

Social Science Miscellaneous Quiz

Q1. The Parliament of India is a bicameral legislature composed of -

भारत की संसद एक द्विसदनीय विधायिका है, जिसकी रचना -

- (a) Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council and Lok Sabha/ विधान सभा, विधान परिषद और लोकसभा
- (b) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha/ लोकसभा और राज्यसभा
- (c) Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly/ लोक सभा और विधान सभा
- (d) President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha/ राष्ट्रपति, लोकसभा और राज्यसभा

Q2. What is the main responsibility of the legislature is-

विधायिका की मुख्य जिम्मेदारी क्या है?

- (a) Central administration/ केंद्रीय प्रशासन
- (b) Creation of laws/ कानूनों का निर्माण
- (c) Execution of judicial matters/ न्यायिक मामलों का निष्पादन
- (d) Execution of laws/ कानूनों का निष्पादन

Q3. Bicameral Legislature means

द्विसदनीय विधायिका का अर्थ है-

- (a) Primary and secondary legislature/ प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक विधायिका
- (b) Lower and Upper Chamber/ निचला और ऊपरी चेंबर
- (c) Lok Adalats and Courts/ लोक अदालत और न्यायालय
- (d) Elected as well as selected members/ निर्वाचित तथा चयनित सदस्य

Q4. Which of the following is the pair of two temporary houses of parliamentary structure of India-

निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारत के संसदीय ढांचे के दो अस्थायी घरों का युग्म है?

- (a) Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly/ लोक सभा और विधान सभा
- (b) Lok Sabha and Legislative Council/ लोकसभा और विधान परिषद
- (c) Rajya Sabha and Legislative Council/ राज्यसभा और विधान परिषद
- (d) Rajya Sabha and Legislative Assembly/ राज्य सभा और विधान सभा

Q5. Building of the Parliament of India is called__.

भारत के पार्लमेंट की इमारत को क्या कहा जाता है?

- (a) Sansad Bhavan /संसद भवन
- (b) Lok Sabha Bhavan/लोक सभा भवन
- (c) Rajya Sabha Bhavan /राज्य सभा भवन
- (d) Sarkar Bhavan/सरकार भवन

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Q6. The election of member of Rajya Sabha is done for the duration of?

राज्य सभा के सदस्य के चुनाव कितनी अवधि के लिए किये जाते हैं?

- (a) Two years / दो वर्ष
- (b) Four years/चार वर्ष
- (c) Five years /पांच वर्ष
- (d) Six years/छः वर्ष

Q7. Who can dissolve Rajya Sabha?

राज्यसभा को कौन भंग कर सकता है?

- (a) The Chairman of Rajya Sabha/ राज्यसभा के सभापति
- (b) The President/ राष्ट्रपति
- (c) The Joint-session of Parliament/ संसद का संयुक्त सत्र
- (d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q8. Number of members of Rajya Sabha that retire in every two years?

राज्यसभा के सदस्यों की संख्या जो हर दो साल में सेवानिवृत्त होते हैं?

- (a) All /सभी
- (b) One fourth/एक चौथाई
- (c) Half /आधे
- (d) One third/एक तिहाई

Q9. Who is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?

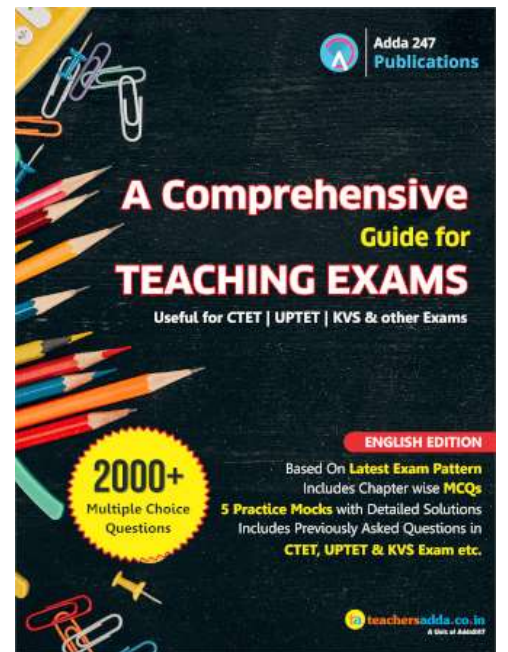
राज्य सभा का सभापति कौन होता है?

- (a) President of India / भारत के राष्ट्रपति
- (b) Prime Minister of India/ भारत के प्रधान मंत्री
- (c) Vice-President of India/ भारत के उपराष्ट्रपति
- (d) Speaker of Lok Sabha/ लोकसभा अध्यक्ष

Q10. Which of the following Article defines the minimum age to qualify for Lok Sabha Elections?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अनुच्छेद लोकसभा चुनाव के लिए अर्हता प्राप्त करने के लिए न्यूनतम आयु निर्धारित करता है?

- (a) Article 84 (b) / अनुच्छेद 84 (b)
- (b) Article 80 (b)/ अनुच्छेद 80 (b)
- (c) Article 81 (a)/ अनुच्छेद 81 (a)
- (d) Article 85 (b)/ अनुच्छेद 85 (b)



Solutions

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Parliament of India is the supreme legislative body of the Republic of India. It is a bicameral legislature composed of the President of India and the two houses: the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. The main responsibility of the legislature is the creation of laws.

S3. Ans.(b)

Sol. A bicameral legislature simply refers to a particular body of government that consists of two legislative houses or chambers. In certain variations, a bicameral system may include two parliamentary chambers.

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Lok Sabha (House of the People) is the lower house of India's bicameral Parliament and Vidhan Sabha or the Legislative Assembly is the lower house (in states with bicameral) or the sole house (in unicameral states) of the state legislature.

S5. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Parliament of India is the supreme legislative body of the Republic of India. It is a bicameral legislature composed of the President of India and the two houses: the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People). The Parliament meets at Sansad Bhavan in New Delhi.

S6. Ans.(a)

Sol. Rajya Sabha members are elected by the Legislative Assembly of States and Union territories by means of Single transferable vote through Proportional representation. It also has 12 members who are nominated by the President of India. Members sit for staggered terms lasting six years, with a third of the members up for election every two years.

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol. Members sit for staggered six-year terms, with one third of the members retiring every two years. The Rajya Sabha meets in continuous sessions, and unlike the Lok Sabha, the lower house of Parliament, is not subject to dissolution. However, the Rajya Sabha, like the Lok Sabha can be prorogued by the President.

S8. Ans.(d)

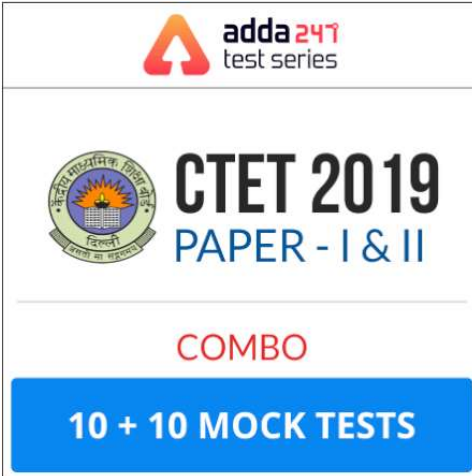
Sol. In Rajya Sabha members sit for staggered six-year terms, with one third of the members retiring every two years.

S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, who presides over its sessions. currently, Venkaiah Naidu is the chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

S10. Ans.(a)

Sol. Article 84 (b) of Constitution of India provides that the minimum age for becoming a candidate for Lok Sabha election shall be 25 years.



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