

Indian Polity

100 Questions

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1. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution? – **B. R. Ambedkar**
2. By whom was the idea of the Constitution of India first of all given? – **M. N. Roy**
3. Which Act formally introduced the principles of elections for the first time? – **Indian Councils Act, 1909**
4. Which was adopted from the Maurya dynasty in the emblem of Government of India? – **Four lions**
5. Who proposed the Preamble before the Drafting Committee of the Constitution ? – **Jawaharlal Nehru**
6. Who was the first Foreign Minister of free India? – **Jawaharlal Nehru**
7. The inspiration of 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' was derived from which revolution? – **French revolution**
8. When is the Constitution of India designed to work as a unitary government? – **In times of Emergency**
9. What is the part of the Constitution that reflects the mind and ideals of the framers? – **Preamble**
10. In India, the concept of single citizenship is adopted from which country? – **England**
11. What is the minimum permissible age for employment in any factory or mine? – **14 years**
12. Right to Constitutional Remedies comes under which rights? – **Fundamental Rights**
13. According to which article untouchability is abolished and its practice is punishable? – **Article 17**
14. Which can impose reasonable restrictions on the Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens? – **Parliament**
15. By whom is the Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive enjoined? – **Directive Principle**
16. What is the total number of Fundamental Duties mentioned in the Constitution? – **11**
17. Between which a government is federal or unitary on the basis of relations? – **Centre and States**
18. The Ninth Schedule was added by which Amendment? – **First**
19. With what subject do the Articles 5 to 8 of the Constitution of India deal? – **Citizenship**
20. Which right conferred by the Constitution of India is also available to non-citizens? – **Freedom to speech**
21. Howmany times has National Emergency been declared? – **Three times**
22. For howmany month can the proclamation of emergency at the first instance be restricted? – **6 months**
23. Which proclamation of National Emergency automatically suspends? – **Right to freedom**
24. Anglo-Indian representatives in the Lok Sabha are nominated in terms of which Article? – **331**
25. The five year term of the President is calculated from which day? – **The day he assumes charge**

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26. Which of appointment is not made by the President of India? – **Speaker of the Lok Sabha**
27. Who has the power to form a new State within the Union of India? – **President**
28. In whom the executive authority of the Union is vested by the Constitution? – **President**
29. Which Chief Justice of India has acted as President of India? – **M. Hidayatullah**
30. When the Vice-President officiates as President, whose salary does he draw? – **President**
31. The resolution for removing the Vice-President of India can be moved in which sabha? – **Rajya Sabha alone**
32. When the Vice-President acts as President he gets the emoluments of which post? – **President**
33. By which is in practice the policy of the Government shaped? – **The Cabinet**
34. Who is the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha? – **Vice-President**
35. The Rajya Sabha can have a maximum strength of howmany members? – **250**
36. Which State sends the maximum number of members to the Rajya Sabha? – **Uttar Pradesh**
37. For whose removal Parliament's resolution is not needed? – **Judge of Supreme Court**
38. Which post does the Constitution of India does not mention? – **The Deputy Prime Minister**
39. How are the members of the Rajya Sabha elected? – **Indirectly**
40. Who has the final power to maintain order within the House of People ? – **Speaker**
41. The Union Territories get representation in which house? – **Both Houses of Parliament**
42. What is the minimum age for election/appointment as member of the Rajya Sabha ? – **30 years**
43. The distribution of seats of the Parliament are based on which census? – **1971**
44. Which can be abolished but not dissolved? – **State Legislative Council**
45. How many times can the President of India return a Non-money Bill, passed by Parliament? – **Once**
46. How are representatives of Union Territories in Lok Sabha chosen? – **Direct elections**
47. Who decides whether a particular bill is a Money Bill or not? – **Speaker of Lok Sabha**
48. How many times was the term of the Lok Sabha extended upto 6 years? – **Once**
49. To whom does the Public Accounts Committee submit its report? – **The Speaker of the Lok Sabha**
50. Which is the highest and final judicial tribunal in respect of the Constitution of India? – **Supreme Court**

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51. From which fund are the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court drawn? – Consolidated Fund
52. Under which act was the Supreme Court set up? – Regulating Act
53. What does the power of judicial review ensure? – The constitutionality of laws
54. In which country did the concept of Public Interest Litigation originated? – The United States
55. Which writ may be issued to enforce a Fundamental Right? – Habeas Corpus
56. When can the salaries of High Court judges be reduced? – During a Financial Emergency
57. Who decides the number of Judges in a High Court? – President
58. From which fund is the pension of a High Court Judge charged? – Consolidated Fund of India
59. Which is the only Union Territory that has a High Court of its own? – Delhi
60. To whom are the Ministers individually responsible? – The President
61. Ministers in a State get salaries, by whom is it as determined? – State Legislature
62. To whom is the Chief Minister of a State responsible? – Governor
63. Who is the longest serving Chief Minister in India? – Jyoti Basu
64. Who appoints the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir? – President
65. Which was the first woman Governor of a State in free India? – Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
66. Which State has the largest percentage of reserved parliamentary seats? – Uttar Pradesh
67. Under the Constitution, the residuary powers vest with which government? – Union Government
68. Railways is a subject on which list? – Union List
69. Lotteries organised by the government of a State come under which list? – State List
70. Which was the first State to become bifurcated after independence? – Madras
71. Which was an associate State of India before becoming a full fledged State? – Sikkim
72. The powers of the Election Commission are given in which Article of the Constitution? – 324
73. Which is an extra Constitutional and non-statutory body? – Planning Commission
74. Who is the first Law Officer of the Government of India? – Attorney General
75. During whose pleasure does the Attorney General of India hold office? – President

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76. Who is the Father of local self government in India? – Lord Ripon
77. Which is at the apex of the three tier system of Panchayati Raj? – Zila Parishad
78. What is the electorate for a Panchayat? – The Gram Sabha
79. Where was the first Municipal Corporation in India set up? – Kolkata
80. Which is not the concern of the local government? – Public Utility Services
81. In which year was Indian Constitution amended for the first time? – 1951
82. Which post does the Constitution of India not mention? – The Deputy Prime Minister
83. Which is the State having the largest population of scheduled castes? – Uttar Pradesh
84. On which Panchayat did the Ashok Mehta Committee place greater emphasis? – Mandai Panchayat
85. In which year did the Right to Information Act come into force? – 2005
86. Who is the head of the National Defence Committee? – Home Minister
87. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly? – Dr. Rajendra Prasad
88. On which date did India become a Sovereign, democratic republic? – 26 January, 1950
89. Who is known as the Father of the Indian Constitution? – Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
90. Where was the first session of the Constituent Assembly held? – New Delhi
91. From which country has the Constitution of India adopted fundamental duties? – Erstwhile USSR
92. What does the Constitution name our country? – India, that is Bharat
93. Who is competent to prescribe conditions for acquiring Indian citizenship? – Parliament
94. Indian Constitution recognises minorities on which basis? – Religion
95. In which does the subject of Co-operative Societies fall? – Concurrent List
96. For how many months is the President's rule imposed? – 6 months
97. If the President wants to resign from office, he may do so by writing to whom? – Vice-President
98. What is the minimum age required for becoming the Prime Minister of India? – 25 years
99. Which was the only President of India who was elected unopposed? – Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
100. To whom does the Vice-President's letter of resignation have to be addressed? – President