

INDIAN POLITY

President • PM • Parliament • Judiciary • Constitutional Bodies

50 MCQs with Answer Key

PART A: PRESIDENT OF INDIA (Q1-Q10)

Q1. The President of India is elected by:

- A. Direct election by people
- B. Members of Parliament only
- C. Electoral College of MPs and MLAs
- D. Members of Rajya Sabha only

Q2. The term of office of the President is:

- A. 4 years
- B. 5 years
- C. 6 years
- D. 7 years

Q3. Which Article deals with the office of the President?

- A. Article 52
- B. Article 53
- C. Article 54
- D. Article 55

Q4. Who administers the oath of office to the President?

- A. Prime Minister
- B. Vice-President
- C. Chief Justice of India
- D. Speaker of Lok Sabha

Q5. The President can be removed by:

- A. Supreme Court order
- B. Prime Minister's advice
- C. Impeachment by Parliament
- D. Cabinet decision

Q6. Which type of emergency is declared by the President under Article 352?

- A. Financial Emergency
- B. State Emergency
- C. National Emergency
- D. Constitutional Emergency

Q7. The President of India acts on the advice of:

- A. Parliament
- B. Supreme Court
- C. Council of Ministers
- D. Vice-President

Q8. Which power allows the President to pardon sentences?

- A. Executive power
- B. Legislative power
- C. Judicial power
- D. Diplomatic power

Q9. Ordinances are issued by the President under:

- A. Article 72
- B. Article 74
- C. Article 123
- D. Article 124

Q10. The President is the ex-officio head of:

- A. Lok Sabha
- B. Rajya Sabha
- C. Council of Ministers
- D. Armed Forces

PART B: PRIME MINISTER & COUNCIL OF MINISTERS (Q11-Q20)

Q11. The Prime Minister is appointed by the:

- A. Parliament
- B. President
- C. Supreme Court
- D. Election Commission

Q12. The Prime Minister must be a member of:

- A. Lok Sabha only
- B. Rajya Sabha only
- C. Either House of Parliament
- D. State Legislature

Q13. Real executive power in India lies with the:

- A. President
- B. Prime Minister
- C. Council of Ministers
- D. Parliament

Q14. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to:

- A. President
- B. Rajya Sabha
- C. Lok Sabha
- D. Supreme Court

Q15. Which Article deals with the Council of Ministers?

- A. Article 72
- B. Article 74
- C. Article 75
- D. Article 76

Q16. Who is called the “first among equals”?

- A. President
- B. Speaker
- C. Prime Minister
- D. Chief Justice

Q17. The resignation of the Prime Minister means resignation of:

- A. President
- B. Lok Sabha
- C. Entire Council of Ministers
- D. Rajya Sabha

Q18. The Prime Minister is the head of:

- A. State
- B. Government
- C. Judiciary
- D. Legislature

Q19. Who allocates portfolios to ministers?

- A. President
- B. Prime Minister
- C. Speaker
- D. Cabinet Secretary

Q20. The Cabinet is a part of:

- A. Parliament
- B. Council of Ministers
- C. Judiciary
- D. Election Commission

PART C: PARLIAMENT (Q21–Q30)

Q21. The Parliament of India consists of:

- A. Lok Sabha only
- B. Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha
- C. President & Lok Sabha
- D. President, Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha

Q22. The maximum strength of Lok Sabha is:

- A. 500
- B. 545
- C. 552
- D. 560

Q23. Members of Rajya Sabha are elected by:

- A. People directly
- B. Members of Lok Sabha
- C. Elected MLAs
- D. President

Q24. The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of:

- A. Lok Sabha
- B. Rajya Sabha
- C. Parliament
- D. Cabinet

Q25. Money Bills can be introduced only in:

- A. Rajya Sabha
- B. Lok Sabha
- C. Either House
- D. Joint Session

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Q26. Who decides whether a bill is a Money Bill?

- A. Prime Minister
- B. President
- C. Speaker of Lok Sabha
- D. Chairman of Rajya Sabha

Q27. The maximum tenure of Lok Sabha is:

- A. 4 years
- B. 5 years
- C. 6 years
- D. 7 years

Q28. Joint sitting of Parliament is presided over by:

- A. President
- B. Vice-President
- C. Speaker of Lok Sabha
- D. Chairman of Rajya Sabha

Q29. Parliament can amend the Constitution under:

- A. Article 352
- B. Article 356
- C. Article 368
- D. Article 370

Q30. Which House is called the “Lower House”?

- A. Rajya Sabha
- B. Lok Sabha
- C. State Assembly
- D. Legislative Council

■ PART D: JUDICIARY (Q31–Q40)

Q31. The Supreme Court of India was established under:

- A. Article 120
- B. Article 124
- C. Article 131
- D. Article 136

Q32. The Chief Justice of India is appointed by the:

- A. Prime Minister
- B. Parliament
- C. President
- D. Vice-President

Q33. Judges of the Supreme Court retire at the age of:

- A. 60 years
- B. 62 years
- C. 65 years
- D. 70 years

Q34. Which Article empowers High Courts to issue writs?

- A. Article 32
- B. Article 124
- C. Article 226
- D. Article 136

Q35. Which writ is issued to produce a person before court?

- A. Mandamus
- B. Certiorari

- C. Habeas Corpus
- D. Prohibition

Q36. Independence of judiciary means:

- A. Control by Parliament
- B. Control by Executive
- C. Free from political pressure
- D. Control by President

Q37. Judicial Review means:

- A. Reviewing judgments
- B. Reviewing executive actions
- C. Reviewing constitutionality of laws
- D. Reviewing elections

Q38. Removal of Supreme Court judge requires:

- A. President's order only
- B. Simple majority in Parliament
- C. Special majority in Parliament
- D. Prime Minister's advice

Q39. Supreme Court is the final authority on:

- A. Political matters
- B. Economic policy
- C. Constitutional interpretation
- D. Foreign affairs

Q40. The highest court in a State is the:

- A. District Court
- B. Sessions Court
- C. High Court
- D. Supreme Court

■ PART E: CONSTITUTIONAL BODIES – EC, CAG, UPSC (Q41–Q50)

Q41. Election Commission of India is mentioned under:

- A. Article 280
- B. Article 312
- C. Article 324
- D. Article 356

Q42. The Chief Election Commissioner is appointed by the:

- A. Parliament
- B. Prime Minister
- C. President
- D. Supreme Court

Q43. Which body conducts elections to Panchayats and Municipalities?

- A. UPSC
- B. State Election Commission
- C. Election Commission of India
- D. Finance Commission

Q44. Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) is appointed by:

- A. Prime Minister
- B. Parliament
- C. President
- D. Supreme Court

Q45. CAG audits the accounts of:

- A. Central Government only
- B. State Governments only
- C. Both Centre and States
- D. Private companies

Q46. Which Article deals with CAG?

- A. Article 148
- B. Article 280
- C. Article 312
- D. Article 324

Q47. UPSC stands for:

- A. Union Public Service Council
- B. United Public Service Commission
- C. Union Public Service Commission
- D. Universal Public Service Commission

Q48. UPSC conducts examinations for:

- A. State Services
- B. Central Services
- C. Judiciary
- D. Local Bodies

Q49. Members of UPSC are appointed by the:

- A. Prime Minister
- B. President
- C. Parliament
- D. Supreme Court

Q50. Which of the following is NOT a constitutional body?

- A. Election Commission
- B. Finance Commission
- C. NITI Aayog
- D. UPSC

✓ ANSWER KEY

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|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. C | 11. B | 16. C | 21. D | 26. C | 31. B | 36. C | 41. C | 46. A |
| 2. B | 7. C | 12. C | 17. C | 22. C | 27. B | 32. C | 37. C | 42. C | 47. C |
| 3. A | 8. C | 13. C | 18. B | 23. C | 28. C | 33. C | 38. C | 43. B | 48. B |
| 4. C | 9. C | 14. C | 19. B | 24. B | 29. C | 34. C | 39. C | 44. C | 49. B |
| 5. C | 10. D | 15. C | 20. B | 25. B | 30. B | 35. C | 40. C | 45. C | 50. C |