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INDIAN POLITY

BEST MCQ



Hindi + English



— PARLIAMENT OF INDIA —



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Indian Polity MCQ For Various Exams in English & Hindi

Q1. As per the Constitution of India, how many members are represented by the Union Territories in the Lok Sabha?

भारत के संविधान के अनुसार, लोकसभा में केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा कितने सदस्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व किया जाता है?

- (a) 18
- (b) 20
- (c) 22
- (d) 24

Ans.(b)

Sol. The maximum strength of the House envisaged by the Constitution is now 552 (530 members to represent States, 20 to represent Union Territories, and not more than two members of the Anglo-Indian community to be nominated by the President)



Q2. The Council of Ministers of Indian Union is collectively responsible to the—

भारतीय संघ के मंत्रिपरिषद सामूहिक रूप से किसके प्रति जवाबदेह हैं?

- (a) President /राष्ट्रपति
- (b) Prime Minister/प्रधान मंत्री
- (c) Rajya Sabha/राज्य सभा
- (d) Lok Sabha/लोक सभा

Ans.(d)

Sol.Pursuant to Article 75(3), the Council of Ministers is responsible collectively to the lower house of the Indian parliament, called the Lok Sabha (House of People).

Q3. What is the minimum age laid down for a candidate to seek election to the Lok Sabha?

किसी उम्मीदवार के लिए लोकसभा चुनाव लड़ने की न्यूनतम आयु क्या है?

- (a) 18 years/18 वर्ष
- (b) 21 years/21 वर्ष
- (c) 25 years/ 25 वर्ष



(d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

Ans.(c)

Sol.Article 84 (Part V.—The Union) of Indian Constitution sets qualifications for being a member of Lok Sabha.The minimum age of the candidate should not be less than 25 years of age.

Q4. The quorum of Lok Sabha is—

लोकसभा का कोरम है-

- (a) 1/5th of the total membership/कुल सदस्यता का 1/5
- (b) 1/6th of the total membership/कुल सदस्यता का 1/6
- (c) 1/8th of the total membership/कुल सदस्यता का 1/8
- (d) 1/10th of the total membership/कुल सदस्यता का 1/10

Ans.(d)

Sol.Article 100 of the Constitution of India stipulates that at least 10% of total number of members of the House must be present to constitute the quorum to constitute a meeting of either House of Parliament.



Q5. Rajya Sabha enjoys more power than the Lok Sabha in the case of—

किस मामले में राज्यसभा को लोकसभा से अधिक शक्ति प्राप्त होती है?

- (a) Money bills/धन विधेयक
- (b) None-money bills/ गैर-धन विधेयक
- (c) Setting up of new All India Services/ नई अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं की स्थापना
- (d) Amendment of the Constitution/ संविधान में संशोधन

Ans.(c)

Sol.The constitution under Article 312 provides for All India Civil Services branches to be set up by giving the power to the Rajya Sabha (upper house of the Parliament of India) to resolve by a two-thirds majority to establish new all-India services.

Q6. The tenure of the Rajya Sabha is—

राज्यसभा का कार्यकाल है

- (a) 2 years/2 वर्ष
- (b) 5 years/5 वर्ष
- (c) 6 years/6 वर्ष



(d) Permanent/ स्थायी

Ans.(d)

Sol.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. Each member is elected for a term of six years.

Q7. The Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairman of the—

उपराष्ट्रपति _____ का पदेन अध्यक्ष है-

(a) Rajya Sabha/ राज्यसभा

(b) Lok Sabha/ लोकसभा

(c) Planning Commission/ योजना आयोग

(d) National Development Council/ राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद

Ans.(a)

Sol.Article 63 of Indian Constitution states that “there shall be a Vice-President of India.” The Vice-President acts as President in the absence of the President due to death, resignation, impeachment, or other situations. The Vice-President of India is also ex officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha.



Q8. The President of India can nominate how many members in the Rajya Sabha?

भारत के राष्ट्रपति राज्यसभा में कितने सदस्यों को नामांकित कर सकते हैं?

- (a) 2
- (b) 10
- (c) 12
- (d) 15

Ans.(c)

Sol. Under article 80 of the Constitution, the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) is composed of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President of India from amongst persons who have special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as literature, science, art and social service.

Q9. Rajya Sabha can delay the money Bill sent for its consideration by the Lok Sabha for a maximum period of—

राज्यसभा, लोकसभा द्वारा विचार के लिए भेजे गए धन विधेयक को कितनी अधिकतम अवधि के लिए विलंबित कर सकती है-



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- (a) One year/एक वर्ष
- (b) One month/एक माह
- (c) Fourteen days/ चौदह दिन
- (d) Seven days/ सात दिन

Ans.(c)

Sol. Money bills can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha, and upon being passed, are sent to the Rajya Sabha, where it can be deliberated on for up to 14 days.

Q10. Which one of the following states has the lowest number of elected members in the Rajya Sabha?

निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य की राज्यसभा में निर्वाचित सदस्यों की संख्या सबसे कम है?

- (a) Jharkhand/झारखण्ड
- (b) Chhattisgarh/छत्तीसगढ़
- (c) Jammu and Kashmir/जम्मू कश्मीर
- (d) Himachal Pradesh/हिमाचल प्रदेश



Ans.(d)

Sol.The Fourth Schedule to the Constitution provides for allocation of seats to the States and Union Territories in Rajya Sabha. The allocation of seats is made on the basis of the population of each State.

Q11. The Chief Minister is appointed by
मुख्य मंत्री किस के द्वारा नियुक्त किया जाता है?

- (a) the Governor/ राज्यपाल
- (b) the President/ राष्ट्रपति
- (c) The Chief Justice of Supreme Court/ सुप्रीम कोर्ट के मुख्य न्यायाधीश
- (d) the Chief Justice of High Court/ उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश

Ans.(a)

Sol.Following elections to the state legislative assembly, the Governor usually invites the party (or coalition) with a majority of seats to form the government. The Governor appoints and swears in the Chief Minister, whose council of ministers are collectively responsible to the assembly.



Q12. The Governor of an Indian State is appointed by the

भारतीय राज्य के राज्यपाल किस के द्वारा नियुक्त किये जाते हैं

- (a) President of India/भारत के राष्ट्रपति
- (b) Prime Minister/प्रधान मंत्री
- (c) Chief Justice of High Court/ उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश
- (d) Chief Minister of the State/राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री

Ans.(a)

Sol.At the head of the Government of a component state of the Indian union stands a Governor. The Governor of the States of India is appointed by the President of India for a period of five years. A Governor is appointed on the advice of the Union Council of Ministers, or in reality on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Q13. Who is the highest Law Officer of a State?

राज्य का उच्चतम कानून अधिकारी कौन है?

- (a) Solicitor General / प्रधान पब्लिक प्रोसेक्यूटर



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(b) Secretary General, Law Department / महासचिव, विधि विभाग

(c) Attorney General / महान्यायवादी

(d) Advocate General / महाधिवक्ता

Ans.(d)

Sol. Highest Law officer of India is Attorney General and Highest Law officer of a State in India is Advocate General. Article 165 of Constitution of India – Advocate General for the State.

Q14. An ordinance issued by the Governor, without the approval of the State Legislature shall be effective for a period of

राज्य विधानमंडल की मंजूरी के बिना राज्यपाल द्वारा जारी एक अध्यादेश _____ अवधि के लिए प्रभावी होगा

(a) Six month / छः महीने

(b) Six week / छः हफ्ते

(c) One year / एक वर्ष

(d) One month / एक महीने

Ans.(b)



Sol. When the state legislature is not in session and the governor considers it necessary to have a law, then the governor can promulgate ordinances. These ordinances are submitted to the state legislature at its next session. They remain valid for no more than six weeks from the date the state legislature is reconvened unless approved by it earlier.

Q15. The State Election Commission conducts, controls and supervises Municipal elections under

राज्य चुनाव आयोग, नगर निगम चुनावों को _____ अनुच्छेद के तहत आयोजित, नियंत्रण और पर्यवेक्षण करता है

- (a) Article 240 (1) / अनुच्छेद 240 (1)
- (b) Article 241 (2) / अनुच्छेद 241 (2)
- (c) Article 243 (K) / अनुच्छेद 243 (K)
- (d) Article 245 (D) / अनुच्छेद 245 (D)

Ans.(c)

Sol. The Superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to the Municipalities shall be vested in the State Election Commission referred to in article 243(K).



Q16. The Speaker's vote in the Lok Sabha is called—

लोकसभा में अध्यक्ष के मत को क्या कहा जाता है?

- (a) Casting Vote/निर्णायक मत
- (b) Sound Vote/ध्वनि मत
- (c) Direct Vote/प्रत्यक्ष मत
- (d) Indirect Vote/अप्रत्यक्ष मत

Ans.(a)

Sol. The Speaker does not vote in the House except on those rare occasions when there is a tie at the end of a decision. Till date, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha has not been called upon to exercise this unique casting vote.

Q17. Union Budget is always presented first in—

केंद्रीय बजट हमेशा पहले _____ में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है.

- (a) The Lok Sabha/लोकसभा
- (b) The Rajya Sabha/राज्यसभा



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(c) Joint Session of the Parliament/संसद का संयुक्त सत्र

(d) The State Assemblies/राज्य विधानसभा

Ans.(a)

Sol.The Union Budget of India, also referred to as the Annual Financial Statement in the Article 112 of the Constitution of India, is the annual budget of the Republic of India.

Q19. The state wise allocation of seats in Lok Sabha is based on the 1971 Census. Upto which year does this remain intact?

लोकसभा में सीटों का राज्यवार आवंटन 1971 की जनगणना पर आधारित है. यह किस वर्ष तक बरकरार रहेगा?

(a) 2011

(b) 2021

(c) 2026

(d) 2031

Ans.(c)

Sol.The Constitution (Forty Second Amendment) Act 1976 imposed a freeze on the population figure for readjustment at the 1971 census and has been extended by the Constitution (Eighty-fourth Amendment) Act 2001 till 2026.



Q20. Who is competent to dissolve the Rajya Sabha ?

राज्यसभा को भंग करने में कौन सक्षम है?

- (a) The Chairman, Rajya Sabha/राज्यसभा अध्यक्ष
- (b) The President/राष्ट्रपति
- (c) The Joint-Session of Parliament/ संसद का संयुक्त सत्र
- (d) None/कोई नहीं

Ans.(d)

Sol.The Rajya Sabha meets in continuous sessions, and unlike the Lok Sabha, the lower house of Parliament, is not subject to dissolution.



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