

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

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Q1. Consider the following statement :

1. The President cannot function without the Union Council of Ministers.
2. The Solicitor-General is the highest legal authority of the Union Government.
3. The Union Council of Ministers can function for sometime even after the death or resignation of the Prime minister.
4. In the absence of the Prime Minister, only the Home Minister can preside over emergency meetings of the Union Council of Ministers.

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

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

Q2. Out of the following statements, choose the one that brings out the principle underlying the Cabinet form of Government:

- a) A mechanism for speeding up the activities of the Government whose responsibilities are increasing day by day.
 - b) A mechanism of parliamentary democracy for ensuring collective responsibility of the Government to the people.
 - c) An arrangement for minimizing the criticism against the Government whose responsibilities are complex and hard to carry out to the satisfaction of all.
 - d) A device for strengthening the hands of the head of the Government whose hold over the people is in a state of decline.
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Q3. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:

List I	List II
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A. Member of Parliament	1. Elected by an Electoral College
B. President	2. Elected by the Parliament
C. Vice-President	3. Elected by the Lok Sabha
D. Speaker	4. Elected by adult voting

Code : A B C D

a) 4 1 2 3

b) 3 4 1 2

c) 1 2 3 4

d) 2 3 4 1

Q4. The executive power is vested in the President but it is actually used by him on the advice of :

a) the Prime Minister

b) Parliament

c) the Council of Ministers

d) None of the above

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Q5. Which of the following statements regarding Rajya Sabha is/are **correct**?

1. The maximum Permissible strength of the Rajya Sabha is 250
2. In Rajya Sabha, 238 members are elected indirectly from the States and Union Territories.
3. It shares legislative powers equally with Lok Sabha in matters such as the creation of All India Services

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

a) 1, 2 and 3

b) 2 and 3 only

c) 1 and 2 only

d) 1 only

Q6. The resolution for removing the Vice-President of India can be moved in the:

- a) Either House of Parliament
 - b) Lok Sabha alone
 - c) Joint Sitting of Parliament
 - d) Rajya Sabha alone
-

Q7. The committee on subordinate legislation deals with

- a) State legislation
 - b) Municipal legislation
 - c) Delegated legislation
 - d) Financial legislation
-

Q8. In India, the system of proportional representation is used for:

- I. Election to the office of the President.
 - II. Election to the office of Vice-President.
 - III. Election of the members of the Rajya Sabha.
 - IV. By elections
- a) I, II and III
 - b) III and IV
 - c) I and 11
 - d) I, II, III and IV
-

Q9. Which of the following is **not true** regarding the **election of the President**?

- a) The voting power of an MLA is made proportionate to the population he represents
- b) Voting power of the elected members of Parliament is determined by dividing the total voting power of the State by the number of elected members of the Parliament
- c) Voting power of the elected members of the Parliament is made equal to the voting power of all elected members of the Legislative Assemblies
- d) The voting power of an elected member of State Legislative Assembly is determined by dividing the total population of the State by the total number of members of Vidhan Sabha

and further dividing the quotient obtained by 1000

Q10. The Vice-President's letter of resignation is to be addressed to the:

- a) Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
 - b) President
 - c) Chief Justice of India
 - d) Speaker
-

Q11. If the name of a tribe has to be excluded from the list of Scheduled Tribe, who has the power for such exclusion?

- a) Union Council of Ministers
 - b) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
 - c) President
 - d) Parliament
-

Q12. Who among the following is the chairman of the National Integration council?

- a) The Vice-president
 - b) The President
 - c) The Prime Minister
 - d) The Chief Justice of India
-

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Q13. According to the **Constitution of India**, it is the duty of the **President** of India to cause to be laid before the **Parliament** which of the following?

1. The Recommendations of the Union Finance Commission.
2. The Report of the Public Accounts Committee.

3. The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General.
4. The Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes.

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

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

Q14. Which one of the following statements about the Parliament of India is NOT correct?

- a) The foremost function of the Parliament is to provide a Cabinet
 - b) The membership of the Cabinet is restricted to the Lower House
 - c) The Constitution provides for a Parliamentary form of Government
 - d) The Cabinet has to enjoy the confidence of the majority in the popular Chamber.
-

Q15. President may send the advice received from the Council of Ministers back for reconsideration. This power can be exercised by him

- a) Twice
 - b) Once
 - c) Thrice
 - d) Unlimited number of times
-

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (c)

The Constitution Provides for a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. (Art 74).

Q2. Answer: (a)

Ref: NCERT Class 9: Democratic Politics: Chapter 5: Working of the institutions, page 87.

Since it is not practical for all ministers to meet regularly and discuss everything, (hence) the decisions are taken in Cabinet meetings. That is why parliamentary democracy in most countries is often known as the Cabinet form of government.

Hence "A" is the answer.

Q3. Answer: (a)

- Member of Parliaments is directly elected by citizens of India on the basis of Universal Adult franchise, except two who are appointed by the President of India.
- The President of India is elected, from an Electoral College comprising a group of nominees, by the elected members of the Parliament of India (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) as well as of the state legislatures (Vidhan Sabhas).
- The Vice President is elected indirectly by an electoral college consisting of members of both houses of the Parliament.
- Members of the Lok Sabha elect their Speaker in the first meeting of the House after a general election.

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Q4. Answer: (c)

Q5. Answer: (a)

The Constitution lays down 250 as the maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha, out of which 12 are nominated by the President from among persons who have achieved distinction in

literature, art, science and social services.

Q6. Answer: (d)

Article 67(b) in the Constitution of India states a Vice President may be removed from his office by a resolution of the council of States passed by a majority of all the then members of the council and agreed to by the House of the People;

But no resolution for the purpose of this clause shall be moved unless at least fourteen days notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution.

Q7. Answer: (c)

The Committee on Subordinate Legislation of Lok Sabha consists of 15 members nominated by the Speaker. A Minister is not nominated to this Committee.

The Committee scrutinizes and reports to the House whether the powers to make regulations, rules, sub-rules, by-laws etc. conferred by the Constitution or delegated by Parliament are being properly exercised by the executive within the scope of such delegation.

Q8. Answer: (a)

Q9. Answer: (d)

Q10. Answer: (b)

Q11. Answer: (d)

According to Article 342 of the Indian constitution, the President may with respect to any State or Union territory, after consultation with the Governor thereof, specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities deemed to be

Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State or Union territory.

The same article adds that Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Tribes, any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community.

Q12. Answer: (c)

The prime minister is the chairman of the National Integration Council. The National Integration Council originated in a conference convened by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in September– October 1961.

The purpose was to find ways to counter problems that were dividing the country including attachment to specific communities, castes, regions and languages.

Q13. Answer: (c)

It is not the duty of the President of India to cause to be laid the report of public Accounts Committee before the Parliament.

Q14. Answer: (b)

Q15. Answer: (b)

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