

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

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Q1. Parliament does not have the power to remove:

- a) Supreme Court Judges
 - b) Comptroller and Auditor General
 - c) Chairman of UPSC
 - d) High Court Judges
-

Q2. A member of Parliament will lose his membership of Parliament if he is continuously absent from Sessions for

- a) 365 days
 - b) 90 days
 - c) 45 days
 - d) 60 days
-

Q3. Who has the right under the Constitution to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on Question of law?

- a) Any High Court
 - b) Prime Minister
 - c) President
 - d) All the above
-

Q4. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- **Assertion (A):** The Supreme Court is a Court of Record.

- **Reason (R):** Once a Court is made a Court of Record, its power to punish for its contempt necessarily follows from that position.

Codes :

- a) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- b) A is true but R is false
- c) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- d) A is false but R is true

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Q5. The Union Territories get representation in:

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

Q6. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- **Assertion (A):** The President is part of the Parliament.
- **Reason (R):** A bill passed by the two Houses of Parliament cannot become law without the assent of the President.

Codes :

- a) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- b) A is true but R is false.
- c) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- d) A is false but R is true.

Q7. Consider the following statements

1. The Ministries Departments of the Union Government is created by the Prime Minister.
2. The Cabinet Secretary is the Ex-officio Chairman of the Civil Services Board.

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

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

Q8. If a member of Parliament voluntarily acquires the citizenship of a foreign-country :

- a) he will be penalized
 - b) he will be disqualified from membership
 - c) he will continue to be a member of Parliament
 - d) he will have a choice of renouncing either
-

Q9. The Members of Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of

- a) Five years
 - b) Six years
 - c) Two years
 - d) Four years
-

Q10. In Presidential Government, the President is

- a) bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers
 - b) dependent on the Judiciary
 - c) independent of the Legislature
 - d) dependent on the Legislature
-

Q11. The Secretary General of the Lok Sabha is the Chief of its Secretariat and is :

- a) appointed by the President
 - b) appointed by the Speaker
 - c) elected by the Lok Sabha
 - d) elected by both Houses of Parliament
-

Q12. The minimum age for a person to seek election to Lok Sabha is

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

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Q13. The President of India is elected by a proportional representation system through single transferable vote. This implies that

- a) MPs and MLAs of a State have the same number of votes
 - b) each elected MP or MLA has an equal number of votes
 - c) all MPs and MLAs have one vote each
 - d) MPs and MLAs of different States have different numbers of votes
-

Q14. Parliamentary form of Government is also known as :

- a) Presidential Government
- b) Federal Government
- c) Responsive Government
- d) Responsible Government

Q15. In the **Union Government**, the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible for the :

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

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (c)

Q2. Answer: (d)

The Constitution provides that if for a period of sixty days a member of either House of Parliament is without permission of the House absent from all meetings thereof, the House may declare his seat vacant. In computing the said period of sixty days, however, no account is taken of any period during which the House is prorogued or is adjourned for more than four consecutive days.

The period of sixty days referred to in the Constitution means a single unbroken period of sixty days and for invoking the provision of the Constitution, the absence has to be continuous.

Q3. Answer: (c)

President can seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on the question of law or fact which has arisen or is likely to arise of such nature. Article 143 of the Constitution of India directs it as a duty upon the Supreme Court to advise the President on such matter.

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Q4. Answer: (a)

According to **Article 129** the 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. R is not the correct explanation of A.

Q5. Answer: (b)

Q6. Answer: (c)

When a bill has been passed, it is sent to the President for his approval.

The President can assent or withhold his assent to a bill or he can return a bill, other than a money bill which is recommended by the president himself to the houses, with his recommendations.

The president can exercise an absolute veto on aid and advice of the council of ministers. The following position can be arrived at by reading **article 111** of the Indian constitution with **article 74**. The president may also effectively withhold his assent as per his own discretion, which is known as a pocket veto.

If the president returns it for reconsideration, the Parliament must do so, but if it is passed again and returned to him, he must give his assent to it.

Q7. Answer: (a)

The Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 are made by the President of India under **Article 77** of the Constitution for the allocation of business of the Government of India.

The Ministries/Departments of the Government are created by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister under these Rules. The Cabinet Secretary is the ex-officio Chairman of the Civil Services Board of the Republic of India.

Q8. Answer: (b)

Q9. Answer: (b)

Rajya Sabha is a permanent House and is not subject to dissolution. However, one-third Members of Rajya Sabha retire after every second year. A member who is elected for a full term serves for a period of six years.

Q10. Answer: (c)

A presidential Government is a system of government in which the president is constitutionally independent of the legislature.

In it, the head of government is also head of state and leads an executive branch that is separate from the legislative branch. The United States, for instance, has a presidential system.

Q11. Answer: (b)

The Secretary-General is the administrative head of the Secretariat of the Lok Sabha. The post of Secretary-General is of the rank of the Cabinet Secretary in the Government of India, who is the senior-most civil servant to the Indian Government.

The incumbent to the post is appointed by the Speaker of Lok Sabha in consultation with the Prime Minister of India and the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha.

Q12. Answer: (d)

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

Note: Dushyant Chautala is the Youngest Member of Parliament to date. He is the youngest ever elected member of Parliament in the history of India and holds a record in the Limca Book of Records.

Q13. Answer: (c)

Irrespective of the fact that a number of seats may have to be filled, this system postulates one vote for each voter with the reservation that this single vote is transferred to other candidates.

This is the reason why this system is known as the “single transferable vote system.”

Q14. Answer: (d)

Responsible government is a conception of a system of government that embodies the principle of parliamentary accountability, the foundation of the Westminster system of parliamentary democracy.

Governments (the equivalent of the executive branch) in Westminster democracies are responsible to parliament rather than to the monarch, or, in a colonial context, to the imperial government.

If the parliament is bicameral, then the government is responsible first to the parliament's lower house, which is more numerous, directly elected and thus more representative than the upper house.

Q15. Answer: (b)

According to **Article 75** of the Indian Constitution, the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People (Lok Sabha).

In simple terms, it means that all council of ministers stand united and are collectively (jointly) responsible for all the acts of omission and commission in the Lok Sabha.

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