

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

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Q1. Money bill is introduced in

- a) Rajya Sabha
 - b) Joint sitting of both the Houses
 - c) Lok Sabha
 - d) None of the above
-

Q2. A joint sitting of the two Houses of Indian Parliament is presided over by the

- a) Attorney-General of India
 - b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - c) President of India
 - d) Vice-President of India
-

Q3. The time gap between two sessions of the Parliament should not exceed:

- a) 3 months
 - b) 9 months
 - c) 6 months
 - d) 1 year
-

Q4. What can the **President** do if a State fails to comply with the Directives of the **Central Government**?

- a) He can dissolve State Legislature and order fresh elections
- b) He can declare the breakdown of constitutional machinery in the State and assume responsibility for the governance of the State

- c) He can send paramilitary forces to the State to secure compliance
- d) Any of the above

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Q5. Under which Ministry of Union Government the **National Disaster Management Authority** (NDMA) comes?

- a) Ministry of Home
- b) Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate change
- c) Ministry of Earth Sciences
- d) Ministry of Science and Technology

Q6. Which among the following have the **right to vote** in the elections to both the **Lok Sabha** and the **Rajya Sabha**?

1. Elected members of the Lower House of the Parliament.
 2. Elected members of the Upper House of the Parliament.
 3. Elected members of the Upper House of the State Legislature.
 4. Elected members of the Lower House of the State Legislature.
- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 3 and 4 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) 4 only

Q7. Which among the following statements with respect to the **Comptroller and Auditor General of India** is/are **correct**?

1. The procedure and grounds for his removal from the office are the same as a Judge of the Supreme Court.
2. He prescribes the form in which accounts of the Union and the States are to be kept.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

Q8. The Rajya Sabha has a life of:

- a) 2 years
 - b) 7 years
 - c) 6 years
 - d) Permanency
-

Q9. The President of India is :

- a) the Head of Parliament
 - b) the Head of State and Government
 - c) the Head of State
 - d) the Head of Government
-

Q10. In the election of the President, the value of the vote of the Lok Sabha members:

- a) is same
 - b) differs according to the number of votes a member represents
 - c) differs according to the geographical size of the respective State
 - d) None of the above
-

Q11. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) may be linked with

- a) judicial activism
- b) judicial intervention

- c) judicial review
 - d) judicial sanctity
-

Q12. The Prime Minister of India is

- a) Selected
- b) Nominated
- c) Elected
- d) Appointed

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Q13. Consider the following statements:

1. The nature of a Bill, if it is certified by the Speaker of the House of People as a Money Bill, is not open to question in a Court of Law.
2. The President of India has the power to question the nature of a Bill to be taken as a Money Bill even if it is certified to be so by the Speaker of the House of People.

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

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

Q14. The minimum age of the member of Rajya Sabha is :

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

Q15. The speaker can ask a member of the House to stop speaking and let another member speak. This phenomenon is known as?

- a) Crossing the floor
- b) Decorum
- c) Interpolation
- d) Yielding the floor

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (c)

Money Bills can be introduced only in Lok Sabha. Money bills passed by the Lok Sabha are sent to the Rajya Sabha.

Q2. Answer: (b)

No bill will be regarded as passed by the Parliament unless both the Houses approve of it. In case of a difference between the two Houses over a non-money bill, the President may call a joint sitting of the Houses to resolve it. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides over such sitting.

Q3. Answer: (c)

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Q4. Answer: (b)

If the President is satisfied, on the basis of the report of the Governor of the concerned state or from other sources that the governance in a state cannot be carried out according to the provisions in the Constitution, he/she can declare a state of emergency in the state. Such an emergency must be approved by the Parliament within a period of 2 months.

Under **Article 356** of the Indian Constitution, it can be imposed from six months to a maximum period of three years with repeated parliamentary approval every six months.

Q5. Answer: (a)

NDMA comes under Ministry of Home Affairs.

Q6. Answer: (d)

Article 80 states that the state legislature participates in the election of the members of the Rajya Sabha and also of the president (**Article 54**)

Q7. Answer: (c)

Q8. Answer: (d)

Q9. Answer: (c)

The President of the Republic of India is the Head of State of India and the Commander-in-chief of the Indian Armed Forces.

Besides, according to **Article 79** of the Constitution of India, the President is part of parliament along with the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and House of the People (Lok Sabha).

Q10. Answer: (b)

Q11. Answer: (a)

Public Interest litigation (PIL) may be linked with judicial activism. Judicial review is a process under which executive and legislative actions are subject to review by the judiciary.

Q12. Answer: (d)

The Prime Minister is appointed by the President to assist the latter in the administration of the affairs of the executive.

The Constitution envisages a scheme of affairs in which the President of India is the head of the executive in terms of **Article 53** with the office of the Prime Minister as heading the Council of Ministers to assist and advise the President in the discharge of the executive power.

Q13. Answer: (c)

Article 109 special procedures in respect of Money Bills mentions a Money Bill shall not be introduced in the Council of States. After a Money Bill has been passed by the House of the People it shall be transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations and the Council of States shall within a period of fourteen days from the date of its receipt of the Bill return the Bill to the House of the People with its recommendations.

If a Money Bill passed by the House of the People and transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations is not returned to the House of the People within the said period of fourteen days, it shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses at the expiration of the said period in the form in which it was passed by the House of the People.

Q14. Answer: (b)

The minimum age for a person to become a member of Rajya Sabha is 30 years. The minimum qualifying age for membership of the Lok Sabha is 25 years.

Q15. Answer: (d)

Decorum = Parliamentary etiquette Crossing the floor = Changing the party Interpolation = Seeking clarification through ruling Yielding the floor = Respecting speaker's order

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