

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

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**Q1.** Which of the following Committees is the **Committees of Parliament**?

1. Public Accounts Committee
2. Estimates Committee
3. Committee on Public Undertakings

Select the **correct** answer using the code given below

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

**Q2.** Match the following:

List I	List II
A. Business Advisory Committee	1. Looks into the mode of public expenditure
B. Select Committee	2. Examines the veracity of budget estimates
C. Estimates Committee	3. Considers a bill and submits to the House a report on it
D. Public Accounts Committee	4. Prepares time table for the whole session

Codes: A B C D

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

**Q3.** When a bill is referred to a joint sitting of both the Houses of the Parliament, it has to be passed by

- a) three-fourths majority of members present and voting
  - b) a simple majority of members present and voting
  - c) two-thirds majority of the Houses
  - d) absolute majority of the Houses
- 

**Q4.** Which one of the following statements is **not correct**?

- a) The Vice-President of India can be removed by a simple majority of votes passed in the Rajya Sabha only
- b) The Vice-President of India holds office for a period of five years
- c) The Vice-President of India continues to be in office even after the expiry of his term till his successor takes over
- d) The Supreme Court of India has to look into all disputes with regard to the election of the VicePresident of India

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**Q5.** What is the composition of the electoral college for the **election of Vice-President of India**?

- a) Members of Rajya Sabha only
  - b) Members of both Houses of Parliament
  - c) Elected members of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies
  - d) Elected members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- 

**Q6.** Consider the following statements

1. When the Vice-President of India acts as the President of India, he performs simultaneously the functions of the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
2. The President, of India, can promulgate ordinances at any time except when both Houses of Parliament are in session.

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
- 

**Q7.** Who among the following decides if a particular Bill is a Money Bill or not?

- a) Finance Minister
  - b) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
  - c) President
  - d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- 

**Q8.** Consider the following functionaries

1. Cabinet Secretary
2. Chief Election Commissioner
3. Union Cabinet Minister
4. Chief Justice of India

Their **correct sequence**, in the order of precedence, is

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

**Q9.** Which of the following is/are department(s) in the **Ministry of Defence**?

1. Department of Defence
2. Department of Defence Research and Development
3. Department of Defence Production
4. Department of Defence Finance

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

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

d) 1 only

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**Q10.** What is the minimum age for being the member of the Parliament?

- a) 21 years
  - b) 30 years
  - c) 25 years
  - d) 35 years
- 

**Q11.** The Electoral College that elects the President of India consists of

- a) Elected members of the Rajya Sabha and State Legislatures
  - b) Elected members of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Assemblies
  - c) Elected members of all the State Legislatures
  - d) Members of the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies
- 

**Q12.** Stability of the Government is assured in:

- a) Direction Democracy
  - b) Plural Executive System
  - c) Parliamentary Form of Government.
  - d) Presidential Form of Government.
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**Q13.** Which one of the following committees does not consists of any member from the Rajya Sabha?

- a) Committee on Public Undertakings
- b) Public Grievance Committee

- c) Estimates Committee
  - d) Public Accounts Committee
- 

**Q14.** After the general elections, the Protem Speaker is

- a) appointed by the President of India
  - b) appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
  - c) elected by the Lok Sabha
  - d) the senior most member of the Lok Sabha
- 

**Q15.** The 'Contingency Fund' of the state is operated by

- a) The Chief Minister of the state
  - b) The Governor of the state
  - c) The State Finance Minister
  - d) None of the above
- 

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**Answers to the above questions :**

**Q1. Answer: (d)**

There are three Financial Committees in the Indian Parliament mentioned below:

1. **Estimates Committee**- This Committee consists of 30 members who are elected by the Lok Sabha every year from amongst its members. The term of the Committee is one year.
2. **Committee on Public Undertakings**- The Committee on Public Undertakings consists of 22 members(15 members from Lok Sabha and 7 members from Rajya Sabha). The term of the Committee is one year.
3. **Public Accounts Committee**- This Committee consists of 22 members (15 members from Lok Sabha and 7 members from the Rajya Sabha.).

The term of the Committee is one year.

**Q2. Answer: (d)**

**Q3. Answer: (b)**

In India, if a bill has been rejected by any house of the parliament and if more than six months have elapsed, the President may summon a joint session for purpose of passing the bill. The bill is passed by a simple majority of a joint sitting.

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**Q4. Answer: (a)**

According to **Article 67**, a Vice-President may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Council of States passed by a majority of all the then members of the Council and agreed to by the House of the People.

**Q5. Answer: (d)**

The Vice President is elected indirectly, by an electoral college consisting of members of both houses of the Parliament.

The election of the Vice President is slightly different from the election of the President—the members of state legislatures are not part of the electoral college for the Vice Presidential election.

The election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting in such election is by secret ballot.

**Q6. Answer: (a)**

**Article 65** of the Indian Constitution says that while acting as President or discharging the functions of president, the Vice President does not perform the duties of the office of the chairman of Rajya Sabha.

**Article 123** of the Constitution grants the President certain law-making powers to promulgate Ordinances when either of the two Houses of Parliament is not in session and hence it is not possible to enact laws in the Parliament.

**Q7. Answer: (d)**

Under the Constitution, the Speaker enjoys a special position insofar as certain matters pertaining to the relations between the two Houses of Parliament are concerned. He certifies Money Bills and decides on money matters by reason of the Lok Sabha's overriding powers in financial matters.

It is the Speaker of the Lok Sabha who presides over joint sittings called in the event of disagreement between the two Houses on a legislative measure. As regards recognition of parliamentary parties it is the Speaker who lays down the necessary guidelines for such recognition.

**Q8. Answer: (b)**

The order of precedence of the functionaries given in the options are:

Chief justice of India > Cabinet Minister of the Union > Chief Election commissioner > Cabinet secretary.

**Q9. Answer: (a)**

Ministry of Defence comprises of four Departments as

1. Department of Defence (DOD),
2. Department of Defence Production (DDP),
3. Department of Defence Research & Development (DDR&D) and
4. Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare.

**Q10. Answer: (c)**

**Q11. Answer: (b)**

The President is chosen by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both houses of Parliament, the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies (Vidhan Sabha) and the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry.

**Q12. Answer: (d)**

The presidential system has several advantages. As the President is selected separately from the Legislature, the President and Executive branch are not subject (in most cases) to any form of vote of no-confidence.

As such, this leads to continuity in the Executive branch, as the Executive will remain stable over the term of the President.

Besides, there is a clear demarcation between the Executive and the Legislative branch, allowing for a more effective set of checks-and-balances to be placed on both branches by the other.

**Q13. Answer: (c)**

The Estimates Committee consists of 30 members who are elected by the Lok Sabha every year from amongst its members. A Minister is not eligible for election to this Committee. The term of the Committee is one year.

**Q14. Answer: (a)**

After the general election and newly formed government, the legislative section prepares a list of senior Lok Sabha member (MPs), This list is submitted to the minister of parliamentary affairs through this process a pro tem Speaker is selected and is approved by the President.



**Q15. Answer: (b)**

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