

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

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Q1. Which of the following are **quasi-judicial bodies**:

1. Finance Commission.
2. Central Vigilance Commission.
3. National Human Rights Commission.
4. Central Information Commission.
5. Competition Commission of India.
6. Union Public Service Commission.
7. National Commission for SCs.

- a) All except 2, 4 & 6
- b) All except 1, 2 & 6
- c) All except 6
- d) None of the above options are correct
-

Q2. One-third of the members of the Rajya Sabha retire after every:

- a) One year
- b) Third year
- c) Second year
- d) Fifth year
-

Q3. Consider List-I and List-II and choose the correct code given below.

List I	List II
A. National Front	1. 1996-98
B. United Front	2. 1998-2004
C. National Democratic Alliance	3. 1989-90
D. United Progressive Alliance	4. 2004-14

Codes: A B C D

- a) 1 3 2 4
 - b) 1 2 3 4
 - c) 3 1 2 4
 - d) 1 2 4 3
-

Q4. How many times the **President of India** can seek re-election to his post?

- a) Any number of times
- b) 3 times
- c) Once
- d) 2 times

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Q5. Consider the following statements:

1. There is no provision in the Constitution of India for the impeachment of a judge of the High Court or Supreme Court.
2. The parliament is not empowered to discuss the conduct of any judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court and the protection in this regard is applied to his judicial duties as well as his private conduct.

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

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

Q6. When the Vice-President acts as President he gets the emoluments of the :

- a) President

- b) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
 - c) Vice-President
 - d) President in addition to what he gets as Chairman of Rajya Sabha
-

Q7. The President of India is:

- a) Commander-in-Chief of Defence Forces
 - b) Head of the Government
 - c) Supreme Commander of Armed Forces
 - d) Supreme Commander of Defence Forces of the Union and Executive Head of the Union
-

Q8. What is **quorum** required for convening the Lok Sabha?

- a) $\frac{1}{5}$
 - b) $\frac{1}{10}$
 - c) $\frac{1}{6}$
 - d) $\frac{1}{8}$
-

Q9. The Indian Constitution provides for the appointment of Adhoc judges in:

- a) High Court
 - b) District and Session Court
 - c) Supreme Court
 - d) All of these
-

Q10. In practice the policy of the Government is shaped by:

- a) all the ministers
 - b) the Cabinet
 - c) the Prime Minister
 - d) special committees
-

Q11. How many persons can be nominated by the President to the Rajya Sabha from among those who have distinguished themselves in art, literature, social service, etc.?

- a) 12
- b) 8
- c) 4
- d) None

Q12. Consider the following statements:

1. The President of India cannot appoint a person as Prime Minister if he/she is not a member of either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.
2. The candidate for the office of Prime Minister must have the support of the majority members of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

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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Q13. Which of the following appointments is not made by the President of India?

- a) Chief Justice of India
- b) Chief of Air Staff
- c) Speakers of the Lok Sabha
- d) Chief of Army

Q14. Each member of Parliament who participates in the Presidential election is entitled to cast as many votes as are obtained by dividing the total number of

votes of the Legislative Assemblies of all the States by the total number of elected members of the two Houses of Parliament. This ensures:

- a) parity between the voting strengths of the States and the Parliament
- b) uniformity of representation of the different States
- c) parity among the States
- d) All the above

Q15.

List I	List II
(Author)	(Works)
A. The council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of People	1. Article 74
B. Duties of the Prime Minister towards the President	2. Article 77
C. Council of ministers to aid and advise the President	3. Article 76
D. All executive action of the Government of India shall be taken in the name of the President	4. Article 75
	4. Article 78

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

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (c)

Q2. Answer: (c)

Q3. Answer: (c)

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Q4. Answer: (a)

The President of India can opt for re-election as many times as he wishes. Rajendra Prasad was the only president to have been elected twice for office.

There is neither any bar on re-election in the Indian Constitution nor does it mention the number of times the same person can be elected to the topmost office in India.

Historically, ruling party (majority in the Lok Sabha) nominees have been elected and run largely uncontested. Incumbents are permitted to stand for re-election, but unlike the president of the United States, who can be elected just twice, incumbents can be elected for any number of terms.

Q5. Answer: (c)

The parliament is not empowered to discuss the conduct of any judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court but the protection of the judge in this regard is restricted to his official duties and does not apply to his private conduct.

Q6. Answer: (a)

Q7. Answer: (d)

Q8. Answer: (b)

In both houses, the requisite quorum is 10 per cent of the membership. Even in case of joint sessions, the quorum shall be one-tenth of the total number of members of the Houses.

Q9. Answer: (c)

The Indian Constitution provides for the appointment of Ad hoc judge in supreme court. A Judge of a High Court duly qualified for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court to be designated by the Chief Justice of India.

Q10. Answer: (b)

Q11. Answer: (a)

Rajya Sabha membership is limited to 250 members, 12 of whom are nominated by the President of India for their contributions to art, literature, science, and social services.

Q12. Answer: (d)

Q13. Answer: (c)

Speaker of Lok sabha elected by simple majority in the Lok sabha.

Q14. Answer: (a)

Q15. Answer: (c)

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