

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

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Q1. Which of the following doesn't consist of the 'power To Pardon' of President?

- i. Pardon
- ii. Commutation
- iii. Remission
- iv. Respite
- v. Reprieve
- vi. Detention
- vii. Continuation

- a) (ii), (iii)
 - b) (iv), (v)
 - c) (i)
 - d) (vi), (vii)
-

Q2. Which among the following was **NOT** constituted as per mandate of Constitution of India?

- a) NITI Aayog
 - b) Finance Commission
 - c) Election Commission
 - d) Inter State Council
-

Q3. Which of the following can be abolished, but not dissolved?

- a) Rajya Sabha
 - b) State Legislative Council
 - c) Municipal Bodies
 - d) None of the above
-

Q4. The Vice-President of India can be removed from the office

- a) by a resolution in the Lok Sabha agreed by the council of states
- b) by a resolution initiated in the council of states and approved by the Lok Sabha
- c) by a resolution adopted by the two house meeting in a joint session
- d) by following a formal process of impeachment

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Q5. The rank of the different Ministers in the Union Council of Ministers is determined by the:

- a) President
- b) Cabinet Secretary
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

Q6. What is the time limit given to Parliament to pass the ordinance promulgated by the President of India ?

- a) 6 months and six weeks
- b) 6 months
- c) 6 days
- d) 6 weeks

Q7. The Parliament of India exercises control over the functions of the **Council of Ministers** through.

1. Adjournment motion
2. Question hour
3. Supplementary questions

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

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

Q8. Besides representation, the Parliament of India is also a deliberative body with diverse functions. Which one among the following is not a function of the Parliament of India?

- a) Executing major policy decisions
 - b) Holding the government accountable for its actions and expenditure
 - c) Ventilating the grievances of the people
 - d) Amending the Constitution
-

Q9. A money bill passed by the **Lok Sabha** is deemed to have been passed by the **Rajya Sabha** also when no action is taken by the Upper House within :

- a) 30 days
 - b) 20 days
 - c) 10 days
 - d) 14 days
-

Q10. The **Prime Minister**, at the time of the appointment:

- I. need not necessarily be a member of one of the Houses of Parliament but must become a member of one of the Houses within six months.
 - II. need not necessarily be a member of one of the Houses of Parliament but must become a member of the Lok Sabha within six months.
 - III. must be either a nominated or elected member of one of the Houses of Parliament.
 - IV. must be an elected member of only Lok Sabha.
- a) I only
 - b) II only
 - c) I and III
 - d) IV only

Q11. Which of the following are the **Financial Committee** of Parliament in India?

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

- a) I, II & III
 - b) II & III
 - c) I & III
 - d) I & II
-

Q12. Among the following Presidents of India, who was also the Secretary General of Non-Aligned Movement for some period ?

- a) Varahagiri Venkatagiri
 - b) Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
 - c) Giani Zail Singh
 - d) Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma
-

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Q13. Which one of the following is correctly matched about the outcome of the XVI Lok Sabha elections?

- a) United Progressive Alliance — 54 seats and 23 per cent vote share.
 - b) Left Front — 10 seats and 4.8 per cent vote share.
 - c) National Democratic Alliance — 336 seats and 35 percent vote share.
 - d) Congress — 44 seats and 17 per cent vote share
-

Q14. Power of Judicial review rests with —

- a) The High Courts

- b) Law Commission
- c) The Supreme Court of India
- d) Both a and b

Q15. At a joint sitting of Parliament a bill has to be passed

- a) by a simple majority of the total number of members of both Houses
- b) by a simple majority of the total number of members of both Houses present and voting
- c) by a two-thirds majority of the total number of members of both Houses
- d) by a two-thirds majority of the total number of members of both Houses present and voting

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (d)

Pardon, Commutation, Remission, Reprieve, Respite consists in the power "To Pardon" of President.

Q2. Answer: (a)

Q3. Answer: (b)

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Q4. Answer: (b)

Q5. Answer: (c)

Q6. Answer: (d)

Ordinances remain valid for no more than six weeks from the date the Parliament is convened unless approved by it earlier.

Q7. Answer: (d)

Q8. Answer: (a)

Our Parliamentary system blends the legislative and the executive organs of the State in as much as the executive power is wielded by a group of Members of the Legislature who command majority in the Lok Sabha.

Q9. Answer: (d)

In the Westminster system (and, colloquially, in the United States), a money bill or supply bill is a bill that solely concerns taxation or government spending (also known as appropriation of money), as opposed to changes in public law.

Money bills passed by the Lok Sabha are sent to the Rajya Sabha (the upper house of parliament, elected by the state and territorial legislatures or appointed by the president).

The Rajya Sabha may not amend money bills but can recommend amendments. A money bill must be returned to the Lok Sabha within 14 days or the bill is deemed to have passed both houses in the form it was originally passed by the Lok Sabha.

Q10. Answer: (a)

Q11. Answer: (a)

The main function of the Committee on Estimates is to report what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency, or administrative reform, consistent with the policy underlying the estimates may be affected and to suggest alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administration. The Committee on Public Undertakings consists of 15 members elected by the Lok Sabha and 7 members of Rajya Sabha are associated with it.

The main duty of the Committee on Public Accounts is to ascertain whether the money granted by Parliament has been spent by the Government "within the scope of the Demand".

Q12. Answer: (c)

Q13. Answer: (a)

United Progressive Alliance-54 Seats and 23 percent vote share.

Q14. Answer: (d)

Power of Judicial Review rests with the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts.

Q15. Answer: (b)

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