

## Indian Polity Model Test Questions 1 With Answers

1. Who was the temporary chairman of the constituent assembly?
  - a. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - b. Dr. Ambedkar
  - c. **Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha**
  - d. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
2. The drafting of the constitution was completed on
  - a. 26<sup>th</sup> December, 1949
  - b. 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950
  - c. **26<sup>th</sup> November, 1949**
  - d. 30<sup>th</sup> November, 1949
3. The Vice President of India is elected by
  - a. The Rajya sabha
  - b. **Rajya sabha and Lok sabha**
  - c. Rajya sabha, Lok sabha and State legislatures
  - d. The elected members of Lok sabha and Rajya sabha
4. The President can vacate his office by addressing his resignation to
  - a. **The Vice President of India**
  - b. The Speaker of Lok sabha
  - c. The Prime Minister
  - d. The Chief of India
5. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the
  - a. President
  - b. Prime Minister
  - c. **Lok sabha**
  - d. Rajya sabha
6. The fundamental rights can be suspended by the
  - a. Governor
  - b. **President**
  - c. Law Minister
  - d. Prime Minister
7. The frames of the Indian constitution borrowed the concept of fundamental rights from the
  - a. **Constitution of USA**
  - b. Constitution of Soviet Russia
  - c. Irish constitution
  - d. Constitution of Canada
8. The directive principles of state policy have been included in
  - a. **Part IV of the constitution**
  - b. Part V of the constitution
  - c. Part VI of the constitution
  - d. Part III of the constitution
9. The chairman of the Indian planning commission is
  - a. The Planning Minister
  - b. The Deputy Prime Minister
  - c. **The Prime Minister**
  - d. The Finance Minister
10. How many items the concurrent list comprises in the Indian constitution?
  - a. 96 items
  - b. 66 items
  - c. **47 items**
  - d. 99 items
11. You will be entitled to Indian citizenship if you are
  - a. domiciled in India
  - b. born in India
  - c. refuge from Pakistan
  - d. **in all these cases**
12. Which of the following is not a feature of the Indian constitution?
  - a. Federal Government
  - b. Parliamentary Government
  - c. **Presidential Government**
  - d. Independence judiciary
13. The judges of the high court retire at the age of
  - a. **62 years**
  - b. 65 years
  - c. 60 years
  - d. 64 years
14. The Supreme court has been given advisory powers under
  - a. Article 243
  - b. Article 43

- c. Article 142
15. The Supreme court of India was set up
- a. **by the constitution**
- c. by a presidential order
- d. **Article 143**
- b. by a law of parliament
- d. none of these
16. The parliament of India consists of
- a. Lok sabha and Rajya sabha
- b. The President, the Lok sabha and Rajya sabha**
- c. Lok sabha, President and council of ministers
- d. Lok sabha, Rajya sabha council of Ministers and President
17. The introduction of no confidence motion in the Lok sabha requires the support of at least
- a. **50 members**
- c. 60 members
- b. 70 members
- d. 80 members
18. The speaker of the Lok sabha enjoys
- a. the right to vote only in case of a tie**
- b. the right to vote like other members of the house
- c. no right to vote
- d. two votes – one in ordinary course and the other in case of a tie
19. Which one of the following is the guardian of fundamental rights?
- a. Legislature
- c. Political parties
- b. Executive
- d. Judiciary**
20. The right to constitutional remedies available to citizen of India is under article
- a. 19
- c. 32**
- b. 17
- d. 30
21. The grant of universal adult franchise creates
- a. legal equality
- c. economic equality
- b. social equality
- d. political equality**
22. Judicial review means
- a. the power of the executive to review the functioning of judiciary
- b. the power of the judiciary to review legislation**
- c. the power of the judicial committee to review the functioning of the judiciary
- d. the power of the court to review the functioning of the executive
23. Which one of the following parts of the Indian constitution enjoins upon the state “to provide free and compulsory education for children upto 14 years of age”?
- a. directive principles of state policy**
- b. fundamental rights
- c. fundamental duties
- d. special provisions related to certain classes.
24. Fundamental duties were laid down by
- a. 40<sup>th</sup> amendment
- c. 39<sup>th</sup> amendment
- b. the original constitution
- d. 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment**
25. After the passing of 44<sup>th</sup> amendment the right to property
- a. has ceased to be a fundamental right and has become only a legal right**
- b. is both fundamental right as well as legal right
- c. was not affected and stands as earlier
- d. none of these

26. Which High court has jurisdiction over Lakshadweep?  
 a. New Delhi  
**c. Kerala**  
 b. Karnataka  
 d. Mumbai
27. Which article accords special status to Jammu and Kashmir?  
 a. 356  
 c. 372  
 b. 360  
**d. 370**
28. The chairman of the Rajya sabha has  
 a. no right to vote  
 c. voting right in all the matters  
**b. a right to vote incase of a tie**  
 d. a right to vote only on amendment bills
29. The law making body at the centre and in Tamilnadu are having  
 a. one house at centre and two houses in Tamilnadu  
 b. one house in Tamilnadu and one house at the centre  
 c. two houses at the centre and two houses in Tamilnadu  
**d. two houses at the centre and one house in Tamilnadu**
30. The president of India is elected  
 a. by the people of India directly  
**b. through an electoral college consisting of elected members of both the houses of the parliament and the elected members of the state legislative assemblies.**  
 c. by the members of both the houses of the parliament  
 d. by the members of the parliament and the members of both the houses of state legislatures.
31. Who was called the father of separation of powers?  
 a. Rousrau  
**c. Montesque**  
 b. John Locke  
 d. Marx
32. The father of Political Science is  
 a. Socrates  
 c. Cicero  
 b. Plato  
**d. Aristotle**
33. The directive principles of state policy was adopted from  
 a. U.S. constitution  
 c. Swiss constitution  
 b. British constitution  
**d. Irish constitution**
34. The number of members, the President of India can nominate to upper house is  
 a. 10  
 c. 13  
 b. 7  
**d. 12**
35. Writ of Mandamus means  
 a. produce the body  
 c. by whose authority  
**b. command**  
 d. certify the records
36. Planning commission is a  
 a. constitutional body  
 c. subsidiary of finance commission  
 b. cabinet created body  
**d. extra constitutional body**
37. Which one of the following is the example of plural executive?  
 a. England  
**c. Switzerland**  
 b. America  
 d. India
38. When was the Panchayat Raj introduced in India?  
 a. 1950  
 c. 1952  
**b. 1959**  
 d. 1962
39. The planning commission was set up by the government of India in

- a. 1944  
**c. 1950**
- b. 1947  
 d. 1951
40. The first coalition Govt. was formed at the centre by  
 a. Mr. Chandrasekar  
 c. Mr.V.P. Singh  
 b. Mr. A.B.Vajpayee  
**d. Mr. Morarji Desai**
41. What is the chief source of political power in India?  
**a. People**  
 c. Parliament  
 b. Constitution  
 d. Parliament and state legislature
42. Which of the following has been dropped from the list of fundamental rights?  
 a. right to equality  
**c. right to property**  
 b. right to freedom  
 d. none of these
43. Indian constitution provides for  
**a. single citizenship**  
 c. multiple citizenship  
 b. double citizenship  
 d. none of these
44. Indian parliament consists of  
 a. Lok sabha only  
**c. President, Lok sabha and Rajya sabha**  
 b. Lok sabha and Rajya sabha  
 d. Lok sabha, Rajya sabha and state legislatures
45. What is the maximum gap permissible between two sessions of parliament?  
 a. 3 months  
 c. 9 months  
**b. 6 months**  
 d. 1 year
46. Who was the first speaker of Lok sabha?  
 a. Hukam Singh  
**c. Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar**  
 b. G.S.Dhillon  
 d. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar
47. When was D.M.K founded?  
 a. 1947  
**c. 1949**  
 b. 1948  
 d. 1950
48. Who was the founder of Swatantra party in 1959?  
**a. C. Rajagopalachari**  
 c. Dr. H.V. Hande  
 b. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar  
 d. N.G. Ranga
49. The Eighth schedule of Indian constitution has  
 a. 13 languages  
**c. 17 languages**  
 b. 15 languages  
 d. None of these
50. Which part of Indian constitution does contain fundamental rights?  
 a. Part I  
**c. Part III**  
 b. Part II  
 d. Part IV
51. Indian constitution contains  
 a. one list  
**c. three lists**  
 b. two lists  
 d. four lists
52. How many members are nominated by President to Rajya sabha?  
 a. 6 members  
 c. 10 members  
**d. 12 members**  
 b. 8 members
53. A bill in each house is subject to  
 a. one reading  
**c. three readings**  
 b. two readings  
 d. four readings
54. Consider the statements:



68. Select the correct sequence in ascending order:
- Deputy Ministers, Ministers of state and Cabinet Ministers**
  - Ministers of state, Deputy Ministers and Cabinet Ministers
  - Ministers of state, Cabinet Ministers and Deputy Ministers
  - Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of state and Deputy Ministers
69. Vice-President of India presides over
- House of the people
  - Rajya sabha**
  - Both (A) and (B)
  - Union cabinet
70. Who is empowered to appoint the Governor?
- Prime Minister
  - President**
  - Chief Minister
  - Home Minister
71. Following are the names of the former presidents of India. Select the correct order using the codes given below:
- V.V.Giri
  - Dr.Zakir Hussain
  - Fakruddin Ali Ahmed
  - N. Sanjeeva Reddy
- I, II, III & IV
  - II,I,III&IV**
  - III,IV,I &II
  - IV,II,II &I
72. Which commission has recommended the institution of Lok pal in Indian administration ?
- Gorwala
  - Administrative reforms commission**
  - Finance commission
  - Planning commission
73. Consider the following statements:  
Assertion(A): The directive principles of state policy has been borrowed from the Irish constitution.  
Reason (R): B.N.Rao emulated in his constitutional presidents the Irish example of distinguishing between justiciable rights.  
Select the answer using the codes given below:
- Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
  - Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)**
  - (A) is true, but (R) is false
  - (A) is false, but (R) is true
74. Consider the following statements:  
Assertion (A): Under the provision of the Indian constitution, president has the power to promulgate emergency.  
Reason (R) : President can suspend fundamental rights during the emergency.
- Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
  - Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)**
  - (A) is true, but (R) is false
  - (A) is false, but (R) is true
75. The constitution of India came into force on
- January 26, 1948
  - January 26, 1950**
  - January 26, 1952
  - January 26, 1954
76. The constitution of India is
- rigid
  - flexible



