

BILL AND MOTION OF PARLIAMENT

1. Which one of the following sets of Bills is presented to the Parliament along with the Budget?
 - a. Direct taxes bill and Indirect taxes bill
 - b. Contingency Bill and Appropriation Bill
 - c. Finance Bill and Appropriation Bill
 - d. Finance Bill and Contingency Bill
2. 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 day
 - b. 14 days
 - c. 20 days
 - d. 30 days
3. Who decides whether a bill is a Money Bill or Not?
 - a. President
 - b. Chairmen of Rajya Sabha
 - c. Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - d. Minister of Parliamentary affairs.
4. Which of the following bills cannot be introduced first in the Rajya Sabha?
 - a. Bill bringing a State under the President's rule
 - b. Money Bill
 - c. Bill pertaining to the removal of the President by impeachment
 - d. Bill proclaiming all the State of emergency arising out of war or external aggression.
5. Which one is NOT true regarding the bill in Parliament:
 - a. The legislative process begins with the introduction of a Bill in either House of Parliament, i.e. the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha (exception money bill)
 - b. A Bill can be introduced either by a Minister or by a private member.
 - c. In case of a deadlock between the two houses Speaker of the Lok Sabha calls the joint session of the parliament.
 - d. A joint session of the two houses is presided over by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha
6. Union Central Administrative Tribunal is passed to:
 - a. Provide for the adjudication or trial by Administrative Tribunals of disputes and complaints with respect to recruitment and conditions of service
 - b. Provide relief from highhandedness of police
 - c. Guarantee employment to all citizens of the country
 - d. None of these

7. The Central Administrative Tribunals is passed in
- 1988
 - 1985
 - 1974
 - 1991
8. Which Article of Indian Constitution have the provision of CAT:
- Article 312A
 - Article 122
 - Article 323A
 - Article 332A
9. The provisions of this Act (CAT) shall not apply to:
- Any officer or servant of the Supreme Court or of any High Court (or courts subordinate thereto).
 - Any member of the naval, military or air forces or of any other armed forces of the Union.
 - Any person appointed to the secretarial staff of either House of Parliament.
 - All of the Above
10. The Chairman of the CAT, should be a
- A sitting or retired Judge of a High Court
 - A sitting or retired Judge of a Supreme Court
 - Ex- Governor of a state
 - Member of the Parliament
11. What is the minimum age for holding office in the Lok Sabha?
- 18 Years
 - 21 years
 - 25 Years
 - 30 years
12. A motion of no confidence against the Government can be introduced in:
- Rajya Sabha
 - Lok Sabha
 - Both a & b
 - Neither a nor b
13. How many sessions of the Lok Sabha take place in a year?
- 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5

14. Which of the following are not sessions of the Lok Sabha?

- a. Budget Session
- b. Monsoon Session
- c. Summer Session
- d. Winter Session

15. The budget is also known as:

- a. Annual Financial Statement
- b. Monthly Financial Statement
- c. Receipt and Expenditure Statement
- d. Taxation Statement

16. The Parliament of India consists of the following:

- a. President
- b. Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha
- c. Both A and B
- d. None of the above

17. Who decides whether a bill is a Money Bill or not?

- a. President
- b. Prime Minister
- c. Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- d. Finance Minister

18. The Federal structure of Government of India provides:

- a. Two-tier system
- b. Three-tier system
- c. Four-tier system
- d. None of the above

19. Who is known as the Father of Lok Sabha?

- a. G V Mavalankar
- b. Rabi Ray
- c. P A Sangma
- d. Balram Jakhar

20. Indian Parliamentary System is based on which model?

- a. Westminster model
- b. Welfare State model
- c. Both a & b
- d. Neither a nor b

Answers

1. (c)	2. (b)	3. (c)	4. (b)	5. (b)	6. (a)	7.(b)	8. (c)
9. (d)	10. (a)	11. (c)	12. (b)	13. (b)	14. (c)	15. (a)	16. (c)
17.(c)	18. (b)	19. (a)	20. (a)				