

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

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Q1. The subject matter of an **adjournment motion** in the Parliament

1. must be directly related to the conduct of the Union Government.
2. may involve the failure of the Government of India to perform its duties in accordance with the Constitution.

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

- a) Only 2
 - b) Only 1
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2
-

Q2. The proposal relating to dismissal of the Vice-President can be presented in

- a) the Rajya Sabha
 - b) The Lok Sabha
 - c) any House of the Parliament
 - d) None of these
-

Q3. An ordinance promulgated by the President :

- a) effective only if the Lok Sabha is dissolved
 - b) has an indefinite life
 - c) must be laid before the Parliament when it meets
 - d) is a parallel power of legislation available to the President even when Parliament is in session
-

Q4. Which of the following statements are **correct** regarding the **Fast Track Courts (FTCs)** in India?

1. The FTC's were started by the Central Government pursuant to the observations of the First National Judicial Pay Commission, 1999, the 120th Report of the Law Commission on Manpower Planning in the judiciary,
2. The FTC's are established to expeditiously dispose of long pending cases in the Sessions Courts and long pending cases of undertrial prisoners.
3. When judges were appointed to the FTCs, their service conditions were settled by the framing of rules which were done in consultation with the High Courts of the States.

Select the answer from the code given below:

- a) 2 only
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 1 only
- d) All of the above

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Q5. Which of the following is **correct**?

- a) If both the President and Vice-President resign, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha will act as President till a new President is elected
- b) In the event of resignation of the President, the Vice-President will act as President for the residual period of the President's tenure
- c) The Constitution of India prescribes both the minimum and maximum age limits for contesting the Presidential election
- d) In India, the President is part of the Parliament

Q6. Consider the following statements relating to the **procedure of the election of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha**:

1. The election of a Speaker shall be held on such date as the Prime Minister may fix and the Secretary General shall send to every member notice of this date.
2. The election of a Deputy Speaker shall be held on such date as the Speaker may fix and the Secretary General shall send to every member notice of this date.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are **correct**?

- a) Only 2
 - b) Both 1 and 2
 - c) Only 1
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2
-

Q7. Which one of the following statements regarding the Departmental Committee of the Parliament of India on the empowerment of women is **correct**?

- a) A Cabinet Minister can be a member of the Committees
 - b) The term of office of the members of the Committee shall not exceed two years
 - c) The Committee will consist of members of the Lok Sabha only
 - d) It reports on the working of welfare programmes for the women
-

Q8. Consider the following:

1. Elected members of the Lok Sabha.
2. Nominated members of Lok Sabha.
3. Elected members of Rajya Sabha.
4. Nominated members of Rajya Sabha.

Who among the above complete the **electoral college** of the **Vice-president**?

- a) 1, 3 and 4
 - b) 2, 3 and 4
 - c) 1 and 2
 - d) All of the above
-

Q9. What type of Party system has been evolved in India?

- a) Single Party
 - b) Multi-Party
 - c) Bi-Party
 - d) Party less
-

Q10. Which of the following may be considered a Pressure Group?

- a) Member of a Panchayat
 - b) Members of the cabinet
 - c) Members of the Lok Sabha
 - d) Members of a trade union.
-

Q11. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected by the

- a) members of Lok Sabha
 - b) members of both Houses of Parliament
 - c) President
 - d) Prime Minister
-

Q12. Who is competent to **dissolve** the Rajya Sabha?

- a) None of these
- b) The Joint-session of Parliament
- c) The Chairman, Rajya Sabha
- d) The President

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Q13. If the President wants to resign from his office, he may do so by writing to the

- a) Prime Minister
 - b) Chief Justice of India
 - c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - d) Vice President
-

Q14. Under which of the following **conditions** security deposits of a candidate contesting for a **Lok Sabha seat** is returned to him/her?

1. The nomination made by the candidate is found to be invalid.
2. The candidate has withdrawn his/her nomination even though it is found valid.
3. The candidate lost the polls but secured 1/6th of the total number of valid votes polled in that election.

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

- a) Only 3
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of these

Q15. Disqualification on grounds of defection for a member of Parliament will not apply

- a) if he has voluntarily given up his membership of a political party
- b) in case of a split in the original political party to which he is elected
- c) if he abstains from voting in the house contrary to the direction of the political party
- d) if a nominated member of a house joins a political party after 6 months

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (a)

The subject matter of the motion must have a direct or indirect relation to the conduct or default on the part of the Union Government and must precisely pinpoint the failure of the Government of India in the performance of its duties in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and Law.

Q2. Answer: (a)

Proposal of dismissal of the Vice president can be presented in Rajya Sabha.

Q3. Answer: (c)

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Q4. Answer: (d)

A unique feature of the FTCs is to prove to be cost-effective.

This is so because the new courts charged with the exclusive work of disposing of undertrial cases in the first year of their existence. A large majority of undertrials being those who had been booked for petty/minor offences are bound to be discharged forthwith as most of them have been behind bars for periods that are longer than the punishment warranted by the offence.

In plain terms, this means a huge saving in jail expenditure.

Q5. Answer: (d)

Q6. Answer: (a)

Usually, a member belonging to the ruling party is elected the Speaker. A healthy convention, however, has evolved over the years whereby the ruling party nominates its candidate after informal consultations with the Leaders of other Parties and Groups in the House.

This convention ensures that once elected, the Speaker enjoys the respect of all sections of the House. Once a decision on the candidate is taken, her name is normally proposed by the Prime Minister or the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

If more than one notice is received, these are entered in the order of receipt. The Speaker pro tempore presides over the sitting in which the Speaker is elected, if it is a newly constituted

House. If the election falls later in the life of a Lok Sabha the Deputy Speaker presides.

The election of a Deputy Speaker shall be held on such date as the Speaker may fix, and the Secretary-General shall send to every member notice of this date.

Q7. Answer: (d)

The Committee on Empowerment of Women was constituted on 29th April 1997.

The Committee consists of 30 Members of whom 20 are nominated by the Speaker from amongst the Members of Lok Sabha and 10 are nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha from amongst the Members of the Rajya Sabha. A Minister cannot be nominated a Member of the Committee.

The term of the Committee does not exceed one year. One of the functions of the committee is to report on the working of the welfare programmes for women.

Q8. Answer: (d)

The electoral College of the vice President has

1. Elected members of the Lok Sabha,
2. Nominated members of Lok Sabha,
3. Elected members of Rajya Sabha, and
4. Nominated members of Rajya Sabha.

Q9. Answer: (b)

Q10. Answer: (d)

Members of a Trade Union may be considered a pressure Group. A pressure group can be described as an organised group that does not put up candidates for election, but seeks to influence government policy or legislation.

Q11. Answer: (a)

The speaker is elected in the very first meeting of the Lok Sabha after the general elections for a term of 5 years from amongst the members of the Lok Sabha.

He/she is supposed to resign from his/her original party because as a speaker, he/she has to remain impartial.

Q12. Answer: (a)

Rajya Sabha is a permanent House and is not subject to dissolution. However, one-third of Members of the Rajya Sabha retire after every second year. A member who is elected for a full term serves for a period of six years. The election held to fill a vacancy arising otherwise than by retirement of a member on the expiration of his term of office is called 'Byelection'.

A member elected in a bye-election remains a member for the remainder of the term of the member who had resigned or died or disqualified to be a member of the House under the Tenth Schedule.

Q13. Answer: (d)

According to **Article 56** of the Indian Constitution, the President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Vice-President, resign his office.

The same article states that the President may, for violation of the Constitution, be removed from office by impeachment in the manner provided in **article 61**.

Q14. Answer: (a)

The deposit made by a candidate shall be returned if the following conditions are satisfied:-

1. The candidate is not shown in the list of contesting candidates, that is to say, either his nomination was rejected or after his nomination was accepted, he withdrew his candidature; or
2. He dies before the commencement of the poll; or
3. He is elected; or
4. He is not elected but gets more than 1/6th of the total number of valid votes polled by all the candidates at the election.

Q15. Answer: (b)

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