

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

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Q1. Which one of the following is correct about the Supreme Court regarding its judgement?

- a) Only the Chief Justice of India can change the judgement
 - b) It can change the judgement
 - c) It cannot change the judgement
 - d) Only the Ministry of Law can change the judgement.
-

Q2. Which of the following regarding the Rajya Sabha is **correct**?

- 1. It is not subject to dissolution.
- 2. It has a term of six years.
- 3. One-third of its members retire after every two years.
- 4. Its members shall not be less than 25 years of age.

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

- a) 2, 3 and 4
 - b) 1 and 3
 - c) 1, 2 and 3
 - d) 2 and 4
-

Q3. Which of the following is not associated with Parliament?

- a) Dismiss
 - b) Dissolve
 - c) Prorogue
 - d) Adjournment
-

Q4. The President of the India is :

- a) None of these
- b) The head of the State as well as Government
- c) The head of the 'State'
- d) The head of the Government

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Q5. The only President of India who was elected unopposed is :

- a) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- b) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
- c) Dr. Zakir Hussain
- d) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

Q6. Which of the following statements about a Money Bill is not correct?

- a) The President cannot return a Money Bill to the Lok Sabha for reconsideration.
- b) The Rajya Sabha must return a Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha and send it for consideration within 14 days.
- c) A Money Bill can be tabled in either House of Parliament.
- d) The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the final authority to decide whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not.

Q7. The Committee of parliament on official language comprises the members

- a) 10 from Lok Sabha, 20 from Rajya Sabha
- b) 20 from Lok Sabha, 10 from Rajya Sabha
- c) 10 from Lok Sabha, 10 from Rajya Sabha
- d) 20 from Lok Sabha, 20 from Rajya Sabha

Q8. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

List I	List II
(Functionaries)	(Oaths or affirmations)
A. President of India	1. Secrecy of Information
B. Judges of Supreme Court	2. Faithful discharge of duties
C. Members of Parliament	3. Faith and Allegiance to the constitution of India
D. Minister for the Union	4. Upholding the constitution and the law

Codes: A B C D

- a) 4 3 2 1
- b) 3 4 2 1
- c) 3 4 1 2
- d) 4 3 1 2

Q9. Who among the following was the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha?

- a) G V Mavalankar
- b) Sardar Hukam Singh
- c) M A Ayyangar
- d) N Sanjiva Reddy

Q10. In which of the following houses the chairperson is not the member of that house?

- a) Rajya Sabha
 - b) Legislative Assembly
 - c) Lok Sabha
 - d) Legislative council
-

Q11. Which of the following **condition** may lead to the resignation of the government:

1. The defeat of an ordinary bill introduced by a minister.
2. The defeat of a money bill.

- a) 2 only
 - b) 1 only
 - c) Both
 - d) None
-

Q12. If the Union Parliament is to assume legislative power over-and subject included in the State List, the resolution to the effect has to be passed by which of the following ?

- a) Lok Sabha
- b) Rajya Sabha
- c) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and legislatures of the concerned States
- d) Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

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Q13. Consider the following: **Conditions**, which debar any eligible citizen from contesting the presidential elections are:

1. The President shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or of a house of the legislature of any state.
2. The President shall not hold any other office of profit.

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

- a) 1 and 2
 - b) 1 only
 - c) 2 only
 - d) None
-

Q14. The President nominates 12 members of the Rajya Sabha according to :

- a) their performance as office bearers of cultural societies
 - b) the recommendations made by the Vice-President
 - c) their role played in political set up of the country
 - d) their distinction in the field of science, art, literature and social service
-

Q15. The power of the **Supreme Court** of India to decide disputes between the centre and the states falls under its:

- a) Appellate jurisdiction
 - b) original jurisdiction
 - c) Advisory jurisdiction
 - d) Constitutional jurisdiction
-

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (b)

Supreme Court can only change its position in a case decided earlier by it where it considers for good and substantial reasons to overrule itself on an application if the need arises.

Q2. Answer: (b)

The Rajya Sabha is also known as the “Council of States” or the upper house. Its members are indirectly elected by members of legislative bodies of the States. The Rajya Sabha has 250 members in all. Elections to it are scheduled and the chamber cannot be dissolved.

Each member has a term of six years and elections are held for one-third of the seats after every two years. The composition is specified in Article 80 of the Constitution of India.

Q3. Answer: (a)

Prorogue: To discontinue a session of Parliament; Adjournment: suspension of parliamentary proceedings to another time or place; and Dissolution: end or termination of the Lower House of the Parliament.

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Q4. Answer: (b)

The President of India is the head of state of the Republic of India. The President is the formal head of the executive, legislature and judiciary of India and is the commander-in-chief of the Indian Armed Forces.

Q5. Answer: (b)

Q6. Answer: (c)

As per Article 110, a Money Bill can be introduced in Lok Sabha only. If any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of Speaker thereon is final. The Speaker is under no obligation to consult any one in coming to a decision or in giving his certificate that a Bill is a Money Bill.

Q7. Answer: (b)

Q8. Answer: (a)

The President of India takes the oath of upholding the constitution and the law. The judges of the Supreme Court affirm to take faith in and swear allegiance to the Indian Constitution. The MPs or the members of Parliament swear to faithfully discharge their duties.

The Ministers for the Union take an oath towards secrecy of information.

Q9. Answer: (a)

Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar became the Speaker of the Provisional Parliament on 26 November 1949 and continued to occupy the office till the 1st Lok Sabha that was constituted in 1952.

Q10. Answer: (a)

The chairperson of Rajya sabha is not the member of house. Presently vice president of India Venkaiah Naidu is the chairman of upper house.

Q11. Answer: (c)

Q12. Answer: (b)

If the Rajya Sabha declares that it is necessary in the national interest that Parliament should make laws on a matter in the State List, then the Parliament becomes competent to make laws on that matter. Such a resolution must be supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting. The resolution remains in force for one year.

Q13. Answer: (a)

The executive powers of the Union shall be vested in the President and shall be exercised either directly or through subordinate officers, in accordance with the Constitution.

Q14. Answer: (d)

Q15. Answer: (b)

Under **Article 131**, disputes between different units of the Federation will be within the exclusive original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Supreme Court shall, to the exclusion of any other court, has original jurisdiction in any dispute

- a. between the Government of India and one or more States; or
- b. between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more other States on the other; or
- c. between two or more States.

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