

UNION GOVERNMENT [LEGISLATURE & EXECUTIVE] BASED INDIAN POLITY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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Q1. Under which of the following situations can Rajya Sabha be dissolved?

- a) When emergency is declared due to failure of Constitutional machinery.
 - b) When financial emergency is declared in the country.
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None of these
-

Q2. From which fund can the unanticipated expenditure be met without the prior approval of the Parliament ?

- a) From the Treasury
 - b) Vote-on-Account
 - c) Consolidated Fund of India
 - d) Contingency Fund of India
-

Q3. Consider the following statements:

1. A Constitutional amendment inserting a regulation in the Ninth Schedule can be challenged on the ground of violation of the basic structure of the Constitution.
2. Any legislation enacted by Parliament cannot be successfully challenged for affecting the basic structure of the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are **correct**?

- a) Only 2
 - b) Both 1 and 2
 - c) Only 1
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2
-

Q4. As per the constitutional provisions. The President of India enjoys the power of absolute veto, suspensive veto and pocket veto. However none of these can be applied on case of giving assent to –

- a) Bill related to declaration of emergency in a part or whole of the country
- b) Bill related to suspension of any of the fundamental rights
- c) Money Bill
- d) All of the above

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Q5. Article 75 of the Constitution of India provides that the Council of Ministers of the Union shall be collectively responsible to

- a) both the Houses of Parliament
- b) the House of the People
- c) the President only
- d) the President and both the Houses of the Parliament

Q6. How many times was the term of the Lok Sabha extended upto 6 years?

- a) Once
- b) Thrice
- c) Twice
- d) Never

Q7. Which of the following is not a constitutional prerogative of the President of India?

- a) Returning back a money bill for reconsideration
- b) Dissolution of Lok Sabha

- c) Returning back an ordinary bill for reconsideration
 - d) Summoning of the session of the Rajya Sabha
-

Q8. A Member of Parliament can claim immunity:

- a) both from civil as well as criminal cases
 - b) from criminal cases only
 - c) from civil cases only
 - d) cannot claim immunity either from civil or from criminal cases
-

Q9. The first President of independent India was:

- a) Dr Rajendra Prasad
 - b) Sardar Patel
 - c) Dr S. Radha Krishnan
 - d) J.L. Nehru
-

Q10. The President is empowered with the powers to grant pardons if :

1. Punishment is for an offence against Union law
2. Punishment is by a military court
3. Punishment is a death sentence

Select the **correct** answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1, 2 and 3
 - b) 1 and 2 only
 - c) 1 and 3 only
 - d) 2 and 3 only
-

Q11. Which of the following actions are not performed by the President?

- a) Proroguing Parliament
- b) Dissolving the Rajya Sabha

- c) Convening a joint sitting if requested
 - d) Causing the Budget to be laid before Parliament
-

Q12. If the President returns a bill to the legislature for reconsideration:

- a) a re-passage of the bill by a majority will make him give an assent
- b) a re-passage of the bill by two-thirds majority forces him to give his assent
- c) joint sitting of the parliament is needed to pass the bill.
- d) legislature must accept the amendments proposed by the President

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Q13. In case the President wishes to resign, to whom he is to address his resignation letter ?

- a) Prime Minister
 - b) Vice-President
 - c) Chief Justice of India
 - d) Secretary of Lok Sabha
-

Q14. Which organ is the custodian of the National Purse ?

- a) Civil Servants
 - b) Legislature
 - c) Executive
 - d) Judiciary
-

Q15. The Government Bill means a bill introduced by a

- a) Member of the Parliament who is not a Minister

- b) Minister in the Lok Sabha
- c) Member of the Treasury bench in the Lok Sabha
- d) Minister in any House of the Parliament.

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (d)

The Rajya Sabha is also known as "Council of States" or the upper house.

Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution. However, one third of the members retires every second year, and is replaced by newly elected members

Q2. Answer: (d)

A contingencies fund or contingency fund is a fund for emergencies or unexpected outflows, mainly economic crises. The Contingency Fund of India established under Article 267 of the Constitution is in the nature of an imprest (money maintained for a specific purpose) which is placed at the disposal of the President to enable him/her to make advances to meet urgent unforeseen expenditure, pending authorization by the Parliament. Approval of the legislature for such expenditure and for withdrawal of an equivalent amount from the Consolidated Fund is subsequently obtained to ensure that the corpus of the Contingency Fund remains intact.

Q3. Answer: (c)

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Q4. Answer: (c)

As per the Constitutional provisions, The president of India cannot use the power of absolute veto, suspensive veto and pocket veto in case of giving assent to the Money Bill.

Q5. Answer: (b)

According to the Article 75 of Indian Constitution the Council of Ministers of the Union shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People.

Q6. Answer: (a)

Q7. Answer: (a)

Returning back a money bill for reconsideration is not a constitutional prerogative of the president of India.

Q8. Answer: (c)

Q9. Answer: (a)

Rajendra Prasad was the first President of the Republic of India. He held the office from 26 January 1950 to 12 May 1962.

Prasad was the only president to serve two terms in office. Upon independence in 1947, Prasad was elected president of the Constituent Assembly of India, which prepared the Constitution of India and served as its provisional parliament.

Q10. Answer: (a)

The decisions involving pardoning and other rights by the President are independent of the opinion of the Prime Minister or the Lok Sabha majority.

In most cases, however, the President exercises his or her executive powers on the advice of the Prime Minister and the cabinet.

Q11. Answer: (b)

Q12. Answer: (a)

Q13. Answer: (b)

Article 56 of the Indian Constitution states that

- a. The President shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office: provided that-the President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Vice-President, resign his office; the President may, for violation of the Constitution, be removed from office by impeachment in the manner provided in article 61; and the President shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office;
- b. Any resignation addressed to the Vice-President

Under clause (a) of the proviso to clause (1) shall forthwith be communicated by him to the Speaker of the House of the People.

Q14. Answer: (b)

The idea of legislature as the custodian of national purse was for the first time mooted by the Government of India Act, 1909. It is considered as the custodian as it is the primary and most often the exclusive arbiter of federal fiscal affairs.

Q15. Answer: (d)

Government bill can introduced by minister in any house of the parliament.

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