

**TEST No. 43**

**TOPIC: parliament**

**SUBJECT: INDIAN POLITY**

**Explanation:**

Question 1

Answer A

Explanation: Option 2 and 3 are individual privilege not collective

Question 2

Answer A

Explanation: The nature of a Bill, if it is certified by the Speaker of House of People as a Money Bill, is not open to question BY ANYONE.

Question 3

Answer D

Explanation: All statements are correct

Question 4

Answer A

Explanation: A person is qualified to fill a seat in the Council of States if he is not less than 30 years of age.

Question 5

Answer D

Explanation: Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha is NOT subordinate to the Chairman of Rajya Sabha. Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha vacate his office by giving a written resignation to the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

Question 6

Answer D

Explanation: President appoints twelve members among those persons who have made their mark in the fields of literature, arts, social service, science

Question 7

Answer B

Explanation: If the Speaker is absent from the House, the Deputy Speaker performs all the functions of the Speaker including decision on the Money Bills or presiding the Joint Sitting of the Houses.

Deputy Speaker unlike Speaker can vote in the House similar to other members of the House if the Speaker is presiding the House. However, he can exercise only a casting vote, in the event of a tie, if he performs the duty of the Presiding Officer.

Speaker can be removed by the Lok Sabha by a resolution passed by an effective majority (more than 50% of total strength excluding vacancies) of the House.

Question 8

Answer A

Explanation: The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are the Presiding Officers of the Lok Sabha. But, When the Offices of both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker fall vacant, the

duties of the Office of the Speaker are performed by any member from the Panel of Chairpersons, as elected by the House. President may appoint Speaker pro tem for this purpose. The Speaker continues in office till immediately before the first meeting of Lok Sabha after dissolution of the one to which he/she was elected, unless he/she ceases to be a Member by any of the reasons specified in articles 94, 101 and 102 of the Constitution. The Deputy Speaker presides over the Lok Sabha when the Speaker is absent from the sitting of the House. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are the Presiding Officers of the Lok Sabha. Both of them are selected by the Lok Sabha hence they are responsible to the House directly.