

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

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Q1. Who declares the **Rajya Sabha** adjourned sine die?

- a) Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha
 - b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - c) President of India
 - d) Union Cabinet
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Q2. The Indian President's **veto power** is a combination of:

- 1. Pocket veto.
- 2. Absolute veto.
- 3. Suspensive veto.
- 4. Qualified veto.

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

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

Q3. The States of the Indian Union can be reorganised or their boundaries altered by:

- a) Two-thirds majority of both the Houses of Parliament.
 - b) Two-thirds majority of both the Houses of Parliament and the consent of the legislature of the concerned States.
 - c) The Union Parliament by a simple majority in the ordinary process of legislation.
 - d) An executive order of the Union Government with the consent of the concerned State Governments.
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Q4. The Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha can be removed by a resolution:

- a) passed by 2/3rd majority of its total members present
- b) moved by Rajya Sabha but passed by Lok Sabha
- c) passed by a simple majority of its total members present
- d) None of the above

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Q5. Who decides the office of **profit**?

- a) Union Parliament
- b) Supreme Court
- c) President and Governor
- d) Union Public Service Commission

Q6. The Provisions concerning the powers of the Union judiciary in the constitution can be amended by

- a) Two-third majority of the Parliament
- b) Two-third majority of the Parliament and the majority of states
- c) Simple majority of the Parliament
- d) None of the above

Q7. The office of the Leader of the opposition is mentioned in:

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

Q8. Which of the following statements is **not correct**?

- a) The Council of States has no power to reject or amend a Money Bill
 - b) A Money Bill shall not be introduced in the Council of States
 - c) the Council of Ministers is responsible to the House of the People and not to 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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Q9. The Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairman of the

- a) National Development Council
 - b) Planning Commission
 - c) Rajya Sabha
 - d) Lok Sabha
-

Q10. The 'Council of Ministers' does not consist of:

1. Deputy Ministers.
 2. Parliamentary Secretaries.
 3. Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.
- a) 2 only
 - b) 1, 2 & 3
 - c) 3 only
 - d) None of these
-

Q11. The salary of the Members of Parliament is decided by

- a) The Speaker
 - b) The President
 - c) The Parliament
 - d) The Central Cabinet
-

Q12. The Annual Financial Statement is caused to be laid before both Houses of Parliament by the:

- a) President
- b) Vice-President
- c) Speaker
- d) Finance Minister

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Q13. Which one of the following is not an All India Service ?

- a) Indian Police Service
- b) Indian Administrative Service
- c) Indian Foreign Service
- d) Indian Forest Service

Q14. The vacancy of the office of the President of India must be filled up within

- a) 6 months
- b) One year
- c) 90 days
- d) within the period decided by the Parliament

Q15. The minimum number of judges to sit on the Constitutional Bench or on Bench which gives its advisory opinion on the reference by the President must be:

- a) Seven
- b) Three
- c) One half of the total strength of the Supreme Court
- d) One-third of the total strength of the court

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (a)

Adjournment Sine die means “without assigning a day for a further meeting or hearing”. To adjourn an assembly sine die is to adjourn it for an indefinite period.

A legislative body adjourns sine die when it adjourns without appointing a day on which to appear or assemble again.

Q2. Answer: (d)

Q3. Answer: (c)

Such Laws can be passed by a simple majority and by the ordinary legislative process.

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Q4. Answer: (c)

Q5. Answer: (c)

Under **article 102** mentioned the decision of the president shall be final. President and Governor decide the office of profit.

Q6. Answer: (b)

Power of Union Judiciary can be amended by two-third majority of the Parliament and the majority of states.

Q7. Answer: (c)

Q8. 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.

Q9. Answer: (c)

The Vice President also serves as the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha (Council of States). Thus, apart from holding the executive position of successor to the President, the Vice President also serves the legislative role of Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

Q10. Answer: (d)

Q11. Answer: (c)

The amenities provided to the members of parliament relating to salaries and allowances, travelling facilities, medical facilities, accommodation, telephones, etc.

These are governed by the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954 and the rules made thereunder.

Note: last time in 2010 the legislation was passed by voice vote to raise MPs' salaries from Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 50,000.

Q12. Answer: (a)

Q13. Answer: (c)

Initially there were only two All India Services : Indian Administrative Services and Indian Police Service. In 1963, Indian Forest Services, India Engineering Services and Indian Life Science Services were included as All India Services. India Foreign Service comes under the Central Services.

Q14. Answer: (a)

The vacancy of the office of the President of India must be filled up within 6 months.

Q15. Answer: (c)

Court's advisory jurisdiction may be sought by the President under **Article 143** of the Constitution. This procedure is termed as "Presidential Reference" and is recognized as the 'Advisory jurisdiction of the Court.

The minimum number of judges to sit on the Constitutional Bench or on Bench which gives its advisory opinion on the reference by the President must be one half of the total strength of the Supreme Court.

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