

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

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Q1. The voting age in India was lowered from 21 year to 18 years through

- a) Parliamentary Legislation.
 - b) Executive Order.
 - c) Presidential ordinance.
 - d) Constitutional Amendment.
-

Q2. The **Vice-President** of India is also the

- a) Head of the Government
 - b) Head of the State
 - c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - d) Ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha
-

Q3. After the House is dissolved, the Speaker:

- a) is removed from the office immediately
 - b) has to submit his resignation to the President of India within 24 hours
 - c) remains as Speaker until the first meeting of the House of People after the dissolution
 - d) can continue as Speaker for the period of 30 days only
-

Q4. Which one of the following resigned as Vice-President to contest for the office of the President?

- a) Dr. S.Radhakrishnan
- b) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

c) V.V. Giri

d) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy

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Q5. All revenues received by the Union Government by way of taxes and other receipts for the conduct of Government business are credited to the

a) Contingency Fund of India

b) Consolidated Fund of India

c) Public Account

d) Deposits and Advances Fund

Q6. Who is competent to dissolve the **Parliament**?

a) None of these

b) By resolution in both Houses of Parliament

c) The President

d) The Cabinet with the concurrence of the Leader of the Opposition

Q7. Consider the following statements:

1. While members of the Rajya Sabha are associated with Committees on Public Accounts and Public Undertakings, members of Committee on Estimates are drawn entirely from the Lok Sabha.
2. The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs works under the overall direction of the Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs.
3. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs nominates Members of Parliament on Committees, Councils, Board and Commissions etc. set up by the Government of India in the various ministries.

Which of these statements are **correct**?

a) 2 and 3

b) 1 and 2

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

Q8. In which year Supreme Court of India came into being?

- a) 1947 January 28
 - b) 1950 January 28
 - c) 1937 January 28
 - d) 1949 January 28
-

Q9. Who has the right to transfer any case anywhere in India?

- a) Supreme Court
 - b) High Court
 - c) President
 - d) None of these
-

Q10. Who Chairs the Joint Session of the two Houses of Parliament ?

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

Q11. Money Bills can be introduced in the Lok Sabha with the prior permission of the

- a) Cabinet
 - b) Speaker
 - c) President
 - d) Prime Minister
-

Q12. What makes the judiciary the guardian of the constitution?

- a) Service conditions
- b) Salary
- c) Independence
- d) Judicial Review

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Q13. With reference to Indian **public finance**, consider the following statements:

1. Disbursements from Public Accounts of India are subject to the Vote of the Parliament
2. The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of a Consolidated Fund, a Public Account and a Contingency Fund for each State
3. Appropriations and disbursements under the Railway Budget are subject to the same form of parliamentary control as other appropriations and disbursements

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

Q14. According to the Indian Constitution, the **Ministers** shall hold office during the pleasure of the

- a) Supreme Court
- b) Parliament
- c) President of India
- d) Prime Minister of India

Q15. Who decides a 'bill' is a **money bill**?

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

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (d)

The minimum age of voting in India was lowered from 21 to 18 years by the 61st Amendment Act in 1988 read with Act 21 of 1989.

Q2. Answer: (d)

The Vice President also serves as the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha (Council of States). Thus, apart from holding the executive position of successor to the President, the Vice President also serves the legislative role of Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

This unique duality is not shared by any other Commonwealth Country and was borrowed from the Constitution of the United States.

Q3. Answer: (c)

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Q4. Answer: (c)

Q5. Answer: (b)

Q6. Answer: (c)

The President has the power to summon and prorogue either House of Parliament or to dissolve Lok Sabha. When the term, dissolution of Parliament is used, it only means the Lok Sabha, the House of the People, the Lower House of Parliament.

Parliament comprises the President, Lok Sabha, and Rajya Sabha, the Council of States, the Upper House. The first and third have fixed terms of five and six years respectively, the Lok Sabha has a term of five years but can be dissolved earlier.

Q7. Answer: (b)

The PAC is formed every year with a strength of not more than 22 members of which 15 are from Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Parliament, and 7 from Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Parliament.

The term of office of the members is one year. 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.

The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs renders secretarial assistance to the Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs, which, inter-alia recommends prorogation of both the Houses of the Parliament, Govt's stand on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

Q8. Answer: (b)

On the 28th of January, 1950, two days after India became a Sovereign Democratic Republic, the Supreme Court came into being. The inauguration took place in the Chamber of Princes in the Parliament building which also housed India's Parliament, consisting of the Council of States and the House of the People.

Q9. Answer: (a)

Supreme Court has the power to transfer any Case, appeal or other proceedings from High Court or other court in one State to a High Court or other civil court in any other State.

Q10. Answer: (b)

The presiding officer of the Lok Sabha (Lower House) is known as the Speaker. The joint session of Parliament is presided over by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and a decision is taken by a majority of the total members present.

Q11. Answer: (c)

No money bill can be introduced in the Lok Sabha without the prior approval of the president. The money bill originates only in the Lok Sabha.

Note: The Aadhaar Act 2016 was the last bill passed as Money Bill.

Q12. Answer: (d)

Because the Supreme Court is given the power to protect, safeguard and uphold the Constitution and empowered to declare a law null and void if it is found to be inconsistent with the Constitution.

Q13. Answer: (a)

Q14. Answer: (c)

The Indian Constitution, vests in the President of India, all the executive powers of the Central Government. The President appoints the Prime Minister, the person most likely to command the support of the majority in the Lok Sabha (usually the leader of the majority party or coalition).

The President then appoints the other members of the Council of Ministers, distributing portfolios to them on the advice of the Prime Minister.

The Council of Ministers remains in power during the 'pleasure' of the President. In practice, however, the Council of Ministers must retain the support of the Lok Sabha.

Q15. Answer: (d)

The Speaker of the Lok Sabha certifies if a Finance bill is a Money Bill or not within **article 110** of the Constitution of India.

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