

Indian Polity Model Test Questions 3 in English With Answer

1. If the Auditor-General wants to resign he addresses his letter of resignation to
 - a. **The President**
 - b. The Prime Minister
 - c. The Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - d. None of them
2. The lowest unit in the Panchayat Raj institution is
 - a. **Village Panchayat**
 - b. Panchayat samit
 - c. Zilla parishad
 - d. Corporation
3. Who chooses the Speaker
 - a. **The Lok Sabha**
 - b. The President
 - c. The Prime minister
 - d. The opposition parties in Lok Sabha
4. The Prime Minister must be a member of
 - a. Public Accounts Committee
 - b. **Lok Sabha**
 - c. Rajya Sabha
 - d. State Legislature
5. Where are disputes regarding the election of the President of India settled?
 - a. in the Parliament
 - b. in the Lok Sabha
 - c. in the Rajya Sabha
 - d. **in the Supreme Court**
6. The Rajya Sabha member must have completed the age of
 - a. 21 years
 - b. 25 years
 - c. **30 years**
 - d. 35 years
7. Which of the following articles of the Indian Constitution is related to the protection of the interest of minorities?
 - a. Article 256
 - b. **Article 29**
 - c. Article 370
 - d. Article 22
8. In the Committees of Indian Parliament which has the largest membership?
 - a. The Public Accounts Committee
 - b. The Committee on Public undertakings
 - c. Committee on rules
 - d. **Estimates Committee**
9. How many members are nominated by the President of India to the Rajya Sabha?
 - a. **12**
 - b. 10
 - c. 2
 - d. 6
10. The Supreme Court of India is located at
 - a. Kolkata
 - b. Allahabad
 - c. **New Delhi**
 - d. Nagpur
11. The judge of a High court is appointed by
 - a. The Prime Minister
 - b. **The President**
 - c. The Governor
 - d. The Chief Justice

12. Who has to approve state legislation?
 a. The President
 b. The Union Government
 c. The Parliament
d. The Governor
13. The basic purpose of Panchayat Raj is
 a. to give posts for party members
b. democratic decentralisation
 c. to collect taxes directly
 d. to give employment to local people
14. Who summons the state legislation?
 a. The Chief Minister
b. The Governor
 c. The President
 d. The Speaker
15. In India the election commission works under
 a. Ministry of law
 b. Prime Minister's Secretariat
c. It is an autonomous body
 d. Ministry of Home Affairs
16. Can one person act as Governor of more than one state?
a. yes
 b. no
 c. only for a period of six months
 d. only for a period of three months
17. India is a
 a. Democratic form of Government
c. Democratic and Republic form of Government
 b. Monarchy form of Government
 d. None of these
18. How Indian citizenship is acquired?
 a. By birth
 b. By registration.
 c. By marriage
d. By all these
19. To whom are mercy petitions addressed?
 a. The Governor
b. The President
 c. The Supreme Court Chief Justice
 d. The Prime Minister
20. What is important function of Parliament?
 a. Governing
b. Law-making
 c. Collecting taxes
 d. Criticising Government
21. Money bill can be introduced
a. only in the Lok Sabha
 b. only in the Rajya Sabha
 c. both in Lok Sabha and Tajya Sabha
 d. none of these
22. Policies are implemented by
 a. parliament
 b. judiciary

32. How many times has the President declared financial emergency in the counter so far?
- a. once
b. twice
c. thrice
d. never
33. The salaries of judges are paid out of
- a. Contingency fund
b. Amalgamated fund
c. Consolidated fund
d. No special fund
34. Indian constitution is
- a. purely federal
b. purely unitary
c. federal with unitary bias
d. unitary with federal bias
35. Which one of the following rights is vital for the successful working of democracy?
- a. Right of property
b. Right of association
c. Right of Assemble
d. Right of criticise
36. The speaker can be removed from his office before the expiry of his term
- a. by the President on the recommendation of Prime Minister
b. if the house passes a resolution to the effect
c. if the house and the Prime Minister to the effect
d. if both the houses of Parliament pass resolution to this effect
37. Which one of the following articles of the constitution of India directs state Government to organise village panchayats?
- a. Article 32
b. Article 40
c. Article 48
d. Article 51
38. 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 & Council of Ministers
d. Lok sabha, Rajya saha, Council of Ministers and the President
39. Panchayat Raj schem was first introduced in
- a. Rajasthan**
b. West Bengal
c. Madhya Pradesh
d. Tamil Nadu
40. Which one of the following qualification of the judges of the Supreme Court has been wrongly listed?
- a. He must be a citizen of India
b. He has been an advocate of a High court for atleast ten years

c. He has been a judge of a High court for atleast five years

d. He has worked as Comptroller & Auditor General of India for atleast three years.

41. How much time did it take to make the Indian Constitution?

a. 2 years 10 months and 18 days

b. 2 years 11 months and 18 days

c. 2 years 6 months and 18 days

d. 2 years 2 months and 10 days

42. The frames of the Indian constitution borrowed the concept of Fundamental Rights from the

a. Constitution of America

b. Constitution of Canada

c. Constitution of Russia

d. Irish Constitution

43. Which one of the following amendments added the fundamental duties in the constitution of India?

a. 42nd Amendment

b. 44th Amendment

c. 48th Amendment

d. 49th Amendment

44. The legislature in India is based on the pattern of

a. Britain

b. America

c. France

d. Germany

45. Rajya Sabha consists of

a. 230 members

b. 25. Members

c. 300 members

d. 400 members

46. The Vice-President of India is the Chairman of

a. Lok Sabha

b. Planning Commission

c. Service Commission

d. Rajya Sabha

47. The post of Director General of Archaeology was sanctioned for the first time for India by

a. Lord Rippon

b. Lord Lytton

c. Lord Curzon

d. Lord Elgin

48. The law member was made a full member of Executive council of the Governor General as per the charter act of

a. 1813

b. 1833

c. 1853

d. 1793

49. The chairman of the drafting committee of the constitution of India was

a. Dr.Ambedkar

b. C.Rajagopalachari

c. Alladi Krishnasamy

d. Dr.A.Ramasamy

50. Consider the following statements

Assertion(A): The adoption of uniform civil code, though mentioned in the constitution of India, is yet to be accomplished.

Reason (R) : Directive principles are non justiceable.

- 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
51. The Chairman of the State Planning Commission of Tamil Nadu is
 a. The Governor
c. The Chief Minister
 b. The Chief Secretary
 d. The Minister of Planning
52. The portfolios are assigned to the ministers by
a. The Prime Minister
 c. The Speaker
 b. The Chief Justice
 d. The Vice-President
53. Emergency due to failure of constitutional machinery of a state can be declared by the President under
 a. **Article 356**
 b. Article 352
 c. Article 350
 d. Article 360
54. The candidate contesting for the Lok Sabha should not be less than
 a. 21 years
 b. 18 years
 c. 22 years
d. 25 years
55. The Comptroller and Auditor-General is appointed by
a. The President
 c. The Speaker
 b. The Prime Minister
 d. Vice-President
56. Who conceived the concept of Gramswaraj?
 a. Jaya Prakash Narain
c. Mahatma Gandhi
 b. Acharya Vinoda Bhave
 d. Swami Dayanand
57. The Constitution of India came into force in
 a. 1949
b. 1950
 c. 1947
 d. 1948
58. The permanent chairman of the constituent assembly was
 a. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
b. Rajendra Prasad
 c. Sachidananda Sinha
 d. T.T. Krishnamachari
59. The controversial article in the Indian constitution is
a. Article 356
 b. Article 368
 c. Article 370
 d. Article 352
60. 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
61. Which one of the following states first introduced the Panchayat Raj scheme?

- a. Rajasthan
c. Uttar Pradesh
- b. Haryana
d. Maharastra
62. Which of the following articles of the Constitution of India creates the office of Comptroller and Auditor-General?
a. Article 143 b. Article 147 **c. Article 148** d. Article 201
63. The participation of the people in the affairs of administration
a. makes the people feel that than government of their own
b. bring success to plan and programme for the government
c. both (A) and (B)
d. none of these
64. Constitutionally the members of the councils of Ministers hold office
a. during the pleasure of the President b. during the pleasure of the Speaker
c. during the pleasure of the Parliament d. during the pleasure of the Prime Minister
65. Judges of the Supreme court retire at the age of
a. 60 years b. 62 years **c. 65 years** d. 67 years
66. The method amendment of the Indian constitution has been borrowed from the
a. Constitution of USA b. Constitution of England
c. Constitution of USSR **d. Constitution of South Africa**
67. The Chief Justice of 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 Supreme court and High court
d. law minister
68. The President of India is
a. **the head of state** b. the head of government
c. both the heads of the state and government d. none of these
69. The union council of Ministers is the
a. real executive of the country b. nominal executive of the country
c. neither nominal nor real executive of the country d. none of these
70. The total number of Lok sabha seats in Tamilnadu is
a. 21 b. 20 c. 25 **d. 39**
71. The janata sangsad is the name of the Parliament of
a. Nepal b. Bangaladesh **c. Bhutan** d. Sri Lanka

72. The seventy-fourth amendment to the constitution provided
- directive principles of state policy
 - reduction of voting age from 20 to 18
 - constitution of three types of municipalities**
 - inclusion of certain languages in the eighth schedule
73. Diet is the Parliament of
- U.K
 - Japan**
 - France
 - U.S.A
74. The total number of Legislative states in India in 1995 were
- 35
 - 20
 - 14
 - 25**
75. Preventive detention beyond three months requires authorisation from
- The Chief Justice of High Court**
 - Advocate General
 - Attorney General
 - An Advisory Board
76. Which article deals with the special status given to Jammu and Kashmir?
- 356
 - 368
 - 372
 - 370**
77. In India, rule of law means
- Government officials have a different law
 - Politicians are beyond the scope of law
 - Prime minister is above law
 - All are equal before the law**
78. The grant of universal adult franchise creates
- social equality
 - legal quality
 - economic equality
 - political equality**
79. How many schedules are there in the Indian constitution?
- ten
 - nine
 - twelve**
 - fifteen
80. Who has the right to convene the joint session of the two houses of Parliament in India?
- The Prime Minister
 - The President**
 - The Vice-President
 - None of the above
81. The members of the Rajya sabha are elected by the
- people
 - state assemblies**
 - local bodies
 - lok sabha
82. The Secretary General of the house of the people is answerable only to the
- Speaker**
 - Prime Minister

- c. Cabinet
d. Chief Minister
83. The resignation letter of the Vice-President shall be addressed to the
a. President
 b. Council of Ministers
 c. Prime Minister
 d. Chief election commissioner
84. What is the time limit set by the constitution for the President to declare his assent to a bill?
 a. fourteen days
 b. one month
 c. three months
d. none
85. Indian's one rupee note bears the signature of
 a. The President
 b. The Governor of RBI
 c. The Prime Minister
d. The Finance Secretary
86. The governor has no power to
 a. prorogue the assembly
 b. dissolve the assembly
c. adjourn the assembly
 d. summon the assembly
87. Tribal areas are specified in the
a. 6th schedule b. 8th schedule c. 9th schedule d. 1st schedule
88. In west, the secular state means
a. state does not interface in religion
 b. state treats all religions equality
 c. educational institutions do not give religious instruction
 d. in employment state does not make any discrimination
89. The concept of judicial review was borrowed from
a. U.S.A b. Britain c. France d. Ireland
90. the Indian federation can be converted into unitary one
 a. at the time of general election
 b. by two-thirds majority of the Parliament
c. during national emergency
 d. by the order the President
91. Planning commission was set up in the year
 a. 1947 **b. 1950** c. 1952 d. 1956
92. The first general election was held in the year
 a. 1947 b. 1950 **c. 1952** d. 1956
93. The Chairman of the public accounts committee is appointed by the
 a. President
b. Speaker
 c. Prime Minister
 d. Comptroller and Auditor General of India

94. Balwantrai Mahta Committee was set up in the year
 a. 1950 b. 1952 c. **1955** d. 1958
95. Panchayat samiti exists at
 a. village level **b. block level**
 c. zilla level d. all these levels
96. A bureaucrat can exercise his political liberty by
a. exercising his franchise b. publicly criticizing the government
 c. contesting in the election d. joining in any political party
97. Match list I correctly with list II and select your answer using the codes given below:
- | List I | | List II | |
|--------------|-------------------------|-----------|--|
| A. Knesset | | 1. Nepal | |
| B. Diet | | 2. Israel | |
| C. Congress | | 3. Japan | |
| D. Panchayat | | 4. USA | |
| | a b c d | | |
| a. | 2 3 4 1 | | |
| b. | 1 2 3 4 | | |
| c. | 3 1 2 4 | | |
| d. | 4 3 1 2 | | |
98. Planning commission was set up in
 a. 1952 b. 1904 c. 1956 **d. 1950**
99. The constitution of India came into force on
a. January 26, 1950 b. January 26, 1952
 c. August 16, 1948 d. November 26, 1949
100. The Indian constitution is
 a. written b. unwritten c. flexible and rigid **d. both A and C**