

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

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**Q1.** Which one of the following statements is **not correct**?

- a) The supreme command of the defence forces of the Union vests in the President, but its exercise has to be regulated by law.
  - b) A person awarded rigorous imprisonment cannot be compelled to do hard work as this would amount to violation of Article 23 of the Constitution of India.
  - c) The President cannot pardon a person sentenced by a Court Martial.
  - d) The Armed Forces Tribunal Act, 2007 excludes the powers of the High Courts under Article 226 of the Constitution of India in relation to service matters of persons in the armed forces.
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**Q2.** Which is true regarding the **President of India**?

- I. He is the Chief Executive.
  - II. He is the Supreme Commander of the armed forces.
  - III. He is the titular head of the State.
  - IV. He is part of the Union Legislature.
- a) I and III
  - b) II, III and IV
  - c) I and II
  - d) I, II, III and IV
- 

**Q3.** Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court is mentioned in which of the following articles of Indian Constitution?

- a) Article 132
- b) Article 143
- c) Article 131
- d) Article 148

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**Q4.** Which of the following is the **Financial Committees** of **Parliament in India**?

- I. Public Accounts Committee.
- II. Estimates Committee.
- III. Committee on Public Undertakings.

- a) II and III
- b) I and 11
- c) I and III
- d) I, II and III

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**Q5.** What is the maximum time interval permitted between two sessions of **Parliament**?

- a) 9 months
- b) 8 months
- c) 4 months
- d) 6 months

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**Q6.** President of India exercises his powers –

- a) through Ministers
- b) through Prime Ministers
- c) either directly or through officers subordinate to him
- d) through Cabinet
- e) None of the above / More than one of the above

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**Q7.** The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and the State falls under its \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Appellate Jurisdiction
  - b) Constitutional Jurisdiction
  - c) Advisory Jurisdiction
  - d) original Jurisdiction
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**Q8.** In India, the Residuary Powers are vested with

- a) Local Government
  - b) Both the Union Government and the State Government
  - c) Union Government
  - d) State Government
- 

**Q9.** The **main sources of law** in India are:

- I. The Constitution
- II. Statutes
- III. Customary law
- IV. Judicial decisions of superior courts

Choose the **answer** from the code:

- a) I, II and IV
  - b) II and IV
  - c) I and II
  - d) I, II, III and IV
- 

**Q10.** The power to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India with respect to any matter included in the Union list of legislative powers rests with:

- a) The Chief Justice of India
  - b) The Parliament
  - c) The President of India
  - d) The Union Ministry of Law
-

**Q11.** If any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, whose decision shall be final?

- a) The President of India
  - b) The Supreme Court of India
  - c) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
  - d) Joint Parliamentary Committee
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**Q12.** Who among the following was the first Tribal speaker of Lok Sabha?

- a) G. M. C. Balayogi
- b) Manohar Joshi
- c) G. V. Mavalankar
- d) P. A. Sangma

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**Q13.** How many members of Lok Sabha are elected from Uttarakhand?

- a) 5
  - b) 6
  - c) 4
  - d) 7
- 

**Q14.** With reference to the **Constitution of India**, consider the following statements:

1. The Council of Ministers of the Union is responsible to both the Houses of Parliament.
2. The President of India cannot appoint anyone as Union Minister not recommended by Prime Minister.

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

- a) 1 only

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

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**Q15.** Who among the following has held the office of the **Vice-President of India**?

1. Mohammad Hidayatullah
2. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
3. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
4. Shankar Dayal Sharma

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

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

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**Answers to the above questions :**

**Q1. Answer: (c)**

Under **Article 72** of the Indian Constitution the Indian President is empowered to grant pardon, he can reprieve, respite or remit the punishment in all cases where the punishment or sentence is by a court-martial.

**Q2. Answer: (d)**

**Q3. Answer: (c)**

Article 131 of the Constitution of India deals with the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.

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**Q4. Answer: (d)**

**Q5. Answer: (d)**

The period during which the House meets to conduct its business is called a session.

The Constitution empowers the President to summon each House at such intervals that there should not be more than 6 month's gap between the two sessions.

Hence the Parliament must meet at least twice a year. In India, the parliament conducts three sessions each year.

**Q6. Answer: (c)**

According to **article 53(1)**, the executive power of the union shall be vested in the President and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with this constitution.

**Q7. Answer: (d)**

The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the centre and the states falls under its original jurisdiction. The original jurisdiction of a court is the power to hear a case for the first time, as opposed to appellate jurisdiction when a court has the power to review a lower court's decision.

Advisory jurisdiction mentioned under **article 143**. Appellate jurisdiction comes under **article 132**. It is the power of a higher court to review decisions and change outcomes of decisions of the lower court. In constitutional jurisdiction, the power and authority conferred upon a

court or judge to pronounce the sentence of the law, provided by law upon a state of facts.

**Q8. Answer: (c)**

The 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 **[Article 248]**.

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

**Q9. Answer: (d)**

The fountain source of law in India is the Constitution which, in turn, gives due recognition to statutes, case law and customary law consistent with its dispensations. Statutes are enacted by Parliament, State Legislatures and Union Territory Legislatures.

There is also a vast body of laws known as subordinate legislation in the form of rules, regulations as well as by-laws made by Central and State Governments and local authorities like Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Gram Panchayats and other local bodies.

This subordinate legislation is made under the authority conferred or delegated either by Parliament or State or Union Territory Legislature concerned.

The decisions of the Supreme Court are binding on all courts within the territory of India.

**Q10. Answer: (b)**

The parliament can regulate the organization and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. It can expand the jurisdiction but can't curtail the same.

**Q11. Answer: (c)**

If any question arises whether a Bill is a money bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha shall be final under **article 110** of the constitution of India.

**Q12. Answer: (d)**

P.A. Sangma was the first tribal Speaker of Lok Sabha. He hailed from a small tribal village in Meghalaya.

**Q13. Answer: (a)**

There are 5 members of Lok Sabha which are elected from uttarakhand.

**Q14. Answer: (c)**

**Q15. Answer: (a)**

- Mohd. Hidayatullah (1979-84);
- Shankar Dayal Sharma (1987-92)

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