

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

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Q1. Which of the following is/are the common feature(s) between the **Indian political system** and the **US political system**?

1. Residuary powers belong to the centre.
2. Residuary powers are with the states.
3. Presidents have the power of pocket veto.
4. Upper houses have some nominated members.

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

- a) (b), (c) and (d)
 - b) (c) and (d)
 - c) (a), (c) and (d)
 - d) C only
-

Q2. The function of the pro-tem in the absence of Speaker is to

- a) officiate as speaker when the speaker is to be elected
 - b) only check if the election certificates of the members are in order
 - c) conduct the proceedings of the House in the absence of speakers.
 - d) None of the above
-

Q3. Council of states House of the People Not more than 250 members Not more than 552 members "Not more than 238 representatives of States and Union Territories" Not more than 530 representatives of states plus not more than 2 nominated AngloIndians plus "X" Which one of the following will fit in the place marked 'X'?

- a) Not more than 20 nominated members
- b) Ministers who are not members of Parliament but who have to get themselves elected to either House of Parliament within six months after assuming office

- c) Not more than 20 representative of Union Territories
 - d) The Attorney General who has the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of either House of the Parliament
-

Q4. Prorogation of the House means:

- a) a House has been brought in session
- b) the House itself stands terminated
- c) the session of the House has been terminated
- d) None of the above

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Q5. Who is the final authority to interpret the Constitution?

- a) The Parliament
 - b) The Lok Sabha
 - c) The President
 - d) The Supreme Court
-

Q6. Who among the following Indian Prime Ministers could not vote for himself during the 'Vote of Confidence' that he was seeking from the Lok Sabha?

- a) VP Singh
 - b) Chandra Shekhar
 - c) PV Narasimha Rao
 - d) Manmohan Singh
-

Q7. In normal times, the Union Parliament:

- a) can legislate on any item in the State List if the President so desires
 - b) can legislate on any item in the State List if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution to that effect by 2/3rd majority
 - c) can legislate on any item in the State List if the Lok Sabha passes a resolution to that effect by 2/3rd majority
 - d) cannot legislate on any item in the State List
-

Q8. Consider the following statements:

1. The Rajya Sabha alone has the power to declare that it would be in the national interest for the Parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List.
2. Resolutions approving the proclamation of Emergency are passed only by the Lok Sabha.

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

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

Q9. The Parliament can make any law for the whole or any part India for implementing international treaties:

- a) with the consent of the majority of States
 - b) with the consent of all the State
 - c) with the consent of the States concerned
 - d) without the consent of any State
-

Q10. Dr Rajendra Prasad was elected as the **first President of India** by

- a) Parliament
 - b) Constituent Assembly
 - c) Electoral College
 - d) People of India
-

Q11. The members of the Lok Sabha from the Union Territories of India are:

- a) Elected by the members of local bodies of the Union Territories.
- b) Chosen by direct election
- c) Nominated by the President
- d) Chosen by direct election in Puducherry whereas nominated by the president in other territories.

Q12. Which one of the following is the popularly elected House of the Indian Parliament?

- a) None of the above
- b) Lok Sabha as well as Rajya Sabha
- c) Rajya Sabha
- d) Lok Sabha

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Q13. Consider the following statements regarding ‘**No confidence motion**’

1. Only a motion expressing want of confidence in the council of ministers as a whole is admitted and one expressing lack of confidence in an individual minister is out of order
2. A no-confidence motion needs to set out the grounds on which it is based.
3. Any no-confidence motion once moved can't be withdrawn
4. Rajya Sabha is not empowered to entertain a motion of no confidence

Which of the following given above are not **correct**?

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

Q14. Consider the following statements and select the **correct** answer from the codes given below:

- **Assertion (A):** After a Money Bill is passed by the Lok Sabha and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha, the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha have to be accepted by the Lok Sabha within 14 days from receipt of the recommendations and then get them incorporated in the Bill.
- **Reason (R):** A Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

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

Q15. In the Indian Republic, the real **executive authority** rests with the :

- a) Council of Ministers
- b) Bureaucrats
- c) Prime Minister
- d) President

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (d)

Unlike the US, in India, the residuary powers are with the centre (Parliament).

Unlike the Indian Rajya Sabha, the US second chamber-senate does not have any nominated members.

Q2. Answer: (a)

The first meeting after the election when the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are selected by members of the Parliament is held under the Protem Speaker.

Q3. Answer: (c)

The maximum strength of the House envisaged by the Constitution of India is 552,

Which is made up by the election of up to 530 members to represent the states; up to 20 members to represent the Union Territories and not more than two members of the Anglo-Indian Community to be nominated by the President of India, if, in his/her opinion, that community is not adequately represented in the House.

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Q4. Answer: (c)

Q5. Answer: (d)

The Supreme Court of India is regarded as the guardian of the Constitution. It is the Supreme or final interpreter of the Constitution. The interpretation of the Constitution given by the Supreme Court is to be respected.

Q6. Answer: (d)

Q7. Answer: (b)

Q8. Answer: (c)

The Rajya Sabha alone has the power to declare that it would be in the national interest for the parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the state list.

Q9. Answer: (d)

It is the sole prerogative of Parliament under Article 253 of the Constitution.

Q10. Answer: (b)

The Election Commission of India held the first presidential elections of India on May 2, 1952. Dr Rajendra Prasad won his first election with 507,400 votes over his nearest rival K.T. Shah who got 92,827 votes. He was elected the President of the Constituent Assembly on 11 December 1946.

On January 26, 1950, the Constitution of independent India was ratified and Dr Rajendra Prasad was elected the nation's first President.

He served as the President of the constituent assembly.

Q11. Answer: (b)

All the members of the Lok Sabha have chosen by direct election except two members may be nominated by the President from Anglo-Indian Community.

Q12. Answer: (d)

Lok Sabha is also known as the "House of the People" or the lower house. All of its members are directly elected by citizens of India on the basis of Universal Adult franchise, except two who are appointed by the President of India. Every citizen of India who is over 18 years of age, irrespective of gender, caste, religion or race, who is otherwise not disqualified, is eligible to vote for the lok sabha.

Q13. Answer: (d)

A no-confidence motion does not need to set out grounds on which it is based. The withdrawal of the notice by a member may be made when he is called upon by the speaker to ask for leave of the House.

Q14. Answer: (d)

Under **Article 110(1)** of the Constitution, a Money Bill can be introduced in Lok Sabha only. If any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of Speaker thereon is final. The Speaker is under no obligation to consult anyone in coming to a decision or in giving his certificate that a Bill is a Money Bill.

The certificate of the Speaker to the effect that a Bill is a Money Bill, is to be endorsed and signed by him when it is transmitted to Rajya Sabha and also when it is presented to the President for his assent.

Q15. Answer: (a)

The President is the constitutional head of the Executive of the Union. Real executive power vests in a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as the head.

Article 74(1) of the Constitution provides that there shall be a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha, the House of the People.

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