

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

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Q1. Who among the following was the first Law Minister of India?

- a) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
 - b) Dr BR Ambedkar
 - c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - d) T Krishnamachari
-

Q2. Which of the following is the **correct** sequence of the grades of officers in the **Central Secretariat**?

- 1. Secretary.
 - 2. Additional Secretary.
 - 3. Joint Secretary.
 - 4. Deputy Secretary.
 - 5. Under Secretary.
 - 6. Director.
- a) 1, 2, 3, 6, 4, 5
 - b) 6, 4, 3, 5, 2, 1
 - c) 2, 1, 3, 5, 4, 6
 - d) 1, 5, 4, 2, 6, 3
-

Q3. Consider the following statements in the context of the Indian Constitution:

- 1. The Union Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
 - 2. Union Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Prime Minister.
- a) Both 1 and 2 are correct
 - b) Neither 1 nor 2 is correct
 - c) Only 1 is correct

d) Only 2 is correct

Q4. Which of the following is not a tool of **legislative control** over administration in India?

- a) No Confidence Motion
- b) Questions
- c) Dissolution of House
- d) Resolutions

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Q5. A resolution for impeaching the President can be moved after 14 days' notice signed by

- a) not less than one-third of the total number of members of the House
 - b) not less than 50 members of the House
 - c) not less than one-fourth of the total number of members of the House
 - d) at least 100 members of Lok Sabha and 50 members of Rajya Sabha
-

Q6. Privileges of the members of Parliament include:

- a) Freedom of attendance as witness if Parliament is in session
 - b) Freedom from arrest in all cases
 - c) Total freedom of speech
 - d) All of the above
-

Q7. The name of the upper house of the Indian Parliament is :

- a) Legislative Assembly

- b) House of Lords
 - c) Senate
 - d) Rajya Sabha
-

Q8. Who was the President of India at the time of proclamation of emergency in the year 1976?

- a) Giani Zail Singh
 - b) Fakhr-ud-din Ali Ahmad
 - c) V.V Giri
 - d) Shankar Dayal Sharma
-

Q9. The Parliament can make any law for whole or any part of India for implementing international treaties

- a) with the consent of the majority of States
 - b) with the consent of all the States
 - c) with the consent of the States concerned
 - d) without the consent of any State
-

Q10. What is 'zero hour'?

- a) Interval between the morning- and afternoon sessions
 - b) When matters of utmost importance are raised
 - c) When the proposals of the opposition are considered
 - d) When a Money Bill is introduced in the Lok Sabha
-

Q11. Consider the following statements:

1. Ministers are liable for the official acts done by the President or the governor on their advice.
2. The ministers can be sued for crimes as well as torts in ordinary courts like a common citizen.

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

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

Q12. Consider the following statements regarding **Constitutional Amendments**.

1. In Article 368, two methods of Constitutional Amendment are mentioned.
2. Constitutional Amendment Bill can be initiated only in Lok Sabha.
3. In case of any dispute between the two Houses of Parliament on the Constitutional Amendment Bill, a Joint sitting of both houses can be summoned.
4. The President cannot veto a Constitutional Amendment Bill.

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

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

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Q13. The most important feature of Cabinet system of Government is

- a) Non – responsibility
 - b) Responsibility to none
 - c) Individual responsibility
 - d) Collective responsibility
-

Q14. In the absence of both the President of India and the VicePresident, who shall act as the President of India?

- a) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

- b) Prime Minister
- c) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- d) Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha

Q15. According to the Constitution of India the maximum number of members representing the Union Territories in the Lok Sabha cannot exceed:

- a) 10
- b) 20
- c) 15
- d) 25

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (b)

Jawaharlal Nehru took charge as the first Prime Minister of India on 15 August 1947, and chose 15 other members for his cabinet in which B. R. Ambedkar was the first law minister of India.

Q2. Answer: (a)

Q3. Answer: (c)

The Prime Minister is appointed by the President. All other ministers are appointed by the president upon the advice of the Prime Minister. The ministers hold office during the Pleasure of the President.

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Q4. Answer: (c)

In any representative democratic state, the legislature is the supreme arm of state because it consists of representatives of people. This is why it exercises control over the administration.

Parliament exercises control over administration through executives by several mechanisms.

1. The first kind of general control is achieved through lawmaking, questions, motions and resolutions, debate and discussions.
2. The second kind comprises specific techniques specifically for financial control such as budgetary system, demand of grants, supplementary, additional and excess grants, consolidated fund, cut motions, appropriation bill, vote on account, the vote of debit, money bill, etc.

Q5. Answer: (c)

Q6. Answer: (a)

Q7. Answer: (d)

The Rajya Sabha or Council of States is the upper house of the Parliament of India. It meets in continuous sessions, and unlike the Lok Sabha, the lower house of Parliament, is not subject to dissolution. The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

Q8. Answer: (b)

In India, "the Emergency" refers to a 21-month period in 1975-77 when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi unilaterally had a state of emergency declared across the country. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was the President at that time.

Q9. Answer: (d)

Parliament has exclusive power to make law with respect to any of the matters enumerated with the Union List. According to entry no 14 in the Union List it reads- 'entering into treaties and agreements with foreign countries and implementing of treaties, agreement and convention with foreign countries'.

Q10. Answer: (b)

Q11. Answer: (a)

The ministers are not liable for the official acts done by the president and the governors on their advice as the courts are debarred from inquiring into such cases.

Q12. Answer: (a)

Q13. Answer: (d)

A key feature of Cabinet is the concept of collective responsibility, which means that the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the House of People. It is because of collective responsibility, the cabinet government is also known as the responsible government.

Q14. Answer: (c)

In the absence of both the President of India and the vice president, the chief justice of India (or in his absence, the senior-most judge of the supreme court available) shall act as the president of India.

Q15. Answer: (b)

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