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. 26th December, 1949  
   b. 26th January, 1950  
   c. 26th November, 1949  
   d. 30th 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. LawMinister  
   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. refugee 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  
d. Article 143

15. The Supreme court of India was set up
a. by the constitution  
b. by a law of parliament  
c. by a presidential order  
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  
b. 70 members  
c. 60 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  
b. Executive  
c. Political parties  
d. Judiciary

20. The right to constitutional remedies available to citizen of India is under article
   a. 19  
b. 17  
c. 32  
d. 30

21. The grant of universal adult franchise creates
   a. legal equality  
b. social equality  
c. economic 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. 40th amendment  
b. the original constitution  
c. 39th amendment  
d. 42nd amendment

25. After the passing of 44th 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**  
   d. Mumbai
27. Which article accords special status to Jammu and Kashmir?
   a. 356  
   c. 372  
   d. **370**
28. The chairman of the Rajya Sabha has
   a. no right to vote  
   c. voting right in all the matters  
   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  
   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. Roussrau  
   c. **Montesque**  
   d. Marx
32. The father of Political Science is
   a. Socrates  
   c. Cicero  
   d. **Aristotle**
33. The directive principles of state policy was adopted from
   a. U.S. constitution  
   c. Swiss constitution  
   d. **Irish constitution**
34. The number of members, the President of India can nominate to upper house is
   a. 10  
   c. 13  
   d. **12**
35. Writ of Mandamus means
   a. produce the body  
   c. by whose authority  
   d. certify the records
36. Planning commission is a
   a. constitutional body  
   c. subsidiary of finance commission  
   d. **extra constitutional body**
37. Which one of the following is the example of plural executive?
   a. England  
   c. **Switzerland**  
   d. India
38. When was the Panchayat Raj introduced in India?
   a. 1950  
   c. 1952  
   b. **1959**
39. The planning commission was set up by the government of India in
40. The first coalition Govt. was formed at the centre by
   a. Mr. Chandrasekar  
   b. Mr. A.B.Vajpayee  
   c. Mr. V.P. Singh  
   d. Mr. Morarji Desai

41. What is the chief source of political power in India?
   a. People  
   b. Constitution  
   c. Parliament  
   d. Parliament and state legislature

42. Which of the following has been dropped from the list of fundamental rights?
   a. right to equality  
   b. right to freedom  
   c. right to property  
   d. none of these

43. Indian constitution provides for
   a. single citizenship  
   b. double citizenship  
   c. multiple citizenship  
   d. none of these

44. Indian parliament consists of
   a. Lok sabha only  
   b. Lok sabha and Rajya sabha  
   c. President, 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  
   b. 6 months  
   c. 9 months  
   d. 1 year

46. Who was the first speaker of Lok sabha?
   a. Hukam Singh  
   b. G.S.Dhillon  
   c. Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar  
   d. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar

47. When was D.M.K founded?
   a. 1947  
   b. 1948  
   c. 1949  
   d. 1950

48. Who was the founder of Swatantra party in 1959?
   a. C. Rajagopalachari  
   b. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar  
   c. Dr. H.V. Hande  
   d. N.G. Ranga

49. The Eighth schedule of Indian constitution has
   a. 13 languages  
   b. 15 languages  
   c. 17 languages  
   d. None of these

50. Which part of Indian constitution does contain fundamental rights?
   a. Part I  
   b. Part II  
   c. Part III  
   d. Part IV

51. Indian constitution contains
   a. one list  
   b. two lists  
   c. three lists  
   d. four lists

52. How many members are nominated by President to Rajya sabha?
   a. 6 members  
   b. 8 members  
   c. 10 members  
   d. 12 members

53. A bill in each house is subject to
   a. one reading  
   b. two readings  
   c. three readings  
   d. four readings

54. Consider the statements:
I. Supreme court of India is the highest court of appeals
II. Supreme court is the custodian of the constitution
III. Supreme court’s advice is binding on the President of India
IV. Supreme court is empowered to appoint judges of lower courts

a. I alone is correct       b. I and II are correct
b. I, II and III are correct        d. All are correct

55. The words “Socialist” and “Secular” were added to the preamble of the constitution on India by
a. 38th amendment
b. 39th amendment
c. 41st amendment     d. 42nd amendment

56. Finance commission is appointed by the President once in
a. 6 years          b. 5 years
b. 4 years          d. 3 years

57. The reservation for Sc and St is extended once in
a. 20 years
b. 15 years
b. 10 years      d. 5 years

58. The President of India is
a. the head of the government
b. the head of the state
c. the head of the parliament     d. the head of the judiciary

59. The chairman of the planning commission in India is
a. President
b. Vice-President
c. speaker     d. Prime Minister

60. The council of Ministers is, in reality responsible to the
a. Lok sabha
b. President
c. Electorate        d. None

61. Indian federal system is greatly influenced by the federal system in
a. Australia
b. Canada
b. United States     d. U.S.S.R

62. The number of members nominated by the President to Rajya sabha is
a. 16
b. 14
c. 13        d. 12

63. The ordinances by the Governor are subject to approval by
a. the President
b. the Chief Minister
c. the Parliament       d. the state legislature

64. Can once person act as Governor for more than one state?
 a. yes
 b. no
c. only for three months     d. only for six months

65. Rajya sabha has a strength of
a. 200 members
b. 225 members
b. 250 members      d. 300 members

66. The administration is fully accountable to
a. the lok sabha
b. the rajya sabha
c. both the houses     d. the president

67. Now Tamilnadu has
a. unicameral legislature
b. bicameral legislature
c. tricameral legislature     d. none of the above
68. Select the correct sequence in ascending order:
   a. Deputy Ministers, Ministers of state and Cabinet Ministers
   b. Ministers of state, Deputy Ministers and Cabinet Ministers
   c. Ministers of state, Cabinet Ministers and Deputy Ministers
   d. Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of state and Deputy Ministers

69. Vice-President of India presides over
   a. House of the people
   b. Rajya sabha
   c. Both (A) and (B)
   d. Union cabinet

70. Who is empowered to appoint the Governor?
   a. Prime Minister
   b. President
   c. Chief Minister
   d. Home Minister

71. Following are the names of the former presidents of India. Select the correct order using the codes given below:
   I. V.V.Giri
   II. Dr.Zakir Hussain
   III. Fakruddin Ali Ahmed
   IV. N. Sanjeeva Reddy
   a. I, II, III & IV
   b. II, I, III & IV
   c. III, IV, I & II
   d. IV, II, I & I

72. Which commission has recommended the institution of Lok pal in Indian administration?
   a. Gorwala
   b. Administrative reforms commission
   c. Finance commission
   d. 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:
   a. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
   b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
   c. (A) is true, but (R) is false
   d. (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.
   a. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
   b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
   c. (A) is true, but (R) is false
   d. (A) is false, but (R) is true

75. The constitution of India came into force on
   a. January 26, 1948
   b. January 26, 1950
   c. January 26, 1952
   d. January 26, 1954

76. The constitution of India is
   a. rigid
   b. flexible
77. Which is the lengthiest amendment to the constitution of India?
   a. 24th Amendment  
   b. 30th Amendment  
   c. 42nd Amendment  
   d. 44th Amendment

78. Money can be spent out of the consolidated fund of India with the approval of
   a. President  
   b. Parliament  
   c. Comptroller & Auditor General  
   d. Finance Minister

79. The retiring age of supreme court judge is
   a. 70  
   b. 68  
   c. 65  
   d. 63

80. Planning commission is established by
   a. The Cabinet resolution  
   b. The Parliament resolution  
   c. The President  
   d. The Prime Minister

81. The chairman of the planning commission is
   a. The President  
   b. The Home Minister  
   c. The Finance Minister  
   d. The Prime Minister

82. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India is appointed by
   a. The Parliament  
   b. The Cabinet  
   c. The President  
   d. The U.P.S.C

83. The fundamental rights of the Indian constitution are enshrined in
   a. Part III  
   b. Part IV  
   c. Preamble  
   d. None of these

84. Consider the following statements:
   Assertion (A): Rights and duties are the two sides of the same coin.
   Reason (R): It is not the duty of the state to maintain the rights of the citizens.
   Select the answer using the codes given below:
   a. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
   b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
   c. (A) is true, but (R) is false
   d. (A) is false, but (R) is true

85. The proclamation of emergency automatically brings to suspension the right to
   a. freedom of religion  
   b. freedom  
   c. constitutional remedies  
   d. none of these

86. The first Municipal Corporation of India was established at
   a. Mumbai  
   b. Kolkata  
   c. Chennai  
   d. Delhi

   **Note:** Chennai Municipal Corporation of India was established on 29.9.1688.

87. Select the correct sequence Vice-President of India
   a. S.Radha Krishnan, Mohd. Hidayathullah, V.V. Giri, K.R. Narayanan  
   b. Mohd. Hidayathullah, S. Radha Krishnan, V.V. Giri, K.R. Narayanan  
   c. S.Radha Krishnan, V.V.Giri, Mohd. Hidayullah, K.R.Narayanan  
   d. K.R.Narayanan, S.Radha Krishnan, V.V.Giri, Mohd. Hidayullah

88. The centre-State relations is enquired by
   a. Sarkaria commission  
   b. Santhanam committee  
   c. Ashok Mehta committee  
   d. none of the above
89. President’s rule can be imposed in a state for maximum period of
   a. 3 years   b. 6 months
   c. 1 year   d. 2 years
90. Who holds the power of judicial review in India?
   a. The President   b. The Prime Minister
   c. The Supreme Court   d. The Parliament
91. Which of the following state Governors enjoys special powers with regard to the administration
    of tribal area?
   a. Orissa   b. Madhya Pradesh
   c. Bihar   d. Assam
92. Which state has the largest number of Lok Sabha members?
   a. Uttar Pradesh   b. Tamil Nadu
   c. Madhya Pradesh   d. West Bengal
93. Three-Tier system of Panchayat Raj is recommended by
   a. Ashok Mehta   b. S.K. Dey
   c. Balwant Rai Mehta   d. V.T. Krishnamachari
94. The Governor of a state enjoys
   a. office for five years
   b. the confidence of the President
   c. the confidence of the Chief Minister
   d. the confidence of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
95. Election disputes are decided by
   a. President
   b. Lok Sabha
   c. Election Commission
   d. Supreme Court
96. The planning commission was set up in which year?
   a. 1947
   b. 1950
   c. 1961
   d. 1964
97. Jain commission enquiry is related to
   a. assassination of Indira Gandhi
   b. assassination of Rajiv Gandhi
   c. death of Subash Chandra Bose
   d. none of these
98. Under what circumstances some of the fundamental rights be suspend?
   a. on the orders of a court
   b. when President’s rule is imposed
   c. when a proclamation of national emergency is in operation
   d. during financial emergency
99. Planning commission of India is a/an
   a. advisory
   b. executive body
   c. department of Government of India
   d. autonomous body
100. The minimum age for being eligible to become the Prime Minister of India is
    a. 21 years
    b. 25 years
    c. 30 years
    d. 35 years