## Indian Polity Model Test Questions 2 in English With Answers

1.	Which one of the following is not mentione	ed in the Indian constitution?
	a. Election Commission	b. Planning Commission
	c. Public Service Commission	d. Finance Commission
2.	When was the constituent assembly establish	shed to frame the constitution of India?
	a. 10 <sup>th</sup> June, 1946	b. 6 <sup>th</sup> December, 1946
	c. 26 <sup>th</sup> November, 1949	d. 26 <sup>th</sup> December, 1949
3.	The number of article in the Indian constitu	<u>*</u>
		392 <b>d. 395</b>
4.	When was the President's succession act en	
		1964 d. 1969
5.	In a parliamentary system, the executive is	•
	a. the legislature	b. the judiciary
	c. the people	d. none of these
6.	Who enjoys the right to impose responsible	
	a. The President	b. The Supreme Court
_	c. The Parliament	d. The Lok Sabha
7.	How many times the President has declared	
	a. once	b. twice
0	c. thrice	d. never
8.	Who decides the disputes regarding the elec	
	a. The Speaker	b. The Supreme Court
0	c. The Election Commission	d. The Parliament
9.	How many seats are reserved for Union Ter	
	a. 10 seats <b>c. 20 seats</b>	b. 15 seats
10		d. 30 seats
10.	Who is legally competent to declare war? <b>a. The President</b>	b. The Prime Minister
	c. The Lok Sabha	d. The Parliament
11	Fundamental duties were introduced were introduced in the Indian constitution by the	
11.	a. 40 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	b. 42 <sup>nd</sup> Amendment
	c. 43 <sup>rd</sup> Amendment	d. 44 <sup>th</sup> Amendment
12.	Directive principles of state policy are directive	
	a. Fundamental Rights	
	c. Gandhian principles	d. Preamble
13.	What is the maximum age prescribed for el	
	a. 58 years	b. 60 years
	c. 62 years	d. <b>no such limit</b>
14.	The President of India can declare emergen	cy
	a. on his own	•
	b. on the recommendations of the council of Ministers	
	c. On the recommendations of the Prime Minister	
	d. on the recommendations of the	Parliament
15.	he preamble to the Indian constitution was amended by the	
	a. 24 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	b. 36 <sup>th</sup> Amendment
	c. 42 <sup>nd</sup> Amendment	d. 44 <sup>th</sup> Amendment

16. The monthly salary of the Vice-President of India as Vice-President is a. Rs. 25,000 b. Rs. 30,000 d. Nothing c. Rs. 35.000 17. Who has the right convence the joint session of the two houses of Parliament in India? a. The Prime Minister **b.** The President c. The Vice-President d. None of them 18. The chief source of political power in India is a. the people b. the constitution c. the parliament d. the parliament and the state legislatures 19. The Prime Minister is the a. Head of the State b. Head of the Government c. Head of the State and the head of the Government d. Calcutta High Court 20. Under which High court Andaman & Nocobar Islands come? a. Madras High Court b. Kerala High Court c. Andhara Pradesh High Court d. Calcutta High Court 21. Which article accords special status to Jammu & Kashmir a. 356 b. 360 c. 372 22. The union territories of India are administered by the a. President b. Prime Minister c. Defence Minister d. Chief Minister 23. Untouchability comes under which fundamental rights in the Indian constitution? a. Right to freedom b. Right to equality d. Right to freedom of religion c. Right against exploitation 24. Organization of village panchayats are in corporated under which head in the Indian constitution? a. fundamental rights b. citizenship c. Directive principles of the state d. Fundamental duties 25. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is appointed by a. The President b. The Prime Minister c. The Parliament d. The Law Minister 26. Who will act as the President of India when the offices of both the President and the Vice-President are vacant? a. The Chief Election Commissioner b. The Prime Minister c. . the Chief Justice of India d. The Speaker of Lok Sabha 27. Who has the right convence the joint session of the two houses of parliament in India? a. The Prime Minister **b.** The President c. The Vice-President d. None of them 28. The planning commission was created in a. 1950 A.D b. 1952 A.D. c. 1953 A.D d. 1954 A.D 29. The first citizen of India is the a. President b. Vice-President c. Prime Minister d. Speaker 30. Consider the following statements Assertion (A): The Governor is appointed by the President of India and can hold office as per the latter's pleasure. Reason®: The term of office of Governor is six years.

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 31. The emergency provisions of Indian constitution were borrowed from a. Government of India Act, 1935 b. Soviet Union d. Weimer constitution of Germany c. Constitution of USA 32. After great labour, the constitution was ready 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 33. Indian constitution is often called a. Lawyer's paradise b. Dictatorial constitution c. Evolved constitution d. Enacted constitution 34. At present the right to property is merely a a. legal right b. moral right d. none of these c. natural right 35. The team of the office of the President is a. 2 years b. 4 years c. 6 years d. 5 years 36. Lower house of the Indian Parliament is known as a. Lok Sabha b. Supreme Sabha c. Assembly d. Council 37. The highest appeal court in a state is a. Session Court b. Supreme Court d. High Court c. Magistrate Court 38. Who was the permanent chairman of the constitution assembly? a.Dr. Rajendra Prasad b. Dr. Ambedkar c. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru d. Mahatma Gandhi 39. Freedom of religion is included in articles? a. 25-26 b. 25-28 c. 26-29 d. 24-27 40. Which one of the following statements is not correct? a. Equal representation is given to states in Rajya Sabha b. The Central Government is very strong c. Both the Centre and the States can legislate on concurrent list d. Residuary powers are with the centre 41. Indian upper house is known as a. the house of people b. the council of states c. parliament d. none of these 42. The first civil service commission in India was setup on the basis of recommendation of a. Aichison Commission b. Lee Commission c. Simon Commission d. Planning Commission 43. The constitution provides for the setting up of the Finance Commission every b. third year a. year c. fifth year d. seventh year 44. The constitution of India was adopted by the a. Constituent Assembly b. First Parliament c. Lok Sabha d. Drafting Committee

- 45. Normally the Parliament can legislate on the subjects enumerated in
  - a. the union list

b. the concurrent list

c. the state list

- d. the union as well as the concurrent list
- 46. The constitution of India vests the executive authority of the union in the
  - a. President

- b. Council of Ministers
- c. President and Parliament
- d. Prime Minister
- 47. According to the constitution the upper house of the state legislative can be created or abolished by
  - a. The State Legislative Assembly
- b. The Parliament of India
- c. The Governor of the State
- d. Presidential order
- 48. Which state legislative assembly has the maximum strength?
  - a. Andra Pradesh

b. West Bengal

c. Uttar Pradesh

- d. Maharastra
- 49. Which one of the following categories of members are not included in the legislative council?
  - a. Members elected by Municipalities, District Boards and other authorities in the state
  - b. Representatives of temple, churches and mosques
  - c. Representatives of persons engaged in teaching in institutions not lower in standard than secondary school
  - d. Members nominated by the Governor from amongst persons having special knowledge of literature, science, art cooperative movements and social service
- 50. Which is the largest committee of the Indian Parliament?
  - a. The Public Accounts Committee
- **b.** The Estimates Committee
- c. The Committee on Petitions
- d. The Rules Committee

- 51. The President of India is
  - a. appointed by the Prime Minister
  - b elected by the Parliament
  - c. elected by the Chief Ministers of the state
  - d. elected by an electoral college consisting of members of parliament and of state legislatives.
- 52. The oath of office to the President in conducted by
  - a. The Chief Justice of India
- b. The Prime Minister of India
- c. The Vice-President of India
- d. None of them
- 53. The President can vacate his office by addressing his resignation to
  - a. The Vice-President

b. The Speaker of Lok sabha

c. The Prime Minister

- d. The Chief Justice of India
- 54. The Vice-President who assumes the office of the President in case of vacancy hold the same for
  - a. the unexpired term

- b. a maximum period of one year
- c. a maximum period of six months
- 55. The President of India enjoys the right to veto
- a. both money bills and non-money bills
  - c. only non-money bills
- b. only money billsd. none of the two types of bills

d. a maximum period of three months

- c. only non-money ones
- 56. The proclamation of emergency must be placed before the parliament for its approval **a. within one month** b, within two months
  - **a. within one month** c. within six months

- d. within one year
- 57. The Vice-President of India is elected by
  - a. The legislative assemblies of the state
  - b. The same electoral college which elects the President
  - c. The members of Rajva sabha

## d. The members of the two houses of the Parliament 58. In reality the council of Ministers stays in office as long as it enjoys a. the confidence of the Lok Sabha b. the confidence of the Prime Minister d. the confidence of the Speaker c. the confidence of the President 59. The Governor of the state is responsible for his conduct under the constitution to the a. Prime Minister **b.** President c. Chief Minister d. Vice-President 60. A member of the council of Ministers can be asked to tender his resignation if he loses the confidence ofa. The Governor b. The State Legislature c. The Chief Minister d. The High Court 61. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is appointed a. by the President alone b. by the Prime Minister alone c. by the President in consultation with the judges of the Supreme court and High courts d. the Chief Justices of all High courts 62. The President can seek advice of the Supreme court a. with regard to appointment of the Supreme Court b. for enactment of laws on subjects enumerated in the state list c. regarding constitutionality or otherwise of a law under enactment d. on all these matters 63. The Supreme court has been given advisory powers under a. Article 243 b. Article 43 c. Article 142 d. Article 143 64. Which one of the following is wrongly matched? a. Planning Commission - Formulation of plans b. Election Commission - Conduct of elections c. Public Service Commission - Selection of Government Servants - Preparation of budgets d. Finance Commission 65. Who is the Chairman of the Planning Commission of India? a. Finance Minister **b.** Prime Minister c. Planning Minister d. Human Resources Development Minister 66. The first Vice-President of India was a. Zakir Hussein b. Dr. Radha Krishnan d. G.S.Pathak c. V.V.Giri 67. Our Indian constitution gives us how many Fundamental rights? a. Six b. Seven c. Nine d. Ten 68. For how many terms one can be the President of India? a. one term b. two term c. four term d. no limit 69. Our constitution came into force on b. 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1945 a. 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1949 c. 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950 d. 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947

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70. The main objective of the Fundamental Rights is to a. ensure independence of judiciary

71. The first Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission of India was

c. ensure individual liberty

b. promote a socialistic pattern of society

d. ensure all these

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a. C. Rajagopalachari b. Dr. Rajendra Pasad c. Nehru d. Krishnamachari 72. The Indian constitution is a a. brief constitution b. medium sized constitution c. bulkiest constitution d. very brief constitution 73. The Parliament of India consists of a. Lok sabha and Rajya sabha b. The President, The Lok sabha and Rajva sabha c. Lok sabha, the President and Council of Ministers d. Lok sabha, Rajya sabha, Council of Ministers and the President 74. One-third of the members of Rajya Sabha retires b. every two years a. every year c. every three years d. every four years 75. Which one of the following rights is vital for the successful working democracy? b. Right to association a. Right to property c. Right to assemble d. Right to criticize 76. Which amendment of the constitution added the words "Socialist" and "Secular" to the preamble? a. 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment b. 44<sup>th</sup> amendment c. 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment d. 40<sup>th</sup> Amendment 77. Indian constitution is a. san original constitution b. a bag of borrowings c. not a copy of other constitution d. none of these 78. The constituent assembly was set up in b. 1947 c. 1948 d. 1950 a. 1946 79. In the Parliamentary Government of India a. the ministers have a fixed tenure b. the ministers cannot be removed by vote of no confidence c. the ministers can be removed by vote of no confidence d. the ministers are answerable to the president only 80. In Indian Parliamentary Government a. The ministers are not the members of the Parliament b. the ministers are the members of Lok sabha only c. the ministers are the members of the Parliament d. the ministers are the members of Rajya sabha only 81. The permanent seat of Supreme court is at a. Mumbai b. Kolkata c. Delhi d. Kanpur 82. The Parliamentary form of Government in India has been borrowed from the a. American Constitution **b.** British Constitution c. Russian Constitution d. Swiss Constitution 83. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian constitution? a. Dr. Ambedkar b. Dr. Rajendra Prasad d. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru c. Sardar Patel 84. The normal term of a Governor's office is a. 3 years b. 5 years c. 6 years d. 4 years 85. The system of dual citizenship exists in a. USA b. France

c. India d. U.K 86. The Judges of the Supreme court are appointed for a term of a. five years b. five years or until they attain the age of 60 d. six years or until they attain the age of 65 c. six years 87. Abraham Lincoln is known for a. Land reforms b. External policies c. Abolition of slavery d. Independence movement 88. Which one is called as mini constitution? a. 42<sup>nd</sup> b. 43<sup>rd</sup> d. 39<sup>th</sup> c. 52<sup>nd</sup> 89. The Union Public Service Commission submits an annual report of its work to b. The Cabinet Secretariat a. The President b. The Home Minister d. The Parliament 90. In India, the President enjoys b. only nominal powers a. all the power c. less power d. more powers than the Prime Minister 91. What is the maximum age prescribed for election as the President of India? b. 62 years a. 58 years c. 60 years d. no such limit 92. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is a. The President b. The Vice-President c. The Prime Minister d. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha 93. The Vice-President of India is a. appointed by the President b. elected by the people c. elected by the members of both the houses of the Parliament d. elected by state legislatures 94. The President of India must have completed the age of a. 25 years b. 35 years c. 30years d. 58 years 95. Match the correct features of the constitution with the country from which they have been borrowed. a. Raw of law - USA b. Judicial review - Australia c. Idea of concurrent subjects - England d. Directive principles of state policy - Ireland 96. What is the maximum age for being the President? a. 60 years b. 65 years c. 70 years d. no age limit 97. Maximum number of seats in the Rajya Sabha is in a. Andhra Pradesh b. Bihar c. Uttar Pradesh d. West Bengal 98. Who is legally competent to declare war? a. The President b. The Prime Minister c. The Parliament d. The Lok Sabha 99. The Vice-President of India holds office a. during the pleasure of the President b. for a term of 5 years c. for a term of 4 years d. during the pleasure of the Prime Minister 100. The council of Ministers is responsible?

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- a. The Prime Minister
- c. The people

- b. The President
- d. The Parliament

