

# 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 powers of the Prime Minister of India is codified in the Constitution of India itself?

- a) The power to allocate business amongst the Ministers
  - b) The power to summon the meeting of the cabinet
  - c) The power of advising the president as regards the appointment of other Ministers
  - d) The power of transfer of Minister from one Department to another department
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**Q2.** The first woman film star nominated/ elected to the Rajya Sabha was:

- a) Nargis Dutt
  - b) Hema Malini
  - c) Vyjayanthimala
  - d) Jayalalitha
- 

**Q3.** An '**office of profit**' which disqualifies a person from being a member of the Union or State Legislature does not include the office held under:

- a) the Government of India
  - b) a local authority
  - c) a State Government
  - d) All of the above
- 

**Q4.** Which of the following are matters on which the **Parliament** has the power to modify provisions of the Constitution by a simple majority?

1. Alternation of names, boundaries and areas of States.
2. Appointment of additional judges.

3. Abolition of the second chamber of a State Legislature.
4. Administration of Scheduled Areas.

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

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

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**Q5.** A resolution for impeaching the President can be moved after at least fourteen days' notice signed by :

- a) not less than 50 members of the House
- b) not less than one-fourth of the total number of members of the House
- c) not less than one-third of the total number of members of the House
- d) at least 100 members of Lok Sabha and 50 members of Rajya Sabha

**Q6.** How many members can be nominated to both the Houses of the Parliament by the President ?

- a) 14
- b) 12
- c) 16
- d) 10

**Q7.** Justice is essentially a

- a) Social concept
- b) Legal concept

- c) Moral concept
  - d) Complex concept combining all the above concepts
- 

**Q8.** The main advantage of the **parliamentary** form of government is that

- a) it provides continuity of policy and is more efficient.
  - b) the executive remains responsible to the legislature.
  - c) the executive and legislature work independently.
  - d) the head of the government cannot be changed without election.
- 

**Q9.** The concept of Concurrent List in Indian Constitution is borrowed from the Constitution of

- a) U.S.A.
  - b) Australia
  - c) Japan
  - d) Canada
- 

**Q10.** Parliament can legislate on a subject in the State List if:

- a) Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by simple majority that it is necessary in national interest
  - b) The President calls upon it to do so
  - c) Speaker certifies the need
  - d) There is a national emergency
- 

**Q11.** Members of Parliament enjoy the Privilege of freedom from arrest in –

- a) Civil Cases
  - b) Preventive detention
  - c) Criminal Cases
  - d) All types of cases
-

**Q12.** Parliament is empowered to get all the following removed except:

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

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**Q13.** When the offices of both the **President** and **Vice President** of India are vacant, who will discharge their functions?

- a) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- b) Chief Justice of India
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Chief Minister

**Q14.** To elect the President of India, which one of the following election procedures is used?

- a) System of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote
- b) Collective voting system
- c) Proportional representation through list system
- d) Secondary voting system

**Q15.** The maximum strength of the elected members of the House of the People (Lok Sabha) is

- a) 550
- b) 540
- c) 530

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### Answers to the above questions :

**Q1. Answer: (c)**

**Q2. Answer: (a)**

**Q3. Answer: (b)**

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**Q4. Answer: (b)**

A number of the provision in the constitution can be amended by a simple majority of the two houses of parliament outside the scope of **Article 368**.

Some of these are:

1. Admission or establishment of new States.
2. Formation of new states and related subjects.
3. Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states.
4. Second schedule- emoluments, allowances, privileges, and so on of the president, the governors, the speakers, judges etc.

**Q5. Answer: (b)**

**Q6. Answer: (a)**

The President of India can nominate no more than two members from Anglo-Indian community to the Lok Sabha if he or she feels that the community is not adequately represented. The President can nominate 12 members to the Rajya Sabha who have special knowledge or practical experience in respect of literature, science, art and social service.

**Q7. Answer: (d)**

Justice is essentially a moral, social & legal concept.

**Q8. Answer: (b)**

**New NCERT, Std. 11, Introduction to Indian Constitution, page 91:**

The parliamentary system is also known as Cabinet Government. It provides for the collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature. Hence answer "B".

**Q9. Answer: (b)**

The Indian Constitution borrowed the concept of concurrent list from Australia. From the Australian constitution, India also borrowed the features of Freedom of Trade, Commerce And Inter State Trade, and Joint Sitting In The Parliament.

**Q10. Answer: (d)**

**Q11. Answer: (a)**

Members of Parliament enjoy the Privilege of freedom from arrest in Civil Cases.

**Q12. Answer: (b)**

**Q13. Answer: (b)**

If the posts of both the President and the VicePresident fall vacant at any time, the Chief Justice of India acts as President till the new President assumes office.

So far this situation arose once in 1969 when the then President died and the then Vice President V.V. Giri resigned from his office in order to contest the election of President.

As per the legal provisions, the Chief Justice of India, M. Hidayatullah was appointed the acting President of India.

**Q14. Answer: (a)**

**Q15. Answer: (d)**

The Constitution limits the Lok Sabha to a maximum of 552 members, including no more than 20 members representing people from the Union Territories, and two appointed non-partisan members to represent the Anglo-Indian community (if the President feels that the community is not adequately represented). At present, the strength of the house is 545 members.

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