

SSC GD Constable Exam: Indian Polity Practice Set (General Knowledge & General Awareness)

Instructions:

- This practice set contains 100 multiple-choice questions (MCQs) on Indian Polity.
- Questions cover key topics from the SSC GD syllabus, including the Constitution, governance, institutions, amendments, and current political affairs.
- Answers are provided with explanations for clarity.

Section 1: Indian Constitution and Its Features (Questions 1–25)

1. The Indian Constitution was adopted on:

- A) 26 November 1949
- B) 15 August 1947
- C) 26 January 1950
- D) 2 October 1947

Answer: A

Explanation: The Constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949 and came into effect on 26 January 1950.

2. Who is known as the “Father of the Indian Constitution”?

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- B) B.R. Ambedkar
- C) Mahatma Gandhi
- D) Sardar Patel

Answer: B

Explanation: B.R. Ambedkar was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution.

3. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution describes India as a:

- A) Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic
- B) Sovereign Democratic Republic
- C) Federal Democratic Republic
- D) Secular Republic

Answer: A

Explanation: The Preamble defines India as a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic.

4. The Indian Constitution is:

- A) Fully rigid

- B) Fully flexible
- C) Partly rigid and partly flexible
- D) Neither rigid nor flexible

Answer: C

Explanation: The Constitution is partly rigid (requires special majority for amendments) and partly flexible (some parts can be amended easily).

5. The concept of Fundamental Rights is borrowed from the Constitution of:

- A) USA
- B) UK
- C) Canada
- D) Ireland

Answer: A

Explanation: Fundamental Rights are inspired by the US Constitution's Bill of Rights.

6. How many Fundamental Rights are provided by the Indian Constitution?

- A) Five
- B) Six
- C) Seven
- D) Eight

Answer: B

Explanation: The Constitution provides six Fundamental Rights, including equality, freedom, and education.

7. The Directive Principles of State Policy are borrowed from the Constitution of:

- A) USA
- B) Ireland
- C) UK
- D) Canada

Answer: B

Explanation: Directive Principles are inspired by the Irish Constitution.

8. The Indian Constitution is the longest written constitution in the world. It originally had:

- A) 395 Articles
- B) 350 Articles
- C) 448 Articles
- D) 370 Articles

Answer: A

Explanation: The Constitution originally had 395 Articles, 22 Parts, and 8 Schedules.

9. The term “Secular” was added to the Preamble by which amendment?

- A) 42nd Amendment
- B) 44th Amendment
- C) 73rd Amendment
- D) 86th Amendment

Answer: A

Explanation: The 42nd Amendment (1976) added “Secular” and “Socialist” to the Preamble.

10. The right to property was removed as a Fundamental Right by:

- A) 42nd Amendment
- B) 44th Amendment
- C) 86th Amendment
- D) 73rd Amendment

Answer: B

Explanation: The 44th Amendment (1978) removed the right to property from Fundamental Rights, making it a legal right.

11. The Indian Constitution provides for:

- A) Single citizenship
- B) Dual citizenship
- C) No citizenship
- D) Multiple citizenship

Answer: A

Explanation: India provides single citizenship to all its citizens, unlike federal countries with dual citizenship.

12. The power to amend the Constitution lies with:

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

Answer: B

Explanation: Parliament can amend the Constitution under Article 368 with a special majority.

13. The Fundamental Duties were added by which amendment?

- A) 42nd Amendment
- B) 44th Amendment

C) 73rd Amendment

D) 86th Amendment

Answer: A

Explanation: The 42nd Amendment (1976) added Fundamental Duties under Article 51A.

14. How many Fundamental Duties are listed in the Constitution?

A) 10

B) 11

C) 12

D) 9

Answer: B

Explanation: There are 11 Fundamental Duties listed in Article 51A.

15. The concept of "Judicial Review" is borrowed from:

A) UK

B) USA

C) Canada

D) Ireland

Answer: B

Explanation: Judicial Review, the power of courts to review laws, is inspired by the US Constitution.

16. The term of the Constituent Assembly's Drafting Committee was chaired by:

A) Rajendra Prasad

B) B.R. Ambedkar

C) Jawaharlal Nehru

D) Sardar Patel

Answer: B

Explanation: B.R. Ambedkar chaired the Drafting Committee that framed the Constitution.

17. The Indian Constitution provides for a:

A) Presidential form of government

B) Parliamentary form of government

C) Federal form of government

D) Unitary form of government

Answer: B

Explanation: India follows a parliamentary system with a Prime Minister and Council of Ministers.

18. The Preamble can be amended under:

- A) Article 368
- B) Article 356
- C) Article 32
- D) Article 226

Answer: A

Explanation: The Preamble can be amended under Article 368, as ruled in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973).

19. Which Article guarantees equality before the law?

- A) Article 14
- B) Article 19
- C) Article 21
- D) Article 32

Answer: A

Explanation: Article 14 ensures equality before the law and equal protection of laws.

20. The right to constitutional remedies is provided under:

- A) Article 14
- B) Article 19
- C) Article 21
- D) Article 32

Answer: D

Explanation: Article 32 allows citizens to approach the Supreme Court for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

21. The "Basic Structure Doctrine" was established in which case?

- A) Golaknath Case
- B) Kesavananda Bharati Case
- C) Minerva Mills Case
- D) Maneka Gandhi Case

Answer: B

Explanation: The Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973) introduced the Basic Structure Doctrine, limiting Parliament's amendment powers.

22. The Emergency provisions in the Constitution are inspired by:

- A) Germany
- B) USA
- C) UK

D) Canada

Answer: A

Explanation: Emergency provisions are borrowed from the Weimar Constitution of Germany.

23. Which schedule of the Constitution lists the languages of India?

A) Seventh Schedule

B) Eighth Schedule

C) Ninth Schedule

D) Tenth Schedule

Answer: B

Explanation: The Eighth Schedule lists 22 recognized languages of India.

24. The Constitution came into force on:

A) 15 August 1947

B) 26 November 1949

C) 26 January 1950

D) 2 October 1950

Answer: C

Explanation: The Constitution was enforced on 26 January 1950, celebrated as Republic Day.

25. The right to education was added as a Fundamental Right by:

A) 42nd Amendment

B) 44th Amendment

C) 86th Amendment

D) 73rd Amendment

Answer: C

Explanation: The 86th Amendment (2002) added the right to education under Article 21A.

Section 2: Union and State Government (Questions 26–50)

26. Who is the head of state in India?

A) Prime Minister

B) President

C) Chief Justice

D) Vice President

Answer: B

Explanation: The President is the ceremonial head of state and the first citizen of India.

27. The Prime Minister is appointed by:

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

Answer: A

Explanation: The President appoints the Prime Minister, usually the leader of the majority party in Lok Sabha.

28. The Lok Sabha has a maximum strength of:

- A) 500 members
- B) 543 members
- C) 552 members
- D) 600 members

Answer: C

Explanation: The Lok Sabha has a maximum of 552 members, including 530 from states, 20 from Union Territories, and 2 nominated.

29. The term of the Lok Sabha is:

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

Answer: B

Explanation: The Lok Sabha has a term of 5 years, unless dissolved earlier.

30. Who presides over the Rajya Sabha?

- A) Prime Minister
- B) President
- C) Vice President
- D) Speaker

Answer: C

Explanation: The Vice President is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

31. The minimum age to become a Lok Sabha member is:

- A) 21 years
- B) 25 years

C) 30 years

D) 35 years

Answer: B

Explanation: A candidate must be at least 25 years old to contest Lok Sabha elections.

32. The President of India is elected by:

A) Direct public vote

B) Electoral College

C) Parliament

D) State legislatures

Answer: B

Explanation: The President is elected by an Electoral College comprising MPs and MLAs.

33. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to:

A) President

B) Lok Sabha

C) Rajya Sabha

D) Supreme Court

Answer: B

Explanation: The Council of Ministers is accountable to the Lok Sabha under Article 75.

34. The Governor of a state is appointed by:

A) Prime Minister

B) President

C) Chief Minister

D) High Court

Answer: B

Explanation: The President appoints the Governor of a state under Article 155.

35. Money Bills can be introduced only in:

A) Rajya Sabha

B) Lok Sabha

C) Both Houses

D) State Legislative Assembly

Answer: B

Explanation: Money Bills can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha under Article 110.

36. The Chief Minister is appointed by:

- A) Governor
- B) President
- C) Prime Minister
- D) State Legislative Council

Answer: A

Explanation: The Governor appoints the Chief Minister, usually the leader of the majority party in the state assembly.

37. The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is:

- A) 238 members
- B) 245 members
- C) 250 members
- D) 260 members

Answer: C

Explanation: The Rajya Sabha has a maximum of 250 members, including 238 elected and 12 nominated.

38. The President can declare a National Emergency under:

- A) Article 352
- B) Article 356
- C) Article 360
- D) Article 370

Answer: A

Explanation: Article 352 allows the President to declare a National Emergency due to war or internal disturbance.

39. The Finance Commission is appointed by:

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

Answer: B

Explanation: The President appoints the Finance Commission every five years under Article 280.

40. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected by:

- A) President
- B) Lok Sabha members
- C) Prime Minister

D) Rajya Sabha

Answer: B

Explanation: Lok Sabha members elect the Speaker from among themselves.

41. The term of a state Legislative Assembly is:

A) 4 years

B) 5 years

C) 6 years

D) 7 years

Answer: B

Explanation: The state Legislative Assembly has a term of 5 years, unless dissolved earlier.

42. The President's rule in a state is imposed under:

A) Article 352

B) Article 356

C) Article 360

D) Article 370

Answer: B

Explanation: Article 356 allows the President to impose President's rule if a state's government fails.

43. The Attorney General of India is appointed by:

A) Prime Minister

B) President

C) Chief Justice

D) Parliament

Answer: B

Explanation: The President appoints the Attorney General, the government's chief legal advisor.

44. The Union Budget is presented by:

A) Prime Minister

B) Finance Minister

C) President

D) RBI Governor

Answer: B

Explanation: The Finance Minister presents the Union Budget in Parliament annually.

45. The minimum age to become President of India is:

- A) 25 years
- B) 30 years
- C) 35 years
- D) 40 years

Answer: C

Explanation: A candidate must be at least 35 years old to become President.

46. The Vice President is elected by:

- A) Lok Sabha only
- B) Rajya Sabha only
- C) Both Houses of Parliament
- D) State legislatures

Answer: C

Explanation: The Vice President is elected by members of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

47. The maximum term of the President of India is:

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

Answer: B

Explanation: The President serves a term of 5 years and can be re-elected.

48. The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) is responsible for:

- A) Conducting elections
- B) Recruiting civil servants
- C) Managing finances
- D) Law enforcement

Answer: B

Explanation: The UPSC conducts examinations for recruiting civil servants.

49. The Governor of a state acts as:

- A) Head of the state government
- B) Nominal head of the state
- C) Chief Minister
- D) Speaker of the assembly

Answer: B

Explanation: The Governor is the nominal head, while the Chief Minister is the real executive.

50. The power to dissolve the Lok Sabha lies with:

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

Answer: A

Explanation: The President can dissolve the Lok Sabha on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Section 3: Institutions and Recent Developments (Questions 51–100)

51. The Election Commission of India is responsible for:

- A) Preparing the Union Budget
- B) Conducting elections
- C) Judicial reviews
- D) Monetary policy

Answer: B

Explanation: The Election Commission conducts free and fair elections for Parliament and state legislatures.

52. The Supreme Court of India was established in:

- A) 1947
- B) 1950
- C) 1955
- D) 1960

Answer: B

Explanation: The Supreme Court was established on 26 January 1950 under the Constitution.

53. The Chief Justice of India is appointed by:

- A) Prime Minister
- B) President
- C) Parliament
- D) Law Minister

Answer: B

Explanation: The President appoints the Chief Justice of India, usually based on seniority.

54. The Right to Information (RTI) Act was passed in:

- A) 2000
- B) 2005
- C) 2010
- D) 2015

Answer: B

Explanation: The RTI Act, passed in 2005, promotes transparency in governance.

55. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was established in:

- A) 1993
- B) 1995
- C) 2000
- D) 2005

Answer: A

Explanation: The NHRC was set up in 1993 to protect and promote human rights.

56. The 73rd Amendment (1992) is related to:

- A) Fundamental Rights
- B) Panchayati Raj
- C) Anti-defection law
- D) Right to education

Answer: B

Explanation: The 73rd Amendment strengthened the Panchayati Raj system for local governance.

57. The 74th Amendment (1992) pertains to:

- A) Urban local bodies
- B) Fundamental Duties
- C) Anti-defection law
- D) Finance Commission

Answer: A

Explanation: The 74th Amendment empowered urban local bodies like municipalities.

58. The anti-defection law is provided under which schedule?

- A) Seventh Schedule
- B) Eighth Schedule
- C) Ninth Schedule
- D) Tenth Schedule

Answer: D

Explanation: The Tenth Schedule, added by the 52nd Amendment, deals with anti-defection laws.

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

- A) President
- B) Prime Minister
- C) Finance Minister
- D) Parliament

Answer: A

Explanation: The President appoints the CAG to audit government accounts.

60. The National Commission for Women was established in:

- A) 1990
- B) 1992
- C) 1995
- D) 2000

Answer: B

Explanation: The National Commission for Women was set up in 1992 to protect women's rights.

61. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act was passed in:

- A) 2010
- B) 2013
- C) 2015
- D) 2018

Answer: B

Explanation: The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, established anti-corruption ombudsmen.

62. The number of Union Territories in India is:

- A) 7
- B) 8
- C) 9
- D) 10

Answer: B

Explanation: India has 8 Union Territories after the reorganization of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh in 2019.

63. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) was introduced by which amendment?

- A) 99th Amendment
- B) 100th Amendment
- C) 101st Amendment

D) 102nd Amendment

Answer: C

Explanation: The 101st Amendment (2016) introduced GST in India.

64. The National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) was struck down by:

A) Parliament

B) Supreme Court

C) President

D) Law Ministry

Answer: B

Explanation: The Supreme Court struck down the NJAC in 2015, upholding the collegium system.

65. The Attorney General of India has the right to audience in:

A) Lok Sabha only

B) Supreme Court only

C) All courts

D) High Courts only

Answer: C

Explanation: The Attorney General can participate in proceedings of all courts in India.

66. The Citizenship (Amendment) Act was passed in:

A) 2016

B) 2018

C) 2019

D) 2020

Answer: C

Explanation: The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019, grants citizenship to certain religious minorities.

67. The maximum number of judges in the Supreme Court (including the Chief Justice) is:

A) 31

B) 34

C) 35

D) 40

Answer: B

Explanation: The Supreme Court has a maximum of 34 judges, including the Chief Justice.

68. The Finance Commission recommends the distribution of:

- A) Taxes between Union and States
- B) Election funds
- C) Judicial appointments
- D) Educational grants

Answer: A

Explanation: The Finance Commission advises on tax revenue sharing between the Union and States.

69. The National Emergency under Article 352 requires approval by:

- A) President only
- B) Parliament
- C) Supreme Court
- D) State legislatures

Answer: B

Explanation: A National Emergency must be approved by Parliament within one month.

70. The “Right to Privacy” was declared a Fundamental Right in:

- A) 2015
- B) 2017
- C) 2019
- D) 2020

Answer: B

Explanation: The Supreme Court declared the Right to Privacy a Fundamental Right in 2017.

71. The Election Commission of India is a:

- A) Statutory body
- B) Constitutional body
- C) Executive body
- D) Legislative body

Answer: B

Explanation: The Election Commission is a constitutional body under Article 324.

72. The State Reorganisation Act was passed in:

- A) 1950
- B) 1956
- C) 1960

D) 1971

Answer: B

Explanation: The State Reorganisation Act, 1956, restructured states based on linguistic lines.

73. The Union Territories are directly governed by:

A) Prime Minister

B) President

C) Home Minister

D) Governor

Answer: B

Explanation: The President administers Union Territories through appointed administrators.

74. The “Panchsheel Principles” are related to:

A) Local governance

B) Foreign policy

C) Economic policy

D) Judicial reforms

Answer: B

Explanation: Panchsheel Principles guide India's foreign policy, emphasizing peaceful coexistence.

75. The minimum age to vote in India is:

A) 18 years

B) 21 years

C) 25 years

D) 30 years

Answer: A

Explanation: The voting age was lowered to 18 by the 61st Amendment in 1988.

76. The “National Register of Citizens” (NRC) was first implemented in:

A) Assam

B) Gujarat

C) West Bengal

D) Uttar Pradesh

Answer: A

Explanation: The NRC was first implemented in Assam to identify Indian citizens.

77. The “Official Secrets Act” was enacted in:

A) 1923

B) 1935

C) 1947

D) 1950

Answer: A

Explanation: The Official Secrets Act, 1923, deals with the protection of official information.

78. The "Aadhaar Act" was passed in:

A) 2014

B) 2016

C) 2018

D) 2020

Answer: B

Explanation: The Aadhaar Act, 2016, regulates the use of Aadhaar for identification.

79. The "National Green Tribunal" was established in:

A) 2005

B) 2010

C) 2015

D) 2020

Answer: B

Explanation: The National Green Tribunal was set up in 2010 for environmental disputes.

80. The "Public Accounts Committee" is chaired by:

A) Prime Minister

B) Opposition leader

C) Finance Minister

D) Speaker

Answer: B

Explanation: The Public Accounts Committee is chaired by a member of the opposition in Lok Sabha.

81. The "Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail" (VVPAT) was first used in:

A) 2014

B) 2016

C) 2018

D) 2019

Answer: A

Explanation: VVPAT was introduced in the 2014 general elections to ensure transparent voting.

82. The “NITI Aayog” was established in:

- A) 2012
- B) 2014
- C) 2015
- D) 2016

Answer: C

Explanation: NITI Aayog was established in 2015 to replace the Planning Commission.

83. The “Central Vigilance Commission” was set up in:

- A) 1964
- B) 1975
- C) 1985
- D) 1995

Answer: A

Explanation: The Central Vigilance Commission was established in 1964 to address corruption.

84. The “Right to Education” applies to children aged:

- A) 6–14 years
- B) 5–12 years
- C) 7–15 years
- D) 4–10 years

Answer: A

Explanation: The Right to Education under Article 21A applies to children aged 6 to 14 years.

85. The “National Investigation Agency” (NIA) was established in:

- A) 2005
- B) 2008
- C) 2010
- D) 2012

Answer: B

Explanation: The NIA was set up in 2008 to combat terrorism and related crimes.

86. The “Consumer Protection Act” was revised in:

- A) 2015

B) 2017

C) 2019

D) 2021

Answer: C

Explanation: The Consumer Protection Act, 2019, replaced the 1986 Act to enhance consumer rights.

87. The "Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act" was passed in:

A) 1985

B) 1989

C) 1995

D) 2000

Answer: B

Explanation: This Act, passed in 1989, protects SC/ST communities from discrimination.

88. The "Information Technology Act" was enacted in:

A) 2000

B) 2005

C) 2010

D) 2015

Answer: A

Explanation: The IT Act, 2000, regulates cyber activities and digital transactions.

89. The "Delimitation Commission" is responsible for:

A) Election conduct

B) Redrawing constituency boundaries

C) Tax distribution

D) Judicial appointments

Answer: B

Explanation: The Delimitation Commission redraws boundaries of constituencies.

90. The "Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition" Act was passed in:

A) 2010

B) 2013

C) 2015

D) 2017

Answer: B

Explanation: This Act, passed in 2013, ensures fair compensation for land acquisition.

91. The “National Commission for Backward Classes” was given constitutional status by:

- A) 101st Amendment
- B) 102nd Amendment
- C) 103rd Amendment
- D) 104th Amendment

Answer: B

Explanation: The 102nd Amendment (2018) granted constitutional status to the NCBC.

92. The “10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections” was introduced by:

- A) 101st Amendment
- B) 102nd Amendment
- C) 103rd Amendment
- D) 104th Amendment

Answer: C

Explanation: The 103rd Amendment (2019) provided 10% reservation for EWS.

93. The “Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act” was passed in:

- A) 2017
- B) 2018
- C) 2019
- D) 2020

Answer: C

Explanation: This Act, passed in 2019, reorganized Jammu and Kashmir into two Union Territories.

94. The “Official Language” of India is:

- A) English
- B) Hindi
- C) Both Hindi and English
- D) Sanskrit

Answer: C

Explanation: Hindi and English are the official languages for Union government functions.

95. The “National Legal Services Authority” (NALSA) was established under:

- A) Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987
- B) Legal Services Authorities Act, 1995
- C) Legal Services Authorities Act, 2000
- D) Legal Services Authorities Act, 2005

Answer: A

Explanation: NALSA, set up in 1987, provides free legal aid to the poor.

96. The "Model Code of Conduct" is enforced by:

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

Answer: B

Explanation: The Election Commission enforces the Model Code of Conduct during elections.

97. The "National Commission for Minorities" was established in:

- A) 1992
- B) 1995
- C) 2000
- D) 2005

Answer: A

Explanation: The National Commission for Minorities was set up in 1992.

98. The "Central Information Commission" was established under:

- A) RTI Act, 2005
- B) RTI Act, 2010
- C) Official Secrets Act, 1923
- D) IT Act, 2000

Answer: A

Explanation: The Central Information Commission was set up under the RTI Act, 2005.

99. The "Chief Election Commissioner" is appointed by:

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

Answer: B

Explanation: The President appoints the Chief Election Commissioner.

100. The “Citizenship Act” was first passed in:

- A) 1950
- B) 1955
- C) 1960
- D) 1965

Answer: B

Explanation: The Citizenship Act, 1955, governs the acquisition and termination of Indian citizenship.

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