

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

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**Q1.** Which of the following non-members of **Parliament** has the right to address it?

- a) Solicitor-General of India
  - b) Attorney General of India
  - c) Chief Justice of India
  - d) Chief Election Commissioner
- 

**Q2.** Which one of the following statements is **not correct**?

- a) In the case of a no-confidence motion in Lok Sabha, no conditions of admissibility have been laid down in the Rules
  - b) In the Lok Sabha, a no-confidence motion has to set out the grounds on which it is based
  - c) A motion of no-confidence once admitted, has to be taken up within ten days of the leave being granted
  - d) Rajya Sabha is not empowered to entertain a motion of no-confidence
- 

**Q3.** Consider the following statements

1. The total elective membership of the Lok Sabha is distributed among the States on the basis of the population and the area of the State.
2. The 84th Amendment Act of the Constitution of India lifted the freeze on the delimitation of constituencies imposed by the 42nd Amendment.

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

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

**Q4.** The President of India can issue a proclamation of National Emergency only on the written recommendation of

- a) Parliament
- b) The Council of Ministers of the Union
- c) The Prime Minister
- d) The Cabinet consisting of only Cabinet Ministers of the Union

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**Q5.** Consider the following statements in relation to the election of the **president of India**.

- I. The total value of votes in the president's election is about 10,98,903 votes with each MP carrying a vote value of 708. The vote weight of an MLA depends on the population of the state he or she represents.
- II. For the purpose of calculation of the value of votes of MPs / MLAs in President's Election, the population of Census 1971 is considered.

Which of the following is **correct**?

- a) Only II
- b) Both I and II
- c) Only I
- d) Neither I nor II

**Q6.** Both Houses of **Parliament** enjoy equal power in all spheres except:

- 1. financial matters
- 2. responsibility of the Council of Ministers
- 3. amendment procedure
- 4. presidential election

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

- a) 2, 3 and 4
- b) 3 and 4

c) 1, 2 and 3

d) 1 and 2

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**Q7.** Consider the following statements:

1. The Executive Power of the Union of India is vested in the Prime Minister.
2. The Prime Minister is the ex officio Chairman of the Civil Services Board.

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

a) 2 only

b) 1 only

c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

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**Q8.** Which of the following formulae is being used to calculate the value of a **vote of an MLA of the state**?

a)  $\frac{\text{Total Number of votes in the last election for the Legislative Assembly}}{\text{No. of Assembly seats}} \times 100$

b)  $\frac{\text{Total Number of vote in last General election of Lok Sabha}}{\text{No. of Assembly seats}} \times 100$

c)  $\frac{\text{Population of the state as per census 1971}}{\text{No. of Assembly Seats}} \times 100$

d)  $\frac{\text{Population of the state as per last census}}{\text{No. of Assembly seats}} \times 100$

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**Q9.** Which of the following statements is **not correct**?

a) In the case of a no-confidence motion in Lok Sabha, no conditions of admissibility have been laid down in the rules.

b) A motion of no-confidence once admitted has to be taken up within ten days of leave being granted.

c) In Lok Sabha, a no-confidence motion has to set out the grounds on which it is based.

d) Rajya Sabha is not empowered to entertain a motion of noconfidence.

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**Q10.** Who is authorised to decide over a dispute regarding disqualification of a member of Parliament ?

- a) Election Commissioner
  - b) President
  - c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
  - d) A Committee set up by the Parliament
- 

**Q11.** Who was the **First Speaker** of the Lok Sabha?

- a) K.S. Hegde
  - b) Ganesh Vasudev Mavlankar
  - c) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
  - d) Hukum Singh
- 

**Q12.** The Residuary powers of the Indian Union are

- a) they are distributed between the centre and the states.
- b) there are no residuary powers
- c) vested with the Centre
- d) vested with the States

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**Q13.** Which of the following parts of the Indian Constitution ensures **social and economic democracy**?

- a) None of the above
- b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- c) Emergency Provisions
- d) Centre - State relations

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**Q14.** The **correct** statement/s with regard to **Ordinance** making power of President is/are

1. The President cannot promulgate an ordinance to amend tax laws.
2. The President cannot promulgate an ordinance to amend the constitution.

- a) 2 only
  - b) 1 only
  - c) Both
  - d) None
- 

**Q15.** Which of the following statements is **correct**?

- a) No member of Parliament can be proceeded in a court of law for any disclosure he makes in Parliament
  - b) A member of Parliament is protected for any speech he makes in the Parliament
  - c) A member of Parliament is protected for any defamatory speech he makes in the Parliament and then circulates its copies to the public
  - d) A member of Parliament has absolute freedom of speech
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**Answers to the above questions :**

**Q1. Answer: (b)**

**Q2. Answer: (b)**

In the case of a No-confidence motion, there is no need to set out the grounds on which it is based. NoConfidence motion is introduced only in the Lok Sabha by the opposition and needs the support of not less than 50 members of LS for its introduction.

**Rule 198** of the Lok Sabha specifies the procedure for a motion of no-confidence. Any member may give a written notice; the speaker shall read the motion of no-confidence in the House and ask all those persons to rise who favours that the motion is taken up. If there are

50 MPs in favour, the speaker allows a date for discussing the motion.

**Q3. Answer: (c)**

The total elective membership of the Lok Sabha is distributed among States in such a way that the ratio between the number of seats allotted to each State and the population of the State is, as far as practicable, the same for all States.

The 84th Amendment to the Constitution (which was numbered as the 91st Amendment Bill before it was passed in Parliament) lifted the freeze on the delimitation of constituencies, as stipulated by the 42nd Constitution amendment of 1976, and allowed delimitation within States on the basis of the 1991 Census.

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**Q4. Answer: (b)**

National emergency is caused by war, external aggression or armed rebellion in the whole of India or a part of its territory. The President can declare such an emergency only on the basis of a written request by the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister. Such a proclamation must be approved by the Parliament within one month.

**Q5. Answer: (b)**

In relation to the election of President of India—

1. The total value of votes in the presidential election is about 10,98,903 votes with each MP Carrying a vote value of 708. The vote weight of an MLA depends on the population of the state he or she represents.
2. For the purpose of calculation of the value of votes of MPs/MLAs in the president's Election, the population of the census 1971 is considered.

**Q6. Answer: (d)**

**Q7. Answer: (d)**

- The Executive powers of the Union of India are vested in the President.
- The Cabinet Secretary (and not the Prime Minister) is the ex-officio head of the Civil Services Board.

**Q8. Answer: (c)**

The formula used to calculate the value of a vote of an MLA of the state is—

$$\frac{\text{Population of the state as per census 1971}}{\text{No. of assembly Seats}} \times 100$$

**Q9. Answer: (c)**

'No-confidence motion' need not state the reason for it being adopted in the Lok Sabha.

**Q10. Answer: (b)**

**Q11. Answer: (b)**

Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar served as the first speaker of the Lok Sabha during 15 May 1952 – 13 January 1956. Earlier, he was the President (from 1946 to 1947) of the Central Legislative Assembly, then-Speaker of the Constituent Assembly of India.

**Note:** Ganesh Vasudeva Mavalankar popularly known as Dadasaheb was then Speaker of the Constituent Assembly of India, and later the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Parliament of India. Sumitra Jayant Mahajan is the Speaker of the 16th Lok Sabha (Present).

She belongs to Bharatiya Janata Party. In 2014, she got elected to the Lok Sabha for the eighth time, one of three members of the 16th Lok Sabha to do so, and is currently the

longest-serving woman member. She has represented the Indore constituency of Madhya Pradesh since 1989.

**Q12. Answer: (c)**

Three subject lists, the Union list, the State list, and the Concurrent list, define the legislative powers of each level of government. All residuary powers are vested with the centre.

**Q13. Answer: (b)**

**Part IV** of the Constitution of India contains Directive Principles of State Policy covering **Articles 36-51** that aim at establishing social and economic democracy in the country.

**Q14. Answer: (a)**

**Q15. Answer: (a)**

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