

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

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Q1. Match the following:

List I	List II
(Parliamentary Terms)	(Meaning)
A. Starred Question	1. One asked by a member on matters of public importance of an urgent nature
B. Unstarred Question	2. One for which the Concerned minister has to lay on the table a written answer
C. Short Notice Question	3. One for which an oral answer is required to be given by a minister on the floor of the House

Codes: A B C

- a) 1 2 3
- b) 3 1 2
- c) 2 1 3
- d) 3 2 1

Q2. The right to nominate members to the Rajya Sabha rests with

- a) The Lok Sabha
- b) The Judiciary
- c) The President
- d) The Vice President

Q3. Which of the following situation will bring about the collapse of the **council of ministers of a state**.

- 1. Resignation by Chief Minister.

2. Death of Chief Minister.

- a) 2 only
 - b) 1 only
 - c) Both
 - d) None
-

Q4. The Rajya Sabha is dissolved after

- a) None of the above
- b) on the advice of the Prime Minister
- c) every five years
- d) every six years

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Q5. The Constitution of India does not mention the post of:

- a) the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
 - b) the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - c) the Deputy Prime Minister
 - d) the Deputy Speaker of the State Legislative Assemblies
-

Q6. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to which of the following?

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

Q7. When the Lok Sabha is dissolved, the Speaker continues in office till a new:

- a) Lok Sabha is formed
 - b) Speaker is elected when the new House meets
 - c) Speaker is appointed by the President
 - d) Government is formed
-

Q8. Which of the following statements about President's ordinance-making power is not correct?

- a) Laid down in Article 123.
 - b) It is co-extensive with legislative power of Parliament.
 - c) Shall cease to operate on expiry of six weeks from the reassembly of the Parliament.
 - d) Cannot be withdrawn at any time by the President.
-

Q9. Residuary powers in the Indian Constitution have been assigned to

- a) None of the above
 - b) Both Union Parliament and State Legislatures
 - c) Union Parliament only
 - d) State Legislatures only
-

Q10. When a constitutional amendment bill goes to the President, he

- a) is bound to give his assent
 - b) can delay it for not more than six months
 - c) can withhold his assent
 - d) can return it to the Parliament for reconsideration
-

Q11. Disputes regarding the election of the President and Vice-President are settled:

- a) in the Supreme Court
 - b) by a Parliamentary Committee
 - c) by the Election Commission
 - d) in the Supreme Court of High Courts
-

Q12. In our Constitution, **Economic Planning** is included in

- a) Not any specified list
- b) Concurrent list
- c) Union list
- d) State list

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Q13. Which one of the following jurisdictions of the **Indian judiciary** covers Public Interest Litigation?

- a) Appellate Jurisdiction
 - b) Epistolary Jurisdiction
 - c) original Jurisdiction
 - d) Advisory Jurisdiction
-

Q14. 'Zero Hour' in the working of the Indian Parliament means

- a) When 'Privilege Motion is accepted
 - b) Interval between Question Hour and next Agenda
 - c) Hour before the Question Hour
 - d) The first Hour of the Session
-

Q15. Which one of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provides that 'It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance'?

- a) Article 275
- b) Article 215
- c) Article 325
- d) Article 355

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (d)

Q2. Answer: (c)

Rajya Sabha membership is limited to 250 members, 12 of whom are nominated by the President of India for their contributions to art, literature, science, and social services.

Q3. Answer: (c)

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Q4. Answer: (a)

The Rajya Sabha is also known as “Council of States” or the upper house. Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution. However, one third of the members retires every second year, and is replaced by newly elected members.

Q5. Answer: (c)

Q6. Answer: (d)

Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to Lok Sabha or lower house.

Q7. Answer: (b)

Q8. Answer: (d)

Q9. Answer: (c)

Article 248 of the Indian constitution vests the residuary power,

i.e., the power to legislate with respect to any matter not enumerated in any one of the three lists in the union legislatures.

It has been left to the courts to determine finally as to whether a particular matter falls under the residuary, power or not.

Q10. Answer: (a)

All bills passed by the Parliament can become laws only after receiving the assent of the President. The President can return a bill to the Parliament, if it is not a money bill or a constitutional amendment bill, for reconsideration.

Q11. Answer: (a)

Q12. Answer: (b)

Part XI of the Indian constitution defines the power distribution between the federal government (the Centre) and the States in India.

The concurrent list consists of 52 items (previously 47 items). Uniformity is desirable but not essential on items in this list:

1. Marriage and divorce,
2. transfer of property other than agricultural land,
3. education,
4. contracts,
5. bankruptcy and insolvency,
6. trustees and trusts,
7. civil procedure,
8. contempt of court,
9. adulteration of foodstuffs,
10. drugs and poisons,
11. economic and social planning,
12. trade unions,
13. labour welfare,
14. electricity,
15. newspapers,
16. books and printing press,
17. stamp duties.

Q13. Answer: (a)

PIL (Public Interest Litigation) writ petition can be filed in Supreme Court under **Article 32** only if a question concerning the enforcement of a fundamental right is involved.

Under Article 226, a writ petition can be filed in a High court whether or not a Fundamental Right is involved. Thus, it comes under appellate jurisdiction.

Q14. Answer: (b)

Zero Hour in Parliament starts at 12 noon during which members raise matters of importance, especially those that cannot be delayed. In 'Zero Hour' members can raise questions without

prior notice to the Chairman. Question Hour is the first hour in India's Lok Sabha devoted to questions.

During this hour members can raise questions about any aspect of administrative activity. Zero Hour follows Question Hour.

Q15. Answer: (d)

According to **Article 355**, it shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

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