



Parliament Questions PDF with detailed solutions

Many competitive examinations include questions about Parliament. These are a little difficult to answer, but they are also more rewarding. To answer these questions, you must be up to date on the latest news. You can begin as soon as you become aware of it.

You'll be able to answer these General Awareness questions with ease with a little practice. So here are ten practice questions for Parliament for you to try. Answering each of these questions should take not more than a minute.

Questions on Parliament

You can also download the questions and answers pdf. Just click on the **Download PDF** button. So let's start with the first question.

Q:1 Who is the author of the book 'A Constructive Parliamentarian'?

1. Arun Jaitley
2. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
3. Yashwant Sinha
4. Shashi Tharoor

(**Difficulty: 1, Estimated Time: 10 Seconds**) Let's start off with an easy question.

Q:2 The sitting of the Parliament is called by_____?

1. Vice President
2. President
3. Lok Sabha speaker
4. Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

(**Difficulty: 2, Estimated Time: 15 Seconds**) Read the question carefully before answering.

Q:3 Which article mentions the joint sitting of both houses of the parliament?

1. 198
2. 273
3. 98
4. 108

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(**Difficulty: 3, Estimated Time: 20 Seconds**) This one's a bit tough.

Q:4 National People's Congress is the name of the parliament of _____.

1. India
2. Iran
3. China
4. Indonesia

(**Difficulty: 2, Estimated Time: 15 Seconds**) You can do this one. Think a little.

Q:5 Under which of the following article of the Constitution of India the Parliament has been given the power to make laws regarding citizenship?

1. Article 5
2. Article 7
3. Article 9
4. Article 11

(**Difficulty: 3, Estimated Time: 20 Seconds**) This ia bit tricky. Did you get it right?

Q:6 Who was the first Indian to be elected to the British Parliament?

1. Gopala Krishna Gokhale
2. Bipin Chandra Pal
3. Dadabhai Naoroji
4. Lala Lajpat Rai

(**Difficulty: 3, Estimated Time: 20 Seconds**) Do you know this?

Q:7 In which of the following year was the first-ever motion to remove a Supreme Court Justice signed, by 108 members of the Parliament?

1. 1984
2. 1991
3. 1978
4. 1996

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(**Difficulty: 2, Estimated Time: 15 Seconds**) Read the options thoroughly.

Q:8 Which article vests the residuary powers in the parliament?

1. Article 248
2. Article 242
3. Article 282
4. Article 284

(**Difficulty: 3, Estimated Time: 20 Seconds**) Do you know about residuary powers?

Q:9 When was National Food Security Act passed in Parliament?

1. 2014
2. 2013
3. 2015
4. 2012

(**Difficulty: 2, Estimated Time: 15 Seconds**) You must have heard of it.

Q:10 The feature-'Parliamentary Government' in Indian Constitution has been taken from which among the following countries?

1. UK
2. Japan
3. Ireland
4. South Africa

(**Difficulty: 2, Estimated Time: 15 Seconds**) This isn't difficult. Hurry up!

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Answer Key

Let's have a look at your score.

1. (2)	2. (2)	3. (4)	4. (3)	5. (4)
6. (3)	7. (2)	8. (1)	9. (2)	10. (1)

Comment below your score, considering each question has 1 mark only. If you scored 8 to 10, congratulations! You are one step closer to selection. If you have scored 5 to 8 marks, then you are doing well, keep it up. If you have scored less than 5 marks then you need to work a little harder on this subject. But don't worry, we are here to help you master the subject.

Let's check the answers and solutions and try to find out what went wrong.

Answers and Solutions

Q:1 The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e. **Atal Bihari Vajpayee**

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has dedicated over sixty years of his life to the service of the country.

He served the country as a member of Parliament for five decades and as Prime Minister of India for six years.

Vajpayee authored several works of both prose and poetry.

A Constructive Parliamentarian is authored by him where he talked about his journey as a parliamentarian.

Parliament Questions PDF with detailed solutions**Q:2** The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e. **President**

The President of India under Article 108, calls the joint sitting of the Parliament and is presided over by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. However, in his absence, the Deputy speaker of the Lok Sabha or the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is given the role to preside over the joint sitting.

Q:3 The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e. **Article 108**

Article 108	Article 108 of the Indian Constitution provides for a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament.
Accordingly, a joint session can be summoned when:	<p>If after a bill is passed by one House and transmitted to the other House –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The other House rejects this bill, or2. The Houses do not agree on the amendments made to the bill, or3. More than six months elapse with the bill being received by the other House without it being passed.

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	Then, the President can summon a joint sitting unless the bill had elapsed because of the Lok Sabha's dissolution.
	Those days are not taken into account when the House is prorogued or adjourned for over 4 consecutive days.
There are two exceptions when a joint sitting cannot be summoned. They are for the following bills:	<p>Constitution Amendment Bill: According to Article 368, the Constitution can be amended only by a 2/3rd majority in both Houses. There is no provision for a joint sitting in case of a disagreement between both Houses.</p>
	<p>Money Bill (Article 110): As per the Constitution, money bills require the Lok Sabha's approval only.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Even if the Rajya Sabha does not pass the money bill within 14 days, the bill is considered passed by both Houses after the period of 14 days is over. 2. The Rajya Sabha can make recommendations to the Bill which the Lok Sabha is not required to accept. 3. Thus, in the case of a money bill, the

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Q:4 The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e. **China**

China	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National People's Congress is the name of the Chinese parliament.• The current constitution of the Republic of China came into effect on 25 December 1947.• The first legislative session convened in Nanking on 18 May 1948 with 760 members.• The main duty of the National Assembly was to elect the President and Vice President for terms of six years.
India	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sansad is the name of the Indian parliament.
Iran	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The name of Irani parliament is Majlis
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The name of the Indonesian parliament is People's Consultative Assembly

Q:5 The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e. **Article 11**

The constitution of India deals with citizenship from articles 5-11.

Under Article 11, parliament shall have the power to make any provision with respect to citizenship.

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Articles	Related to
Article 5	Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution.
Article 7	Rights of citizenship of certain migrants to Pakistan.
Article 9	A person who voluntarily acquires citizenship of any other country is no longer an Indian citizen.

Q:6 The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e. **Dadabhai Naoroji**

Dadabhai Naoroji was the first Anglo Indian to be elected to the British Parliament.

He was also known as Grand Old Man of India.

He introduced, drain of wealth theory.

Q:7 The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e. **1991**

Removal of Supreme court judge:

As per Article 124(4), The Constitution of India provides a set of regulations for the removal of the Supreme Court judge.

In 1991, a removal notice was brought in by 108 Lok Sabha MPs of the National Front against justice V. Ramaswami for allegations of wrongdoing pertaining to his tenure as chief justice of the Punjab and Haryana high court.

Q:8 The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e. **Article 248**

Matters that are of common interest to the States and the Union were placed in the Concurrent List, in order to ensure uniformity in legislation with due regard to the country's diversity.

Parliament and the State legislatures have exclusive powers to legislate on items in the Union List and the State List respectively.

Both can legislate on items in the Concurrent List.

However, foreseeing the possibility of a situation in which legislation might be required on matters that are not mentioned in any of the three Lists, the Founding Fathers made residuary provisions in Article 248 of the Constitution and Entry 97 of the Union List. The residuary powers of legislation are vested in Parliament.

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Article 248 (2) of the Constitution of India says that the Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in List II and III. Such power shall include the power of making any law imposing a tax not mentioned in either of those lists.

Q:9 The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e. **2013**

FCI ensures that there is no disruption in supply of essential goods to citizens.

To meet requirements of National Food Security Act, FCI is providing wheat and rice directly without use of sea - routes.

Q:10 The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e. **UK**

Country	Features
UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Parliamentary government• Rule of Law• Legislative procedure• Single Citizenship
Japan	Procedure Established by law
Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Directive Principles of State Policy• The nomination of members to the Rajya Sabha• Method of Election of the president
South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Procedure for amendment in the Indian Constitution• Election of members of Rajya Sabha

So that's it for today. General Awareness issues are usually important. We'll go over another topic of General Awareness later. Until then, you can practice the questions by downloading the Parliament PDF.