

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

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Q1. The President can be removed by the way of impeachment which can be made only:

- a) by the Supreme Court
 - b) by the Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha through impeachment
 - c) by the Rajya Sabha
 - d) cannot be impeached
-

Q2. Special leave petition power of the **Supreme Court** does not extend to the following judgements, decrees etc.

1. Interim order
 2. Any court or tribunal constituted by or under any law relating to the Armed forces
 3. Criminal cases.
- a) 2 and 3 only
 - b) 3 only
 - c) 1 and 3 only
 - d) 2 only
-

Q3. Who is the highest civil servant of the **Union Government**?

- a) Cabinet Secretary
 - b) Attorney General
 - c) Home Secretary
 - d) Principal Secretary of the P.M.
-

Q4. In India the Supreme Command of the **Armed Forces** is, vested in the **President**. This means that in the exercise of this power

- a) he/she shall be regulated by law
- b) during war, the President seeks advice only from the Chiefs of the Armed Forces
- c) he/she cannot be regulated by law
- d) during war the President can suspended the Fundamental Rights of citizens

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Q5. Which of the following statements is **correct** about the **President of India**?

- a) Never addresses Parliament
- b) Addresses every session of Parliament
- c) Addresses first session of Parliament after each General Election
- d) Addresses first session of Parliament at the beginning of each year

Q6. Consider the following statements:

- a. A tenant can be evicted for abuse or threat to the landlord or landlady.
- b. A father neglected by his son is legally entitled to execute a will bequeathing his property in favour of his relatives.

Which of the following sentence/s is/are **correct**?

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

Q7. To which of the following Bills the President must accord his sanction without sending it back for fresh consideration?

- a) Ordinary Bills

- b) Bills passed by both the Houses of the Parliament
 - c) Finance Bills
 - d) Bill seeking Amendment to the Constitution
-

Q8. Consider the following statements:

1. For the Parliament to make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in the State List, a resolution must be passed in both the Houses of the Parliament.
2. A resolution passed as stated above can be extended beyond one year.

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

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

Q9. The **Council of Ministers** does not include

- a) Ministers without Portfolio
 - b) Cabinet Secretary
 - c) Cabinet Ministers
 - d) Ministers of State
-

Q10. Which of the following is/are **correct** regarding the effect of motions or resolutions adopted by the **Houses of Parliament**?

1. The resolution expressing merely an opinion of the Houses is not binding on the government.
2. The resolutions adopted by the Houses on matters concerning its own proceeding are not binding.
3. Resolutions having a statutory effect, if adopted, are binding on the government.

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

Q11. The power of the **Supreme Court** of India to decide disputes between the Centre and the States falls under its

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

Q12. Which of the following statements is **not correct**?

- a) The Council of States has no power to reject or amend a Money Bill
- b) the Council of Ministers is responsible to the House of the People and not to the Council of States
- c) A Money Bill shall not be introduced in the Council of States
- d) The House of the People has special powers with respect to the State List compared to the Council of States

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Q13. The office of the 'Whip' is mentioned in:

- a) Rules of the house.
 - b) Constitution of India.
 - c) In a separate Parliamentary Statute.
 - d) None
-

Q14. Which of the statements given above is/are **correct**?

1. No Money Bill can be introduced in the Parliament without the recommendation of the President of India.
2. The Prime Minister appoints the Finance Commission for the distribution of taxes between the Union and the States.

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

Q15. Appointments for all India Services are made by

- a) Parliament
 - b) Prime Minister
 - c) UPSC
 - d) President
-

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (b)

Q2. Answer: (d)

Special leave petition power of the SC does not to the judgment of any court or tribunal constituted by or under any law relating to the Armed Forces.

Q3. Answer: (a)

Cabinet Secretary is the highest civil servant of the Union Government.

The Cabinet Secretary is the senior-most civil servant in the Government of India. The Cabinet Secretary is the ex-officio head of the Civil Services Board. The Cabinet Secretary is under the direct charge of the Prime Minister.

Though there is no fixed tenure, the average tenure of the Cabinet Secretary has been less than 3 years. His or her tenure, however, can be extended.

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Q4. Answer: (a)

According to **Article 53(b)** of the Indian Constitution, the supreme command of the Defence Forces of the Union shall be vested in the President and the exercise thereof shall be regulated by law.

Q5. Answer: (c)

Article 87 of the constitution provides two instances when the President specially addresses both Houses of Parliament. The President of India addresses both the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha at the beginning of the first session after each general election when the reconstituted lower house meets for the first time.

The President also addresses both the houses at beginning of the first session of each year (usually the budget session).

Q6. Answer: (b)

Both the given sentence are **correct**.

Q7. Answer: (c)

Q8. Answer: (a)

Q9. Answer: (b)

All Cabinet members are mandated by the constitution to be members of either House of the Parliament of India.

There are three categories of ministers, in descending order of rank:

1. Union Cabinet Minister – a senior minister in charge of a ministry;
2. Minister of State (Independent Charges) – with no overseeing Union cabinet minister for that portfolio; and
3. Minister of State (MoS) – the junior minister with to overseeing cabinet minister, usually tasked with a specific responsibility in that ministry.

Q10. Answer: (d)

The resolution adopted by the House in matters concerning its own proceedings are binding and have the force of law.

Notice of resolution 170:

- A member other than a minister who wishes to move a resolution on a day allotted for private members' resolutions, shall give a notice to that effect at least two days before the date of the ballot.
- The names of all members from whom such notices are received shall be balloted and those members who secure the first three places in the ballot for the day allotted for private members' resolutions shall be eligible to give notice of one resolution each within two days after the date of the ballot.

Form of resolution 171:

1. A resolution may be in the form of a declaration of opinion or a recommendation; or
2. maybe in the form so as to record either approval or disapproval by the House of an act or policy of the government, or convey a message; or
3. commend, urge or request an action; or
4. call attention to a matter or situation for consideration by the government, or
5. in such other form as the Speaker may consider appropriate.

Q11. Answer: (d)

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court may be categorised as original, appellate and advisory. Under the Original Jurisdiction, the Supreme Court can settle disputes

- a. between the Centre and one or more States;

- b. between the Centre and any State or States on the one side and one or more other States on the other; or
- c. between two or more States.

Q12. Answer: (d)

The Constitution empowers the Parliament of India to make laws on the matters reserved for States (States List). However, this can only be done if Rajya Sabha first passes a resolution by two-thirds supermajority granting such a power to the Union Parliament.

The union government cannot make a law on a matter reserved for states without authorisation from Rajya Sabha.

So the House of People does not have special powers with respect to the state list.

Q13. Answer: (d)

Q14. Answer: (c)

Q15. Answer: (d)

All appointments to All India Services are made by the President of India.

The All India Services comprises Civil Services of India, namely

1. The Indian Administrative Service (IAS),
2. The Indian Police Service (IPS) and
3. The Indian Forest Service (IFS).

The members of these services are recruited by the Union government, but their services are placed under various State cadres, and they have the liability to serve both under the State and under the Centre.

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