



Polity - III

Complete Course on Polity for SSC, PCS & Railways

1. How many times the preamble was amended –

- 1. Once
- 2. Twice
- 3. Thrice
- 4. Four times

2. Sikkim became a full fledged state of the Indian Union, in the year –

1. 1975
2. 1974
3. 1973
4. 1972

3. On 15th May 1952, who became the first speaker of Lok Sabha –

1. G V Mavalankar
2. Harilal J Kania
3. S Radhakrishnan
4. Sukumar Sen

- 4. The name of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands was changed to Lakshadweep by an act of parliament in –**
1. 1973
 2. 1970
 3. 1971
 4. 1972

5. The term Socialist was added in the Preamble by the _____ amendment –

1. 42nd
2. 44th
3. 40th
4. 50th

6. “A person can move to Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the Fundamental rights if violated.” This is a provision in –
1. Right to Equality
 2. Right to Constitutional Remedies
 3. Right against Exploitation
 4. Right to Religious Freedom

7. Who was the first Home Minister of India –

1. Govind Vallabh Pant
2. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
3. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
4. C. Rajagopalachari

8. Who was the first Indian woman President of INC –

1. Annie Besant
2. Sarojini Naidu
3. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
4. Sucheta Kriplani

9. Who was the first unanimously elected Speaker of Lok Sabha –

1. Ganesh Vasudev Mavlankar
2. M. A. Ayyangar
3. Sardar Hukum Singh
4. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy

10. Who was the last British Governor General who addressed the Constituent Assembly –

1. Lord Bentinck
2. Lord Mountbatten
3. Lord Clive
4. Lord Dalhousie

11. A bill for alteration of boundaries of States shall not be introduced in the Parliament without the recommendation of –

1. The President
2. The Supreme Court
3. The legislatures of the States Concerned
4. The presiding officers of both houses of Parliament

12. A bill in each house is subject to –

1. One reading
2. Two reading
3. Three reading
4. Four reading

13. A federal structure of India was put forward by the –

1. Act of 1909
2. Act of 1919
3. Act of 1935
4. Act of 1947

14. A federal system –

1. Must have a written Constitution
2. Must have an unwritten Constitution
3. May not have any Constitution
4. May have either written or unwritten Constitution

15. A Govt is federal or Unitary on the basis of relations between the –

1. Three organs of Govt.
2. Center and States
3. Legislature and the Executive
4. Constitution and the States

16. A Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha is deemed to have been passed by the Rajya Sabha also when no action is taken by the Rajya Sabha within –

1. 10 days
2. 14 days
3. 20 days
4. 30 days

17. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly –

1. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
2. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
3. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
4. C. Rajagopalachari

18. Who was the PM of India when a Constitutional Status for the Panchayati Raj and Urban self-governing Institutions was accorded –

1. Indira Gandhi
2. Rajeev Gandhi
3. PV Narsimha Rao
4. Atal Bihari Vajpayee

19. With what subject do the Articles 5 to 8 of Indian Constitution deal –

1. Details of Indian Union and its territory
2. Citizenship
3. Fundamental Duties
4. Union Executive

20. In the Parliament of India Upper House is known as –

1. Council of States
2. Rajya Sabha
3. Lok Sabha
4. Parliament

21. According to Preamble, the ultimate power lies in the hands of –

1. People
2. Constitution
3. President
4. Parliament

22. Acts of State done in the name of the President of India are required to be countersigned by way of authentication by –

1. A Minister
2. The Prime Minister
3. The Speaker
4. A Secretary to the Govt.

23. Who elects the Vice - President –

1. The same electoral college which elects the President
2. Members of the Rajya Sabha
3. An Electoral college consisting of members of Parliament
4. Members of Parliament at a Joint Meeting

24. Who enjoys the right to impose reasonable restrictions on the Fundamental Rights –

1. The Parliament
2. The Lok Sabha
3. The Supreme Court
4. The President

25. Who has the authority to approve President Rule in the State –

1. State Legislature
2. Council of State
3. Lok Sabha
4. Parliament

26. Who has the authority to proclaim emergency in the states –

1. The President
2. The Prime Minister
3. The Chief Minister
4. The Governor

27. The Constitution of India is designed to work as a Unitary Govt –

1. In normal times
2. In times of emergency
3. When the Parliament so desires
4. At the will of the President

28. The Constitution of India is republican because it –

1. Provides for an elected Parliament
2. Provides for adult franchise
3. Contains a bill of rights
4. Has no hereditary elements

29. The Constitution of India is –

1. Unitary
2. Confederal
3. Perfectly Federal
4. Federal with a strong Centralising tendency

30. The Constitution of India was adopted by the –

1. Governor General
2. British Parliament
3. Constituent Assembly
4. Parliament of India

31. The Constitution of India was enacted by a Constituent Assembly set up –

1. Under the Indian Independence Act, 1947
2. Under the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946
3. Through a resolution of the Provisional Govt
4. By the INC

32. Who is the Chief Law Officer of India –

1. Solicitor General
2. Advocate General
3. Attorney General
4. Secretary, Law Department

33. Article 20-22 relate to the fundamental right to life and personal liberty. These rights are available to –

1. Citizens and Non – Citizens
2. Natural persons as well as artificial persons
3. Citizen only
4. All persons who have juristic personality

34. At present the Rajya Sabha consists of members –

- 1. 250
- 2. 245
- 3. 235
- 4. 240

35. B.R. Ambedkar was elected to the Constituent Assembly from—

1. Gujarat
2. Punjab
3. Rajasthan
4. The Bombay President

36. Bills are normally introduced in the Parliament –

1. Soon after lunch break
2. Shortly before the house adjourns for the day
3. During zero hour
4. During question hour

37. British Parliament passed Indian Independence Act on –

1. 14th Aug 1947
2. 15th Aug 1947
3. 18th July 1946
4. 18th July 1947

38. What is the maximum age prescribed for election as President of India –

- 1. 58 years
- 2. 60 years
- 3. 62 years
- 4. No such limits

39. What is Foreign state according to Indian Constitution –

1. Federal State
2. Commonwealth State
3. Any State other than India
4. None

40. Who have held the Office of Vice President? A) M.Hidayatullah, B) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, C) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, D) Shankar Dayal Sharma –

1. A,B,C,D
2. A and D
3. B and C
4. C and D

41. Who holds the power of Judicial review in India –

1. The Parliament
2. The Supreme Court
3. The Prime Minister
4. The President

42. Who is authorised to decide over a dispute regarding disqualification of a member of Parliament –

1. Election Commisioner
2. Speaker of Lok Sabha
3. President
4. A Committee set up by the Parliament

43. Who is competent to prescribe conditions as for acquiring Indian Citizenship –

1. Parliament
2. State Legislatures
3. President
4. Supreme Court

44. Who is legally competent to declare war –

1. The President
2. The Parliament
3. The Lok Sabha
4. The Prime Minister

45. The Indian Constitution is regarded as –

1. Federal
2. Unitary
3. Parliamentary
4. Federal in form and unitary in spirit

46. The inspiration of ‘Liberty, Equality and Fraternity’ was derived from –

1. American Revolution
2. French Revolution
3. Russian Revolution
4. None

47. The judges of Supreme court of India retire at the age of –

- 1. 58 years
- 2. 60 years
- 3. 62 years
- 4. 65 years

48. The Legislative Council in a State may be created or abolished by the –

1. Parliament
2. President, on the recommendation of Governor
3. Parliament after the State Legislative Assembly passes a resolution to that effect
4. Governor on a recommendation by the State Cabinet

49. The Lok sabha is called in Session for atleast how many times in a year –

1. Twice
2. Once
3. Thrice
4. Four times

50. The main principles under the fundamental rights granted to the Indian Citizens is to provide them –

1. Social and economic equality
2. Freedom of speech and association
3. Opportunity for growth and development
4. Freedom from exploitation

51. What is the minimum permissible age for employment in any factory or mine –

- 1. 12 years
- 2. 14 years
- 3. 16 years
- 4. 18 years

**52. The Indian Constitution is – A) unwritten Constitution,
B) written Constitution, C) largely based on GOI Act, 1935 –**

1. B and A are correct
2. B and C are correct
3. A and C are correct
4. None is correct

53. Consumer Protection Act 1986 was amended in –

1. 1991
2. 1992
3. 1993
4. 1994

54. Democratic Centralism is an important feature of a –

1. Socialist State
2. Communist State
3. Democratic State
4. Totalitarian State

55. Details on how citizenship may be acquired and terminated are enumerated in –

1. Part II of the Constitution
2. The Citizenship Act 1955
3. Schedule I of the Constitution
4. Various enactments by Parliament

56. “Directive Principles of State Policy” in our Constitution is borrowed from which country –

1. UK
2. Ireland
3. USA
4. Canada

57. Who among the following was the first Chief Justice of India –

1. Harilal J Kania
2. Sukumar Sen
3. Patanjali Sastri
4. Meher Chand Mahajan

58. Who can initiate impeachment proceedings against the President of India –

1. Only Lok Sabha
2. Only Rajya Sabha
3. Any Vidhan Sabha
4. Either House of Parliament

59. What is the minimum age limit to become the Governor of state in India –

- 1. 30 years
- 2. 35 years
- 3. 25 years
- 4. 18 years

60. What is the minimum duration of a stay necessary, before a person can apply for Indian Citizenship –

- 1. 3 years
- 2. 5 years
- 3. 7 years
- 4. 10 years

61. Which statement is correct? The PM of India –

1. Has full discretion in the choice of persons who are to serve as minister in his cabinet
2. Has only limited powers in the choice of his cabinet colleagues because of the discretion in power vested with the President of India
3. Can choose his cabinet colleagues after due counselling by the President of India in this regard
4. Is free to choose his ministers only from among those who are members of either House of the Parliament

62. Which PM of India was a Commercial Pilot –

1. Morarji Desai
2. Chaudhary Charan Singh
3. Inder Kumar Gujral
4. Rajiv Gandhi

63. The first Election Commisioner of India was –

1. Sukumar Sen
2. Dr. Nagendra Singh
3. K.V.K. Sundaram
4. S.P. Sen Verma

64. From which country, the Constitution of India has adopted fundamental duties –

1. USA
2. Canada
3. Erstwhile USSR
4. UK

65. Fundamental duties have been adopted in the Constitution by 42nd Amendment Act 1976 in accordance with the recommendations of –

1. Santhanam Committee
2. Sarkaria Committee
3. Swaran Singh Committee
4. Indira Gandhi Committee

66. Fundamental freedoms under Article 19 are suspended during emergency caused by –

1. War or external aggression
2. Failure of constitutional machinery of a state
3. Internal armed rebellion
4. Financial crises

67. Fundamental rights can be classified into groups –

- 1. 5**
- 2. 6**
- 3. 7**
- 4. 8**

68. Fundamental rights of the citizen are –

1. Justiciable
2. Non – Justiciable
3. Justiciable if the high court feels it should be
4. Some rights are justiciable while other are not

69. Fundamental rights of the Indian Citizens are contained in _____ of the “Indian Constitution” –

1. Part I
2. Part II
3. Part III
4. Part IV

70. Which statement is correct –

1. Chief Election Commisioner of India holds his office during the pleasure of the President
2. The Governor of the State holds his office during the pleasure of the President
3. The PM can only be removed by a resolution passed by both houses of Parliament
4. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha can be removed at the pleasure of the President

71. In relation to the State Govt, Local Govt exercises –

1. Independent Authority
2. Co-ordinate Authority
3. Delegated Authority
4. Superior Authority

72. In state, District judges are appointed by the –

1. Chief Minister
2. Advocate General Of State
3. Chief Justice of High Court
4. Governor

73. In the Constitution of India, promotion of International peace and security is mentioned in the –

1. Preamble to the Constitution
2. Directive Principles of State Policy
3. Fundamental Duties
4. Ninth Schedule

74. The idea of the Constitution of India was first given by –

1. Mahatama Gandhi
2. B.R. Ambedkar
3. Jawaharlal Nehru
4. MN Roy

75. The Indian Constitution closely follows the constitutional system of –

1. USA
2. UK
3. Switzerland
4. Russia

76. The first 5 year plan was launched in –

1. 1947
2. 1948
3. 1950
4. 1951

77. The first session of Constituent assembly was held in –

1. Bombay
2. Calcutta
3. Lahore
4. New Delhi

78. Which of the following is not specifically mentioned in Article 19 of the Constitution –

1. Freedom of speech and expression
2. Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms
3. Freedom to move freely
4. Freedom of the press

79. Which of the following is not true regarding the payment of the emoluments to the President –

1. They do not require any parliamentary sanction
2. They can be reduced during financial emergency
3. They are shown separately in the Budget
4. They are charged on the Contingency Fund of India

80. Which of the following is one of the characteristics of Civil Services in India –

1. Neutrality and Impartiality
2. Partisan
3. Temporary Political Executive Nexus
4. All of these

81. Which is wrongly matched –

1. 9th Dec 1947 – Constituent Assembly's first meeting
2. 26th Nov 1949 – The people of India adopted, enacted and gave to themselves the Constitution
3. 24th Jan 1950 – The Constitution was finally signed by the members of the Constituent Assembly
4. 26th Jan 1950 – The date of commencement of the Constitution

82. If an Indian Citizen is denied a public office because of his religion, which Fundamental rights is denied to him –

1. Right to Freedom
2. Right to Equality
3. Right to Freedom Of Religion
4. Right against Exploitation

83. Which Schedule of the Constitution contains Forms of Oath or Affirmations –

- 1. 1st
- 2. 2nd
- 3. 3rd
- 4. 4th

84. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution contains special provisions for the administration and control of Scheduled Areas in several States –

1. 3rd
2. 5th
3. 7th
4. 9th

85. Which was the lengthiest amendment to the Constitution of India –

1. 30th Amendment
2. 42nd Amendment
3. 24th Amendment
4. 44th Amendment

86. Which Writ is issued by a High Court or Supreme Court to compel an authority to perform a function that it was not performing –

1. Writ of Mandamus
2. Writ of Quo Warranto
3. Writ of Habeas Corpus
4. Writ of Certiorari

87. In a Federal State –

1. States are more powerful than Centres
2. Centre is more powerful than States
3. A President form of government functions
4. Constitution effects division of powers between the Centre and States with safeguards against transgression of jurisdiction

88. An ordinance promulgated by the President –

1. Will lapse automatically after 2 months
2. Will lapse on the expiration of 6 weeks from the meeting of the Parliament
3. Will automatically become a law after 6 months
4. Will continue to be in force till it is suspended by an Act of the Parliament

89. Who decides allotment of symbols of Political Parties –

1. Parliament
2. Political Party Governing Committees
3. Election Committee of Political Party
4. Election Commission

90. Who decides de-recognition of the Political Party solely on the basis of its performance at the election, eg-bycotting of the election –

1. Supreme Court of India
2. High Court
3. Election Commission
4. District Court

91. A money bill is passed by the Lok Sabha is deemed to have been passed by the Rajya Sabha also when no action is taken by the Upper House within –

1. 10 days
2. 12 days
3. 14 days
4. 16 days

92. A person can become a Citizen of India even if born outside India if his/her –

1. Father is a citizen of India
2. Mother is a citizen of India
3. Father is a citizen of India at the time of the person's birth
4. Father or mother is a citizen of India at the time of the person's birth

93. A proclamation of emergency issued under Article 352 must be approved by the Parliament within –

1. 1 month
2. 6 weeks
3. 2 months
4. 3 months

94. The Indian Constitution Comprises of –

1. 395 Articles, 22 Parts and 12 Schedules
2. 375 Articles, 21 Parts and 11 Schedules
3. 382 Articles, 20 Parts and 7 Schedules
4. 390 Articles, 23 Parts and 8 Schedules

95. Which of the following committees examined and suggested financial sector reforms in India –

1. Bhagawati Committee
2. Abid Hussain Committee
3. Narasimhan Committee
4. Chelliah Committee

96. Which of the following does not constitute the electoral college for electing President of India –

1. Elected members of Rajya Sabha
2. Elected members of Lok Sabha
3. Elected members of the Legislative Assembly of each State
4. Elected members of the Legislative Council

97. Which of the following mooted the idea of a Constituent Assembly to frame a Constitution for India –

1. All Parties Conference in 1946
2. Muslim League in 1942
3. Congress Party in 1936
4. Swaraj Party in 1934

98. Which of the following has dropped from the list of personal freedoms enshrined in Article 19 –

1. Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms
2. Freedom to acquire, hold and dispose of Property
3. Freedom to reside and settle in any part of the country
4. Freedom to carry on any profession, occupation, trade or business

99. In which of the following ways Indian Citizenship can be acquired –

1. By birth
2. By registration
3. By descent
4. All of these

100. In which of the following does the subject of Co-operative societies fall –

1. Union list
2. State list
3. Concurrent list
4. Residuary Powers of Government

1. In which session of Parliament, Railway and General Budgets are presented –

- 1. First session**
2. Winter session
3. Monsoon session
4. None

2. India became a Sovereign, Democratic Republic on –

1. 15th Aug' 1947
- 2. 30th Jan' 1948**
3. 26th Jan' 1950
4. 26th Nov' 1949

3. India is a Democratic Republic, because –

1. There is Independence of Judiciary
2. **The Head of the state is elected by the people**
3. There is distribution of powers between the Centre & the States
4. There is Parliamentary Supremacy

4. India opted for a federal form of Govt because of –

1. Vast-territory
2. Cultural integration
- 3. Linguistic & Regional Diversity**
4. Administrative convenience

5. Indian Constitution is –

1. Quasi Federal
2. Unitary
3. Presidential
4. **Federal**

6. In a Parliamentary Democracy –

1. Executive controls the Legislature
2. Executive & Legislature are strictly separate
3. Judiciary controls both Legislature & Executive
- 4. Legislature controls the Executive**

7. In a Parliamentary form of Govt, real powers of the State are vested in the –

- 1. Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister**
2. President
3. Government
4. Parliament

8. In Article 394A which language is the authoritative text of Indian Constitution –

1. English
2. Hindi
3. Bengali
4. Urdu

9. In case President rule in the state is not approved by the Parliament, for how many months the same promulgation shall last –

1. 3 months
2. 4 months
3. 5 months
- 4. 6 months**

10. In India, the concept of single citizenship is adopted from –

- 1. England**
2. USA
3. Canada
4. France

11. In India, with several characteristics of a Federal Government, the Supremacy lies in –

1. Supreme Court
2. Bureaucracy
3. Parliament
- 4. Constitution**

12. National Emergency has been declared so far –

- 1. Once
- 2. Twice
- 3. Thrice**
- 4. Four times

13. On the basis of financial crisis Emergency has been declared by the President of India –

- 1. Not even once**
2. In 1962
3. In 1971
4. In 1991

14. The Indian Constitution has been divided into –

1. 16 Chapters
2. 24 Chapters
3. 25 Chapters
- 4. 22 Chapters**

15. The Indian Constitution has borrowed the ideas of Preamble from the –

1. Italian Constitution
2. Canadian Constitution
3. French Constitution
4. **Constitution of USA**

16. In the National Flag what does saffron colour represent –

1. Spirit of human nature
2. **Spirit of Renunciation**
3. Peace
4. Spirit of colours

17. In the National flag, which colour is used in the wheel –

1. Red Green
2. White
3. Navy Blue
4. Blue

18. In the Union Govt the Council of ministers is collectively responsible to the –

1. Parliament
2. President
3. Prime Minister
4. Lok Sabha

19. The Chief Election Commissioner of India holds office for a period of –

1. During pleasure of the President
2. For 5 years or the age of 60 years, whichever is earlier
3. 6 years
4. **For 6 years or the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier**

20. The Chief Minister of a State in India is not eligible to vote in the Presidential election if –

1. He himself is a candidate
2. He is yet to prove his majority on the floor of the Lower House of the State Legislature
- 3. He is a member of the Upper House of the State Legislature**
4. He is a Caretaker Chief Minister

21. The Chief source of political power in India is –

1. The Constitution
2. The people
3. The Parliament and the State Legislature
4. The Parliament

22. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India acts as the Chief Accountant and Auditor for the –

1. Union Government
2. State Government
- 3. Both Union and State Government**
4. Neither Union nor State Government

23. The concept of “Rule of Law” is a special feature of Constitutional system of –

- 1. Britain**
2. USA
3. France
4. Switzerland

24. Which of the following pair is not correctly matched –

1. Power of the Parliament – Creating a new state
2. **Power of State Legislature – Altering the name of the states**
3. Equality before law – Guaranteed to both Indian Citizens & Non-Citizens
4. Equality of Opportunity – Guaranteed to only Indian Citizens

25. What is the basis of difference between the Parliamentary and Presidential system of Govt –

1. Power of Judicial review
2. Method of election of President/Head of the state
3. Legislative Supremacy in law making
4. Relation between the legislature and the executive

26. Which one is competent to amend the law relating to Indian Citizenship –

1. President
2. Prime Minister
- 3. Parliament**
4. Supreme Court

27. Which one is not correctly matched –

1. Freedom of speech and expression – Include freedom of press
2. Freedom of conscience – Include right to wear and carry Kirpans by Sikhs
3. **Right to personal liberty – Include right to carry on any trade or business**
4. Right to equality – Include principles of natural justice

28. Which one of the Directive of Principles was not included in the Original Constitution, but was added by the 42nd Amendment –

1. To avoid concentration of Wealth
2. To provide free legal aid
3. To ensure equal wages for equal work
4. To create respect for Inter-National law

29. The fundamental duties were included in the Constitution with the idea of –

1. Giving more importance to the fundamental rights
2. **Curb**ing subversive and unconstitutional activities
3. Preventing abuse of Fundamental rights
4. Giving more power to the executive

30. The fundamental right that aims at the abolition of social distinctions is the –

1. Right to equality
2. Right to property
3. Right against exploitation
4. Right to freedom

31. The Fundamental Right to _____ has been deleted –

- 1. Property**
- 2. Equality
- 3. Freedom
- 4. None of these

32. The GOI Act'1935 vested the residuary power in the –

1. British Parliament
2. Federal Legislature
3. State Legislature
- 4. Governor-General**

33. The High Court which has the distinction of having the first woman Chief Justice is –

1. **Himachal Pradesh High Court**
2. Delhi High Court
3. Allahabad High Court
4. Guwahati High Court

34. Plural theory of Sovereignty emphasis the importance of –

1. State
2. Religion
3. Individual
- 4. Associations**

35. Preamble means –

1. The preface of a book
2. The head of a body
3. The top most portion of anything
4. **Preface, introduction especially that of an act of Parliament stating its aims and objectives**

36. Proclamation of emergency under Article 352, when Lok Sabha stands dissolved, has to be approved by –

- 1. Rajya Sabha and then will continue till the reconstitution of new Lok Sabha which must approve it within 30 days of its first sitting**
2. New Lok Sabha within 6 months of its Constitution
3. Lok Sabha in next session after 6 months
4. Rajya Sabha only

37. Provisions of having a UPSC and Public Service Commission for States are enshrined in –

1. Part XIV, Chapter II, Articles 315-324
- 2. Part XIV, Chapter I, Articles 308-323**
3. Part XIV, Chapter II, Articles 315-323
4. Part XIV, Chapter I, Articles 308-318

38. In the Constitution, opportunities for the development of scientific temper, humanism and spirit of inquiry and reform are found in –

- 1. Fundamental Rights**
- 2. Preamble**
- 3. Fundamental Duties**
- 4. Directive Principles**

39. In the election of the President, each member of the electoral college has –

1. One vote
2. As many votes as there are candidates
3. One vote with value attached to it
4. One vote with value attached to it and he can give as many preferences as there are candidates

40. The President can be removed by the way of impeachment which can be made only –

1. By the Supreme Court
2. By the Rajya Sabha
- 3. By the member of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha through impeachment**
4. Cannot be impeached

41. The President may appoint all the following accept –

1. Prime Minister
2. Governor
3. High Court Judges
4. **Rajya Sabha Chairman**

42. The President of India can declare emergency –

1. On the recommendations of the Prime Minister
2. On the recommendations of the Parliament
- 3. On the recommendations of the Council of Ministers**
4. On his own

43. The President of India is –

1. Commander-in-chief of Defence Forces
2. Supreme Commander of Armed Forces
3. Head of the Govt
4. **Supreme Commander of Defence Forces of the Union and Executive Head of the Union**

44. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution serves the purpose of –

1. Pointing out what the people expect the GOI to accomplish
2. Indicating that the authority of the Govt is derived from the people
3. Helping judges to interpret various provisions of the Constitution properly
- 4. All of these**

45. In the election of the President, the value of the vote of the Lok Sabha members –

1. Is same
2. Differs according to the geographical size of the respective State
- 3. Differs according to the number of votes a member represents**
4. None

46. In the event of the resignation or death of the Prime Minister –

- 1. The Ministry is dissolved**
2. Fresh General Elections must take place
3. The Cabinet may choose another leader
4. The President decides what to do

47. In Indian Constitution which type of Sabha is mentioned under Panchayati Raj –

- 1. Gram Sabha**
2. Zila Sabha
3. District Sabha
4. Nagar Panchayat Sabha

48. Right to free education which certain limits is –

1. Guaranteed as a fundamental right
2. **Enshrined in the Directive Principles of State Policy**
3. Outlined in the Preamble of the Constitution
4. None

49. Right to information is a –

- 1. Fundamental Right**
2. Legal Right
3. Neither Fundamental Right nor Legal Right
4. Both Fundamental Right as well as Legal Right

50. Right to property in Indian Constitution is a –

- 1. Legal Right**
2. Directive Principle Of State Policy
3. Social Right
4. Fundamental Right

51. Right to speedy trial is –

1. Legal Right
2. Constitutional Right
- 3. Fundamental Right**
4. Directive Principle Of State Policy

52. Section of IPC, which deals with LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender) community is –

- 1. 377**
2. 376
3. 370
4. None

53. Secularism means –

1. Supression of all religions
2. Freedom of worship to minorities
3. Separation of religion from State
4. A system of Political and social philosophy that does not favour any particular religious faith

54. Select the correct sequence in ascending order –

1. Minister of State, Cabinet Minister and Deputy Minister
2. Cabinet Minister, Minister of State and Deputy Minister
3. Minister of State, Deputy Minister and Cabinet Minister
4. **Deputy Minister, Minister of State and Cabinet Minister**

55. Select the correct chronology of the given Vice-Presidents –
1) V.V. Giri 2) M. Hidayatullah 3) B.D. Jatti 4) G.S. Pathak –

- 1. 1 – 4 – 3 – 2**
2. 2 – 1 – 3 – 4
3. 3 – 2 – 1 – 4
4. 4 – 1 – 3 – 2

56. Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive has been provided in –

1. The Preamble
2. The Fundamental Rights
- 3. The Directive Principles of State Policy**
4. The 7th Schedule

57. Shadow Cabinet is the feature of Administrative System of –

1. Japan
2. Britain
3. USA
4. France

58. The 81st Constitutional Amendment Bill deals with –

1. Grant of greater autonomy for Jammu & Kashmir
2. Relates to carrying forwards backlog vacancies of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes
3. Reservation for woman in Parliament and State Legislature
4. Setting up of a separate State of Uttarakhand

59. The amendment procedure laid down in Indian Constitution has been borrowed from –

1. GOI Act, 1935
2. GOI Act, 1947
- 3. Constitution of South Africa**
4. Constitution of UK

60. The authority competent to suspend the operation of ‘Fundamental Rights’ guaranteed under the Constitution of India is –

1. Parliament
2. Supreme Court
- 3. President of India**
4. Prime Minister

61. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is –

1. We, the people of India, adopt, enact and give to India this Constitution
2. We, the people Of Constituent Assembly, adopt, enact and give to India this Constitution
3. **We, the people of India, in our Constituent Assembly, adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution**
4. We, the citizens of India, adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution

62. The President of the Indian Union has the same Constitutional authority as the –

- 1. British Monarch**
2. President of USA
3. President of Ireland
4. President of Russia

63. The President's rule is imposed for the period of –

1. 3 months
- 2. 6 months**
3. Till the next election is held
4. It depends upon the President's wish

64. The Prime Minister is –

1. Elected by Lok Sabha
2. Elected by the Parliament
- 3. Appointed by the President**
4. Nominated by the party enjoying majority in Lok Sabha

65. The Prime Minister is said to hold office during the pleasure of the President but in reality he stays in office as long as he enjoys the confidence of –

1. The electorate
2. **The Lok Sabha**
3. The party to which he belongs
4. Parliament

66. The Prime Minister is the –

- 1. Head of the Government**
2. Head of the State
3. Head of the State and Head of the Govt
4. None

67. Who did not serve as the Vice President before becoming President of India –

1. Dr. S Radhakrishnan
2. Dr. Zakir Hussain
- 3. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy**
4. R. Venkataraman

68. Who fixes the salaries and allowances of the speaker of Lok Sabha –

1. Cabinet
2. Council of Ministers
- 3. Parliament**
4. President

69. Who has the power to form a new State within the Union of India –

- 1. President**
2. Prime Minister
3. Supreme Court
4. Speaker of Lok Sabha

70. Who is known as the father of Indian Constitution –

- 1. Dr. B R Ambedkar**
2. Mahatama Gandhi
3. Jawaharlal Nehru
4. Vallabhbhai Patel

71. Who among the following is/are not appointed by the President of India –

- 1. Vice-President**
2. Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court
3. Governors of the State
4. Chief Justice and Judges of the High Courts

72. The Constitution of India, was drafted and enacted in which language –

1. Tamil
2. Hindi
- 3. English**
4. Bengali

73. The Constitution –

1. Is silent on the President's re-election to the office
2. Allows re-election of a person to the President's post
3. Restricts a person to remain President for only two terms
4. has been amended to allow a person only one term as President

74. The correct nomenclature of India according to the Preamble is –

1. Sovereign, Secular, Democratic Republic
2. Sovereign, Democratic Republic
3. **Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic**
4. Sovereign, Secular, Socialist Democracy

75. The crown took the GOI into its own hands by –

1. Charter Act, 1833
- 2. GOI Act, 1858**
3. Indian Council Act, 1861
4. GOI Act, 1935

76. The date of 26th January when India became a Republic, a new Constitution was adopted because –

- 1. On that day in 1930, the Congress observed the Independence Day in the Country**
2. On that day in 1941, the Quit India Movement was started by Mahatama Gandhi
3. On that day in 1919, the Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy took place
4. On that day in 1885, the Indian National Congress was founded

77. The day-to-day administration of a Union Territory in India is looked after by a –

1. Governor
- 2. Lt. Governor**
3. The President
4. Council of Ministers

78. The demand for a Constituent Assembly was put forward by the Indian National Congress on 1936 as its session held at –

1. Kanpur
2. Bombay
3. Lucknow
4. Lahore

79. The first state in India which was created on Linguistic basis is –

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Gujarat
3. Haryana
4. Kerala

80. The first woman film star nominated to the Rajya Sabha was –

- 1. Nargis Dutt**
2. Shabana Azmi
3. Madhubala
4. Meena Kumari

81. The members of the Constituent Assembly were –

- 1. Elected by the Provincial Assemblies**
2. Elected directly by the people
3. Nominated by the Govt
4. Only representatives of the Princely States

82. The minimum age for being eligible to become the Prime Minister of India –

1. 18 years
2. 21 years
- 3. 25 years**
4. 30 years

83. The minimum age for being eligible to become the President of India –

1. 21 years
2. 25 years
- 3. 35 years**
4. 40 years

84. The Ministry sometimes referred as 'Green Ministry' in India is Ministry of –

1. Agriculture and Rural Development
- 2. Environment and Forests**
3. Surface and Transport
4. Urban Development and Landscaping

85. The modern State is described as –

1. A laissez faire State
2. Autocratic State
- 3. A welfare State**
4. A police State

86. The most essential feature of the Parliamentary Form of Govt is the –

1. Accountability of the Executive of the Legislature
2. **Sovereignty of Parliament**
3. Independence of the Judiciary
4. Written Constitution

87. The most profound influence on the drafting of the Indian Constitution was exercised by the –

1. U.S. Constitution
2. British Constitution
- 3. GOI Act, 1935**
4. French ideals of Liberty and Fraternity

88. Disputes regarding the election of the President and Vice-President are settled –

- 1. In the Supreme Court**
2. By the Election Commission
3. By a Parliamentary Committee
4. In the High Court

89. During the proclamation of National Emergency –

1. All the Fundamental Rights are suspended
2. **Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended**
3. Article 32 cannot be suspended
4. Article 19 cannot be suspended

90. During which Five Year Plan was Green Revolution initiated in India –

- 1. 3rd**
2. 4th
3. 5th
4. 6th

91. The Proclamation of emergency at the first instance can be restricted to –

1. 3 months
2. 15 days
- 3. 6 months**
4. 60 days

92. The provision for Contingency Fund of India as well as for each State has been made under –

1. Article 267
2. Article 270
3. Parliamentary Legislation
4. Presidential Order

93. The purpose behind an adjournment motion is –

1. To postpone introduction of a Bill in the house
2. To get the sitting adjourned
3. **To invite the attention of the House to a matter of urgent public importance**
4. To seek recess for the House to discuss urgent matter in groups

94. The purpose of Directive Principles of State Policy –

1. Lay down positive instructions which would guide State policy at all levels
2. Implement Gandhiji's idea for a decentralized state
3. Check the use of arbitrary powers by the Govt
4. Promote welfare of the backward sections of the society

95. The Rajya Sabha can have a maximum strength of –

1. 150
- 2. 250**
3. 200
4. 300

96. The real executive authority of the State is –

1. The Speaker
2. **The Governor**
3. The Council of Ministers
4. The Chief Justice of High Court

97. The ‘Residuary Powers’ (not mentioned in the Union, State or Concurrent lists of the Constitution) were vested in –

1. President of India
2. Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
3. State Legislature
4. **Lok Sabha**

98. The resolution for removing the Vice-President of India can be moved in the –

1. Lok Sabha alone
2. Either House of Parliament
3. Joint sitting of Parliament
4. **Rajya Sabha alone**

99. The design of the National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India in –

1. July, 1948
2. July, 1950
- 3. July, 1947**
4. August, 1947

100. The Directive Principles of State Policy –

1. Were in the Original Constitution
2. Forms a separate part of the Constitution
3. Were added by the 46th Amendment to the Constitution
4. None of these

100 MCQ polity JACKPOT



SSC CGL, CPO, CHSL, GD, MTS, Railways, State PSC

1. The duration of proclamation of Financial Emergency is at the first instance –

1. One month
- 2. Two month**
3. Six month
4. One year

2. The enforcement of Directive Principles depends most on –

1. The courts
2. An effective opposition in Parliament
- 3. Resources available to the Govt**
4. Public Cooperation

3. What is the other name of India mentioned in our Constitution –

1. Hindustan
- 2. Bharat**
3. Bharatvarsha
4. None

4. What is the position of a ‘Minister of State’ in the Central Govt –

1. He is the nominee of the State Governor
2. He is the nominee of the State Cabinets
3. He looks after the interests of the State Cabinet
- 4. He is a Minister of Central Govt but not a member of the Cabinet**

5. What is the retirement age of High Court Judges –

1. 62 years
2. 60 years
3. 65 years
4. 58 years

6. What is zero hour –

1. When the proposals of the opposition are considered
2. **When matters of utmost importance are raised**
3. Interval between the morning and afternoon sessions
4. When a money bill is introduced in the Lok Sabha

7. When a financial emergency is proclaimed –

1. Repayment of Govt debts will stop
2. **Payment of salaries to public servants will be postponed**
3. Salaries and allowances of any class of employees may be reduced
4. Union budget will not be presented

8. When can a bill be referred to the Parliamentary Committee –

- 1. After general debate/discussion in the second reading**
2. Just after being placed in the Parliament
3. After partial debate/discussion
4. After difference between two houses

9. When can a President use his discretion in appointing the Prime Minister –

1. In all Circumstances
2. In no Circumstances
3. Only when the Lok Sabha has been dissolved
4. **When no political party enjoys a clear majority in the Lok Sabha**

10. When did Constituent Assembly adopt the National Flag –

1. 22nd Jan 1947
- 2. 22nd July 1947**
3. 22nd Aug 1947
4. 22nd Dec 1947

11. When the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha acts as President, the duties of the Chairman are performed by –

1. Himself
2. A newly elected Chairman
- 3. The Deputy Chairman**
4. A member of Rajya Sabha deputed by the Chairman

12. When the Chief Justice of a High Court acts in an administrative capacity, he is subject to –

1. Discretionary powers of the Governor of the State
2. Special powers provided to the Chief Minister in this regard
- 3. Special control exercised by the Chief Justice of India**
4. The Writ Jurisdiction of any of the other judges of the High Court

13. Under which Article of the Constitution are the Cultural and Educational Rights granted –

1. Article 29 and 31
2. Article 28 and 29
- 3. Article 29 and 30**
4. Article 30 and 31

14. Under which Article the President's rule promulgated on any State in India –

- 1. 356**
2. 352
3. 360
4. 370

15. Under which Article of the Constitution, the Council of State has a Chairman and Vice Chairman –

1. Article 86
2. Article 87
3. Article 88
4. Article 89

16. Under which Article of Constitution, Union Govt has the power to give direction to the State Govt regarding any of the provisions of the Constitution –

1. Article 360
- 2. Article 365**
3. Article 367
4. Article 370

17. Untouchability is abolished and its practice is punishable according to –

1. Article 15
2. Article 16
- 3. Article 17**
4. Article 18

18. Usually a big difference is seen in theory and practice in –

1. Presidential form of Govt
2. Fascist type of Govt
3. Parliamentary form of Govt
- 4. Socialist type of Govt**

19. What are the basic functions of Public Accounts Committee (PAC) –

1. To examine the statement of accounts showing the income and expenditure of state corporations, tradition
2. To examine the accounts stores and stocks
3. To examine the statement of accounts of autonomous bodies
- 4. All of these**

20. To whom a case of dispute in the election of the President of India be referred –

- 1. Supreme Court of India**
2. Parliament
3. Election Commission
4. Central Cabinet

21. To whom can a case of dispute in the election of the President of India be referred to –

1. Electoral Commission
2. Parliament
- 3. Supreme Court of India**
4. Cabinet

22. To whom should the President of India address the letter of his resignation –

1. The speaker of Lok Sabha
2. **The Vice President of India**
3. The Chief Justice of India
4. The Prime Minister of India

23. Total number of Schedule in Constitution of India is –

- 1. 8
- 2. 10
- 3. 12**
- 4. 14

24. Provisions of the Constitution relating to the administration of scheduled areas and tribes in Schedule V –

1. May be altered by the Governor
2. May be altered by Parliament by amendment requiring two-thirds majority
3. Cannot be altered
4. **May be altered by Parliament by ordinary legislation**

25. Regarding equality before law, the Indian Constitution makes exceptions in the case of –

- 1. The President or a Governor**
2. Foreign Sovereigns only
3. The President only
4. None of these

26. Respect for the National Flag and National Anthem is –

1. Fundamental Right of every citizen
2. **Fundamental Duty of Every Citizen**
3. Directive Principles of State policy
4. Ordinary duty of every citizen

27. Right to Constitutional Remedies comes under –

- 1. Fundamental Rights**
2. Legal Rights
3. Constitutional Rights
4. Natural Rights

28. Right to Constitutional Remedies comes under –

- 1. Fundamental Rights**
2. Legal Rights
3. Constitutional Rights
4. Natural Rights

29. The Speaker of Lok Sabha is elected by –

1. All the members of Parliament
2. The members of the majority party in the Lok Sabha
3. The people directly
4. **All the members of Lok Sabha**

30. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha –

1. Has no right to vote
2. Votes like any other member of the Lok Sabha
- 3. Votes only in case of tie**
4. Has two votes-one in ordinary course and another in case of tie

31. The State which has the largest number of seats reserved for the Schedule Tribes in the Lok Sabha is –

1. Bihar
2. Gujarat
3. Uttar Pradesh
4. **Madhya Pradesh**

32. The Supreme Court of India consists of a Chief Justice and –

1. 7 judges
2. 9 judges
3. 11 judges
4. 25 judges

33. The tenure of every Panchayat shall be for 5 years from the date of –

- 1. Declaration of the election results**
2. Taking oath of office by the elected members
3. Issue of notification for the conduct of elections of the Panchayat
4. Its first meeting

34. The term ‘Secularism’ connotes that –

1. Religion cannot be publicly practised
2. **There is no discrimination between religions nor is there any patronisation or condemnations of any religion by the state**
3. Religion are patronised by the State
4. None

35. The theory of Check and Balance is a unique feature of the –

1. Indian Constitution
2. American Constitution
3. Japanese Constitution
4. British Constitution

36. The total number of Fundamental duties mentioned in the Constitution is –

- 1. 9
- 2. 10
- 3. 11**
- 4. 12

37. The 12th Schedule of the Constitution –

1. Contains provisions relating to elections to Panchayat
2. Contains Subjects over which Municipalities may have control
3. **Contains recommendations relating to establishment of State Finance Commission**
4. Was added by the 73rd Amendment Act

38. One of the Chief defects of Universal Adult Franchise is –

1. It lays emphasis on the principle of equality
2. **It leads to rule by ignorants**
3. It protects the rights of minorities
4. It gives chance to a common man to be associated with decisions of the Govt

39. One of the following is the Constitutional Power of the Indian Parliament –

1. Supervising the work of State legislatures
2. **Amending Indian Constitution as and when required**
3. Settling disputes among various departments
4. Reviewing the work of educational Institutions

40. The –

1. Tamil

1. The –

1. Tamil

1. The –

1. Tamil

1. The –

1. Tamil

1. The –

1. Tamil

95. The –

1. Tamil