

Indian Polity Model Test Questions 5 in English With Answer

1. The Governor of state is accountable for his actions to
 - a. **The State Legislature**
 - b. The State council of Ministers
 - c. The President
 - d. The Prime Minister
2. Membership of the Legislative Assembly can vary between
 - a. **60 and 500**
 - b. 100 and 300
 - c. 150 and 450
 - d. 100 and 400
3. Money bills can be introduced in the state legislature with the prior consent of
 - a. The Speaker
 - b. The Chief Minister
 - c. **The Governor**
 - d. The President
4. The council of Ministers is headed by
 - a. **The Prime Minister**
 - b. The President
 - c. The Speaker
 - d. The Vice-President
5. The Judges of the High court retire at the age of
 - a. 58 years
 - b. 60 years
 - c. **62 years**
 - d. 65 years
6. The members of All India services are appointed under the signature of
 - a. **The President of India**
 - b. The Union Home Minister
 - c. The Vice-President
 - d. The Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission
7. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India is appointed by
 - a. The Prime Minister
 - b. **The President**
 - c. The Parliament
 - d. The President on the advice of the Parliament
8. The head of the Indian Parliamentary system is the
 - a. **President**
 - b. Prime Minister
 - c. Speaker of Lok sabha
 - d. Speaker of Rajya sabha
9. Which of the following are Financial Committees of Parliament in India?
 - I. Public Accounts Committee
 - II. Estimate Committee
 - III. Committee on public undertakings
 - a. I and III
 - b. I and II
 - c. **I, II and III**
 - d. II and III
10. The first Non-Congress Prime Minister of India was
 - a. V.P.Singh
 - b. **Morarji Desai**
 - c. Vajpayee
 - d. I.K.Gujral
11. The vacancy of the office of the President must be filled in within
 - a. 3 months
 - b. 4 months
 - c. **6 months**
 - d. 1 year
12. Who is regarded as the architect of the Indian Constitution?
 - a. **B.R.Ambedkar**
 - b. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - c. Mahatma Gandhii
 - d. Rajendra Prasad
13. Article 370 of the Indian Constitution is related to
 - a. Sikkim
 - b. **Jammu & Kashmir**
 - c. Goa
 - d. Meghalaya
14. Which one of the following officials is not appointed by the president?

- a. Judges of the Supreme Court
c. District and sessions judges
- b. Judges of the High court
 d. Attorney General of India
15. On the death of a Chief Minister
a. The council of Ministers automatically stands dissolved
 b. Senior most Cabinet Minister succeeds as Chief Minister
 c. Governor nominates senior most member of the legislative assembly as Chief Minister
 d. Afresh election is declared
16. In the event of President and Vice-President being not available, who among the following will perform the function of the President?
 a. The Prime Minister
c. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
 b. The Speaker
 d. The Home Minister
17. India's first general election was held in
 a. 1950 b. 1951 **c. 1952** d. 1953
18. How many members can be nominated by the President to the Rajya sabha?
 a. 2 members
 c. 8 members
 b. 4 members
d. 12 members
19. A case of dispute in the Presidential Election is referred to
 a. Chief election Commissioner
 c. Parliament
b. Supreme court
 d. None of these
20. Which one of the following is not the power of the President?
 a. To summon the Lok Sabha
 c. To dissolve the Lok sabha
 b. To Prorogue the Lok Sabha
d. To adjoin the Lok sabha
21. At present the maximum strength of the Lok sabha is
 a. 525 members
 c. 540 members
 b. 530 members
d. 545 members
22. Generally the gap between the two sessions of the Parliament should not be more than
 a. two months
c. six months
 b. four months
 d. one years
23. The Chairman of the Rajya sabha has
 a. no right to vote
 c. only one vote like other members
b. a vote only incase of tie
 d. a vote only incase of amendment bills
24. The Speaker of the Lok sabha is
 a. elected by the people
 c. nominated by the President
b. elected by the members of the Lok sabha
 d. nominated by the Prime Minister
25. The Planning Commission was set up in India in
a. March, 1950
 c. April, 1952
 b. March, 1951
 d. April, 1953
26. Who was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme court of India?
 a. K.S.Khanna
c. H.J.Kania
 b. S.Kapoor
 d. Ujjal Singh
27. The Fundamental rights can be suspended by the

- a. Governor
c. Law Minister
28. At least how many times the Parliament should be in session in a year?
a. once
c. thrice
29. The position of the President of India is analogous to the
a. President of United States
c. Governor-General of Canada
30. What is the maximum gap permissible between two sessions of the Parliament?
a. one month
c. three months
31. The Planning commission is
a. a statutory body
c. a legislative body
32. The Chairman of the National Integration Council is the
a. President
c. Prime Minister
33. Which of the following Lok Sabhas enjoyed a term of more than five years?
a. Fourth Lok Sabha
c. Sixth Lok Sabha
34. Which article of the constitution provides for financial emergency in India?
a. article 352
c. article 360
35. The constitution of India at present consists of _____ schedules.
a. nine b. ten **c. twelve** d. fourteen
36. The judges of High Court retire at the age of
a. 55 years b. 58 years **c. 62 years** d. 65 years
37. Who administers the Oath of affirmation to the President of India?
a. The Vice – President
c. The Speaker
d. The Chief Justice of India
38. Who is the constitutional head of India?
a. The President
c. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
39. Originally how many articles were there in the Indian Constitution?
a. **395** b. 398 c. 400 d. more than 400
40. Appointments to all India Services are made by
a. The Prime Minister
c. The Governor
b. The President
d. The Speaker
41. What is the date on which India became a Republic?
a. 15th August, 1947
c. 26th January, 1950
b. 26th November, 1949
d. 11th December, 1950

42. Who is the first law officer of the Government of India?
 a. The Law Minister
c. The Attorney General of India
 b. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
 d. None of them
43. Who appoints the chairpersons of the Parliamentary Committees?
 a. The President
 c. The Prime Minister
d. The Speaker
 b. The Vice President
44. Largest assembly constituency in TamilNadu is
 a. Mylapore
 c. Madurai south
b. Villivakkam
 d. Chepauk
45. Who is the first woman Governor of Tamil Nadu?
a. Fathima Beevi
 c. Annie Besant
 b. Jayalalitha
 d. Radha
46. Who was the first Vice-President of India?
 a. Dr. Zaki Hussain
 c. V.V.Giri
b. Dr.S.Radha Krishnan
 d. G.S.Pathak
47. The Governor of state is
 a. free from the control of the centre
b. controlled by the centre and he is the agent of the President
 c. not an agent of President
 d. not free to act in discretion in certain matters
48. Which of the following states in India has the largest electorate?
 a. Bihar
 c. Karnataka
b. Uttar Pradesh
 d. Rajasthan
49. The Oath of the office of the President is conducted by
a. The Chief Justice of India
 c. The Vice-President of India
 b. The Prime Minister
 d. None of the above
50. Which article deals with emergency to be imposed due to external aggression?
 a. 356 b. 368 c. 370 d. 350
Note: Art 352
51. The 58th constitution amendment bill recently (1995) passed by parliament provides for
 a. creation of Uttarakhand state
 b. extension of President rule in Jammu & Kashmir
 c. setting up another Parliamentary Committee
d.69% reservation of backward classes in Tamil Nadu
52. Among the following the only person who resigned his Prime Ministership is
 a. Jawaharlal Nehru
 c. Lal Bahadur Sastri
 b. Indira Gandhi
d. Morarji Desai
53. Mandal Commission submitted its report in the year
 a. 1985 b. 1983 **c. 1990** d. 1980
54. Committee on public undertakings is constituted by
a. Parliament
 b. Public undertakings

- c. President of India
 55. Who was the only Indian leader awarded the highest award of India and the highest award of Pakistan for civilian?
 a. Jawaharlal Nehru
c. Moraji Desai
 56. What is the total number of seats for the Lok Sabha?
 a. 525 b. 540 c. 542 **d. 545**
 57. Which one of the conventions of Parliamentary Government with regard to the Speaker's office is not followed in India?
 a. He presides over the Lok Sabha and conducts its meetings according to rules of procedure
 b. He does not take part in debate nor does he have the right to vote except a casting vote in case of a tie
 c. He safeguards the privileges of the members of Parliament
d. He is elected unanimously and on a non-partisan basis
 58. The Sarkaria Commission Report deals with
 a. Higher education
 c. Political parties
b. Centre-State relations
 d. River water disputes
 59. Which language is not specified in the 8th schedule of the Indian Constitution?
 a. Sanskrit
 c. Urdu
b. Sindhi
d. Dogri
 60. The Parliament in India consists of
a. President, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha
 b. Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha
 c. Lok Sabha, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers
 d. Speaker, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha
 61. The Speaker of India is elected for a period of
a. 5 years
 b. 6 years
 c. 7 years
 d. 4 years
 62. "The Public Accounts Committee" submits its report to
a. The Parliament
 b. The President
 c. The Prime Minister
 d. The Finance Minister
 63. What is the retirement age of Union Public Service Commission?
a. 65 years
 b. 62 years
 c. 60 years
 d. 58 years
 64. What should be the minimum age of a member of the Lok Sabha?
 a. 21 years
 b. 18 years
c. 25 years
 d. 35 years
 65. Who, out of the following, was not a member of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?
 a. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
 c. Alladi Krishnaswami
b. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar
d. Sardar Patel
 66. The Governor of the state is
 a. elected by the state legislature
 c. appointed by the Chief Justice of India
b. nominated by the Prime Minister
d. appointed by the President
 67. How long can a person remain as Minister in India without being a member of Parliament?
 a. three months
b. six months

- c. nine months
d. one year
68. Planning Commission in India is
a. a ministry
b. a government department
c. an advisory body
d. a public corporation
69. Following are the former Vice-Presidents of India. Identify the correct order in which they held the office.
a. Dr. Zakir Hussain, R. Venkataraman, B.D.Jatti, G.S.Pathak
b. B.D. Jatti, Dr. Zakir Hussain, G.S. Pathak, and R. Venkataraman
c. G.S.Pathak, B.D.Jatti, Dr.Zakir Hussainn and R. Venkatraman
d. Dr.Zakir Hussain, G.S.Pathak, B.D.Jatti and R.Venkatraman
70. Which one of the following articles lays down that the state shall take steps to organize village panchayats?
a. **article 40**
b. article 26
c. article 57
d. article 58
71. The constitution of India is
a. rigid
b. flexible
c. partly rigid and partly flexible
d. very rigid
72. The Lok Sabha secretariat comes under the direct supervision of the
a. Ministry of Home affairs
b. **Minister of Parliamentary affairs**
c. Speaker of the Lok sabha
d. President
73. In which were the states reorganized on a linguistic basis?
a. 1947
b. 1951
c. 1956
d. 1966
74. The Community Development Programme was launched with a view to
a. overcoming the problem of unemployment
b. developing scientific outlook among the rural folk
c. cultivating the spirit of self reliance and initiative among rural people
d. all these objects
75. Governor can issue ordinance
a. whenever Chief Minister advises him
b. whenever he likes
c. when the state legislature is not in session and he is satisfied that immediate action is needed
d. when the union government directs him to do so
76. The emergency in a state is declared if there is a complete breakdown of the administrative machinery in the state, or if the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the constitution under
a. article357
b. article 350
c. article 356
d. article 360
77. The Fundamental Rights granted to the Indian citizens contained in
a. Part II of the constitution
b. **Part III of the constitution**
c. Part IV of the constitution
d. Part V of the constitution

78. The minimum age for voting in India is
 a. 21 years
c. 18 years
 b. 25 years
 d. 16 years
79. 'Indian Republic Day' is
a. January 26th
 c. August 15th
 b. November 26th
 d. August 14th
80. Central Administration Tribunal (CAT) deals with cases of
 a. Politicians
c. Govt. officials
 b. Police excesses
 d. MMDA violations
81. Generally all important decisions are taken by
 a. Prime Minister
 c. Home Minister
b. Cabinet
 d. Dy. Prime Minister
82. Which article deals with amendment to our constitution ?
 a. 356
b. 368
 c. 372
 d. 370
83. The term of office of the Governor is
 a. 3 years
b. 5 years
 c. 4 years
 d. 6 years
84. The budget is presented to the Parliament on
 a. the last day of February
 c. 15th March
b. the last day of March
 d. 1st April
85. Who presides over the meeting of the Rajya sabha?
a. The Vice-President
 c. The Prime Minister
 b. The President
 d. The Rajya sabha Speaker
86. Who appoints the governors of the Indian state?
 a. The Prime Minister
 c. The Union Cabinet
b. The President
 d. The Vice-President
87. When was the Indian Constitution adopted by the constitution assembly?
 a. 15th August 1947
c. 26th November 1949
 b. 26th January 1948
 d. 26th January 1950
88. How many times the President has declared financial emergency?
 a. once
 b. twice
 c. thrice
d. never
89. Can Fundamental Rights be amended?
 a. Yes
 c. one time only
b. No
 d. twice a year
90. Who was the Chairman of the constituent assembly?
a. Rajendra Prasad
 c. Jawaharlal Nehru
 b. Radha Krishnan
 d. Ambedkar
91. Who has the power to alter the territory of the states?
 a. The President
 c. The Governor
d. The Lok Sabha
 b. The Parliament
92. At Present Indian Constitution consists of
 a. 390 articles
b. 395 Articles

- c. 398 articles **d. over 400 Articles**
93. The strength of the council of Ministers is decided by
 a. The President **b. The Vice-President**
c. The Prime Minister d. The Speaker
94. The oldest political party in India is
 a. The CPI **b. The Congress**
 c. The Jana Sangh d. All of these
95. Which of the following states do not have their own High court?
 a. Delhi, Assam, Maharastra, Gujarat, Haryana
 b. Kerala, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam
 c. Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi, Kerala
d. Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland, Goa
96. The first General Election to Lok Sabha was conducted in
 a. 1947 A.D. b. 1950 A.D. **c. 1952 A.D.** d. 1955 A.D.
97. The Chairman of the Planning Commission of India is the
 a. Chief Minister **b. Finance Minister**
c. Prime Minister d. Governor of RBI
98. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?
 a. Dr. Ambedkar **b. Jawaharlal Nehru**
c. Dr. Rajendra Prasad d. Rajaji
99. The framers of Indian constitution borrowed the Directive Principles of state policy from the constitution of
a. Ireland b. England
 c. Russia d. Germany
100. Rajya Sabha consists of
 a. 230 members **b. 250 members**
 c. 300 members d. 400 members