

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

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**Q1.** Which of the following statements regarding the pardoning powers of the President is/are **not correct**?

- I. He has pardoning power in respect of sentence by court-martial.
- II. He can grant reprieve and respite in case of punishment for an offence against any law of the land, Union or State.
- III. He alone can pardon a sentence of death.
- IV. His exercise of the power of pardon is open to judicial review.

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

**Q2.** The two Houses of **Parliament** enjoy co-equal power in all spheres except:

- I. financial matters
- II. responsibility of the Council of Ministers
- III. amendment procedure
- IV. election of President

- a) III and IV
  - b) I, II and III
  - c) II, III and IV
  - d) I and II
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**Q3.** The power of the **Supreme Court** of India to decide the dispute between centre and state falls under

- a) original jurisdiction
- b) appellate jurisdiction

- c) advisory jurisdiction
  - d) constitutional jurisdiction
- 

**Q4.** If the Speaker of Lok Sabha Wishes to tender his resignation he has to address his letter to

- a) The Cabinet
- b) The Prime Minister
- c) The President of India
- d) The Deputy Speaker

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**Q5.** Consider the following statements about the **Attorney General of India**:

1. He is appointed by the President of India.
2. He must have the same qualifications as required for a judge of the Supreme Court.
3. He must be a member of either House of Parliament.
4. He can be removed by impeachment by Parliament.

Which of these statements is **correct**?

- a) 1 and 3
  - b) 1 and 2
  - c) 2, 3 and 4
  - d) 3 and 4
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**Q6.** Which of the following statements is **correct**?

- a) The President may continue to be a member of Parliament even after assuming charge of the Presidential office
- b) The President is entitled to use his official residence only on payment of rent fixed
- c) The President is not barred from holding any other office of profit even after assuming charge of Presidential office

d) The emolument and allowances of the President shall not be diminished during his term of office

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**Q7.** Who is responsible to make changes in the **names** and **boundaries of the states**?

- a) Parliament
  - b) Rajya Sabha
  - c) Prime Minister
  - d) Governor
- 

**Q8.** Which item out of the following is contained in the **concurrent list**?

- a) Markets and Fairs
  - b) Tolls
  - c) Trade Unions
  - d) Agriculture
- 

**Q9.** Which one of the following types of bureaucracy exhibits a bias towards party interests?

- a) Caste bureaucracy
  - b) Patronage bureaucracy
  - c) Guardian bureaucracy
  - d) Merit bureaucracy
- 

**Q10.** The final authority to interpret our Constitution is the

- a) Supreme Court
  - b) Prime Minister
  - c) President
  - d) Parliament
-

**Q11.** Rajya Sabha can delay the Finance bill sent for its consideration by the Lok Sabha for a maximum period of

- a) One Year
- b) Seven days
- c) One month
- d) Fourteen days

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**Q12.** Where is the Constitutional power located enabling the **Central Government** to legislate on cow slaughter?

- a) Article 48 in the Directive Principles
- b) Emergency Powers
- c) Entry 17, List III in Schedule VII-Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
- d) Residuary Powers under Article 248

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**Q13.** Which of the following States has the largest percentage of reserved parliamentary seats?

- a) Orissa
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Bihar
- d) Madhya Pradesh

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**Q14.** Which one of the following pairs is **not correctly** matched? States & No. of members in Rajya sabha

- a) Tamil Nadu – 18
- b) Bihar – 18

c) Maharashtra – 19

d) West Bengal – 16

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**Q15.** What does the '**Judicial Review**' function of the Supreme Court mean?

a) Review the functioning of judiciary in the country

b) Examine the constitutional validity of the constitution

c) Review its own judgment

d) Examine the judicial amendments

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**Answers to the above questions :**

**Q1. Answer: (c)**

**Q2. Answer: (d)**

**Q3. Answer: (a)**

Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court (**Article 131**):

The Supreme court has the power to decide disputes

1. between the Government of India and one or more States,
2. between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and
3. one or more other States on the other between two or more States.

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## STATE GOVERNMENT [LEGISLATURE & EXECUTIVE]

### UNION & STATE JUDICIARY OF INDIA

#### **Q4. Answer: (d)**

The Speaker may, at any time, resign from office by writing under her hand to the Deputy Speaker. The Speaker can be removed from office only on a resolution of the House passed by a majority of all the then members of the House.

#### **Q5. Answer: (b)**

#### **Q6. Answer: (b)**

#### **Q7. Answer: (a)**

Under **article 3** mentioned Parliament is responsible to make changes in the names and boundaries of the state.

#### **Q8. Answer: (c)**

The Concurrent List of Indian Constitution comprises subjects defined and enlisted under the **List - III** of the **Seventh Schedule** of the Constitution of India, which form the joint domain of both the State Governments and the Union territories of India as well as the Central Government of India. Trade unions; industrial and labour disputes come under this list.

**NOTE:** Recently, In a significant but tricky move, Sports Minister Vijay Goel said that a resolution has been passed to transfer sports from the State List of the Indian Constitution to the Concurrent List in a meeting of the National Sports Federations called by the government.

The Union ministry for water resources, river development and Ganga rejuvenation also has begun the process to make water a part of the concurrent list, moving it away from being a state subject.

**Q9. Answer: (b)**

Patronage System is a practice in which a political party, after winning an election, gives government civil service jobs to its supporters, friends and relatives as a reward for working toward victory, and as an incentive to keep working for the party.

**Q10. Answer: (a)**

The Supreme Court of India is the highest judicial forum and final court of appeal as established by **Part V, Chapter IV** of the Constitution of India.

According to the Constitution of India, the role of the Supreme Court is that of a federal court and guardian of the Constitution.

Similar to the arrangement existent in the USA, the Supreme Court is the final authority on the interpretation of the Constitution of India and all statutes and regulations created pursuant to it

**Q11. Answer: (d)**

Rajya Sabha can delay the Finance Bill sent for its consideration by the Lok Sabha for a maximum period of fourteen days.

**Q12. Answer: (a)**

**Article 48** of the Indian Constitution calls upon the state to improve animal husbandry and agriculture.

It states that the State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter, of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle.

**Q13. Answer: (b)**

**Q14. Answer: (b)**

Bihar represents 16 members to Rajya Sabha. All the other options are correct.

**Q15. Answer: (b)**

The 'judicial review' function of the Supreme Court means to examine the constitutional validity of laws. Judicial review is the doctrine under which legislative and executive actions are subject to review (and possible invalidation) by the judiciary.

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