

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 expenditure is not charged on the consolidated fund of India?

- a) Salary and allowances of the vice president of India
 - b) Salary and allowances of the president of India
 - c) Salary and allowances of the justice of the supreme court of India
 - d) Salary and allowances of the speaker of the Lok Sabha
-

Q2. After a Bill has been passed by the Houses of the Parliament, it is presented to the President who may either give assent to the Bill or withhold his assent. The President may

- a) assent or reject the Bill as soon as possible
 - b) assent within six months
 - c) return the Bill as soon as possible after the Bill is presented to him with a message requesting the House to reconsider the Bill
 - d) withhold his assent even if the Bill is passed again by the Houses
-

Q3. The portfolios are allocated to the ministers by:

- a) the President
 - b) collective decision of the Council of Ministers
 - c) the Prime Minister
 - d) individual choice
-

Q4. Though the **Rajya Sabha** and **Lok Sabha** are a constituent part of Parliament, on some subject they have unequal powers. which of the following matters depict

the **difference** of powers between these two houses?

1. No confidence motion
2. Power to vote on Demand for Grants
3. Impeachment of judges of the High Court
4. Passing of laws in the national interest on the subject enumerated in the state list
5. Creation of all India services.

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

- a) 2, 3 and 5 only
- b) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
- c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2 and 5 only

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Q5. The Estimate Committee consists of

- a) 22 members from Lok Sabha
- b) 30 members from both Sabha
- c) 30 members from Lok Sabha
- d) 30 members from Rajya Sabha

Q6. Delimitation of the **Lok Sabha** constituencies was last done in the year

- a) 2001
- b) 1976
- c) 1970
- d) 1973

Q7. Mark the **correct** response:

- a) It is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate all decisions of the Council of Ministers to the President, whenever he requires
- b) It is not obligatory on the part of Prime Minister to communicate the decision to the President
- c) The Prime Minister need not communicate all decisions to the President
- d) The President cannot compel the Prime Minister to give the information he has
-

Q8. Consider the following pairs:

| Year of emergency | Cause of emergency |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1962 | War |
| 1971 | An external aggression |
| 1975 | Internal disturbance |

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

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

Q9. The **Parliament** and the Constitution are the instruments of

- a) Social Justice
- b) Economic Justice
- c) Legal Justice
- d) Political Justice
-

Q10. In India, other than ensuring that **public funds** are used efficiently and for their intended purpose, what is the importance of the office of the **Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)**?

1. CAG exercises exchequer control on behalf of the Parliament when the President of India declares a national emergency/financial emergency.
2. CAG reports on the execution of projects or programmes by the ministries are discussed by the Public Accounts Committee.

3. Information from CAG reports can be used by investigating agencies to press charges against those who have violated the law while managing public finances.
4. While dealing with the audit and accounting of government companies, CAG has certain judicial powers for prosecuting those who violate the law.

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

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

Q11. Consider the following statements:

1. Legislative power is constitutionally vested in the Parliament of India of which the president is the titular head.
2. All bills passed by the Parliament can become laws.
3. The President can return a bill to the Parliament, if it is not a money bill or a constitutional amendment bill, for reconsideration.
4. When, after reconsideration, the bill is passed and presented to the President, with or without amendments, the President is obliged to assent it.
5. The President cannot withhold his/her assent to a bill when it is initially presented to him/her (rather than return it to the Parliament).

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

- a) 2, 3, 4 and 5
 - b) 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - c) 1, 3 and 4
 - d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
-

Q12. Consider the following statements:

1. The Rajya Sabha alone has the power to declare that it would be in the national interest for the Parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List.
2. Resolutions approving the proclamation of Emergency are passed only by the Lok Sabha.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are **correct**?

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

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Q13. Joint sittings of the two Houses of Indian Parliament are held to

- a) elect the Vice President of India
- b) adopt a Constitution Amendment Bill
- c) elect the President of India
- d) consider and pass a Bill on which the two Houses disagree

Q14. Who advises the Government of India on legal matters?

- a) Chief justice of supreme court
- b) Attorney General
- c) Chairman, Law Commission
- d) None of these

Q15. The Lok Sabha is called in session for at least how many times in a year?

- a) Twice
- b) Thrice
- c) Once
- d) Four times

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (d)

Salary and allowances of the speakers of the Lok Sabha is not charged on the Consolidated Fund of India. Consolidated fund or the consolidated revenue fund is the term used for the main bank account of the government in many of the countries in the Commonwealth of Nations. All tax revenue is paid into the fund unless Parliament has specifically provided otherwise by law.

Any money received by the government which is not taxation, and is not to be retained by the receiving department (for example, fines), is classed as a Consolidated Fund extra receipt (CFER). These are to be paid into the Consolidated Fund as soon as they are received.

Q2. Answer: (c)

Article 111 of the Indian constitution stipulates that the President shall give assent to a bill passed by both houses of the parliament or return the bill as soon as possible for reconsideration with his recommendation.

Q3. Answer: (c)

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Q4. Answer: (b)

Both the Houses have been enshrined with equal powers on the matter of impeachment of judges of the High Courts.

Soumitra Sen is a retired judge of the Calcutta High Court. He was the first judge in independent India to be impeached in India's Rajya Sabha for misappropriation of funds.

Q5. Answer: (c)

The Estimates Committee, constituted for the first time in 1950, is a Parliamentary Committee consisting of 30 Members, elected every year by the Lok Sabha from amongst its Members.

Q6. Answer: (a)

Under **Article 82** of the Constitution, the Parliament by law enacts a Delimitation Act after every census. After coming into force commencement of the Act, the Central Government constitutes a Delimitation Commission. This Delimitation Commission demarcates the boundaries of the Parliamentary Constituencies as per provisions of the Delimitation Act.

Delimitation commissions have been set up four times in the past - In 1952, 1963, 1973 and 2002 under Delimitation Commission acts of 1952, 1962, 1972 and 2002. The present delimitation of constituencies has been done on the basis of 2001 census figures under the provisions of the Delimitation Act, 2002.

Q7. Answer: (a)

Q8. Answer: (c)

A national emergency can be declared in the whole of India or a part of its territory on causes of war or armed rebellion or external aggression.

Such an emergency was declared in India in

1. 1962 (Indo-China war),
2. 1971 (Indo-Pakistan war),
3. 1975 to 1977 (declared by Indira Gandhi on account of "internal disturbance").

As a result,

- i. he/ she may assume to himself/ herself all or any of the functions of the State or he/she may vest all or any of those functions in the Governor or any other executive authority,
- ii. he/ she may declare that the powers of the state legislature shall be exercisable by Parliament; and
- iii. he/ she may make any other incidental or consequential provisions necessary to give effect to the objects of the Proclamation.

The President, however, cannot assume to himself/ herself any of the powers vested in a High Court.

Q9. Answer: (b)

The concept of economic justice has not been defined in the Constitution, but the ideals of economic justice have been. **Article 39 (b) (c) and (d)** signify those ideals.

Economic justice simply means the absence of distribution between man and man. As mentioned in the Preamble, the Indian constitution has strived for justice: social, economic and political.

Q10. Answer: (c)

Q11. Answer: (c)

The President's role as defender of the Constitution and the powers as Head of State, especially in relation to those exercised by the Prime Minister as leader of the government, have changed over time.

In particular, Presidents have made a number of interventions into government and lawmaking, which have established and challenged some conventions concerning Presidential intervention.

Q12. Answer: (c)

The Rajya Sabha alone has the power to declare that it would be in the national interest for the parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the state.

Resolutions approving in the Proclamation of emergency are passed by both the houses and the president.

Q13. Answer: (d)

In case of a deadlock due to disagreement between the two Houses on a Bill, an extraordinary situation arises which is resolved by both the Houses sitting together. which is resolved by both the Houses sitting together.

The Constitution empowers the President to summon a 'joint sitting' of both the Houses. **Article 108** of the constitution deals with the Joint sitting of both Houses.

Q14. Answer: (b)

Q15. Answer: (b)

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