

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

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Q1. The expenditure made on which of the following **does not** require budgetary approval every year in India?

- a) Contingency fund
 - b) Consolidated fund
 - c) Defence
 - d) Natural calamities
-

Q2. As a result of prorogation which of the following is not affected?

- a) Resolutions
 - b) Motions
 - c) Bills
 - d) Notices
-

Q3. Who among the following has the final power to maintain order within the House of People ?

- a) Marshal of the House
 - b) Speaker
 - c) Prime Minister
 - d) Chief of Security Staff
-

Q4. The Speaker of the Lok-Sabha has to address his/her letter of resignation to

- a) Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
- b) Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha

c) Prime Minister of India

d) President of India

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Q5. The impeachment of the President of India can be initiated in

a) a joint sitting of both houses of the Parliament

b) the Lok Sabha alone

c) either house of the Parliament

d) the Rajya Sabha alone

Q6. A **national emergency** can be declared in the whole of India or a part of its territory on causes of:

1. War
2. Armed rebellion
3. External aggression.

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

a) 2 and 3 only

b) 1 and 2 only

c) 1 and 3 only

d) 1, 2 and 3

Q7. Which of the following Houses has had the longest speeches by the members?

a) Lok Sabha

b) US Senate

c) House of Lords

d) Swiss Council of States

Q8. The authority to prorogue the two Houses of the Parliament rests with the

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

Q9. Which of the following articles makes the **Supreme Court** a Court of Record?

- a) 128
 - b) 129
 - c) 127
 - d) 130
-

Q10. Who among the following may belong to the Rajya Sabha but can speak in both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha ?

- a) Ministers who are members of the Rajya Sabha
 - b) The Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
 - c) Nominated members of the Rajya Sabha who may be experts in different fields of knowledge
 - d) Leader of the House in the Rajya Sabha
-

Q11. Which of the following items is under the State List?

- a) Defence
 - b) Education
 - c) Agriculture
 - d) Criminal Law
-

Q12. Who among the following has the power to form a new State within the Union of India?

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

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Q13. Who among the following are appointed by the **President of India**?

- I. Governors of States.
 - II. The Chief Justice and Judges of High Courts.
 - III. The Chief Justice and the Judges of the Supreme Court.
 - IV. The Vice-President.
- a) I and II
 - b) II, III and IV
 - c) I, II and III
 - d) I, III and IV

Q14. Consider the following statements; In the **electoral college** for the **Presidential election in India**:

- 1. The value of the vote of an electoral member of Legislative Assembly equals.
$$\frac{\text{State population}}{\text{No. of elected MLAs of the state}} \times 100$$
- 2. The value of the vote of an electing member of parliament equals
$$\frac{\text{Total value of the votes of all elected MLAs}}{\text{Total no. of elected MPs}} \times 100$$
- 3. There were more than 5000 members in the latest elections.

Which of these statements is/are **correct**?

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

Q15. Who can initiate the **impeachment of the President?**

- a) 1/3rd members of any State Legislature
- b) Half of the State Legislatures
- c) 1/4th members of either House of Parliament
- d) Half of the members of either House of Parliament

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (d)

Natural Calamities are sudden “acts of God,” which cannot be anticipated and planned. So budgetary approvals are not needed in this case.

A budget is normally a statement of revenue receipts and expenditure. An appropriation bill or running bill is a legislative motion (bill) that authorizes the government to spend money.

It is a bill that sets money aside for specific spending.

Q2. Answer: (c)

Q3. Answer: (b)

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Q4. Answer: (b)

The Speaker may, at any time, resign from office by writing under her hand to the Deputy Speaker. The Speaker can be removed from office only on a resolution of the House passed by a majority of all the then members of the House.

Such a resolution has to satisfy some conditions like: it should be specific with respect to the charges and it should not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements, etc. Not only these, but discussions should also be confined to charges referred to in the resolution.

Q5. Answer: (c)

Under **Article 61**, the President of India can be removed from office by a process of impeachment for the violation of the Constitution. The impeachment is to be initiated by either House of Parliament.

Q6. Answer: (d)

The proclamation will have to be approved by both the Houses of Parliament in the same manner in which a war emergency proclamation has to be approved.

Suspension of Fundamental Rights:

- During the period of emergency, as declared under either of the two categories discussed above, the state is empowered to suspend the fundamental rights guaranteed under Article 19 of the Constitution.

The term 'State' is used herein in the same sense in which it has been used in the Chapter on Fundamental Rights.

Q7. Answer: (b)

US senate holds the record for the longest speeches by the members.

Q8. Answer: (c)

There are certain constitutional functions that the President has to perform with respect to Parliament. The President of India has the power to summon and prorogue either of the two Houses of Parliament or to dissolve the Lok Sabha.

While the Rajya Sabha is a continuing body, the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha vests in the President.

Q9. Answer: (b)

According to **Article 129** of the Constitution Supreme Court to be a court of record. The Supreme Court shall be a court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself.

Q10. Answer: (a)

Q11. Answer: (c)

There are 66 subjects defined and enlisted under the **List - II** of the **Seventh Schedule** of the Constitution of India, which form the exclusive domain of each one of the State Governments within India, and thus effectively ousting the domain of the Central (Union) Government in framing laws under these subjects.

Agriculture, including agricultural education and research; protection against pests and prevention of plant diseases, is one such subject.

Q12. Answer: (a)

Q13. Answer: (c)

Q14. Answer: (a)

The value of the vote of an electing member of a parliament can be calculated by dividing the total value of the votes of all elected MLAs by the total number of elected MPs.

Q15. Answer: (c)

The President may be removed before the expiry of the term through impeachment. A President can be removed for violation of the Constitution of India. The process may start in either of the two houses of the Parliament. The house initiates the process by levelling the charges against the President.

The charges are contained in a notice that has to be signed by at least one-quarter of the total members of that house. The notice is sent up to the President and 14 days later, it is taken up for consideration.

A resolution to impeach the President has to be passed by a special majority (the two-thirds majority of the total members present and voting and a simple majority of the total membership of the originating house). It is then sent to the other house. The other house investigates the charges that have been made

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