

Indian Polity Model Test Questions 4 in English With Answer

1. The words 'Socialist Secular' were added to the preamble order
 a. **42nd Amendment** b. 43rd Amendment
 c. 44th Amendment d. 45th Amendment
2. How many regional languages are recognized by the constitution at present?
 a. 14 b. 16 **c. 22** d. 18
3. What is the minimum age required to contest for the office of the President?
 a. 30 years **b. 35 years** c. 40 years d. 45 years
4. The Prime Minister of India is
 a. elected by the Lok sabha b. elected by the two houses of Parliament at a joint sitting
 c. appointed by the President
d. elected by the lok sabha and appointed by the President
5. The maximum strength of the nominated members in both the houses of Parliament can be
 a. 10 b. 12 **c. 14** d. 20
6. The Speaker of Lok sabha is
 a. nominated by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister
 b. nominated by the Prime Minister
c. elected by the members of Lok sabha
 d. nominated by the ex-speaker of Lok sabha
7. Who determine the term of office of a Governor?
a. President b. Prime Minister
 c. Chief Minister d. Constitution
8. Who appoints the judges of the High court?
a. President b. Prime Minister
 c. Governor d. Chief Justice of Supreme court
9. Finance commissions are constituted by the President
 a. to recommended the basis for the distribution of proceeds of taxes between the union and the states
 b. to recommended the basis which should govern grants-in-aid for the states
 c. to prepare the annual financial statements
d. both (A) and (B) are correct
10. The judges of Supreme court hold office till they attain the age of
 a. 62 years **b. 65 years** c. 70 years d. there is no age limit
11. Sikkim was merged with Indian union in the year
a. 1975 b. 1980 c. 1950 d. 1976
12. Which one of the following is not a National Party?
 a. Indian National Congress b. CPI(M)
 c. BJP **d. STDP**
13. How many members from Tamilnadu are represented in Lok sabha?
 a. 40 **b. 39** c. 38 d. 42
14. Which is not a state subject?
a. Banking b. Local Government
 c. Law & order d. Water supply
15. The article in the constitution that provides for dissolution of a state assembly by the president is
 a. article 256 **b. article 356** c. article 254 d. article 354
16. The minimum age required for an Indian citizen to become a member of the Lok sabha is

- a. 21 years **b. 25 years** c. 30 years d. 35 years
17. The minimum age for holding the post of the President of India is
a. 21 **b. 35** c. 40 d. 45
18. Who is the Chairman of Rajya sabha?
a. Governor b. President
c. Vice-President d. Prime Minister
19. What is the tenure of a member of Rajya sabha?
a. 5 years b. 3 years c. 4 years **d. 6 years**
20. India's foreign policy is based on
a. Eastern block b. **Western block**
c. Non-alignment d. None of these
21. The term 'Fourth Estate' is connected with
a. judiciary **b. press**
c. police d. landlords
22. The formal executive powers of the union are vested in
a. The Lok sabha **b. The President**
c. The Prime Minister d. The Minister Parliamentary Affairs
23. Appointments to All –India service are made by
a. The Prime Minister **b. The President**
c. The Governor d. The Speaker of Lok sabha
24. Who was the first law officer of the Government of India?
a. The Law Minister b. The Chief Justice of the Supreme court
c. The Attorney General of India d. None of these
25. Who among the following, the President does not appoint?
a. The Vice-President of India b. Attorney General of India
c. Lt. Governors of Union Territories d. Members of the UPSC
26. Who administers the Oath of office to the President of India?
a. Prime Minister b. Vice-President
c. High court judge **d. Chief justice of the Supreme court of India**
27. Who hoists the flag on Independence Day at Delhi Fort?
a. President b. Vice-President
c. Prime Minister d. Minister of Planning.
28. The Chairman of the Planning commission of India is the
a. President of India **b. Prime Minister of India**
c. Finance Minister d. Minister of Planning
29. The salaries of the judges of the Supreme court are drawn from
a. Provision made by the Law Ministry b. Parliamentary –grant
c. Consolidated fund of India d. Home Ministry grant
30. How many terms can a person have a the President of India?
a. he cannot be re-elected **b. any number of terms**
c. 6 terms d. 5 terms
31. To whom are the Ministers individually responsible?
a. The President b. The Prime Minister
c. The Lok sabha d. The People
32. On what grounds can a judge be removed?
a. Insolvency misdemeanor b. Insanity
c. Incapacity d. All of these

33. Under which article can constitutional emergency be declared?
 a. **Article 356** b. Article 357
 c. Article 355 d. Article 358
34. The Chairman of the Rajya sabha has
 a. no right to vote b. **a right to vote incase of a tie**
 c. voting right in all the matters d. a rights to vote only on amendment bills
35. Who regulates the right of citizenship by law?
 a. The Supreme court b. **The Parliament**
 c. The Cabinet d. The President
36. Which of the following is not included in the Union list?
 a. **Public health** b. External affairs
 c. Defence d. Audit & Account
37. Who can pardon the sentence of death?
 a. The Supreme Court b. The Prime Minister
 c. The Parliament d. **The President**
38. India is federal state, because there is
 a. **distribution of powers** b. separation of powers
 c. concentration of powers d. none of these
39. Who is the constitutional head of India?
 a. **President** b. Prime Minister
 c. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court d. Speaker of the Lok sabha
40. Which one of the following is not a fundamental right at present?
 a. right to freedom b. cultural and educational rights
 c. **right to property** d. right to freedom of religion
41. The President of India has so far declared financial emergency
 a. once b. twice c. thrice d. **never**
42. The council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the
 a. President of India b. Prime Minister
 c. **Parliament** d. Nation
43. What is the sanctioned strength of the Lok sabha at present?
 a. 530 b. 542 c. **545** d. 552
44. Panchayats are given constitutional status by
 a. 72nd Amendment b. **73rd Amendment**
 c. 44th Amendment d. 53rd Amendment
45. Sarkaria commission was appointed
 a. to find a solution to the Punjab crisis
 b. **to examine centre- state relations**
 c. to resolve Cauvery water dispute
 d. to examine the nexus between politician and criminals
46. Who is the Chairman of the Planning commission?
 a. President b. Vice-President
 c. **Prime Minister** d. Planning Minister
47. When was the first general elections held?
 a. 1950 b. 1951 c. **1952** d. 1953
48. Who is the Chairman of the National Development Council?
 a. The President b. The Vice-President
 c. **The Prime Minister** d. The Planning Minister

49. The President's rule in a state cannot remain in force for more than
 a. three months at a time
b. six months at a time
 c. one month at a time
 d. one year at a time
50. A new state can be created in India
 a. by the central cabinet's approval
b. by a simple majority in Parliament
 c. by a 2/3 majority in Parliament
 d. by a 2/3 majority in Parliament and approval by a majority of states
51. Which one of the following is a regional party?
 a. C.P.I
c. National Conference
 b. BJP
 d. National front
52. Where is the Election commission located?
 a. Kolkata
c. New Delhi
 b. Chennai
 d. Mumbai
53. The U.S President elected Bill Clinton belongs to
 a. Republic party
b. Democratic party
 c. independent
 d. None of these
54. The first action taken by the Tamil Nadu Government headed by Dr.Jayalalitha
 a. Improvement of noon meal scheme
 b. Remodelling of Dr.MGR's Samadhi
 c. Employment for women
d. The closing down of country liquor shops
55. Chief minister who took Oath 3 times within a period of 16 months
a. Om Prakash Chautala
 b. Bangarappa
 c. Kalyan singh
 d. Janardhan Reddi
56. How many members can be nominated by the President of India to the Lok sabha?
 a. 10 b. **2** c. 6 d. 0
57. Which is the Lok sabha constituency in Tamil Nadu having more women voters?
a. Trichendur
 b. Palani
 c. Sivaganga
 d. Dindugul
58. How many political parties are recognized by the Election Commission as regional parties inTamilNadu?
 a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 **d. 6**
59. What is the amount of money a candidate has to deposit to contest in the Lok sabha?
a. Rs. 500 b.Rs. 1000 c. Rs. 250 d. Rs. 1500
60. A great sportsman who contested for the Lok sabha was defeated. Who is he?
 a. Pataudi Nawab
 b. Kapil Dev
c. Ramanathan Krishnan
 d. Viswanathan Anand
61. Number of schedule in Indian constitution
 a. 7 . b. 10 c. 8 d. 9
Note: Now 12 schedules
62. Prohibition is a
a. state subject
 b. union subject
 c. inter-state subject
 d. none of these
63. The Chairman of Rajya sabha
 a. Prime Minister
c. The Vice-President
 b. The President
 d. Home Minister
64. The Rajya sabha has a life of
 a. 6 years b. 2 years c. 5 years **d. permanent**
65. In India, President rule was imposed for the first time in

- a. **Punjab** b. Kerala c. West Bengal d. Gujarat
66. The term of office of the Governor is
 a. 3 years b. 6 years c. **5 years** d. 4 years
67. The Presidents of India can contest for
 a. 2 terms b. 3 terms c. only once d. **no limit**
68. The constitution of India has been given to
 a. The Parliament b. The President
 c. **The people** d. The working classes
69. India is a sovereign socialist
 a. Democratic Republic b. Republic
 c. **Secular Democratic Republic** d. Secular Republic
70. The constitution of India came into force in
 a. 1947 b. **1950** c. 1942 d. 1948
71. The Vice-President of India is the ex-office Chairman of
 a. Planning Commission b. **Rajya Sabha**
 c. Finance Commission d. Parliamentary Affairs
72. A secular state is
 a. religious b. irreligious
 c. anti-religious d. **neutral in religions matters**
73. The minimum age of quality for voting rights in India is
 a. **18 years** b. 21 years c. 25 years d. 20 years
74. Who among the following is not appointed by the President?
 a. **The Vice-President** b. The Prime Minister
 c. The Judges of High court
 d. The Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission
75. Indian is 'Republic' because
 a. its head of the state is elected for fixed period b. there is a parliamentary rule
 c. sit is completely free d. **it prescribes democratic government**
76. The President of India is elected by
 a. The Lok sabha b. The Rajya sabha
 c. The Parliament d. **An electoral college**
77. According to the constitution, the people of India can claim
 a. social justice only b. political justice only
 c. economic justice only
 d. **social, economic and political justice all combined together**
78. Which one of the following is considered as heart and soul of our constitution?
 a. Right to equality b. **Right to constitutional remedies**
 c. Right to against exploitation d. Right to assembly
79. Normal term of office of a member of Rajya sabha is
 a. 4 years b. 5 years c. 2 years d. **6 years**
80. The Speaker of the Lok sabha is
 a. nominated by the President
 b. elected in a joint sitting of both the houses of Parliament
 c. **elected by the Lok sabha**
 d. appointed by the Prime Minister
81. In Indian Parliament
 a. both the houses have co-equal powers

- b. upper house has more powers than lower house
c. lower house has more powers than upper house
 d. none of the above
82. The states in India
 a. can send their ambassadors abroad
 b. can conclude treaties with foreign countries without the approval of central government
 c. can have their own foreign policy
d. must accept the foreign policy of the Central Government
83. When the office of President of falls vacant that is taken care by the
 a. Chief Justice of India
b. Vice-President of India
 c. Speaker of the Lok sabha
 d. Chief Election Commissioner
84. According to the constitution of India the President is the
a. real head of the state
 b. nominal head of the state
 c. permanent head of the state
 d. political head of the state
85. A person can become the Prime Minister when he enjoys confidence of the majority in
a. The Lok sabha
 b. The Rajya sabha
 c. Both the Houses of Parliament
 d. The Parliament as well as the confidence of the President
86. The nationalist who was affectionately called as the 'Father of Fundamental Rights of India' is
a. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar
 b. Dr.K.M. Munshi
 c. C.Vijayawaghavachariar
 d. Gandhiji
87. Who is the Chairman of the Planning Commission?
 a. Finance Minister
 b. Industry Minister
 c. One of the Cabinet Ministers
d. Prime Minister
88. The Planning Commission in India was set up in
a. March , 1950
 b. March, 1955
 c. April, 1956
 d. May, 1957
89. How many members are there in the Estimates Committee?
 a. 12 members
 b. 15 members
 c. 22 members
d. 30 members
90. Who was the power to alter the territories in India?
 a. President
b. Parliament
 c. Supreme Court
 d. Prime Minister
91. How many times the President has declared the national emergency?
 a. one time
 b. two times
c. three times
 d. four times
92. Which constitutional amendment eliminated the right to property from the list of Fundamental Rights?
 a. 38th Amendment
 b. 40th Amendment
 c. 42nd Amendment
d. 44th Amendment
93. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is
 a. appointed by the Prime Minister
b. elected by the members of the Lok sabha
 c. elected by the members of the ruling party in the Lok sabha
 d. elected by the members of the Parliament
94. Which one of the following rights is not Fundamental Right?
 a. Right to equality
 b. Right to freedom

