



## Chapter – 07

### Union Parliament

1. Parliament includes

- (A) President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- (B) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- (C) Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly
- (D) Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council and Lok Sabha

2. The most important feature of Indian Parliament is

- (A) It is the union legislature in India
- (B) It includes the President
- (C) It is bicameral
- (D) Its Upper house never dissolves

3. Which of the following makes law in India

- (A) President and Council of Ministers
- (B) High Court and Supreme Court
- (C) President and both houses of Parliament
- (D) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

4. The main duty of the legislature is

- (A) Central administration
- (B) Enforcement of law
- (C) Execution of judicial matters
- (D) Execution of laws

5. Parliament and Constitution are not mode of

- (A) Legal Justice
- (B) Political Justice
- (C) Economic Justice
- (D) Social Justice

6. Bicameral Legislature means

- (A) Primary and secondary legislature
- (B) Lower and Upper Chamber
- (C) Lok Adalats and Courts
- (D) Elected as well as selected members

7. Answer the name of two temporary houses of parliamentary structure of India

- (A) Rajya Sabha and Legislative Assembly
- (B) Lok Sabha and Legislative Council
- (C) Rajya Sabha and Legislative Council
- (D) Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly

8. Building of the Parliament of India is called\_\_.

- (A) Sansad Bhavan
- (B) Lok Sabha Bhavan
- (C) Rajya Sabha Bhavan
- (D) Sarkar Bhavan

9. Lok Sabha is the \_\_\_\_\_ House of the Parliament of India.

- (A) Lower
- (B) Upper
- (C) Left
- (D) Right

10. What is the name of Upper house of Indian Parliament?

- (A) Senate
- (B) Rajya Sabha
- (C) House of Lords
- (D) Legislative Assembly

11. Who is competent to dissolve the Rajya Sabha?

- (A) The Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (B) The President
- (C) The Joint-session of Parliament
- (D) None of these

12. Rajya Sabha is dissolved

- (A) After every five year
- (B) After every six year
- (C) On the advice of Prime Minister
- (D) None of these

13. What is the maximum number of Members of the Rajya Sabha?

- (A) 150
- (B) 200
- (C) 250
- (D) 300

14. What is the total number of members in Rajya Sabha from States and Union Territories?

- (A) 218
- (B) 228
- (C) 238
- (D) 248

15. How many Rajya Sabha members, the President of India can nominate?

(SSC CHSL 2016)

- (A) 6
- (B) 10
- (C) 12
- (D) 15

16. For what duration, the election of member of Rajya Sabha is done?

- (A) Two years
- (B) Four years





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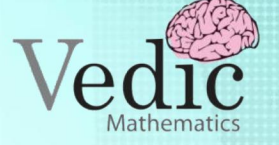
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(C) Five years

(D) Six years

(SSC CHSL 2016)

(A) 18

(B) 30

(C) 36

(D) 24

17. How many members of the Rajya Sabha are elected every two years ?

(A) All

(B) One fourth

(C) Half

(D) One third

25. What is the minimum age to qualify for Lok Sabha Elections?

(A) 25 years

(B) 30 years

(C) 21 years

(D) 18 years

18. Who elects the members of Rajya Sabha?

(A) Elected members of the Legislative Council

(B) The People

(C) Elected members of the Legislative Assembly

(D) Lok Sabha

26. In which year, "House of People" was named as Lok Sabha

(A) 1954

(B) 1964

(C) 1974

(D) 1984

19. Who is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?

(A) President of India

(B) Prime Minister of India

(C) Vice-President of India

(D) Speaker of Lok Sabha

27. Which house of the Indian parliament is a house elected by the people

(A) Rajya Sabha

(B) Lok Sabha

(C) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha both

(D) None of these

20. In which house, the chairman of that house is not a member of house

(A) Lok Sabha

(B) Rajya Sabha

(C) Legislative Assembly

(D) Legislative Council

28. What is the maximum number of members in Lok Sabha?

(A) 512

(B) 542

(C) 552

(D) 532

21. Who will be elected as the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha

(A) Any person who is eligible for member of Rajya Sabha

(B) Any member who is working as a member of Rajya Sabha

(C) Any member of the Parliament

(D) A person nominated to Rajya Sabha by the President

29. In Lok Sabha the total number of members from States are

(A) 630

(B) 530

(C) 430

(D) 330

22. What is the minimum age to become the Prime Minister of India if he or she is a member of Rajya Sabha?

(A) 18

(B) 25

(C) 30

(D) 35

30. The maximum number of elected members of Lok Sabha can be

(A) 530

(B) 545

(C) 540

(D) 550

23. Rajya Sabha is assisted by the Secretary General, who holds the rank equivalent to?

(A) Cabinet Minister of the Government of India

(B) Member of Parliament

(C) Member of Legislature

(D) Cabinet Secretary to the Government of India

31. How many members of Anglo-Indian community can be nominated for the Parliament by the President

(A) 2

(B) 4

(C) 8

(D) Depends on President's will

32. How many seats are reserved for representatives of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha?

(A) 39

(B) 85

(C) 109

(D) 131

24. To become a member of the Rajya Sabha a person must be at least \_\_\_\_\_ years old.







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33. The initial tenure of member of Lok Sabha was 5 years, it was changed by 42nd amendment to

- (A) 9 years (B) 7 years  
(C) 6 years (D) 8 years

34. The tenure of the members of Lok Sabha is for how many years?

- (A) 11 (B) 9  
(C) 7 (D) 5

35. How many times, the tenure of Lok Sabha was increased for 6 years

- (A) 1 (B) 2  
(C) 3 (D) Never

36. Lok Sabha Secretariat comes under the direct control of

- (A) Ministry of Home Affairs  
(B) Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs  
(C) Speaker of Lok Sabha  
(D) President

37. Who was the first Speaker of Lok Sabha?

- (A) G. V. Mavalankar  
(B) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan  
(C) M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar  
(D) Dr. P.V. Cherian

38. Which of the following is the first woman speaker of Lok Sabha

- (A) Meera Kumar (B) Sonia Gandhi  
(C) Sushma Swaraj (D) Margret Alva

39. Speaker of the Lok Sabha serves for a maximum term of \_\_\_\_ years.

- (A) 3 (B) 4  
(C) 5 (D) 7

40. If the Speaker of Lok Sabha wants to resign, whom does he resign

- (A) President of India (B) Deputy Speaker  
(C) Prime Minister (D) Council of Ministers

41. The 'Speaker's vote' in the Lok Sabha is called

- (A) Casting vote (B) Sound vote  
(C) Direct vote (D) Indirect vote

42. Who decides the salary and allowances of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha?

- (A) President (B) Pay Commission  
(C) Cabinet (D) Parliament

43. Who was the first Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha?

- (A) G. V. Mavalankar  
(B) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan  
(C) M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar  
(D) Dr P V Cherian

44. Who among the following presides over the Lok Sabha in the absence of Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha?

- (A) A member appointed by the President.  
(B) A member nominated by the members of the Parliament present in the House.  
(C) A person from the panel formed by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
(D) A senior most member of the House.

45. The function of Protem Speaker is to

- (A) Conduct the Proceedings of the House in the absence of the Speaker  
(B) Officiate as Speaker when a Speaker is unlikely to be elected  
(C) Swearing in members and hold charge till a regular Speaker is elected  
(D) Check if the election certificates of members are in order

46. First Leader of opposition in Lok Sabha was \_\_\_\_.

- (A) B. R. Ambedkar (B) A. K. Gopalan  
(C) S. Radhakrishnan (D) Vallabhbhai Patel

47. The Secretary General of the Lok Sabha is the Chief of its Secretariat and is:

- (A) Elected by the Lok Sabha  
(B) Elected by both Houses of Parliament  
(C) Appointed by the Speaker  
(D) Appointed by the President

48. In which language, Lok Sabha debates are printed?

- (A) Hindi (B) English  
(C) Sanskrit (D) Both Hindi & English

49. Which of the following is not correct





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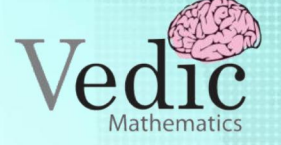
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- (A) Person should have completed age of 30 years to elect as a member of Rajya Sabha  
(B) Person should have completed age of 25 years to elect as a member of Lok Sabha  
(C) Person should have completed age of 21 years to elect as member of Legislative Council.  
(D) Person eligible to vote in panchayat election should have completed age of 18 years

50. Which article of the Constitution deals with money bills:

- (A) Article-130 (B) Article-110  
(C) Article-120 (D) Article-100

51. Who approves a bill as money bill in Lok Sabha

- (A) President (B) Finance Minister  
(C) Prime Minister (D) Speaker

52. Which bill cannot originate in Rajya Sabha ?

- (A) Constitutional Amendment Bill  
(B) Ordinary Bill  
(C) Fundamental Bill  
(D) Money Bill

53. A money bill passed by the Lok Sabha is deemed to have been passed by the Rajya Sabha also, when no action is taken by the Upper House within:

- (A) 10 days (B) 14 days  
(C) 20 days (D) 30 days

54. How many times, a Non-money bill is discussed in every house of the parliament

- (A) Two (B) Three  
(C) Four (D) One

55. By which bill, Government presents a proposal for annual revenue collection?

- (A) Money bill (B) Finance bill  
(C) Ordinance (D) None of these

56. A Member of Parliament will be suspended from his membership, if he absents the house continuously for

- (A) 45 days (B) 60 days  
(C) 90 days (D) 365 days

57. The persons, who can speak in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha being a member of Rajya Sabha, are

- (A) Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha

(B) Leader of Rajya Sabha

(C) Nominated members of Rajya Sabha

(D) The Ministers who are members in Rajya Sabha

58. What is the quorum to transact the business of Lok Sabha

- (A) 1/6 (B) 1/8  
(C) 1/10 (D) 1/5

59. Parliament conducts\_ sessions each year.

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

60. What is the maximum gap period between two sessions of Parliament

- (A) 4 months (B) 6 months  
(C) 8 months (D) 9 months

61. What is the meaning of "Prorogation" in terms of Parliament

- (A) End of session of Parliament  
(B) Prevention of discussion on any proposal  
(C) End of daily working of house  
(D) None of these

62. Who presides the joint sitting of Parliament

- (A) Chairman of Rajya Sabha  
(B) Senior most member of Parliament  
(C) Speaker of Lok Sabha  
(D) President of India

63. Which of the following statements is correct about the President of India?

- (A) Addresses first session of Parliament after each General Election.  
(B) Addresses first session of Parliament at the beginning of each year  
(C) Addresses every session of Parliament  
(D) Both (A) and (B)

64. What is the total number of members for the main opposition party in parliament

- (A) 1/3 of total members  
(B) 1/4 of total members  
(C) 1/6 of total members  
(D) 1/10 of total members







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65. Indian Parliament is capable of making any law for any state, if

- (A) Emergency is enforced under Article 352
- (B) Two or more states request for that
- (C) President sends a message to the Parliament
- (D) A and B both

66. Which Article gives the power to the Parliament to make law on subjects of state list

- (A) 115
- (B) 183
- (C) 221
- (D) 249

67. If Parliament has to legislate with respect to a matter in the state list, the proposal for such is to be approved by

- (A) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Legislature of related State
- (B) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha both
- (C) Rajya Sabha
- (D) Lok Sabha

68. In Indian parliamentary functioning, "Zero Hour" means

- (A) Time before question hour
- (B) First hour of the session
- (C) Time immediately following question hour
- (D) Acceptance of privilege motion

69. Which of the following procession has not been adopted from the world's Parliamentary system

- (A) Question hour
- (B) Zero hour
- (C) Oath
- (D) Motion of thanks

70. Which of the followings are correct about "no-confidence motion" in Parliament

- 1. It is not mentioned in the constitution
  - 2. The gap between two no-confidence motion should be six months
  - 3. It should be supported by at least 100 members of house
  - 4. It can only be presented in Lok Sabha
- (A) 2 and 4
  - (B) 1,2,3 and 4
  - (C) 1,2 and 4
  - (D) 1 and 4

71. What is the gap period between first no-confidence motion and second no-confidence motion

- (A) 12 months
- (B) 3 months
- (C) 6 months
- (D) 9 months

72. The discussion on any matter of urgent public importance, presented by any member of house is known as

- (A) Adjournment motion
- (B) Confidence motion
- (C) Censure motion
- (D) None of these

73. A motion moved by Member of Parliament when he feels a minister has committed a breach of privilege of the House is called

- (A) No confidence motion
- (B) Censure motion
- (C) Privilege motion
- (D) Cut motion

74. Which of the following is not related to Parliament

- (A) Closure
- (B) Adjournment
- (C) Censure
- (D) Suspension

75. In India, no government expenditure can be made without approval of

- (A) Parliament
- (B) Prime Minister
- (C) President
- (D) Supreme court

76. Who generally presents the Finance Budget in Indian Parliament?

- (A) RBI Governor
- (B) Budget Minister
- (C) Finance Minister
- (D) Finance Secretary

77. Which of the following motion is related to Union Budget

- (A) Adjournment
- (B) Censure
- (C) Cut motion
- (D) None of these

78. A motion that seeks to reduce the amount of demand presented by government to Rs. 1/- is known as

- (A) Disapproval of policy cut
- (B) Token cut
- (C) Economy cut
- (D) Vote on account

79. Who can initiate the process of removal of the President before the expiry of his term?

- (A) Lok Sabha
- (B) Supreme Court
- (C) Common man
- (D) Member of Parliament





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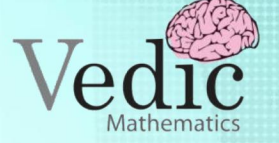
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80. The salaries and allowances payable to the Members of the Parliament are decided by the

- (A) President (B) Cabinet  
(C) Parliament (D) Finance Commission

81. If the Parliament has to appoint a committee for a specific task, it is known as

- (A) Standing committee  
(B) Ad-hoc committee  
(C) Joint committee  
(D) Permanent committee

82. Which of the following committee is not a permanent committee of the Parliament

- (A) Public accounts committee  
(B) Estimates committee  
(C) Committee on public undertaking  
(D) Advisory committee of finance ministry

83. Which of the followings are the financial committees of Parliament in India

1. Public Accounts Committee  
2. Estimates Committee  
3. Committee on Public Undertakings  
(A) 1 and 3 (B) 1 and 2  
(C) 2 and 3 (D) 1,2 and 3

84. The committee which Examines the audit report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India, is

- (A) Estimates committee  
(B) Consultative committee  
(C) Public Accounts Committee  
(D) None of these

85. The Chairman of Public Accounts Committee of Parliament is appointed by

- (A) Speaker of Lok Sabha  
(B) Prime Minister of India  
(C) President of India  
(D) Chairman of Rajya Sabha

86. The Chairman of Public Accounts Committee in Indian Parliament is

- (A) Leader of opposition  
(B) Speaker of Lok Sabha  
(C) Deputy Chairman of Lok Sabha  
(D) Chairman of Rajya Sabha

87. Which Parliamentary Committee in India is normally chaired by a prominent member of the opposition?

- (A) Committee on Government Assurances  
(B) Estimates Committee  
(C) Privileges Committee  
(D) Public Accounts Committee

88. The largest committee of Parliament of India is

- (A) Public Accounts Committee  
(B) Estimates Committee  
(C) Committee on Public Undertakings  
(D) Joint Parliamentary Committee

89. Which one of the following Committees is described as the twin sister of the Estimates Committee?

- (A) Public Accounts Committee  
(B) Committee on Public Undertakings  
(C) Departmental Standing Committee  
(D) Privilege Committee

90. Who is the custodian of Consolidated Fund of India

- (A) Executive (B) Judiciary  
(C) Legislature (D) Civil officers

91. Which of the following parliamentary constituency is the largest in terms of area

- (A) Barmer (Rajasthan)  
(B) Arunachal West (Arunachal Pradesh)  
(C) Laddakh (Jammu and Kashmir)  
(D) Uttaranchal East (Uttaranchal)

92. Which State has the highest Lok Sabha seats in India?

- (A) Maharashtra (B) Madhya Pradesh  
(C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Bihar

93. The number of parliamentary seats (Lok Sabha) of Haryana is

- (A) 10 (B) 26  
(C) 28 (D) 48

94. The number of parliamentary seats (Rajya Sabha) of Tamil Nadu is

- (A) 12 (B) 16  
(C) 18 (D) 31







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95. The number of parliamentary seats (Rajya Sabha) of Karnataka is \_\_\_\_.

- (A) 12 (B) 16  
(C) 18 (D) 31

96. The number of parliamentary seats (Lok Sabha) of Karnataka is

- (A) 10 (B) 26  
(C) 28 (D) 48

97. The number of parliamentary seats (Rajya Sabha) of Uttar Pradesh is

- (A) 12 (B) 16  
(C) 18 (D) 31

98. The number of parliamentary seats (Rajya Sabha) of West Bengal is

- (A) 12 (B) 16  
(C) 18 (D) 31

99. The number of parliamentary seats (Lok Sabha) of Andhra Pradesh is \_\_\_\_.

- (A) 2 (B) 13  
(C) 20 (D) 25

100. The number of parliamentary seats (Lok Sabha) of Goa is \_\_\_\_.

- (A) 2 (B) 13  
(C) 20 (D) 25

101. The number of parliamentary seats (Lok Sabha) of Kerala is \_\_\_\_.

- (A) 2 (B) 13  
(C) 20 (D) 25

102. The number of parliamentary seats (Lok Sabha) of Punjab is \_\_\_\_.

- (A) 2 (B) 13  
(C) 20 (D) 25

103. The number of parliamentary seats (Lok Sabha) of Gujarat is

- (A) 10 (B) 26  
(C) 28 (D) 48

104. The number of parliamentary seats (Lok Sabha) of Maharashtra is

- (A) 10 (B) 26

(C) 28 (D) 48

105. The number of parliamentary seats (Lok Sabha) of Chandigarh is

- (A) 1 (B) 6  
(C) 11 (D) 15

106. Who among the following is not a member of any of the two houses of our country?

- (A) Prime Minister (B) Finance Minister  
(C) President (D) Railway Minister

107. Which of the following provision needs a special majority in Parliament?

- (A) Change in Fundamental Rights  
(B) Creation of New States  
(C) Abolition of Legislative Councils in State  
(D) Rules and Procedures in Parliament

108. There are total \_\_\_\_ parliamentary seats (Rajya Sabha constituency) in Punjab.

- (A) 7 (B) 1  
(C) 18 (D) 10

109. There are total \_\_\_\_ parliamentary seats (Rajya Sabha constituency) in Sikkim.

- (A) 11 (B) 19  
(C) 10 (D) 1

110. There are total \_\_\_\_ parliamentary seats (Rajya Sabha constituency) in Tripura.

- (A) 7 (B) 1  
(C) 18 (D) 10

111. There are total \_\_\_\_ parliamentary seats (Rajya Sabha constituency) in Maharashtra.

- (A) 11 (B) 19  
(C) 10 (D) 1

112. There are total \_\_\_\_ parliamentary seats (Lok Sabha constituency) in West Bengal.

- (A) 42 (B) 2  
(C) 14 (D) 40

113. There are total \_\_\_\_ parliamentary seats (Rajya Sabha constituency) in Odisha.

- (A) 11 (B) 19  
(C) 10 (D) 1





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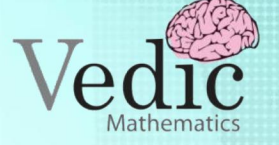
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114. \_\_\_\_\_ can give the Union parliament power to make laws on matters included in the State list.

- (A) Ministry of Defence
- (B) Prime Minister's Office
- (C) Securities and Exchange Board of India
- (D) Rajya Sabha

115. \_\_\_\_\_ elects the President and the Vice President and removes judges of Supreme Court and High Court.

- (A) Ministry of Defence
- (B) Lok Sabha
- (C) Prime Minister's Office
- (D) Securities and Exchange Board of India

116. What is the minimum number of members required to be present in any one of the two houses of Parliament for its functioning?

- (A) One fifth of total members
- (B) One sixth of total members
- (C) One seventh of total members
- (D) One tenth of total members

117. Which Lok Sabha speaker has authored the book 'Matoshree'?

- (A) Sumitra Mahajan
- (B) Meira Kumar
- (C) Somnath Chatterjee
- (D) Manohar Joshi

118. Who among the following issues a notification for prorogation of legislative session?

- (A) Speaker
- (B) Chairman
- (C) President
- (D) Prime Minister

119. Who among the following is a part of political executive?

- (A) District Magistrate
- (B) Secretary of Ministry of defence
- (C) Finance Minister
- (D) Superintendent of Police

120. Indian Parliament is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Unicameral
- (B) Bicameral
- (C) Tricameral
- (D) None of these

