

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

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Q1. How many members of the Rajya Sabha retire from the house every 2 years ?

- a) 5/6 of the total members
 - b) 1/12 of the total members
 - c) 1/6 of the total members
 - d) 1/3 of the total members
-

Q2. Which type of emergency has been imposed only one time in India so far ?

- a) Financial Emergency
 - b) External Emergency
 - c) Internal Emergency
 - d) State Emergency
-

Q3. Who has got the power to create **All India Services**?

- a) Prime Minister
 - b) Council of Ministers
 - c) Supreme Court
 - d) The Parliament
-

Q4. In which of the Parliamentary Financial Committees is the Rajya Sabha not represented ?

- a) Expenditure Committee
- b) Committee on Public Undertakings

c) Public Accounts Committee

d) Estimates Committee

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Q5. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched? Parliamentary Standing Committee Chaired by

a) Public Accounts Committee - Member of Opposition

b) Committee on Private Member's Bill and Resolutions - Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha

c) Committee on Public Undertakings - Lok Sabha member

d) Business Advisory Committee - Finance Minister

Q6. How many **types of emergencies** are envisaged by the Constitution?

a) 4

b) 3

c) 1

d) 2

Q7. Upto what age, can the judges of Supreme Court serve?

a) 68 years

b) 65 years

c) 62 years

d) 70 years

Q8. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List I	List II
(Article of the Constitution)	(Content)
A. Article 54	1. Election of the President of India
B. Article 75	2. Appointment of the Prime Minister
C. Article 155	3. Appointment of the Governor of a State
D. Article 164	4. Appointment of the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers of a State
	5. Composition of Legislative Assemblies

Codes:

- a) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-5
- b) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
- c) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-5
- d) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3

Q9. In Indian Constitution, the power to issue a writ of '**Habeas corpus**' is vested only in-

- a) The High Court
- b) The Supreme Court and the High Court
- c) The Supreme Court
- d) Lower Courts

Q10.

List I	List II
A. Chief Election Commissioner	1. Elected by Rajya Sabha
B. Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha	2. Elected by Lok Sabha
C. Chairman of Lok Sabha	3. Appointed by Lok Sabha Speaker
	4. Appointed by the president

- a) A-2, B-3, C-4
- b) A-4, B-1, C-3

c) A-1, B-4, C-2

d) A-4, B-1, C-2

Q11. Which of the following is **incorrect**?

- a) Prorogation of the House has the effect of wiping out the pending business
 - b) The power of summoning and prorogation of the House is vested in the President, though it is exercised on the aid and advice of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
 - c) Adjournment of the House does not affect the pending business and the same may be taken up in the next sitting
 - d) Dissolution of Lok Sabha means that pending business is wiped out
-

Q12. Which of the following is **correct**?

- a) Lok Sabha can be dissolved before 5 years
- b) Lok Sabha is never dissolved' before 5 years
- c) Lok Sabha can be extended only upto 6 years
- d) All members of Lok Sabha are elected Representatives

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Q13. A minister who is not a member of either house (**Note:** A person can remain a minister for six months, without being a member of either house of parliament):

- a) Can participate in the proceedings of Rajya Sabha only.
 - b) Can participate in the proceedings of Lok Sabha only.
 - c) Can participate in the proceedings of either house of parliament.
 - d) Cannot participate till he becomes a Member of either house of parliament.
-

Q14. The Supreme Courts of India enjoys

- a) original, appellate and advisory jurisdiction
 - b) Advisory jurisdiction
 - c) original jurisdiction
 - d) Appellate and advisory jurisdiction
-

Q15. The President takes an oath before taking office in the presence of Chief Justice of India. If the Chief Justice is not available, he takes the oath in the presence of the

- a) Senior-most Judge of the Supreme Court
 - b) Vice-President
 - c) Attorney-General
 - d) Election Commissioner
-

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (d)

The Rajya Sabha is also known as "Council of States" or the upper house. Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution. However, one third of the members retire every second year, and are replaced by newly elected members.

Q2. Answer: (c)

Between 26 June, 1975 to 21 March, 1977 under controversial circumstances of political instability under the Indira Gandhi's prime ministership — "the security of India" was declared "threatened by internal disturbances."

Q3. Answer: (d)

Article 312 provides that an All India Service can be created only if the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) declares, by resolution supported by not less than a two-thirds majority, that it is necessary for the national interest to create one or more such All India Services.

When once such a resolution is passed, the Parliament is competent to constitute such an All India Service.

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Q4. Answer: (d)

The Estimates Committee consists of 30 members who are elected by the Lok Sabha every year from amongst its members. A Minister is not eligible for election to this Committee. The term of the Committee is one year.

Q5. Answer: (d)

Q6. Answer: (b)

The President can declare three types of emergencies:

1. National emergency under **Article 352**,
2. State Emergency under **Article 356**, and
3. Financial emergency under **Article 360**.

A state of emergency in India refers to a period of governance under an altered constitutional setup that can be proclaimed by the President of India when he/she perceives grave threats to the nation from internal and external sources or from financial situations of crisis.

Q7. Answer: (b)

The Judge of Supreme Court can serve up to 65 years of age.

Q8. Answer: (b)

Q9. Answer: (b)

In the Indian constitution, the power to issue a writ of 'Habeas Corpus' is vested only in the Supreme Court and the High Court. A writ of habeas corpus is a writ (court order) that requires a person under arrest to be brought before a judge or into court.

The principle of habeas corpus ensures that a prisoner can be released from unlawful detention.

Q10. Answer: (c)

Q11. Answer: (a)

Q12. Answer: (a)

Q13. Answer: (c)

Q14. Answer: (a)

The supreme court of India enjoys original, appellate and advisory jurisdiction.

Q15. Answer: (a)

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