President to the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha? a) 2 and 12 b) 2 and 10 c) 1 and 12 d) 1 and 10	a
45	The total number of ministers in the council of ministers of the Union shall not exceed a) 21 % of the total members of Lok Sabha b) 12 % of the total members of Lok Sabha c) 15 % of the total members of Lok Sabha d) 15 % of the total members of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha	c
46	The Chief Justice and other judges of high court are appointed by a) The President b) The Chief Justice of India c) Governor d) Chief Minister	a
47	To become a judge of the High Court, one must be practicing advocate of High court for a period of at least ----- years a) 20 b) 10 c) 15 d) 5	d
48	The supreme court was set up under the a) Regulating act 1773 b) Regulating act 1881 c) Pits India act 1772 d) Indian council act 1187	a
49	The judges of Supreme court is appointed under which article? a) Article 121 b) Article 124 c) Article 176 d) Article 156	b
50	Total number of High court in India? a) 20 b) 22 c) 25 d) 28	c
51	Who is authorized to transfer the judges of one high court to another High court? a) The President b) The Governor of State c) The Secretary General d) The Chief Minister of State	a
52	District Judge in a state is appointed by? a) The President b) The Prime minister c) The Governor d) The Chief Minister	c
53	The High court of Andaman & Nicobar Island is located in which state of India? a) Uttarkhand b) West Bengal c) Uttar Pradesh d) Maharashtra	b
54	Who has the right to transfer any case anywhere in India? a) President b) Ministry of Law c) Supreme court d) Parliament	c
55	The article that deals with the constitution of Parliament? a) Article 32 b) Article 79 c) Article 101 d) Article 156	b
56	No person can contest elections for the membership of the Lok Sabha unless he is a citizen of India and has competed the age of a) 21 years. b) 22 years. c) 24 years. d) 25 years.	d