

SSC GD Constable Exam : Indian Polity Practice Set

Instructions:

- Choose the correct option for each question.
- Each question carries 2 marks. There is a negative marking of 0.25 marks for each incorrect answer.
- Total Questions: 100 (covering Indian Constitution, Governance, and Institutions).

Section 1: Indian Constitution (Questions 1–40)

1. The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on?
A) 26th November 1949
B) 15th August 1947
C) 26th January 1950
D) 2nd October 1949
2. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?
A) Jawaharlal Nehru
B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
D) Rajendra Prasad
3. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution describes India as a?
A) Federal Democratic Republic
B) Sovereign Democratic Republic
C) Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic
D) Socialist Secular Republic
4. Which part of the Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights?
A) Part VI
B) Part IV
C) Part V
D) Part III

5. How many Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Indian Constitution?

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

6. The Right to Equality is provided under which articles of the Constitution?

- A) Articles 14–18
- B) Articles 19–22
- C) Articles 23–24
- D) Articles 25–28

7. Which article of the Constitution abolishes untouchability?

- A) Article 17
- B) Article 15
- C) Article 16
- D) Article 19

8. The Directive Principles of State Policy are enshrined in which part of the Constitution?

- A) Part III
- B) Part IV
- C) Part V
- D) Part VI

9. Which amendment is known as the "Mini Constitution"?

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

10. The power to amend the Constitution is provided under which article?

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

11. Which article provides for the establishment of the Supreme Court?

- A) Article 124
- B) Article 131
- C) Article 136
- D) Article 143

12. The Right to Constitutional Remedies is provided under which article?

- A) Article 19
- B) Article 32
- C) Article 21
- D) Article 29

13. The President of India is elected by an electoral college under which article?

- A) Article 52
- B) Article 61
- C) Article 54
- D) Article 72

14. Which schedule of the Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha?

- A) Seventh Schedule
- B) Fifth Schedule
- C) Sixth Schedule
- D) Fourth Schedule

15. The Fundamental Duties are mentioned in which part of the Constitution?

- A) Part IV-A
- B) Part III

- C) Part IV
- D) Part V

16. How many Fundamental Duties are there in the Indian Constitution?

- A) 11
- B) 10
- C) 12
- D) 9

17. Which article provides for the protection of life and personal liberty?

- A) Article 21
- B) Article 19
- C) Article 14
- D) Article 25

18. The Constitution of India was enforced on?

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

19. Which article deals with the prohibition of child labour?

- A) Article 24
- B) Article 23
- C) Article 21
- D) Article 19

20. The concept of a Secular State in India means?

- A) Equal treatment of all religions
- B) Promotion of one religion
- C) Ban on religious activities
- D) Separation of religion from politics

21. Which schedule of the Constitution lists the languages recognized by India?

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

22. The Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression is provided under which article?

- A) Article 19
- B) Article 21
- C) Article 25
- D) Article 14

23. Which amendment lowered the voting age from 21 to 18?

- A) 61st Amendment
- B) 42nd Amendment
- C) 73rd Amendment
- D) 86th Amendment

24. The Union List, State List, and Concurrent List are part of which schedule?

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

25. Which article provides for the imposition of President's Rule in a state?

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

26. The Right to Education was added as a Fundamental Right under which article?

- A) Article 21A
- B) Article 19

- C) Article 14
- D) Article 23

27. The anti-defection law is mentioned in which schedule?

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

28. Which article provides for the appointment of the Prime Minister?

- A) Article 75
- B) Article 74
- C) Article 77
- D) Article 80

29. The concept of Fundamental Duties was borrowed from which country's constitution?

- A) Soviet Union
- B) United States
- C) United Kingdom
- D) Canada

30. Which article abolishes titles like "Raja" or "Maharaja"?

- A) Article 18
- B) Article 17
- C) Article 19
- D) Article 21

31. The power of judicial review is exercised by which court?

- A) Supreme Court
- B) High Courts
- C) Both A and B
- D) District Courts

32. Which part of the Constitution deals with the Union Executive?

- A) Part V
- B) Part IV
- C) Part III
- D) Part VI

33. The term of the Lok Sabha is normally how many years?

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

34. Which article provides for the formation of new states?

- A) Article 3
- B) Article 4
- C) Article 1
- D) Article 2

35. The Finance Commission is constituted under which article?

- A) Article 280
- B) Article 275
- C) Article 300
- D) Article 265

36. Which amendment introduced the Panchayati Raj system?

- A) 73rd Amendment
- B) 74th Amendment
- C) 42nd Amendment
- D) 44th Amendment

37. The National Emergency is declared under which article?

- A) Article 352
- B) Article 356
- C) Article 360
- D) Article 368

38. The Right to Property was removed as a Fundamental Right by which amendment?

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

39. Which schedule deals with the administration of tribal areas?

- A) Seventh Schedule
- B) Sixth Schedule
- C) Fifth Schedule
- D) Eighth Schedule

40. The President of India takes the oath before whom?

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

Section 2: Governance and Institutions (Questions 41–80)

41. Who is the head of the state in India?

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

42. The Prime Minister of India is appointed by?

- A) President
- B) Lok Sabha
- C) Rajya Sabha
- D) Chief Justice

43. The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is?

- A) 552

- B) 545
- C) 550
- D) 543

44. Who presides over the joint sitting of Parliament?

- A) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- B) President
- C) Vice President
- D) Prime Minister

45. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to?

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

46. Who is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?

- A) Vice President
- B) President
- C) Prime Minister
- D) Speaker of Lok Sabha

47. The Governor of a state is appointed by?

- A) President
- B) Prime Minister
- C) Chief Minister
- D) High Court

48. The Supreme Court of India was established in which year?

- A) 1950
- B) 1947
- C) 1949
- D) 1952

49. The Election Commission of India is responsible for conducting elections to?

- A) Parliament and State Legislatures
- B) Municipalities
- C) Panchayats
- D) All of the above

50. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India?

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

51. The Attorney General of India is appointed under which article?

- A) Article 76
- B) Article 75
- C) Article 74
- D) Article 77

52. The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) is appointed by?

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

53. The Finance Commission is appointed every?

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

54. The Lok Sabha is also known as?

- A) State Assembly
- B) Council of States
- C) Upper House

D) House of the People

55. The Rajya Sabha is also known as?

- A) Council of States
- B) House of the People
- C) Lower House
- D) State Legislature

56. The minimum age to become a member of the Lok Sabha is?

- A) 25 years
- B) 30 years
- C) 35 years
- D) 21 years

57. The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is?

- A) 250
- B) 245
- C) 252
- D) 240

58. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected by?

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

59. The Governor of a state takes the oath before?

- A) Chief Justice of High Court
- B) President
- C) Chief Minister
- D) Supreme Court

60. The Public Accounts Committee is chaired by?

- A) Leader of Opposition
- B) Finance Minister

- C) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- D) Prime Minister

61. The National Human Rights Commission was established in which year?

- A) 1993
- B) 1990
- C) 1995
- D) 1989

62. The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) conducts exams for?

- A) Civil Services
- B) State Services
- C) Municipal Services
- D) All of the above

63. The term of the President of India is?

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

64. Who can dissolve the Lok Sabha?

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

65. The Chief Justice of India is appointed by?

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

66. The Panchayati Raj system operates at how many levels?

- A) Three
- B) Two
- C) Four
- D) Five

67. The State Legislative Assembly is presided over by?

- A) Speaker
- B) Governor
- C) Chief Minister
- D) Deputy Speaker

68. The CAG submits its reports to?

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

69. The National Development Council is chaired by?

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

70. The Election Commission of India was established in which year?

- A) 1950
- B) 1947
- C) 1949
- D) 1952

71. The power to grant pardons is vested in?

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

72. The maximum term of a Governor is?

- A) 5 years
- B) 6 years
- C) 4 years
- D) No fixed term

73. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act was passed in?

- A) 2013
- B) 2011
- C) 2015
- D) 2009

74. The Finance Minister presents the Union Budget in which house?

- A) Lok Sabha
- B) Rajya Sabha
- C) Both A and B
- D) Supreme Court

75. The State Election Commission conducts elections for?

- A) Panchayats and Municipalities
- B) State Legislatures
- C) Lok Sabha
- D) Rajya Sabha

76. The Attorney General of India has the right to audience in?

- A) All courts in India
- B) Supreme Court only
- C) High Courts only
- D) District Courts

77. The National Judicial Appointments Commission was struck down in?

- A) 2015
- B) 2013
- C) 2017
- D) 2011

78. The maximum number of Anglo-Indian members in the Lok Sabha is?

- A) 2
- B) 1
- C) 3
- D) 4

79. The Vice President of India is elected by?

- A) Members of both Houses of Parliament
- B) Lok Sabha members
- C) Rajya Sabha members
- D) State Legislatures

80. The Planning Commission was replaced by which body in 2015?

- A) NITI Aayog
- B) Finance Commission
- C) National Development Council
- D) Economic Advisory Council

Section 3: Miscellaneous Polity (Questions 81–100)

81. The term "Republic" in the Preamble means?

- A) Head of State is elected
- B) Head of State is hereditary
- C) No government exists
- D) Rule by military

82. The minimum age to become President of India is?

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

83. Which article provides for equality before the law?

- A) Article 14

- B) Article 15
- C) Article 16
- D) Article 17

84. The Right to Freedom of Religion is provided under which articles?

- A) Articles 25–28
- B) Articles 19–22
- C) Articles 14–18
- D) Articles 23–24

85. Which body conducts the election of the President of India?

- A) Election Commission
- B) Parliament
- C) Supreme Court
- D) State Legislatures

86. The term of a Rajya Sabha member is?

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

87. The concept of a welfare state is derived from which part of the Constitution?

- A) Directive Principles
- B) Fundamental Rights
- C) Preamble
- D) Seventh Schedule

88. Which article provides for the establishment of High Courts?

- A) Article 214
- B) Article 226
- C) Article 231
- D) Article 241

89. The power to issue writs is vested in?

- A) Supreme Court and High Courts
- B) Supreme Court only
- C) High Courts only
- D) District Courts

90. The 73rd Amendment deals with?

- A) Panchayati Raj
- B) Municipalities
- C) Fundamental Duties
- D) Right to Education

91. The Union Budget is presented under which article?

- A) Article 112
- B) Article 110
- C) Article 114
- D) Article 116

92. The term "Socialist" was added to the Preamble by which amendment?

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

93. Which article provides for the reservation of seats for SC/ST in the Lok Sabha?

- A) Article 330
- B) Article 332
- C) Article 334
- D) Article 335

94. The Money Bill can be introduced only in?

- A) Lok Sabha
- B) Rajya Sabha
- C) Both A and B

D) State Legislatures

95. The residuary powers in India are vested in?

- A) Union Government
- B) State Government
- C) Both A and B
- D) Local Government

96. The 74th Amendment deals with?

- A) Municipalities
- B) Panchayati Raj
- C) Fundamental Duties
- D) Right to Education

97. The Chief Minister of a state is appointed by?

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

98. The Parliament of India consists of?

- A) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha
- B) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, President
- C) Lok Sabha only
- D) Rajya Sabha only

99. The Right to Information Act was passed in?

- A) 2010
- B) 2000
- C) 2005
- D) 1995

100. The concept of judicial independence is ensured by?

- A) Unitary System
- B) Federalism

- C) Parliamentary Sovereignty
- D) Separation of Powers

SSC GD Constable Exam : Indian Polity Practice Set - Answers and Explanations

Section 1: Indian Constitution

1. Answer: A

Explanation: The Constitution was adopted on 26th November 1949 by the Constituent Assembly.

2. Answer: B

Explanation: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar chaired the Drafting Committee, earning the title "Father of the Indian Constitution."

3. Answer: C

Explanation: The Preamble declares India a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic, amended in 1976.

4. Answer: D

Explanation: Part III (Articles 12–35) of the Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights.

5. Answer: A

Explanation: Six Fundamental Rights are guaranteed: Equality, Freedom, Against Exploitation, Religion, Cultural/Educational, Constitutional Remedies.

6. Answer: A

Explanation: Articles 14–18 cover the Right to Equality, ensuring equal protection and non-discrimination.

7. Answer: A

Explanation: Article 17 abolishes untouchability, a key social reform in the Constitution.

8. Answer: B

Explanation: Part IV (Articles 36–51) contains Directive Principles of State Policy, guiding governance.

9. Answer: A

Explanation: The 42nd Amendment (1976) made extensive changes, earning the title "Mini Constitution."

10. Answer: A

Explanation: Article 368 outlines the procedure for amending the Constitution.

11. Answer: A

Explanation: Article 124 provides for the establishment and composition of the Supreme Court.

12. Answer: B

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

13. Answer: C

Explanation: Article 54 defines the electoral college for the President's election, including MPs and MLAs.

14. Answer: D

Explanation: The Fourth Schedule allocates seats for states and Union Territories in the Rajya Sabha.

15. Answer: A

Explanation: Part IV-A (Article 51A) lists the Fundamental Duties, added by the 42nd Amendment.

16. Answer: A

Explanation: There are 11 Fundamental Duties, such as respecting the Constitution and promoting harmony.

17. Answer: A

Explanation: Article 21 protects life and personal liberty, a cornerstone of Fundamental Rights.

18. Answer: A

Explanation: The Constitution came into force on 26th January 1950, celebrated as Republic Day.

19. Answer: A

Explanation: Article 24 prohibits child labour in hazardous industries for children below 14 years.

20. Answer: A

Explanation: Secularism means the state treats all religions equally without favoring any.

21. Answer: A

Explanation: The Eighth Schedule lists 22 recognized languages, including Hindi, Tamil, and Bengali.

22. Answer: A

Explanation: Article 19 guarantees freedoms like speech, expression, and movement, with reasonable restrictions.

23. Answer: A

Explanation: The 61st Amendment (1988) lowered the voting age from 21 to 18.

24. Answer: A

Explanation: The Seventh Schedule divides powers into Union, State, and Concurrent Lists.

25. Answer: A

Explanation: Article 356 allows the imposition of President's Rule in states during a breakdown of governance.

26. Answer: A

Explanation: Article 21A, added by the 86th Amendment (2002), provides free education for children aged 6–14.

27. Answer: A

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

28. Answer: A

Explanation: Article 75 provides for the appointment of the Prime Minister by the President.

29. Answer: A

Explanation: Fundamental Duties were inspired by the Soviet Union's Constitution.

30. Answer: A

Explanation: Article 18 abolishes titles like "Raja" to promote equality.

31. Answer: C

Explanation: Both the Supreme Court and High Courts exercise judicial review to check constitutional violations.

32. Answer: A

Explanation: Part V (Articles 52–151) covers the Union Executive, including the President and Prime Minister.

33. Answer: A

Explanation: The Lok Sabha's term is 5 years unless dissolved earlier.

34. Answer: A

Explanation: Article 3 empowers Parliament to form new states or alter boundaries.

35. Answer: A

Explanation: Article 280 provides for the Finance Commission to recommend revenue distribution.

36. Answer: A

Explanation: The 73rd Amendment (1992) introduced the Panchayati Raj system for rural governance.

37. Answer: A

Explanation: Article 352 allows the declaration of a National Emergency during grave threats.

38. Answer: B

Explanation: The 44th Amendment (1978) removed the Right to Property from Fundamental Rights.

39. Answer: C

Explanation: The Fifth Schedule deals with the administration of scheduled areas and tribal areas.

40. Answer: D

Explanation: The President takes the oath before the Chief Justice of India or the senior-most judge.

Section 2: Governance and Institutions

41. Answer: A

Explanation: The President is the head of the state, a ceremonial role in India's parliamentary system.

42. Answer: A

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

43. Answer: A

Explanation: The Lok Sabha's maximum strength is 552, including 530 from states, 20 from UTs, and 2 Anglo-Indians (now discontinued).

44. Answer: A

Explanation: The Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides over joint sittings of Parliament.

45. Answer: A

Explanation: The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha, per Article 75.

46. Answer: A

Explanation: The Vice President is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, per Article 64.

47. Answer: A

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

48. Answer: A

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

49. Answer: A

Explanation: The Election Commission conducts elections for Parliament and State Legislatures, not local bodies.

50. Answer: A

Explanation: The President appoints the Chief Election Commissioner, per Article 324.

51. Answer: A

Explanation: Article 76 provides for the appointment of the Attorney General of India.

52. Answer: B

Explanation: The President appoints the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), per Article 148.

53. Answer: C

Explanation: The Finance Commission is appointed every 5 years or earlier if needed.

54. Answer: D

Explanation: The Lok Sabha is called the House of the People, representing elected citizens.

55. Answer: A

Explanation: The Rajya Sabha is called the Council of States, representing states and UTs.

56. Answer: A

Explanation: The minimum age to become a Lok Sabha member is 25 years, per Article 84.

57. Answer: A

Explanation: The Rajya Sabha's maximum strength is 250, including 238 elected and 12 nominated members.

58. Answer: A

Explanation: The Speaker is elected by Lok Sabha members at the start of the term.

59. Answer: A

Explanation: The Governor takes the oath before the Chief Justice of the High Court, per Article 159.

60. Answer: A

Explanation: The Public Accounts Committee is chaired by the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha.

61. Answer: A

Explanation: The National Human Rights Commission was established in 1993 under the Protection of Human Rights Act.

62. Answer: A

Explanation: The UPSC conducts exams for Civil Services like IAS, IPS, and IFS.

63. Answer: A

Explanation: The President's term is 5 years, per Article 56.

64. Answer: A

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

65. Answer: A

Explanation: The President appoints the Chief Justice of India, per Article 124.

66. Answer: A

Explanation: The Panchayati Raj system operates at three levels: Gram, Block, and District.

67. Answer: A

Explanation: The Speaker presides over the State Legislative Assembly, per Article 178.

68. Answer: A

Explanation: The CAG submits audit reports to the President, who presents them to Parliament.

69. Answer: A

Explanation: The Prime Minister chairs the National Development Council, which includes Chief Ministers.

70. Answer: A

Explanation: The Election Commission was established on 25th January 1950.

71. Answer: A

Explanation: The President has the power to grant pardons, reprieves, or remissions, per Article 72.

72. Answer: D

Explanation: The Governor's term has no fixed duration, serving at the President's pleasure.

73. Answer: A

Explanation: The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, passed in 2013, addresses corruption complaints.

74. Answer: A

Explanation: The Union Budget is presented in the Lok Sabha, per Article 112.

75. Answer: A

Explanation: The State Election Commission conducts elections for Panchayats and Municipalities.

76. Answer: A

Explanation: The Attorney General has the right to audience in all courts, per Article 76.

77. Answer: A

Explanation: The NJAC was struck down by the Supreme Court in 2015, restoring the collegium system.

78. Answer: A

Explanation: Up to 2 Anglo-Indian members could be nominated to the Lok Sabha (discontinued in 2020).

79. Answer: A

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

80. Answer: A

Explanation: NITI Aayog replaced the Planning Commission in 2015 for cooperative federalism.

Section 3: Miscellaneous Polity

81. Answer: A

Explanation: A Republic means the head of state (President) is elected, not hereditary.

82. Answer: A

Explanation: The minimum age to become President is 35 years, per Article 58.

83. Answer: A

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

84. Answer: A

Explanation: Articles 25–28 provide for the Right to Freedom of Religion.

85. Answer: A

Explanation: The Election Commission conducts the President's election, per Article 54.

86. Answer: A

Explanation: Rajya Sabha members serve a 6-year term, with one-third retiring every two years.

87. Answer: A

Explanation: The concept of a welfare state is derived from Directive Principles (Part IV).

88. Answer: A

Explanation: Article 214 provides for the establishment of High Courts in states.

89. Answer: A

Explanation: Both Supreme Court (Article 32) and High Courts (Article 226) can issue writs.

90. Answer: A

Explanation: The 73rd Amendment (1992) institutionalized the Panchayati Raj system.

91. Answer: A

Explanation: Article 112 mandates the presentation of the Union Budget annually.

92. Answer: A

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

93. Answer: A

Explanation: Article 330 provides for reservation of seats for SC/ST in the Lok Sabha.

94. Answer: A

Explanation: A Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha, per Article 110.

95. Answer: A

Explanation: Residuary powers (not listed in any schedule) are vested in the Union Government.

96. Answer: A

Explanation: The 74th Amendment (1992) deals with urban local bodies (Municipalities).

97. Answer: A

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

98. Answer: B

Explanation: Parliament includes the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and the President.

99. Answer: C

Explanation: The Right to Information Act was passed in 2005 to promote transparency.

100. Answer: D

Explanation: Judicial independence is ensured by the separation of powers between judiciary, legislature, and executive.

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