

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

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Q1. Minimum age required to contest for Presidentship is :

- a) 30 years
 - b) 23 years
 - c) 35 years
 - d) 21 years
-

Q2. Consider the following statements about the **powers** of the **President of India**:

1. The President can direct that any matter on which decision has been taken by a Minister should be placed before the Council of Ministers.
2. The President can call all information relating to proposals for legislation.
3. The President has the right to address and send messages to either House of Parliament.
4. All decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the Union must be communicated to the President.

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

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

Q3. When a resolution for his removal is under consideration, the Speaker:

- I. does not take part in the proceedings of the House.
- II. has no right to vote.
- III. has a right to speak in the House even though he shall not preside.

- a) I only
- b) II only

- c) I and II
 - d) III only
-

Q4. Consider the following statements:

1. The Annual Appropriation Bill is passed by the Lok Sabha in the same manner as any other Bill.
2. An amendment to the Constitution of India can be initiated by an introduction of a Bill in either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.

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

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

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Q5. The Vice-President is:

- a) Not a member of the Parliament
 - b) A member of either House
 - c) A member of Lok Sabha
 - d) A member of Rajya Sabha
-

Q6. After a no confidence motion is admitted to the Lok Sabha, who decides a date for the debate?

- a) President
 - b) Lok Sabha Speaker
 - c) Vice-President
 - d) Prime Minister
-

Q7. Which of the following taxes is exclusively and totally assigned to the Central Government by the Constitution?

- a) Corporation Tax
 - b) Taxes on Railway Fares and Freights
 - c) Estate Duty
 - d) Sales Tax
-

Q8. Consider the following statements:

1. The Speaker of Lok Sabha has the power to adjourn the House sine die but, on prorogation, it is only the President who can summon the House
2. Unless sooner dissolved or there is an extension of the term, there is an automatic dissolution of the Lok Sabha by efflux of time, at the end of the period of five years, even if no formal order of dissolution is issued by the President
3. The Speaker of Lok Sabha continues in office even after the dissolution of the House and until immediately before the first meeting of the House

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

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

Q9. Who can initiate impeachment proceedings against the President of India ?

- a) Only Rajya Sabha
 - b) Only Lok Sabha
 - c) Either House of the Parliament
 - d) Any Legislative Assembly
-

Q10. The representation to States in the Rajya Sabha is given on the basis of:

- a) an equal number of seats to each State
- b) in proportion to their size

- c) in proportion to their population
 - d) in accordance with their resources
-

Q11. Who among the following fixes the salaries and the allowances of the Speaker of Lok Sabha?

- a) President
 - b) Cabinet
 - c) Council of Ministers
 - d) Parliament
-

Q12. Corrects statement/s with regard to UTs is/are:

1. The parliament can make laws on any subject of three lists for the UT except Delhi and Puducherry.
2. The Lt. Governor of Delhi is not empowered to promulgate ordinances.

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

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Q13. Which of the following is true in context of the President?

- a) He addresses the first session of the Parliament after each general election of the Lok Sabha and at the commencement of the first session of each year
 - b) He addresses the Parliament daily
 - c) He addresses the first session of Parliament at the beginning of each year as well as the last session held at the end of each year
 - d) None of these
-

Q14. The Vice-President of India can be removed by the

- a) Rajya Sabha with the concurrence of the President
 - b) Rajya Sabha with the concurrence of Lok Sabha
 - c) President on the advice of Council of Ministers
 - d) Lok Sabha with the consent of the President
-

Q15. Consider the following statements:

1. It is on the advice of the Speaker of Lok Sabha that the President of India summons and prorogues Parliament and dissolves Lok Sabha.
2. The resignation of the Prime Minister means the resignation of the entire Council of Ministers.
3. A vote of confidence against one Minister. in Lok Sabha means the vote of confidence against the entire Council of Ministers.

Which of the following statements given above are **correct**?

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

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (c)

Q2. Answer: (d)

According to **Article 78**, it shall be the duty of the Prime Minister-

- a. to communicate to the President all decisions of the council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the union and proposals for legislation;
- b. to furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation as the President may call for;
- c. if the President so requires, to submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister;

Q3. Answer: (d)

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Q4. Answer: (a)

The Appropriation Bill is intended to give authority to the Government to incur expenditure from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India.

The procedure for passing this Bill is the same as in the case of other money Bills. An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill in either House of Parliament.

The procedure of amendment in the constitution is laid down in Part XX (Article 368) of the Constitution of India.

Q5. Answer: (a)

The Vice-President is not a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of a Legislature of any state.

If a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of a Legislature of any state is elected as Vice-President, he is deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date he/she enters his office as Vice-President.

Q6. Answer: (b)

Q7. Answer: (a)

The authority to levy a tax is derived from the Constitution of India which allocates the power to levy various taxes between the Centre and the State.

Article 246 of the Indian Constitution, distributes legislative powers including taxation, between the Parliament of India and the State Legislature.

Taxes of Central government under the constitutionally established scheme of taxation are:

- taxes on income other than agricultural income; duties of customs including export duties;
- corporation tax;
- taxes on the capital value of assets, exclusive of agricultural land, of individuals and companies, taxes on capital of companies;
- estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land, etc.

Q8. Answer: (a)

The Speaker shall determine the time when a sitting of the House shall be adjourned sine die or to a particular day, or to an hour or part of the same day: Provided that the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, call a sitting of the House before the date or time to which it has been adjourned or at any time after the House has been adjourned sine die.

It is not the President.

Q9. Answer: (c)

Either house of the parliament can initiate impeachment proceedings against the president of India.

Q10. Answer: (c)

Q11. Answer: (d)

Q12. Answer: (d)

Q13. Answer: (a)

Q14. Answer: (b)

The Vice President does not have to be formally impeached, unlike the President of India.

The Constitution states that the Vice President can be removed by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by an effective majority (more than 50% of effective membership (total membership-vacancies)) and agreed to by a simple majority (50% of voting members) of the Lok Sabha (Article 67(b)).

Q15. Answer: (a)

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