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Parliament Questions for CLAT Exams

Parliament Quiz 1

Choose the right answer from the given options.

1. Consider the following statements

1. The Union Executive consists of the President and the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as the head.
2. The President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Vice-President, resign his office.
3. Executive power of the Union is vested in the Prime Minister.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 3 B. 2 and 3 C. 1, 2 and 3 D. Only 2

2. Consider the following statements

1. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs constitutes Consultative Committees of Members of both the Houses of Parliament.
2. The main purpose of these Committees is to provide a forum for formal discussions between the Government and Members of Parliament of policies and programmes of the Government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only 1 B. Only 2 C. Both 1 and 2 D. Neither 1 nor 2

3. Which one of the following is the largest Committee of the Parliament?

- A. The Public Accounts Committee
- B. The Estimates Committee
- C. The Committee on Public Undertakings
- D. The Committee on Petitions

4. Who among the following was the first Law Minister of India?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru B. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad C. Dr. B R Ambedkar
- D. T Krishnamachari

5. Who among the following was the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha?

- A. M A Ayyangar B. G V Mavalankar C. Sardar Hukam Singh
- D. N Sanjiva Reddy

6. Name the person, who was the first deputy Prime Minister of India.

- A. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel B. V.K.Krishna Menon C. B.R.Ambedkar
- D. Maulana Azad

7. Stability of the Government is assured in:

- A. Parliamentary Form of Government
- B. Presidential Form of Government
- C. Plural Executive System
- D. Direction Democracy

8. According to the Indian Constitution, the vacancy in the office of the President of India shall be filled within:

A. 1 month B. 6 months C. 3 months D. 1 year

9. In Indian Republic, the real executive authority rests with the:

A. Prime Minister B. President C. Bureaucrats D. Council of Ministers

10. Parliamentary form of Government is also known as:

A. Responsive Government B. Responsible Government C. Federal Government

D. Presidential Government



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Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	C	B	C	B	A	B	B	D	B

Explanations:

1.

Articles - 53:

1. The executive power of the Union shall be vested in the President and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with this Constitution.
2. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the supreme command of the Defence Forces of the Union shall be vested in the President and the exercise thereof shall be regulated by law.
3. Nothing in this article shall be deemed to transfer to the President any functions conferred by any existing law on the Government of any State or other authority; or prevent Parliament from conferring by law functions on authorities other than the President.

Hence, the option D is correct.

2.

About Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs:

The **Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs** is an Indian government ministry. It tackles affairs relating to the Parliament of India, and works as a link between the two chambers, the Lok Sabha ('House of the People', the lower house) and the Rajya Sabha ('Council of States', the upper house). It was created in 1949 as a department but later became a full ministry.

Functions of Ministry:

1. Renders secretarial assistance to the Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs.
2. Constitutes consultative committees of members of Parliament and makes arrangements for holding their meetings, both during and between sessions.
3. Pursues other ministries for prompt and proper implementation of assurances given by ministers in the Parliament.
4. Sets dates for summoning and prorogation of the two houses of Parliament: dissolution of Lok Sabha, President's Address to Parliament.
5. Plans and coordinates legislative and other official business in both houses.
6. Acts as liaison with leaders and whips of various parties and groups represented in Parliament.
7. Sets government's stand on private members' bills and resolutions.
8. Advises to ministries on procedural and other parliamentary matters.
9. Organises of Youth Parliament Competitions in schools and colleges throughout the country.
10. Deals with salaries and allowances of officers of Parliament and salary, allowances, and pensions of members of Parliament, as well as for Leaders of the Opposition.

Hence, the option C is correct.

3.

The Estimates Committee is the largest Committee of the Parliament.

Estimates Committee: Estimates committee consists of 30 members. These 30 members are from Lok Sabha only.

Public Accounts Committee: There are 22 members (15 from Lok Sabha + 7 from Rajya Sabha).

Committee on Public Undertakings: There are 15 members (10 from Lok Sabha + 5 from Rajya Sabha).

Committee on Petition: There are 15 members (5 from Lok Sabha + 10 from Rajya Sabha).

Hence, the option B is correct.

4.

About Dr. B R Ambedkar:

Dr. B R Ambedkar full name Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar was an Indian jurist, economist, politician and social reformer who inspired the Modern Buddhist Movement and campaigned against social discrimination against Untouchables (Dalits). He was also India's first law minister and the principal architect of the Constitution of India.



Hence, the option C is correct.

5.

About G V Mavalankar:

G V Mavalankar full name Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar was an independence activist, the President (from 1946 to 1947) of the Central Legislative Assembly. He was also Speaker of the Constituent Assembly of India, and later was the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Parliament of India.

Hence, the option B is correct.

6.

Hints to Remember

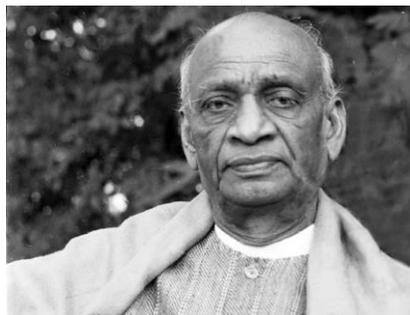
Who: Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

What: was first Deputy Prime Minister of India

When: 15th August 1947 to 15 December 1950

For the complete information kindly go through the given lines:

Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel was an Indian barrister and statesman. He was one of the leaders of the Indian National Congress. He was also one of the founding fathers of the Republic of India. He was also the first Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of India. He was deputy Prime Minister from 15th August 1947 to 15th December 1950.



Hence, the option A is correct.

7.

The presidential system has several advantages. As the President is selected separately from the Legislature, the President and Executive branch is not subjected (in most cases) to any form of vote of no-confidence. As such, this leads to continuity in the Executive branch, as the Executive will remain stable over the term of the President. Besides, there is a clear demarcation between the Executive and the Legislative branch, allowing for a more effective set of checks-and-balances to be placed on both branches by the other.

Hence, the option B is correct.

8.

Article 62 of the Indian Constitution says that 'An election to fill a vacancy in the office of President occurring by reason of his death, resignation or removal, or otherwise shall be held as soon as possible after, and in no case later than six months from, the date of occurrence of the vacancy, and the person elected to fill the vacancy shall, subject to the provisions of Article 56, be entitled to hold office for the full term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.'

Hence, the option B is correct.

9.

The President is the constitutional head of Executive of the Union. Real executive power vests in a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as head. Article 74(1) of the Constitution provides that there shall be a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President who shall, in exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha, the House of the People.

Hence, the option D is correct.

10.

Responsible government is a conception of a system of government that embodies the principle of parliamentary accountability, the foundation of the Westminster system of parliamentary democracy. Governments (the equivalent of the executive branch) in Westminster democracies are responsible to parliament rather than to the monarch, or, in a colonial context, to the imperial government. If the parliament is bicameral, then the government is responsible first to the parliament's lower house, which is more numerous, directly elected and thus more representative than the upper house.

Hence, the option B is correct.



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