Indian Polity Model Test Questions 2 in English With Answers

1. Which one of the following is not mentioned in the Indian constitution?
   a. Election Commission  
   b. Planning Commission  
   c. Public Service Commission  
   d. Finance Commission

2. When was the constituent assembly established to frame the constitution of India?
   a. 10th June, 1946  
   b. 6th December, 1946  
   c. 26th November, 1949  
   d. 26th December, 1949

3. The number of article in the Indian constitution at the time of its adoption was
   a. 350  
   b. 360  
   c. 392  
   d. 395

4. When was the President’s succession act enacted?
   a. 1955  
   b. 1959  
   c. 1964  
   d. 1969

5. In a parliamentary system, the executive is responsible to
   a. the legislature  
   b. the judiciary  
   c. the people  
   d. none of these

6. Who enjoys the right to impose responsible restriction on the Fundamental Rights?
   a. The President  
   b. The Supreme Court  
   c. The Parliament  
   d. The Lok Sabha

7. How many times the President has declared the financial emergency?
   a. once  
   b. twice  
   c. thrice  
   d. never

8. Who decides the disputes regarding the election of the President?
   a. The Speaker  
   b. The Supreme Court  
   c. The Election Commission  
   d. The Parliament

9. How many seats are reserved for Union Territories in the Lok Sabha?
   a. 10 seats  
   b. 15 seats  
   c. 20 seats  
   d. 30 seats

10. Who is legally competent to declare war?
    a. The President  
    b. The Prime Minister  
    c. The Lok Sabha  
    d. The Parliament

11. Fundamental duties were introduced in the Indian constitution by the
    a. 40th Amendment  
    b. 42nd Amendment  
    c. 43rd Amendment  
    d. 44th Amendment

12. Directive principles of state policy are directly concerned with
    a. Fundamental Rights  
    b. Fundamental duties  
    c. Gandhian principles  
    d. Preamble

13. What is the maximum age prescribed for election as President of India?
    a. 58 years  
    b. 60 years  
    c. 62 years  
    d. no such limit

14. The President of India can declare emergency
    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. The preamble to the Indian constitution was amended by the
    a. 24th Amendment  
    b. 36th Amendment  
    c. 42nd Amendment  
    d. 44th Amendment
16. The monthly salary of the Vice-President of India as Vice-President is
   a. Rs. 25,000    b. Rs. 30,000    c. Rs. 35,000    d. Nothing

17. Who has the right convene 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    d. 370

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
    c. Right against exploitation
    d. Right to freedom of religion

24. Organization of village panchayats are incorporated 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. Chief Justice of India
    d. The Speaker of Lok Sabha

27. Who has the right convene 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
   b. Soviet Union
   c. Constitution of USA
   d. Weimer constitution of Germany

32. After great labour, the constitution was ready on
   a. 26th December, 1949
   b. 26th January 1950
   c. 26th November, 1949
   d. 30th 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
   c. natural right
   d. none of these

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
   c. Magistrate Court
   d. High 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
   a. year
   b. third 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. Andhra Pradesh
   b. West Bengal
   c. Uttar Pradesh
   d. Maharashtra

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 legislatures.

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
   d. a maximum period of three months

55. The President of India enjoys the right to veto
   a. both money bills and non-money bills
   b. only money bills
   c. only non-money bills
   d. none of the two types of bills

56. The proclamation of emergency must be placed before the parliament for its approval
   a. within one month
   b. within two months
   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 Rajya 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
   c. the confidence of the President
   d. the confidence of the Speaker

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 of
   a. 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
   d. Finance Commission - Preparation of budgets

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
   c. V.V.Giri
   d. G.S.Pathak

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
   a. 26th November, 1949
   b. 15th August, 1945
   c. 26th January, 1950
   d. 15th August, 1947

70. The main objective of the Fundamental Rights is to
   a. ensure independence of judiciary
   b. promote a socialistic pattern of society
   c. ensure individual liberty
   d. ensure all these

71. The first Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission of India was
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 Rajya 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
   a. every year
   b. every two years
   c. every three years
   d. every four years

75. Which one of the following rights is vital for the successful working democracy?
   a. Right to property
   b. Right to association
   c. Right to assemble
   d. Right to criticize

76. Which amendment of the constitution added the words “Socialist” and “Secular” to the preamble?
   a. 25th Amendment
   b. 44th amendment
   c. 42nd Amendment
   d. 40th Amendment

77. Indian constitution is
   a. an original constitution
   b. a bag of borrowings
   c. not a copy of another constitution
   d. none of these

78. The constituent assembly was set up in
   a. 1946
   b. 1947
   c. 1948
   d. 1950

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
   c. Sardar Patel
   d. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

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
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
   c. six years  
   d. six years or until they attain the age of 65

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. 42nd  
   b. 43rd
   c. 52nd  
   d. 39th

89. The Union Public Service Commission submits an annual report of its work to
   a. The President  
   b. The Cabinet Secretariat
   c. The Home Minister  
   d. The Parliament

90. In India, the President enjoys
   a. all the power  
   b. only nominal powers
   c. less power  
   d. more powers than the Prime Minister

91. What is the maximum age prescribed for election as the President of India?
   a. 58 years  
   b. 62 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. 30 years  
   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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<td>a.</td>
<td>The Prime Minister</td>
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<td>c.</td>
<td>The people</td>
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