

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

For All Competitive SSC, Bank, IBPS, UPSC, Railway, IT & Other Govt. Exams

Created By [Careericons](#) Team

Q1. The privileges enjoyed by members of a **parliament** are:

- I. Freedom from arrest with certain riders.
- II. Exemption from attendance as jurors and witnesses.
- III. Freedom of Speech.

- a) I and III
 - b) I and II
 - c) Only III
 - d) I, II and III
-

Q2. The **Parliamentary Committee** which scrutinizes the report of the **CAG** of India is

- a) Select Committee
 - b) Estimates Committee
 - c) Public Accounts Committee
 - d) None of these
-

Q3. **Rajya Sabha** enjoys more powers than the **Lok Sabha** in the case of

- a) Amendment of the Constitution
 - b) Setting up of new All-India Services
 - c) Money Bills
 - d) Non-money bills
-

Q4. Who among the following was never the Lok Sabha Speaker?

- a) K.V.K. Sundaram
- b) Balirarn Bhagat
- c) G.S. Dhillon
- d) Hukarn Singh

5000+ FREE INDIAN POLITY MCQ QUESTION BANK FOR ALL SSC, UPSC, BANK, RAILWAY EXAMS

[Free Practice MCQs »](#)

[Download More PDF »](#)

[Free Online Quiz »](#)

Q5. Which of the following are true of the **presidential system of government**?

- a. President is both the Head of the State and the Head of the Government.
- b. It is based on the separation of powers.
- c. The President's term of office is fixed.
- d. Secretaries are responsible to the President as well as to the Senate.

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

- a) (a), (b), (c), and (d)
- b) (a), (b), and (d)
- c) (a), (b) and (c)
- d) (a), (c), and (d)

Q6. Consider the following statements with regard to the **military powers** of the **President of India**:

1. The President is the supreme commander of the defence forces of India.
2. The President can declare war or conclude peace, without the approval of Parliament.
3. All important treaties and contracts are made in the President's name.
4. He/she also appoints the heads of the armed forces.

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

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

Q7. With reference to the conduct of government business in the Parliament of India, the term 'closure' refers to

- a) a rule of legislative procedure under which further debate on a motion can be halted
 - b) the termination of a Parliamentary session
 - c) suspension of debate at the terminatan of a day's sitting of the Parliament
 - d) refusal on the part of tie Government to have the opposition look at important documents
-

Q8.

Suppose a Legislation was passed by the Parliament imposing certain restrictions on newspapers. These included page ceiling, price and advertisements.

The legislation is included in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution of India. In this context, which one among the following statements is correct?

- a) The legislation is valid by virtue of Article 31 B
 - b) The legislation is invalid as it imposes unreasonable restrictions under Article 19 (2) of the Constitution
 - c) The legislation is invalid as it violates the Freedom of Press
 - d) The legislation is valid as the Press is not a citizen under Article 19 of the Constitution
-

Q9. The Council of Ministers has to resign if a no - confidence motion is passed by a majority of members of

- a) Rajya Sabha
 - b) Both the Houses separately
 - c) Lok Sabha
 - d) Both the House in joint sitting
-

Q10. Which one of the following statements is **correct**?

- a) There is a constitutional provision for nominating two members belonging to the Anglo-Indian community to the Rajya Sabha
- b) Only the Rajya Sabha and not the Lok Sabha can have nominated members

- c) There is no constitutional bar for a nominated member to be appointed as a Union minister
 - d) A nominated member can vote both in the Presidential and Vice Presidential elections
-

Q11. Among the three types of alternative dispute resolution arbitration, conciliation and mediation, the award is binding in the following

- a) Conciliation
 - b) Mediation
 - c) Arbitration
 - d) None of these
-

Q12. The number of subjects incorporated in the **Union List** is

- a) 89
- b) 82
- c) 97
- d) 102

1000+ FREE UNION GOVERNMENT [LEGISLATURE & EXECUTIVE] BASED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR ALL COMPETITIVE EXAMS

[Free Practice MCQs »](#)

[Download More PDF »](#)

[Free Online Quiz »](#)

Q13. Impeachment Proceedings against the President for violation of the Constitution can be initiated in :

- a) The Supreme Court
 - b) The Rajya Sabha
 - c) Either House of Parliament
 - d) The Lok Sabha
-

Q14. A Bill is deemed to be a '**Money Bill**' if it has any provisions dealing with

1. imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax.
2. appropriation of money from the Consolidated Fund of India.
3. the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties.
4. payment of a fee for licences or fee for service rendered.

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

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

Q15. Judicial Review in the Indian Constitution is based on which of the following ?

- a) Due process of Law
- b) Procedure established by law
- c) Rule of law
- d) Conventions

[Read More union government Question and Answers »](#)

Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (d)

The privileges enjoyed by members of a parliament are

1. Freedom from arrest with certain riders
2. Exemption from attendance
3. Freedom of speech.

Q2. Answer: (c)

The parliamentary committee which scrutinizes the report of the CAG is the public accounts committee.

The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) is an authority, established by the Constitution of India under Chapter V, which audits all receipts and expenditure of the Government and the state governments, including those bodies and authorities substantially financed by the government.

Q3. Answer: (b)

Under the Constitution, the Rajya Sabha is granted some powers exclusively. The Rajya Sabha, under **Article 249**, may by a special majority of two-thirds votes adopt a resolution asking the Parliament to make laws on subjects of the State list, in the national interest.

- Secondly, Rajya Sabha can take steps to create All India Services by adopting resolutions supported by a special majority in the national interest.

If the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest, to create one or more all- India services, Parliament by law may provide for such services.

- Thirdly, Rajya Sabha has the exclusive right to initiate a resolution for the removal of the VicePresident.

5000+ INDIAN POLITY MCQ TOPIC WISE MCQ QUESTION BANK WITH SOLVED ANSWERS & FREE PDF

[MAKING OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION & ITS DEVELOPMENT](#)

[UNION GOVERNMENT \[LEGISLATURE & EXECUTIVE\]](#)

[STATE GOVERNMENT \[LEGISLATURE & EXECUTIVE\]](#)

[UNION & STATE JUDICIARY OF INDIA](#)

Q4. Answer: (a)

Q5. Answer: (c)

A presidential system of government is a system of government where an executive branch is led by a president who serves as both head of state and head of government.

America is an ideal example of the presidential form of government.

Q6. Answer: (c)

There shall be a President of India. The executive power of the Union shall be vested in the President and shall be exercised by him/ her either directly or through officers subordinates to him/ her in accordance with this Constitution.

Q7. Answer: (c)

“Closure” is one of the means by which a debate may be brought to a close by a majority decision of the House, even though all members wishing to speak have not done so.

Q8. Answer: (a)

Article 31B of the Constitution of India ensured that any law in the 9th Schedule could not be challenged in courts and the Government can rationalize its programme of social engineering by reforming land and agrarian laws.

In other words, laws under Ninth Schedule are beyond the purview of judicial review even though they violate fundamental rights enshrined under part III of the Constitution.

On the one hand, considerable power was given to the legislature under **Article 31B** and on the other hand, the power of the judiciary was curtailed, this is the starting point of tussle between legislature and judiciary.

Q9. Answer: (c)

Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to Lok Sabha or lower house .Therefore If a no confidence motion is passed by majority of members of Lok Sabha , the ministry loses the confidence of the Lok Sabha and must resign.

Q10. Answer: (c)

In Rajya Sabha, 12 members are nominated by the President from the persons who have special knowledge in art, science, literature and social service.

In Lok Sabha, 2 members are nominated by the President from the Anglo-Indian community (**Article 331**).

A nominated member can vote only in the Vice-Presidential elections.

Q11. Answer: (c)

The award is binding in the arbitration among the three types of alternative dispute resolution:

- arbitration,
- conciliation and
- mediation.

Q12. Answer: (c)

The Union List or List-I is a list of 100 items (though the last item is numbered 97) given in Part XI of the Constitution of India on which Parliament has exclusive power to legislate.

This list is found in **Article 246** under the Seventh Schedule.

Q13. Answer: (c)

According to **Article 61** of the Indian Constitution, when a President is to be impeached for violation of the Constitution, the charge shall be preferred by either House of Parliament.

It adds that no such charge shall be preferred unless:

- the proposal to prefer such charge is contained in a resolution which has been moved after at least fourteen days' notice in writing signed by not less than one-fourth of the total number of members of the House has been given of their intention to move the resolution, and
- such resolution has been passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House.

Q14. Answer: (c)

A Bill shall be deemed to be a money Bill if it contains the following matters

1. The imposition abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax
2. The regulation of the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee by the Government of India or the amendment of the law with respect to any financial

obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the Government of India.

3. The custody of the consolidated fund or the contingency Fund of India, The payment of money into or withdrawal of money from any such fund.

Q15. Answer: (b)

Judicial Review is based on procedure established by law.

On our site **Careerions.com**, You can find all the content you need to prepare for any kind of exam like. **Verbal Reasoning, Non-Verbal Reasoning, Aptitude, English, Computer, History, Polity, Economy, Geography, General Science, General Awareness & So on.** Make use of our expert-curated content to get an edge over your competition and prepare for your exams effectively.

Practice with our **Free Practice MCQs, Mock Tests Series, Online Quiz** and get an idea of the real exam environment. Keep track of your progress with our detailed performance reports. They are perfect for competitive exam preparation, as well as for brushing up on basic & fundamental knowledge. The questions are updated regularly to keep up with the changing syllabuses.

Careerions.com