

# Who was the first speaker of the Lok Sabha?

## MODEL QUESTIONS

- The salary and perquisites of the Prime Minister of India are decided by the:
  - Constitution
  - Parliament
  - Cabinet
  - President
- Collective responsibility of the Cabinet was introduced in India by the:
  - Minto-Morley Reforms
  - Constitution of India
  - Independence Act, 1947
  - Government of India Act, 1935
- If a minister of a State wants to resign, to whom he should address the letter of resignation?
  - Speaker of Vidhan Sabha
  - Governor of the State
  - Leader of his political party
  - Chief Minister
- An 'office of profit' which disqualifies a person from being a member of the Union or State Legislature does not include office held under:
  - the Government of India
  - a State Government
  - a local authority
  - All of the above
- In practice the policy of the Government is shaped by:
  - all the ministers
  - the Prime Minister
  - the Cabinet
  - special committees
- If a Minister loses a no-confidence motion then:
  - the Minister resigns
  - the whole Council of Ministers resigns
  - Lok Sabha is dissolved
  - None of the above
- After the general elections, the Protem Speaker is:
  - elected by the Lok Sabha
  - appointed by the President of India
  - appointed by the CJI
  - the seniormost member of the Lok Sabha
- Joint Parliamentary sessions in India are presided by the:
  - President of India
  - Vice-President of India
  - Prime Minister of India
  - Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- The Annual Financial Statement of the Government of India in respect of each financial year shall be presented to the House on such day as the:
  - Speaker may direct
  - President of India may direct
  - Parliament may decide
  - Finance Minister may decide
- A deadlock between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha calls for a joint sitting of the Parliament during the passage of:
  - Ordinary Legislation
  - Money Bill
  - Constitution Amendment Bill
  - None of the above
- Which of the following States has the largest percentage of reserved parliamentary seats?
  - Bihar
  - Orissa
  - Uttar Pradesh
  - Madhya Pradesh
- Members of the Rajya Sabha are elected according to:
  - Cumulative Vote System
  - Single Transferable Vote System
  - Single Non-transferable Vote System
  - None of the above
- Who was the first speaker of the Lok Sabha?
  - Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar
  - Hukam Singh
  - P. Upendra
  - A. Ayyangar
- Who is authorised to decide over a dispute regarding disqualification of a member of Parliament?
  - Election Commissioner
  - President
  - Speaker of Lok Sabha
  - None of these
- The Lok Sabha is called in session for at least how many times in a year?
  - Once
  - Twice
  - Thrice
  - Four times
- The maximum number of representatives of the States in Lok Sabha is:
  - 520
  - 530
  - 540
  - 550
- Which of the following States sends the maximum number of members to the Rajya Sabha?
  - Bihar
  - Uttar Pradesh
  - West Bengal
  - All equal
- Who was the first leader of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha?
  - Bhola Paswan
  - Y.B. Chavan
  - Shyam Nandan Mishra
  - C.M. Stephen
- What type of Party System has been evolved in India?
  - Single Party
  - Bi-Party
  - Multi-Party
  - Partyless
- Which of the following committees does not consist of any member from the Rajya Sabha?
  - Public Accounts Committee
  - Estimates Committee
  - Public Grievances Committee
  - Committee on Public Undertakings
- Which of the following is concerned with the regularity and economy of expenditure of government?
  - Public Accounts Committee
  - Business Advisory Committee
  - Committee on Offices on Profit
  - Estimates Committees
- One-third of the members of the Rajya Sabha retire after every:
  - One year
  - Second year
  - Third year
  - Fifth year
- Rajya Sabha is less powerful than Lok Sabha in terms of its financial powers because:
  - it does not participate in the passing of money bill
  - No money bill can be introduced in Rajya Sabha
  - Both of the above
  - None of the above
- Which one of the following is the largest Committee of the Parliament?
  - The Public Accounts Committee
  - The Estimates Committee
  - The Committee on petitions
  - The committee on Public Undertakings
- Which one of the following High Courts has Territorial-Jurisdiction over Andaman and Nicobar Islands?
  - Madras
  - Orissa
  - Calcutta
  - Andhra Pradesh
- The two provisions of the Constitution of India that most clearly express the power of judicial review are:
  - Article-21, Article-446
  - Article-32, Article-226
  - Article-44, Article-152
  - Article-17, Article-143
- The Judge of the High Court in India is administered oath of office by:
  - The Chief Justice of High Court
  - The President of India
  - The Governor of the State
  - The Chief Justice of India
- A Judge of the Supreme Court of India is to hold office until he attains the age of:
  - 58 years
  - 60 years
  - 62 years
  - 65 years
- Who has the right to seek advisory opinion of the Supreme Court of India, on any question of law?
  - the President
  - the Governor
  - High Courts
  - All of these
- Which of the following amendments curtailed the power of judicial review of the Supreme Court and the High Courts?
  - 42nd
  - 26th
  - 24th
  - 44th
- The High Courts in India were first started at:
  - Bombay, Delhi, Madras
  - Delhi and Calcutta
  - Bombay, Madras, Calcutta
  - Madras and Bombay
- The power to extend or restrict the jurisdiction of the High Court rests with:
  - the Parliament
  - the President
  - the Governor
  - the concerned State Legislature
- In India, woman has never been a Chief Minister in the State of:
  - Tamil Nadu
  - Uttar Pradesh
  - Rajasthan
  - Andhra Pradesh
- The maximum permissible period between two sessions of a State Legislative Assembly is:
  - a year
  - six months
  - three months
  - indefinite
- The salary and allowances of the Governor are charged to:
  - Consolidated Fund of the State
  - Consolidated Fund of India
  - Contingency Fund of India
  - Both 1) and 2)
- Who appoints the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir?
  - Chief Minister of the State
  - Prime Minister
  - President
  - Chief Justice of the High Court
- The ordinances issued by the Governor are subject to approval by:
  - Parliament
  - State Legislature
  - President
  - No one
- Grants-in-aid are provided every year to such States as are in need of assistance as determined by the:
  - Finance Commission
  - Parliament
  - President
  - None of the above
- The State Legislative Assembly participates in the election of:
  - President
  - Rajya Sabha members
  - Members of Legislative Council of the State
  - All of the above
- Who acts as the Chancellor of State Universities?
  - Chief Minister
  - Governor
  - President
  - Chief Justice of High Court
- The Central Government's exclusive powers are enumerated in the :
  - Concurrent List
  - State List
  - Union List
  - Federal List
- The executive power relating to concurrent subjects remain with:
  - the Centre
  - the States
  - the Constitution
  - the President
- The distribution of power between Centre and the States is based on the scheme provided in:
  - Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909
  - Government of India Act, 1935
  - Montague-Chelmsford Act, 1919
  - Indian Independence Act, 1947

## General Studies

### INDIAN POLITY

useful for UPSC, SSC, Groups, RRB

## Vidya Weekly Test

## RRB FREE Online Grand Test

- Students can write exam at any time & at any place.
- Statewide Ranks will be announced
- Exciting Prizes for Top Rankers
- Only first time attempted score will be considered for Ranking



For registration visit [sakshi.onlinegrandtest.com](http://sakshi.onlinegrandtest.com)

## KEY

- 1) 2    2) 2    3) 4    4) 3    5) 3
- 6) 2    7) 4    8) 4    9) 2    10) 1
- 11) 3    12) 2    13) 1    14) 2    15) 2
- 16) 2    17) 2    18) 3    19) 3    20) 2
- 21) 1    22) 2    23) 2    24) 2    25) 3
- 26) 2    27) 3    28) 4    29) 1    30) 1
- 31) 3    32) 1    33) 4    34) 2    35) 1
- 36) 3    37) 2    38) 2    39) 4    40) 2
- 41) 3    42) 1    43) 2

Prepared by:

N.D. Nagesh, Subject Expert.