

# **Polity & Administration of India**

**Topic wise Practice solved  
Questions**

**UPSC IAS, State PSC and Other  
Competitive Exams**

**Aradhya Publication**

# INDIAN POLITY TOPIC WISE QUESTION BANK

35+ Indian Polity Practice Test

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# TOPIC COVERED

**Constitutional development**

**Constituent Assembly**

**Salient Features of the Constitution**

**Preamble of the Constitution.**

**Union and its Territory.**

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**Fundamental Rights.**

**Directive Principles of State Policy.**

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**President.**

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**President of India – Discretionary Powers**

**Legislature**

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**Centre-State Relations**

**Inter-State Council**

**NITI Aayog**

**Local Self Government**

# CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA

Q 1. Which of the following exercised the most profound influence in forming the Indian constitution?

(A) British constitution

(B) US constitution

(C) Irish constitution

(D) The Government of India Act, 1935

Answer (A)

Q 2. The First attempt to introduce a representative and popular element in the governance of India was made through:



- (A) Indian Council Act, 1861
- (B) Indian council Act 1892
- (C) Indian council Act, 1909
- (D) Government of India Act, 1919

Answer (D)

Q 3 Which of the following acts introduced communal electorate in India?

- (A) Indian Council Act, 1861
- (B) Indian Council Act, 1892
- (C) Indian Council Act, 1909
- (D) Government of India Act, 1919

Answer (C)

Q 4. By virtue of which Act, dyarchy was introduced in India?

- (A) Indian council Act 1909
- (B) Government of India Act 1919
- (C) Government of India Act 1935
- (D) Indian independence Act 1947

Answer (B)

Q.5 The instrument of instructions contained in the Government of India in the Act 1935 has been incorporated in the constitution of India in the year 1950 as?

- (A) Fundamental right
- (B) Directive principles of the state policy
- (C) Fundamental Duties
- (D) Emergency Provisions

Answer (D)

Q.6 The Government of India Act, 1935 was based on?

- (A) The principle of federation and parliamentary system
- (B) The principle of succession of the British Indian provinces
- (C) Acceptance of the idea of a constituent Assembly to draft a constitution

Answer (A)

Q.7 the monopoly of Indian trade of the east India company was abolished by the?

- (A) Regulating Act, 1773
- (B) Charter Act, 1813

- (C) Charter Act, 1833
- (D) Government of India Act, 1858

Answer (B)

Q.8 Which reference to the colonial period on India, The trade monopoly of the East India Company was ended by?

- (A) The Regulating Act, of 1773
- (B) Pitt's India Act, of 1784
- (C) The Charter Act, 1813
- (D) The Charter Act, 1833

Answer (C)

Q.9 Two independent states of India and Pakistan were created by:

- (A) The Simla Conference
- (B) The Cripps Proposal
- (C) The Cabinet Mission plan
- (D) The Indian Independence Act.

Answer (D)

Q.10 The first definite step to provided parliamentary control over East India Company was taken by:

- (A) The Regulating Act, 1773
- (B) The Pitt's India Act, 1784
- (C) The Charter Act, 1793
- (D) The charter Act, 1813

Answer (A)

Q.11 The Montague- Chelmsford Report formed the basis of:

- (A) The Indian council act, 1909
- (B) The government of India Act 1919
- (C) The government of India act, 1935
- (D) The Indian independence act, 1947

Answer (B)

Q.12 Through which one of the following were commercial activities of the East India Company finally put to an end?

- (A) The charter act, 1793
- (B) The charter act, 1813
- (C) The charter act, 1833
- (D) The charter act, 1853

Answer (C)

Q.13 which of the following vested the secretary of state for India with supreme control over the government of India?

- (A) Pitt's India act, 1784
- (B) Government of India act, 1858
- (C) Indian council act, 1861
- (D) Morley- Minto Reforms 1909

Answer (B)

Q.14 Diarchy was first introduced under?

- (A) Morley-Minto Reforms
- (B) Mont-Ford Reforms
- (C) Simon Commission Plan
- (D) Government of India Act, 1935

Answer (B)

Q.15 which of the following was/were the main feature's of the government of India act, 1919?

1. Introduction of separate electorates for Muslims
2. Devolution of legislative authority by the centre
3. Expansion and reconstitution of central and provincial legislatures

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

Codes:

- (A) 2 only
- (B) 1 and 3 only
- (C) 3 only
- (D) 2 and 3 any

Answer (D)

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# CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Q.1 who was the chairman of the Union Power committee of constituent assembly of India?

- (A) Sardar Vallabhai patel
- (B) Dr. B.R Ambedkar
- (C) Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar
- (D) Pt. Jawahar lal Nehru

Answer (D)

Q.2 The constitution of India was adopted on?

- (A) 26 January 1950
- (B) 26 January 1949
- (C) 26 November 1949
- (D) 15 August 1947

Answer (C)

Q.3 who presided over the first meeting of the Indian constitution Assembly?



- (A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (B) Sachchidanand sinha
- (C) B.R. Ambedkar
- (D) H.V. Kamath

Answer (B)

Q.4 who among the following was the advisor to the drafting committee of constituent assembly? (NDA 2009, UP PCS2014)

- (A) B. Shiva Rao
- (B) B.R. Ambedkar
- (C) Sachidananda sinha
- (D) B.N. Rau

Answer (D)

Q.5 The Constituent assembly of India started functioning from?

- (A) 9th December 1946
- (B) 1st January 1947
- (C) 26th January 1947
- (D) 15th August 1947

Answer (A)

Q.6 Who among the following was not a member of the constituent assembly?

- (A) Sardar Vallabhbhai patel
- (B) Acharya J.B. Kriplani
- (C) Jai Prakash Narayan
- (D) K.M. Munshi



Answer (C)

Q.7 The constitution of India was completed on?

- (A) February 11, 1948
- (B) November 26, 1949
- (C) January 26, 1950
- (D) None of these

Answer (B)

Q.8 How many sessions of the Indian constituent assembly were conducted for the formulation of Indian constitution?

- (A) 7
- (B) 11
- (C) 12
- (D) 15

Answer (B)

Q.9 The first day session of Indian constitution assembly was chaired by:

- (A) Dr Rajendra Prasad
- (B) B.R. Ambedkar
- (C) Pt. Jawahar lal Nehru
- (D) Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha

Answer (D)

Q.10 How much time the constitution assembly took to frame the constitution of India?

- (A) 2 years 7 Months 23 days
- (B) 2 years 11 Months 18days
- (C) 3 years 4 Months 14 days
- (D) 3 years 11 Months 5 days

Answer (B)

Q.11 The Constitution assembly set up a drafting committee under the chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on?

- (A) 13th December 1946
- (B) 22nd January 1947
- (C) 3rd June, 1947
- (D) 29th August 1947

Answer (D)

Q.12 The number of members included in the constitution drafting committee was?

- (A) Seven
- (B) Nine
- (C) Eleven
- (D) Thirteen

Answer (A)

Q.13 The first session of the constitutional assembly was held on:

- (A) 26 November 1946
- (B) 9 December 1946
- (C) 16 August 1947
- (D) 26 January 1948

Answer (B)

Q.14 Who proposed the preamble before the drafting committee of the constitution?

- (A) Jawahar lal Nehru
- (B) B.R. Ambedkar
- (C) B. N. Rau
- (D) Mahatma Gandhi

Answer (A)

Q.15 Who was the president of the constituent assembly of independent India?

- (A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (C) C. Rajagopalachari
- (D) K.M. Munshi

Answer (B)

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# SALIENT FEATURES OF THE CONSTITUTION

Q.1 The presidential government operates on the principle of?

- (A) Division of powers between centre and state
- (B) Centralization of powers
- (C) Balance of powers
- (D) Separation of powers

Answer (D)

Q.2 Which of the following countries have an unwritten constitution?

- (A) USA                      (B) UK
- (C) India                    (D) Pakistan

Answer (B)

Q.3 The unitary system of government possesses which of the following advantages?

- (A) Grater adaptability                      (B) Strong state
- (C) Greater participation by the people
- (D) Lesser chances of authoritarianism

Answer (D)

Q.4 Which of the following countries enjoys a federal form of government?

- (A) China                      (B) USA
- (C) Cuba                      (D) Belgium

Answer (B)

Q.5 The English crown is an example of?

- (A) Real executive
- (B) Quasi-real executive
- (C) Nominal executive
- (D) Nominated executive

Answer (C)

Q.6 The declaration that democracy is a government 'of the people, by the people, for the people' was made by?

- (A) Abraham Lincoln
- (B) George Washington
- (C) Theodore Roosevelt
- (D) Winston Churchill

Answer (A)

Q.7 At which of its session, did the congress officially accept the 'socialistic pattern of Society'?

- (A) Bombay session of 1953
- (B) Avadi session of 1955
- (C) Calcutta session of 1957
- (D) Nagpur session of 1959

Answer (B)

Q.8 In Indian polity which one is Supreme?

- (A) The Supreme Courts
- (B) The Constitution
- (C) The Parliament
- (D) Religion

Answer (B)

Q.9 In Indian polity, The Executive is subordinate to the –?

- (A) Judiciary
- (B) Legislature
- (C) Election commission
- (D) U P S C

Answer (B)

Q.10 Which of the following official documents is related with India? (UP PCS Main 2008)

- (A) White Paper
- (B) Green Paper
- (C) Yellow Book
- (D) Blue Book

Answer (A)

Q.11 Which one of the following is a basic feature of the Presidential Government?

- (A) Rigid constitution
- (B) Single Executive
- (C) Supremacy of the Legislature
- (D) Residual powers of the state

Answer (B)

Q.12 Where was the concept of written constitution, first born? (MP PCS Pre 2009)

- (A) France      (B) USA
- (C) Britain      (D) Switzerland

Answer (B)

Q.13 Where was the first parliamentary form of government formed?

- (A) Britain
- (B) Belgium



- (C) France
- (D) Switzerland

Answer (A)

Q.14 Who called Indian federalism as the co-operative federalism? (C PCS Pre 2008)

- (A) G. Austin
- (B) K. C. Wheare
- (C) Sir Ivory Jennings
- (D) D.D. Basu

Answer (A)

Q.15 The constitution of India is? (WB PCS Pre 2008)

- (A) Rigid
- (B) Flexible
- (C) Very Rigid
- (D) Partly Rigid, Partly Flexible

Answer (D)

## Sources of the Constitution & Preamble

Q.1- the Concept of judicial review in our constitution has been taken from the constitution of?

- (A) England
- (B) USA
- (C) Canada
- (D) Australia

Answer (B)

Q.2 The constitution of India borrowed the scheme of Indian federation from the constitution of:

- (A) USA (B) Canada
- (C) U.K (D) Ireland

Answer (B)

Q.3 The federal system with strong centre has been borrowed by the Indian constitution from?

- (A) USA (B) Canada
- (C) U.K (D) France

Answer (B)

Q.4 The idea of including the Emergency provisions in the constitution of India has been borrowed from?

- (A) Constitution of Canada
- (B) Weimar constitution of Germany
- (C) Constitution of Ireland
- (D) Constitution of USA

Answer (B)

Q.5 The Office of Lokpal and Lokayukta in India is based on which one of the following—?

- (A) Parliamentary commissioner of UK
- (B) Ombudsman in Scandinavia
- (C) Procurator general of Russia
- (D) Council of state in France

Answer (B)

Q.6 Which of the following was the biggest source for the constitution of India?

- (A) The Government of India act, 1919
- (B) The Government of India act, 1935
- (C) The Indian Independence act, 1947
- (D) None of Above



Answer (B)

Q7 Of the following words in the preamble of the constitution of India which was not inserted through the constitution (Forty Second)

- (A) Socialist (B) Secular  
(C) Dignity (D) Integrity

Answer (C)

Q.8 At the time of enactment of the constitution, which one of the following ideals was not included in the preamble?

- (A) Liberty (B) Equality  
(C) Socialist (D) Justice

Answer (C)

Q.9 Which Amendment act introduced changes in the preamble to the Indian constitution?

- (A) The 38th Amendment act 1975  
(B) The 40th Amendment act 1976  
(C) The 42nd Amendment act 1976  
(D) The 44th Amendment act 1979

Answer (C)

Q.10 The preamble of our constitution reads India as?

- (A) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic  
(B) Sovereign, Democratic, socialist, secular republic  
(C) Socialist sovereign, democratic, secular, republic  
(D) Democratic, sovereign, secular, socialist republic

Answer (A)

Q. 10 the preamble of our constitution reads India as?

- (A) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic

- (B) Sovereign, Democratic, socialist, secular republic
- (C) Socialist sovereign, democratic, secular, republic
- (D) Democratic, sovereign, secular, socialist republic

Answer (A)

Q.11 Which Amendment of the Indian constitution inserted the two words—Socialist and Secular in the preamble?

- (A) 28th (B) 40th
- (C) 42nd (D) 52nd

Answer (C)

Q.12 in Which amendment the words socialist secular and unity and integrity of the nation were added to the preamble of constitution of India?

- (A) 42nd (B) 44th
- (C) 52nd (D) none of them

Answer (A)

Q.13 Consider the following Words?

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Socialist | 2. Democratic |
| 3. Sovereign | 4. Secular    |

Choose the response that gives the correct in the preamble?

- (A) 3, 1, 4, and 2
- (B) 3, 4, 1, and 2
- (C) 3, 4, 1, and 2
- (D) 4, 1, 3, and 2

Answer (A)

Q.14 Which one of the following describes India a secular state?

- (A) Fundamental Rights
- (B) Preamble to the Constitution
- (C) 9th Schedule
- (D) Directive principles

Answer (B)

Q.15 Which one of the following liberty is not embodied in the preamble to the constitution of India?

- (A) Liberty of Thought
- (B) Liberty of Expression
- (C) Liberty of belief
- (D) Economic Liberty

Answer (D)

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# PARTS, ARTICLE AND SCHEDULES

Q.1 From the following languages listed in the eighth schedule of the constitution pick out of the one which is official language of a state?

- (A) Kashmiri (B) Urdu  
(C) Sindhi (D) Nepali

Answer (B)

Q.2 The item 'Education' belongs to the—?

- (A) Union List  
(B) State List  
(C) Concurrent List  
(D) Residuary List

Answer (C)

Q.3 How many schedules the constitution of India contains?

- (A) 9 (B) 10  
(C) 11 (D) 12

Answer (D)

Q.4 which article of the Indian constitution provides for the institution of panchayati-Raj?

- (A) Article 36 (B) Article 39  
(C) Article 40 (D)-Article 48

Answer (C)

Q.5 Article 1 of the constitution declares India as –?

- (A) Federal State
- (B) Quasi-Federal State
- (C) Unitary State
- (D) Union of State

Answer (D)

Q.6 How many Articles are there in the Indian constitution?

- (A) 395 (B) 396
- (C) 398 (D) 399

Answer (A)

Q.7 Which part of the Indian constitution deals with Fundamental Right?

- (A) Part I (B) Part II
- (C) Part III (D) Part IV

Answer (C)

Q.8 How many languages have recognized by the Constitution?

- (A) 15 (B) 18
- (C) 22 (D) 24

Answer (C)

Q.9 Which one of the following Article of the Constitution of India has provision for the president to proclaim emergency?

- (A) Article 352 (B) Article 355
- (C) Article 356 (D) Articles 360

Answer (A)

Q.10 The Method of constitutional amendment is provided in?

- (A) Article 348 (B) Article 358
- (C) Article 368 (D) Articles 378

Answer (C)

Q.11 With what subject to the article 5 to 11 of the constitution of India deal ?

- (A) Indian Union and its territory
- (B) Citizenship
- (C) Fundamental Duties
- (D) Union Executive

Answer (B)

Q.12 The tenth schedule of Indian constitution deals with?

- (A) Anti-Defection Legislation
- (B) Panchayati Raj
- (C) Land Reforms
- (D) Distribution of powers between Union and State

Answer (A)

Q.13 Procedure for creation of legislative council in state has been described in which article of the constitution?

- (A) Article 69
- (B) Article 169
- (C) Article 269
- (D) Article 369

Answer (B)

Q.14 Which of the constitutional provision lays down that taxes can neither be levied nor collected without the authority of law?



- (A) Article 265
- (B) Article 266
- (C) Article 300
- (D) -Article 368

Answer (A)

Q.15 Which provision relating to the fundamental rights is directly related to the exploitation of children?

- (A) Article 17
- (B) Article 19
- (C) Article 23
- (D)-Article 24

Answer (D)

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# UNION AND THE TERRITORY & CITIZENSHIP

Q.1 How does the constitution of India describe India as?

- (A) A federation of states and Union Territories
- (B) A Union of State
- (C) Bharatvarsh
- (D) A federated Union

Answer (B)

Q.2 Which commission made the recommendations which formed the basis for the Punjab reorganization act which created the states Punjab and Haryana?

- (A) Dhar Commission
- (B) Dass Commission
- (C) Shah Commission
- (D) Mahajan Commission

Answer (C)

Q.3 Article 1 of the constitution of India declares India as—

- (A) Federal state
- (B) Quasi-Federal state
- (C) Unitary state
- (D) Union of state

Answer (D)



Q.4 The no. of union territories on India is?

- (A) 5 (B) 6  
(C) 7 (D) 9

Answer (C)

Q.5 Of the following the town does not come within the national capital region (NCR) is?

- (A) Panipat (B) Rohtak  
(C) Khurja (D) Mathura

Answer (D)

Q.6 Which of the following state is a member of the 'seven Sisters'?

- (A) West Bengal (B) Tripura  
(C) Orissa (D) Bihar

Answer (B)

Q.7 Sikkim was made an integral part of India under the?

- (A) 36th Amendment  
(B) 39th Amendment  
(C) 40th Amendment  
(D) 42nd Amendment

Answer (A)

Q.8 Among the following states, which one was formed last?

- (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Gujarat  
(C) Karnnataka (D) Punjab

Answer (C)

Q.9 Which one of the following is the first state to have been formed on linguistic basis?

- (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Gujarat  
(C) Karnnataka (D) Punjab

Answer (A)

Q.10 What is the correct chronological order in which the following states of the indian union were created or granted full statehood?

1. Andhra Pradesh    2. Maharashtra  
3. Nagaland                      4. Haryana  
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4                      (B) 2, 1, 3, 4  
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1                      (D) 2, 1, 4, 3

Answer (A)

Q.11 The power to curve out a new state is vested in?

- (A) The Parliament  
(B) The President  
(C) The Council of Ministers  
(D) State's Reorganizations commission

Answer (A)

Q.12 Andhra Pradesh was created as a linguistic state in?

- (A) 1950                      (B) 1953  
(C) 1956                      (D) 1961

Answer (B)

Q.13 'Uttarakhand' state came into existence on?

- (A) 1, November 2000  
(B) 9, November 2000  
(C) 10, November 2001  
(D) 1, January 2008

Answer (B)

Q.14 Which of the following is not a union territory?

- (A) Goa

- (B) Lakshadweep
- (C) Dadar and Nagar Haveli
- (D) Chandigarh

Answer (A)

Q.15 In which year was the state of Jharkhand formed?

- (A) 1998
- (B) 1999
- (C) 2000
- (D) 2001

Answer (C)

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# DPSP & FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

Q.1 Separation of the judiciary from the executive has been provided in one of the following parts of the Indian constitution?

- (A) The preamble
- (B) the fundamental right
- (C) The directive principle of state policy
- (D) The Seventh Schedule

Answer (C)

Q.2 Under the directive principle of state policy, up to what age of children they are expected to be provided free and compulsory education?

- (A) 14 Years      (B) 15 Years
- (C) 16 Years      (D) 16 Years

Answer (A)

Q.3 Which part of the Indian constitution deals with the directive principle of the state policy?

- (A) Part I      (B) Part III
- (C) Part IV      (D) Part V

Answer (C)

Q.4 The articles of the constitution of India which deal with directive principle of state policy are:

- (A) 26 to 41      (B) 30 to 45
- (C) 36 to 51      (D) 40 to 55

Answer (C)

Q.5 'Equal pay for equal work' has been ensured in the Indian constitution as one of the?

- (A) Fundamental right
- (B) Directive principle of state policy
- (C) Fundamental duties
- (D) Economic right

Answer (B)

Q.6 The concept of 'Welfare State' is included in which part of the Indian constitution?

- (A) Preamble of the constitution
- (B) The fundamental right
- (C) The directive principle of state policy
- (D) The fundamental right

Answer (C)

Q.7 'The directive principle of state policy is a cheque which is paid on Bank's convenience' who told it?

- (A) B.R. Ambedkar
- (B) K.M. Munshi
- (C) Rajendra Prasad
- (D) K. T. Seth

Answer (A)

Q.8 The directive principle of state policy is:

- (A) Justiciable
- (B) Non Justiciable
- (C) Only some of the provisions are justiciable
- (D) None of these

Answer (B)

Q.9 The purpose of the inclusion of directive principle of state policy in the Indian constitution is to establish?

- (A) Political democracy
- (B) Social democracy
- (C) Gandhian democracy
- (D) Social and economic democracy

Answer (D)

Q.10 Which one of the following article of the directive principles of state policy deals with the promotion of international peace and security?

- (A) 41 (B) 43 A
- (C) 48 A (D) 51

Answer (D)

Q.11 How many fundamental duties are in the Indian constitution?

- (A) 9 (B) 11
- (C) 12 (D) 20

Answer (B)

Q.12 By which amendment act the fundamental duties of citizen are included in Indian constitution?

- (A) 42nd amendment
- (B) 44th amendment
- (C) 56th amendment
- (D) 73rd amendment

Answer (A)

Q.13 In which of the following years the fundamental duties have been added to the existent fundamental right the constitution of India?

- (A) 1965 (B) 1976
- (C) 1979 (D) 1982



Answer (B)

Q.14 The 42nd amendment act has incorporated into the constitution of India a new chapter on?

- (A) Administration of union territories
- (B) Formation of interstate councils
- (C) Fundamental duties
- (D) None of these

Answer (C)

Q.15 By what term, the ten commandments of 42nd constitutional amendment act are called?

- (A) Fundamental rights
- (B) Fundamental duties
- (C) Panchayati Raj Principle
- (D) Directive principle of state policy

Answer (B)

# PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

Q.1 The president of India enjoys emergency powers of? (SSC Grad 2007)

- (A) Two Types (B) Three Types  
(C) Four Types (D) Five Types

Answer (B)

Q.2 How many times the president of India can seek reelection to his post?

- (A) Once (B) Two times  
(C) Three Times  
(D) Any number of times

Answer (D)

Q.3 Which of the following appointments not made by the president of India?

- (A) Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
(B) Chief justice of India  
(C) Chief of air staff  
(D) Chief of Army

Answer (A)

Q.4 What is the maximum age limit prescribed for the post of the president of India?

- (A) 58 Years  
(B) 60 Years  
(C) 62 Years



(D) There is no maximum age limit

Answer (D)

Q.5 Rashtrapati Bhawan was designed by?

(A) Edward stone

(B) Le Corbusier

(C) Edwin Lutyens

(D) Tarun Dutt

Answer (C)

Q.6 A presidential ordinance can remain force?

(A) For Three Months

(B) For Six Months

(C) For Nine Months

(D) Indefinitely

Answer (B)

Q.7 To be eligible for election as president of Indian, a person must have completed the age of?

(A) 25 years (B) 30 Years

(C) 35 Years (D) 40 Years

Answer (C)

Q.8 Who was the president of India at the time of proclamation of emergency in the year 1975?

(A) V.V Giri

(B) Giani Zail singh

(C)-Fakhruddin ali Ahmad

(D) Shankar Dayal Sharma

Answer (C)

Q.9 Under Which Article of the constitution of India can the president of India be impeached?

- (A) Article 61 (B) Article 75  
(C) Article 76 (D) Article 356

Answer (A)

Q.10 Who holds the power to appoint the nominees from Anglo-Indian community in the lok sabha?

- (A) Minorities commission  
(B) President of India  
(C) Prime Minister  
(D) Vice-President

Answer (B)

Q.10 Who holds the power to appoint the nominees from Anglo-Indian community in the lok sabha?

- (A) Minorities commission  
(B) President of India  
(C) Prime Minister  
(D) Vice-President

Answer (B)

Q.11 The first president of independent India hails from?

- (A) U.P  
(B) Andhra Pradesh  
(C) Bihar  
(D) Tamil Nadu

Answer (C)

Q.12 Acting chief justice of the supreme court in India is appointed by the? (UP PCS 2003)

- (A) Chief justice of Supreme Court  
(B) Prime Minister

- (C) President
- (D) Law Minister

Answer (C)

Q.13 Comptroller and auditor general of India are appointed by?

- (A) President
- (B) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (C) Chairman of the planning Commission
- (D) Finance Minister

Answer (A)

Q.14 The vacancy of the Office of the president of India must be filled up within?

- (A) 90 Days
- (B) 6th Months
- (C) 1 Years
- (D) within the period decided by the parliament

Answer (B)

Q.15 Who among the following is constitutionally empowered to declare a geographical area as a Scheduled area?

- (A) Governor
- (B) Chief Minister
- (C) Prime Minister
- (D) President

Answer (D)

# PRIME –MINISTER AND COUNCIL OF MINISTER

Q.1 Who is the first woman to become the prime minister of a country?

- (A) Golda meri
- (B) Margaret Thatcher
- (C) Indira Gandhi
- (D) Sirimavo Bhandharnaike

Answer (D)

Q.2 In India, the prime minister remains in office so long as he enjoys the?

- (A) Support of armed forces
- (B) Confidence of Rajya Sabha
- (C) Confidence of Lok Sabha
- (D) Support of the people

Answer (C)

Q.3 Which party provided two prime ministers on two year's time?

- (A) B.J.P.
- (B) Janata Party
- (C) Janata Dal
- (D) Samajwadi Janata Party

Answer (C)

Q.4 Who for the following became prime minister of India without becoming a union cabinet minister?

- (A) Chaudhary Charan Singh
- (B) H.D. Deve Gowda
- (C) Morarji Desai
- (D) I. K. Gujral

Answer (B)

Q.5 Who was the prime minister of India when the anti-Defection bill was passed?

- (A) Indira Gandhi
- (B) Rajiv Gandhi
- (C) V.P Singh
- (D) H.D. Deve Doda

Answer (B)

Q.6 'Shakti Sthal' is related to whom?

- (A) Indira Gandhi
- (B) Rajiv Gandhi
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi
- (D) Jawahar lal Nehru

Answer (A)

Q.7 It was withdrawal of support by the congress (1) which was responsible for the resignation of?

- (A) Charan sins
- (B) Chanderi Shekhar
- (C) H.D. Deve Gowda
- (D) All of These

Answer (D)

Q.8 Who exercises the actual executive power under the parliamentary form of government?

- (A) Parliament
- (B) Prime minister
- (C) President
- (D) Bureaucracy

Answer (B)

Q.9 The council of ministers does not include?

- (A) Cabinet minister
- (B) Ministers of state
- (C) Ministers without portfolio
- (D) Cabinet Secretary

Answer (D)

Q.10 The Union cabinet is personally responsible to?

- (A) The Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha
- (B) The president of India
- (C) The Lok Sabha Only
- (D) The Electorate

Answer (B)

Q.11 Who was the first foreign minister of free India?

- (A) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (B) Gulzari Lal Nanda
- (C) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (D) John Mathai

Answer (A)

Q.12 The council of ministers of Indian union is collectively responsible to the?

- (A) President (B) Prime Minister
- (C) Rajya Sabha (D) Lok Sabha

Answer (D)



Q.13 Who was the Defence minister of India during the indo-China war of 1962?

- (A) R.N Thapar
- (B) Govind Ballabh Pant
- (C) V.K. Krishna Menon
- (D) Jagjivan Ram

Answer (C)

Q.14 In which of the following ministries the census Organization has been functioning on a permanent footing since 1961?

- (A) Home Affairs
- (B) Health and family Welfare
- (C) Human resource Development
- (D) Social justice and empowerment

Answer (A)

Q.15 Who is called the father of Indian economic reform?

- (A) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (B) Indira Gandhi
- (C) Manmohan singh
- (D) None of These

Answer (C)



# ATTORNEY GENERAL AND CAG

Q.1 The comptroller and auditor general of India acts as the chief accountant and auditor for the? (SSC Grad. 2003)

- (A) Union Government
- (B) State Government
- (C) Union and State Government
- (D) Neither Union nor State Government

Answer (C)

Q.2 What is the period of appointment of the comptroller and auditor general of India?

- (A) 6 Years
- (B) Upto 65 Years of age
- (C) 6 years or 65 years of age whichever is earlier
- (D) Upto 64 years of age

Answer (C)

Q.3 Who is the highest civil servant of the union government?

- (A) Attorney General
- (B) Cabinet Secretary
- (C) Home Secretary
- (D) Principle secretary to the P.M

Answer (B)

Q.4 The Attorney general of India is appointed by?

- (A) The president of India
- (B) The Prime Minister
- (C) The Chief justice of India
- (D) The UPSC

Answer (A)

Q.5 In india' The Comptroller –general of accounts presents a detailed analytical review of union government accents to the finance ministry every?

- (A) Years
- (B) Six Months
- (C) Three Months
- (D) Month

Answer (A)

Q.6 Who advises the government of India on legal matters?

- (A) Attorney General
- (B) Chief justice of Supreme Court
- (C) Chairman, law commission
- (D) none of these

Answer (A)

Q.7 Comptroller and auditor – general of India is appointed by: (UP PCS 2003)

- (A) President
- (B) Speaker of the lok sabha
- (C) Chairman of the planning commission
- (D) Finance minister

Answer (A)

Q.8 The attorney General of India is a legal advisor to?

- (A) The president of India
- (B) The Prime Minister
- (C) Lok Sabha
- (D) Government of India

Answer (D)

Q.9 Who is called the guardian of public purse?  
(UP PCS Main 2008)

- (A) President
- (B) Comptroller and auditor-general
- (C) Parliament
- (D) Council of Ministers

Answer (B)

Q.10 Which non-member cab participates in the business of either house of parliament?

- (A) The Vice-President
- (B) The Solicitor General
- (C) The Attorney General
- (D) The Chief justice of India

Answer (C)

Q.11 Which of the following standing committees of parliament has no MP from Rajya Sabha? (SSC Grad 2003)

- (A) Public accounts committees
- (B) Committee on public undertakings
- (C) Committee on government assurance
- (D) Estimates committee

Answer (D)

Q.12 The parliament committee which scrutinizes the report of the comptroller and auditor general of India is?

- (A) Estimates committee
- (B) Select Committee
- (C) Public Account Committee
- (D) None of these

Answer (C)

Q.13 Who among the following forms the advisory committee of the parliament?

- (A) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (B) Vice-President of India
- (C) President of India
- (D) None of these

Answer (A)

Q.14 The committee of parliament on official language comprises the members?

- (A) 20 from lok sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha
- (B) 10 from lok sabha and 20 from Rajya Sabha
- (C) 10 from lok sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha
- (D) 20 from lok sabha and 20 from Rajya Sabha

Answer (A)

Q.15 Which of the following is NOT a parliamentary committee? (CDS 2007)

- (A) Committee on public accounts
- (B) Committee on public undertakings

- (C) Committee on Estimates
- (D) Demands for grants committee

Answer (D)

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# PARLIAMENT

Q.1 What can be the maximum interval between two sessions of parliament?

- (A) 3 Months (B) 4 Months  
(C) 6 Months (D) 9 Months

Answer (C)

Q.2 which of the following non-member of parliament has the right to address it?

- (A) Attorney General  
(B) Solicitor General of India  
(C) Chief justice of India  
(D) Chief election Commissioner

Answer (A)

Q.3 Age of a candidate to contest parliamentary election should not be lesser than?

- (A) 18 Years (B) 21 Years  
(C) 25 Years (D) 26 Years

Answer (C)

Q.4 The most important feature of the Indian parliament is that?

- (A) It is the union legislature in India  
(B) It also comprises of the president  
(C) It is bicameral in nature  
(D) The upper house of the parliament is never dissolved



Answer (B)

Q.5 Japan's Parliament Known as?

- (A) Diet
- (B) Dial
- (C) Yuan
- (D) Shora

Answer (A)

Q.6 Who said, 'Parliamentary system provides a daily as well as a periodic assessment of the government?'

- (A) B.R. Ambedkar
- (B) B.N. Nehru
- (C) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (D) Rajendra Prasad

Answer (A)

Q.7 How many members of the Anglo-Indian community can be nominated by the president of India to the parliament?

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 5
- (D) 8

Answer (B)

Q.8 Who can initiate impeachment proceedings against the president of India?

- (A) Only Lok Sabha
- (B) Only Rajya Sabha
- (C) Either house of the parliament
- (D) Any Legislative assembly

Answer (C)

Q.9 Which of the following has the powers to create a new all India service?

- (A) Parliament
- (B) Union public service commission



(C) Union Cabinet

(D) Ministry of personnel, Public grievances and Pensions

Answer (A)

Q.10 Sovereignty of Indian parliament is restricted by?

(A) Powers of the president of India

(B) Judicial review

(C) Leader of the opposition

(D) Powers of the prime minister of India

Answer (B)

Q.11 The committee of parliament on official language comprises the members?

(A) 20 from lok sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha

(B) 10 from lok sabha and 20 from Rajya Sabha

(C) 10 from lok sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha

(D) 20 from lok sabha and 20 from Rajya Sabha

Answer (A)

Q.12 which of the following is NOT a parliamentary committee?

(A) Committee on public accounts

(B) Committee on public undertakings

(C) Committee on Estimates

(D) Demands for grants committee

Answer (D)

Q.13 Which one of the following is the largest committee of the parliament?

- (A) The Public accounts committee
- (B) The Estimates committee
- (C) The committee on public undertakings
- (D) The committee on petitions

Answer (B)

Q.14 In which of the following committees there is no representation of Rajya Sabha?

- (A) Public accounts committee
- (B) Committee on public undertakings
- (C) Committee on government assurance
- (D) Estimates Committee

Answer (D)

Q.15 Which of the following is NOT a tool of parliamentary control over public expenditures?

- (A) Public accounts committee
- (B)- Comptroller And Auditor general of India
- (C) Estimates Committee
- (D) Committee on public undertakings

Answer (B)

# Rajya Sabha & Lok Sabha

Q.1 Who is competent to dissolve the Rajya sabha?

- (A) The chairman, Rajya sabha
- (B) The President
- (C) The joint – session of parliament
- (D) None

Answer (D)

Q.2 Rajya sabha enjoys more power than the Lok sabha in the case of?

- (A) Money Bills
- (B) Non Money Bills
- (C) Setting up of new all India service
- (D) Amendment of the constitution

Answer (C)

Q.3 The tenure of the Rajya sabha is?

- (A) 2 Years      (B) 5 Years
- (C) 6 Years      (D) Permanent

Answer (D)

Q.4 What is the term of a member of the Rajya sabha?

- (A) 3 years (B) 4 years  
(C) 5 years (D) 6 years

Answer (D)

Q.5 The vice-president is the ex-officio chairman of the?

- (A) Rajya Sabha  
(B) Lok Sabha

- (C) Planning Commission  
(D) National Development Council

Answer (A)

Q.6 The Rajya sabha is dissolved after?

- (A) Every Five years  
(B) Every Six Years  
(C) On the advice of the Prime Minister  
(D) None of these

Answer (D)

Q.7 The upper house of Indian parliament is known as?

- (A) The Rajya Sabha  
(B) The Lok Sabha  
(C) The National Assembly  
(D) The Indian parliament  
(E) None of these

Answer (A)

Q.8 Who is the chairman of Rajya Sabha?

- (A) The president
- (B) The Vice-President
- (C) The Prime minister
- (D) The Speaker

Answer (B)

Q.9 which is the house where the chair person is not the member of that house?

- (A) Rajya Sabha
- (B) Lok Sabha
- (C) Legislative council
- (D) Legislative assembly

Answer (A)

Q.10 How many members are nominated by the president in the Rajya Sabha?

- (A) 2      (B) 10
- (C) 12     (D) 15

Answer (C)

Q.11 Which one of the following is president over by one who is not its member?

- (A) Vidhan Sabha
- (B) Council of ministers
- (C) Lok Sabha
- (D) Rajya Sabha

Answer (D)

Q.12 What could be the maximum time limit of 'Zero Hour'?

- (A) 30 Minutes

- (B) 1 Hour
- (C) 2 Hours
- (D) Indefinite period

Answer (B)

Q.13 What is the fixed strength of Rajya Sabha?

- (A) 210
- (B) 220
- (C) 230
- (D) 250

Answer (D)

Q.14 The First mid-term election for lok sabha was held in?

- (A) 1962
- (B) 1971
- (C) 1977
- (D) 1980

Answer (B)

Q.15 The Speaker's vote in the lok sabha is called?

- (A) Casting vote
- (B) Sound vote
- (C) Direct vote
- (D) Indirect vote

Answer (A)



# Speaker, Chairman & Parliamentary Committee

Q.1 Who can the joint session of the two houses of the parliament?

- (A) President
- (B) Prime Minister
- (C) Lok Sabha Speaker
- (D) Vice-President

Answer (A)

Q.2 What is 'Zero Hour'?

- (A) When the proposals of the opposition are raised
- (B) When matters of utmost importance are raised
- (C) Interval between the morning and afternoon sessions
- (D) When a money bill is introduced in lok Sabha

Answer (B)

Q.3 Which of the following ministers prepares its own budget and presents in the parliament every year?

- (A) Finance Ministry
- (B) Railway Ministry
- (C) Ministry of Defense

(D) Ministry of Home Affairs

Answer (B)

Q.4 A money bill in the Indian parliament can be introduced only with the recommendation of the?

(A) President

(B) Prime Minister

(C) Speaker of Lok Sabha

(D) Union Finance Minister

Answer (A)

Q.5 'Zero Hour' in Political jargon refers to?

(A) Day when no business in parliament is done

(B) Suspended motion

(C) Adjourned time

(D) Question answer session

Answer (D)

Q.6 Which one of the following motions has contextual relationship with the union budget?

(A) Censure motion

(B) Call attention motion

(C) Cut Motion

(D) Adjournment motion

Answer (C)

Q.7 The first joint meeting of both the houses of the Indian parliament was held in connection with?

- (A) Dowry abolition bill
- (B) Hindu code bill
- (C) Bank nationalization bill
- (D) Gold control bill

Answer (A)

Q.8 Rajya Sabha can delay the finance bill sent for its consideration by the lok sabha for maximum period of: (UP PCS 2006)

- (A) 1 Years
- (B) 1 Months
- (C) 14 Days
- (D) 7 Days

Answer (C)

Q.9 What could be the maximum time limit of 'Zero Hour'? (UP PCS Main 2007)

- (A) 30 Minutes
- (B) 1 Hour
- (C) 2 Hour
- (D) Indefinite period

Answer (B)

Q.10 The Golden Jubilee of Indian parliament was celebrates on? (UP PCS Main 2008)

- (A) 01-01-1997 (B) 15-08-1997  
(C) 26-01-2002 (D) 13-05-2002

Answer (D)

Q.11 Who can the joint session of the two houses of the parliament?

- (A) President (B) Prime Minister  
(C) Lok Sabha Speaker (D) Vice-President

Answer (A)

Q.12 What is 'Zero Hour'?

- (A) When the proposals of the opposition are raised  
(B) When matters of utmost importance are raised  
(C) Interval between the morning and afternoon sessions  
(D) When a money bill is introduced in lok Sabha

Answer (B)

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- (C) Ministry of Defense      (D) Ministry of Home Affairs

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- (B) Prime Minister
- (C) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (D) Union Finance Minister

Answer (A)

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- (A) Day when no business in parliament is done
- (B) Suspended motion
- (C) Adjourned time
- (D) Question answer session      Answer (D)

# SESSIONS & SITTINGS, PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS

Q.1 Socialism is opposed to?

- (A) Social Security scheme
- (B) Equal distribution of wealth
- (C) Unrestricted competition
- (D) Collective ownership and management.

Answer (C)

Q.2 McMahon line lies between which of the following countries? (CDS 2008)

- (A) India and Pakistan
- (B) India and Bangladesh
- (C) India and China
- (D) India and Myanmar



Answer (C)

Q.3 The development of which of the following administrative concepts could be attributed to German sociologist Max Weber? (CDS 2007)

- (A) Democracy                      (B) Bureaucracy  
(C) Pluralism                      (D) Corporatism

Answer (B)

Q.4 The chairman of constitutional review commission set up in February 2000 is?

- (A) M.N. Venkatachalliah                      (B) R.S. Sarkaria  
(C) Krishna Iyer                      (D) Fatima Beedi

Answer (Rpsc 2002)

Q.5 What is the minimum legal age of marriage for girls in India? (UP PCS Main 2004)

- (A) 16 Years                      (B) 18 Years  
(C) 21 Years                      (D) 23 Years

Answer (B)

Q.6 Which one of the following is the most important element of the state? (UP PCS 2008)

- (A) Flag                      (B) Sovereignty  
(C) Capital                      (D) Head of the Government

Answer (B)

Q.7 Under the preventive detention a person can be detained without trial for?

- (A) 1 Month                      (B) 3 Months  
(C) 6 Months                      (D) 9 Months

Answer (B)

Q.8 Which is the only state in India to have the common Civil Code? (UP PCS Main. 2009)

- (A) Jammu & Kashmir                      (B) Mizoram  
(C) Nagaland                      (D) Goa

Answer (D)

Q.9 Which is the highest National Award? (MP PCS Pre. 2004)

- (A) Padmashree                      (B) Padamavibhushan  
(C) Bharat Ratna                      (D) Ashok Chakra

Answer (C)

Q.10 ..... Is India's largest district (Area wise)? (WBPCS 2005)

- (A) Bastar                      (B) Kachchh  
(C) Leh-Laddakh                      (D) Burdwan

Answer (C)

Q.11 Which of the following gave the power to implement the fundamental right by the constitution?

- (A) All Courts in India
- (B) the parliament
- (C) The president
- (D) The Supreme Court & High Courts

Answer (D)

Q.12 Which one of the following is not a fundamental right?

- (A) Right to freedom
- (B) Right to Equality
- (C) Right to property
- (D) Right against Exploitation

Answer (C)

Q.13 Which provision of the fundamental rights is directly related to the exploitation of children?

- (A) Article 17
- (B) Article 19
- (C) Article 23
- (D) Articles 24

Answer (D)

Q.14 An accused of an offence cannot be compelled to be a witness against himself, which article of Indian constitution provides for this?

- (A) Article 20                      (B) Article 21
- (C) Article 22                      (D) Articles 74

Answer (A)

Q.15 Which of the following articles of Indian constitution guarantees freedom to press?

- (A) Article 16                      (B) Article 19
- (C) Article 22                      (D) Articles 31

Answer (B)

# SUPREME COURT

Q.1 The disputes regarding the election of the president and vice president of India are decided by the? (SSC 2006)

- (A) Parliament (B) Election commission  
C) Supreme Court (D) High Court

Answer (C)

Q.2 How many types of writs can be issued by the Supreme Court? (SSC 2007)

- (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 5 (D) 6

Answer (C)

Q.3 The supreme court of India enjoys? (SSC 2007)

- (A) Original jurisdiction  
(B) Advisory jurisdiction  
(C) Appellate and advisory jurisdictions  
(D) Original appellate and advisory jurisdiction

Answer (D)

Q.4 What makes the judiciary the guardian of the constitution? (SSC 2009)

- (A) Independence (B) Service conditions  
(C) Salary (D) Judicial Review

Answer (D)

Q.5 In the supreme court of India the number of judges including the chief justice is now? (SBI 2008)

- (A) 20 (B) 21 (C) 25 (D) 31

Answer (D)

Q.6 Public interest litigation (PIL) may be linked with: (NDA 2010)

- (A) Judicial review (B) Judicial activism  
(C) Judicial intervention (D) judicial sanctity

Answer (B)

Q.7 Who hold the power to increase the number of judge in the Supreme Court?

- (A) Prime minister (B) president  
(C) Parliament (D) Ministry of Law

Answer (C)



Q.8 When there is a vacancy in the office of the president and the vice president at the same time, the office is held temporarily by? (SSC CPO SI 2009)

- (A) The prime minister
- (B) The chief justice of India
- (C) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (D) None of these

Answer (B)

Q.9 Acting Chief justice of the supreme court in India is appointed by the? (UP PCS 2003)

- (A) Chief justice of supreme court
- (B) Prime Minister
- (C) President
- (D) Law Minister

Answer (C)

Q.10 Who has the right to seek advisory opinion of the supreme court of India, on any question of law?

- (A) Prime minister
- (B) president
- (C) Any Judge of the high court
- (D) All the above

Answer (B)

Q.11 Sovereignty of Indian parliament is restricted by?

- (A) Powers of the president
- (B) Judicial review
- (C) Powers of the prime minister of India
- (D) Leader of the opposition

Answer (B)

Q.12 The Indian constitution provides for the appointment of judges in?

- (A) Supreme court
- (B) High Court
- (C) District and session courts
- (D) All of these

Answer (D)

Q.13 Salaries of the judges of the Supreme court are determined by? (UP PCS Main 2008)

- (A) Pay Commission appointed by the president
- (B) Law Commission
- (C) Parliament
- (D) Council of Minister

Answer (C)

Q.14 Which of the following courts in india is are known as the court's of records?

- (A) the high court Only
- (B) the supreme court only
- (C) The high court and supreme court
- (D) The District court

Answer (C)

Q.15 The system of judicial review exists in?

- (A) India Only
  - (B) U.K. Only
  - (C) U.S.A. Only
  - (D) India and U.S.A
- Answer

# GOVERNOR, C.M, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, ADVOCATE GENERAL

Q.1 Who was the first woman governor of a state in free India from out of following? (SSC CPO 2009)

- (A) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
- (B) Mrs. Sucheta Kriplani
- (C) Mrs. Indira Gandhi
- (D) Mrs. Vijay Laxmi Pandit

Answer (A)

Q.2 Money bill can be introduced in the state legislature with the prior consent of?

- (A) The Speaker
- (B) The Governor
- (C) The President
- (D) the Chief Minister

Answer (B)

Q.3 The Governor of the state in India is –

- (A) Directly elected by the people of India

- (B) Appointed by the state chief minister
- (C) Appointed by the prime minister
- (D) Appointed by the president

Answer (D)

Q.4 Which one of the following offices is held during the pleasure of the president of India?

- (A) Vice-President
- (B) Chief Justice of India
- (C) Governor of a state
- (D) Chairman of UPSC

Answer (C)

Q.5 Who is the executive head of the state government?

- (A) Chief Minister
- (B) Governor
- (C) Secretary to the Chief Minister
- (D) Chief Secretary

Answer (B)

Q.6 Who remains in office as long as the president of India wishes? (MP PCS Pre 2004)

- (A) Governor

- (B) Election commissioner
- (C) Judge of Supreme Court
- (D) Speaker of Lok Sabha

Answer (A)

Q.7 The executive power of the state are vested in the governor under article ..... Of the constitution? (WB PCS Pre 2004)

- (A) Article 14
- (B) Article 154 (1)
- (C) Article 155
- (D) Articles 356

Answer (B)

Q.8 Ordinance of Governor has to be passed by the assembly within? (TN PCS Pre 2009)

- (A) 6 Weeks
- (B) 8 Weeks
- (C) 10 Weeks
- (D) 12 Weeks

Answer (A)

Q.9 The Chief Minister is appointed by? (SSC 2008)

- (A) Governor
- (B) President
- (C) The Chief justice of Supreme Court
- (D) Chief justice of High Court



Answer (A)

Q.10 Who among the following was the first woman chief minister in independent India?

- (A) Amrit Kaur (B) Sarojini Naidu  
(C) Sucheta Kriplani (D) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

Answer (C)

Q.11 Which Indian state had the first woman chief minister? (RAS/RTS 2003)

- (A) U.P (B) Bihar  
(C) Tamil Nadu (D) Delhi

Answer (A)

Q.12 Which article of the constitution defines the duties of chief minister? (UP PCS 2014)

- (A) Article 162 (B) Article 164  
(C) Article 165 (D) Articles 167

Answer (D)

.13 The legal advisor to the state government is known as? (SSC 2009)

- (A) Advocate general  
(B) Attorney General

- (C) Solicitor General
- (D) State Public Prosecutor

Answer (A)

Q.14 Who advises state Government on legal matters?

- (A) Attorney general (B) Advocate General
- (C) Solicitor General (D) Chief Justice of the High Court

Answer (B)

Q.15 The official legal advisor to the state government is? (RAS/RTS 2003)

- (A) Chief Justice (B) Attorney General
- (C) Advocate General
- (D) A Branch of High Court Judges

Answer (C)

# PRACTICE QUIZ-1

The office of the president can fall vacant due to

- A. resignation
- B. death
- C. removal
- D. All of the above

2. The president can dismiss a member of the council of ministers

- A. on his own
- B. on the recommendation of the prime ministers
- C. only under emergency conditions
- D. with the consent of the speaker

3. The president demand for further reforms, attended with the dislocation caused by the non-cooperation movement, led the British government to appoint a Statutory Commission in 1927. This commission was headed by

- A. Sri John Simon
- B. Lord Chelmsford
- C. Lord Minto
- D. E.S. Montague

4. The office of the prime minister of India

- A. has a constitutional basis
- B. has a statutory basis
- C. has conventional basis

D. None of the above

5. The powers to legislate with respect to any matter not enumerated in any of the three lists are mentioned as residuary powers. Which of the following is empowered to determine finally as to whether or not a particular matter falls in this category

A. Lok Sabha

B. Judiciary

C. Rajya Sabha

D. Parliament

6. The members of the parliamentary committee

A. are appointed by the president in consultation with the prime minister

B. are appointed by the president on the recommendation of the speaker

C. are taken from various groups and parties in Parliament in proportion to their respective strength

D. both (b) and (c)

7. The name of a candidate for the office of president of India may be proposed by

A. any five citizens of India

B. any five members of the Parliament

C. any one member of the Electoral College

D. any ten members of the Electoral College

8. The Parliament can restrict or abrogate by law, fundamental rights with respect to

A. the members of the armed forces

B. the forces charged with the maintenance of public order

C. the persons employed in any bureau or other organization established by the state for purpose of intelligence

D. All of the above

9. Preamble enshrines the ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity – ideals inspired by the

A. Russian Revolution

B. Irish Revolution

C. French Revolution

D. US Constitution

10. The minimum number of members that must be present to hold the meeting of the Lok Sabha is

A. one-fourth of the total membership

B. one-tenth of the total membership of the Houses

C. 50 percent strength of the Lok Sabha

D. at least 100 members

ANSWERS:

1. D

2. B

3. A

4. A

5. B

6. C

7. D

8. D

9. C

10. B

# PRACTICE QUIZ-2

In India, the President is elected by –

- (a) Direct Election
- (b) Single Transferable Vote
- (c) Proportional Vote system
- (d) Open Ballot System

The Constitution authorizes the President to make provisions for discharge of duties of Governor in extraordinary circumstances under the

- (a) Article 160
- (b) Article 162
- (c) Article 165
- (d) Article 310

How many times the President of India can seek re-election to his post?

- (a) Once
- (B) 2 times
- (C) 3 times



(d) Any number of times

The first President of Independent India hails from

(a) U.P.

(b) Andhra Pradesh

(c) Bihar

(d) Tamil Nadu

Who can initiate impeachment of the President?

(a) 1/4th members of either House of the President?

(b) Half other members of either House of the Parliament

(c) Half of the state Legislatures

(d) 1/3rd members of any State Legislature

Where is Raisina Hill?

(a) Where Rashtrapati Bhavan is situated

(b) The Hill feature in Srinagar, otherwise known as Shankaracharya Hill

(c) The place where the Dogra rulers of Jammu and Kashmir built their fort in Jammu

(d) The Rock Feature at Kanyakumari where Swami Vivekananda's statue was erected

Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India?

(a) L.K. Advani

(b) Morarji Desai

(c) Charan Singh

(d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Generally the Prime Minister is

(a) A member of Rajya Sabha

(b) An experienced administrator

(c) Not a Member of Parliament

(d) A member of Lok Sabha

Who was the Defence Minister of India during the Indo- China war of 1962?

(a) R.N. Thapar

(b) Jagjivan Ram

(c) V.K. Krishna Menon

(d) Govind Ballabh Pant

Who is known as the first Law Officer of India?

(a) Chief Justice of India

(b) Law Minister of India

(c) Attorney General of India

(d) Solicitor General of India

ANSWERS:

1	B
2	A
3	D
4	C
5	A
6	A
7	D
8	D
9	C
10	C

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# PRACTICE QUIZ-3

The allocation of seats in the present Lok Sabha is based on which one of the following Census?

- (1) 1971                      (2) 1981
- (3) 1991                      (4) 2001

Consider the following statements –

(a) The total elective membership of the Lok Sabha is distributed among the States on the basis of the population and area of the State.

(b) The 84th Amendment Act of the Constitution of India lifted the freeze on the delimitation of constituencies imposed by the 42nd Amendment

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- (1) A only                      (2) b only
- (3) Both a and b              (4) neither a nor b

Who holds the power to appoint the nominees for Anglo- Indian Community in the Lok Sabha?

- (1) Minorities Commission
- (2) President of India
- (3) Prime Minister

(4) Vice – president

What is the minimum age laid down for a candidate to seek election to the Lok Sabha?

(1) 18 years

(2) 21 years

(3) 25 years

(4) none of these

Who is NOT entitled to take part in the activities of Lok Sabha?

(1) The Comptroller and auditor General of India

(2) The Attorney General of India

(3) The Solicitor General

(4) The Secretary to President of India

The statewide allocation of seats in Lok Sabha is based on the 1971 Census. Upto which year does the remain intact?

(1) 2011

(2) 2021

(3) 2026

(4) 2031

The quorum of Lok sabha is –

(1) 1 / 5th of the total membership

(2) 1 / 6th of the total membership

(3) 1 / 8th of the total membership

(4) 1 / 10th of the total membership

The 84th Amendment Act has frozen the total number of existing seats in the Lok Sabha on the basis of 1971 Census. They shall remain unaltered till the first Census to be taken after the year –

- (1) 2010
- (2) 2015
- (3) 2021
- (4) 2026

Which one of the following States has the highest number of reserve seats for the Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha?

- (1) Bihar
- (2) Uttar Pradesh
- (3) Madhya Pradesh
- (4) Gujarat

Rajya Sabha can delay the Finance Bill sent for its consideration by the Lok Sabha for a maximum period of –

- (1) One year
- (2) One month
- (3) Fourteen days
- (4) Seven days

ANSWERS:

- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 1  | 1 |
| 2  | 3 |
| 3  | 2 |
| 4  | 3 |
| 5  | 4 |
| 6  | 3 |
| 7  | 4 |
| 8  | 4 |
| 9  | 3 |
| 10 | 3 |



# PRACTICE QUIZ -4

In which among the following periods, the Prime Minister of India should become a Member of Parliament, if he/ she are not at the time of swearing in?

(1) 6 months

(2) 9 months

(3) 12 Months

(4) 3 months

Till now, the Preamble of Constitution of India has been amended for how many times?

(1) Never

(2) Once

(3) Twice

(4) Thrice

Which among the following schedules of Constitution of India talks about the allocation of seats in Rajya Sabha?

(1) Third Schedule

(2) Fourth Schedule

(3) Fifth Schedule

(4) Sixth Schedule

In which year Rajya Sabha was established?

(1) 1950

(2) 1952

(3) 1953

(4) 1954

How many members can be nominated by the president to the Rajya Sabha & Lok Sabha Respectively?

(1) 12 & 2

(2) 10 & 2

(3) 12 & 4

(4) 12 & 6

Who decides whether a bill is a money Bill or not

(1) Speaker of Lok Sabha

(2) President

(3) Prime Minister

(4) None of these

Who elects the Vice President-?

(1) Same elected College which elects the President

(2) Members of Parliament

(3) Only Rajya Sabha

(4) Only Lok Sabha

President May appoint the –

(1) P.M

(2) Governor

(3) High Court Judges

(4) All the above

The first Law officer of Indian Govt

(1) CJI

(2) Law minister

(3) Attorney General of India

(4) None of the above

National Emergency remains in operation with the approval of the parliament, for

(1) A maximum Period of 3 years

(2) A maximum Period of 1 year

(3) A maximum period of Six months

(4) None of the above

ANSWERS:

1                    1

2                    2

3                    2

4	2
5	1
6	1
7	2
8	4
9	3
10	3

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# INDIAN POLITY

## QUIZ -5

Q1. The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by

- A. the people
- B. Lok Sabha
- C. elected members of the legislative assembly
- D. elected members of the legislative council

Q2. The members of the panchayat are

- A. nominated by the district officer
- B. the electorates of the respective territorial constituencies
- C. nominated by local self-government minister of the state
- D. nominated by the block development organization

Q3. The power to decide an election petition is vested in the

- A. Parliament
- B. Supreme Court
- C. High courts
- D. Election Commission

Q4. The oath of office is administered to the Governor by the

- A. chief justice of India
- B. president
- C. chief justice of high court

D. speaker of legislative assembly

Q5. The members of Parliament can express themselves in the House in

A. English only

B. Hindi only

C. English or Hindi

D. English, Hindi or mother tongue

Q6. The members of the committees of Parliament are

A. nominated by the leaders of the various parties in the Parliament

B. nominated by the prime minister

C. appointed by the speaker or elected by the House from amongst persons who are not members of Parliament

D. appointed by the speaker or elected by the House from amongst its own members

Q7. The office of the president can fall vacant due to

A. resignation

B. death

C. removal

D. All of the above

Q8. The president can dismiss a member of the council of ministers

A. on his own

B. on the recommendation of the prime ministers

C. only under emergency conditions

D. with the consent of the speaker

Q9. The office of the prime minister of India



- A. has a constitutional basis
- B. has a statutory basis
- C. has conventional basis
- D. None of the above

Q10. The members of the parliamentary committee

- A. are appointed by the president in consultation with the prime minister
- B. are appointed by the president on the recommendation of the speaker
- C. are taken from various groups and parties in Parliament in proportion to their respective strength
- D. both (b) and (c)

ANSWERS:

- 1. C
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. C
- 5. D
- 6. D
- 7. D
- 8. B
- 9. A
- 10. C

# INDIAN POLITY

## PRACTICE QUIZ- 6

In India, the **President is elected by –**

- (a) Direct Election
- (b) Single Transferable Vote
- (c) Proportional Vote system
- (d) Open Ballot System

2. The Constitution authorizes the President to make provisions for discharge of duties of Governor in extraordinary circumstances under the

- (a) Article 160
- (b) Article 162
- (c) Article 165
- (d) Article 310

3. How many times the President of India can seek re-election to his post?

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- (C) 3 times
- (d) Any number of times

4. The first President of Independent India hails from

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- (b) Andhra Pradesh

- (c) Bihar
- (d) Tamil Nadu

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- (a) 1/4th members of either House of the President?
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- (c) The place where the Dogra rulers of Jammu and Kashmir built their fort in Jammu
- (d) The Rock Feature at Kanyakumari where Swami Vivekananda's statue was erected

7. Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India?

- (a) L.K. Advani
- (b) Morarji Desai
- (c) Charan Singh
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

8. Generally the Prime Minister is

- (a) A member of Rajya Sabha
- (b) An experienced administrator
- (c) Not a Member of Parliament
- (d) A member of Lok Sabha

9. Who was the Defence Minister of India during the Indo- China war of 1962?

- (a) R.N. Thapar

- (b) Jagjivan Ram
- (C) V.K. Krishna Menon
- (d) Govind Ballabh Pant

10. Who is known as the first Law Officer of India?

- (a) Chief Justice of India
- (B) Law Minister of India
- (c) Attorney General of India
- (d) Solicitor General of India

ANSWERS:

- 1. B
- 2. A
- 3. D
- 4. C
- 5. A
- 6. A
- 7. D
- 8. D
- 9. C
- 10. C

# INDIAN POLITY

## PRACTICE QUIZ-7

1. The Constitution of India was adopted on – 26th November 1949 The Constituent Assembly of India started functioning from: - 9th December, 1946

The Constituent Assembly took time to frame the Constitution of India – 2 years 11 months 18 days

The Concept of written constitution, first born was – USA

The Constitution of India is – Partly rigid, partly flexible

The word “Secularism” was inserted in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by – 42nd Amendment

The Preamble to the constitution declares India as – A sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic

The item “Education” belongs to the – Concurrent List

How many languages have been recognised by the Constitution? – 22

The number of Union Territories in India is – 7

Part of the Indian Constitution deals with “Fundamental Rights- Part III

Constitutional Amendment deleted the Right to Property from the list of Fundamental Rights – 44th Amendment

Articles of Indian Constitution guarantees freedom to press – Article 19

Sikkim was made an integral part of India under the – 36th Amendment



The power to carve out a new State is vested in – The Parliament

The Constitutional States has been given to Panchayats under –Article 243

In year Fundamental Duties of citizens were introduced by 42nd Amendment – 1976

The vacancy of the office of the President of India must be filled up within – 6 months

The power of the President to issue ordinance is a relic of: –Government of India Act of 1935

Rashtrapati Bhawan was designed by – Edwin Lutyens

A Presidential Ordinance can remain in force – For six months

In Article of the Constitution of India can be the President of India be impeached – Article 61

In India, the President is elected by – Single Transferable Vote

The first woman to become the Prime Minister of a country – Sirimavo Bhandunaike

The Father of Indian economic reform – Manmohan Singh

## Polity Quiz -8

Who is competent to dissolve the Rajya Sabha?

(1) The Chairman, Rajya Sabha

(2) The President

(3) The joint- Session of Parliament



(4) None

Rajya Sabha enjoys more power than the Lok Sabha in the case of

(1) Money bills

(2) None- money bills

(3) Setting up of new all India Services

(4) Amendment of the Constitution

The tenure of the Rajya Sabha is

(1) 2 years

(2) 5 years

(3) 6 years

(4) Permanent

What is the term of a member of the Rajya Sabha?

(1) 3 years

(2) 4 years

(3) 5 years

(4) 6 years

The vice – President is the ex-officio Chairman of the

(1) Rajya Sabha

(2) Lok Sabha

(3) Planning Commission

(4) National Development Council

The Rajya Sabha is dissolved after-

(1) Every five years

(2) Every six years

(3) On the advice of the Prime Minister

(4) None of these

The upper house of **Indian Parliament** is known as-

(1) The Rajya Sabha

(2) The Lok Sabha

(3) The National Assembly

(4) The Indian Parliament

Who is the Chairman of Rajya Sabha?

(1) The President

(2) The Vice-President

(3) The Prime Minister

(4) The Speaker

Which is the House where the Chair person is not the member of that House?

(1) Rajya Sabha

(2) The Lok Sabha

(3) Legislative Council

(4) Legislative Assembly

How many members are nominated by the President in the Rajya Sabha?

- (1) 2
- (2) 10
- (3) 12
- (4) 15

ANSWERS:

- |     |   |
|-----|---|
| 1.  | 4 |
| 2.  | 3 |
| 3.  | 4 |
| 4.  | 4 |
| 5.  | 1 |
| 6.  | 4 |
| 7.  | 1 |
| 8.  | 2 |
| 9.  | 1 |
| 10. | 3 |

## Indian Polity Quiz-9

Part III of the Constitution of India relates to –

- (a) Fundamental Rights
- (b) Directive Principles of state policy
- (c) Fundamental duties

(d) Citizenship India

Which of the following is given the power to implement the Fundamental?

Right by the Constitution?

(a) All courts in India

(b) The Parliament

(c) The President

(d) The Supreme Court and High Courts

Which provision of the Fundamental Rights is directly relates to the

Exploitation of children?

(a) Article 17

(b) Article 19

(c) Article 23

(d) Article 24

Right to education to all children between the ages of 6 to 14 year is-

(a) Included in the Directive Principle of State Policy

(b) A fundamental Right

(c) A Statutory Right

(d) None of the above

Which one of the following writs examines the functioning of Subordinate?

Courts?

(a) Quo Warranto

(b) Mandamus

(c) Certiorari

(d) Habeas Corpus

Which Amendment to the Constitution inserted a new Article 21 providing Right to Education in the Constitution?

(a) 86th Amendment

(b) 87th Amendment

(c) 88th Amendment

(d) 89th Amendment

Who is the guardian of Fundamental Rights enumerated in Indian Constitution?

(a) Supreme Court

(b) Parliament

(c) Constitution

(d) President

The Word 'Hindus' in Article 25 of the Constitution of India does not Include?

(a) Buddhists

(b) Jains

(c) Sikhs

(d) Parsees

The 44th Amendment in the Constitution of India removed the following

Right from the category of Fundamental Right?

(a) Freedom of speech

(b) Constitutional remedies

(c) Property

(d) Freedom of religion

In the Indian Constitution the Right Equality is granted by five Articles. They Are?

(a) Article 13 to Article 17

(b) Article 14 to Article 18

(c) Article 15 to Article 19

(d) Article 16 to Article 20

Answers:-

A

D

D

B



C  
A  
A  
D  
C  
B

## Polity Quiz-10

Which of the following is incorrect about the Rajya Sabha?

The Rajya Sabha consists of 12 members nominated by the Prime Minister.

B. One-third of its members retire every second year.

C. the Rajya Sabha is not subject to dissolution.

D. the Vice President is the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha. 2. Judge of the High Court can be removed from office during his tenure by:

A. the Governor if the State legislature passes a resolution to this effect by two-thirds majority

B. the President on the basis of a resolution passed by the Parliament by two-thirds majority

C. the Chief Justice of the Supreme court on the recommendation of the Parliament

D. the Chief Justice of the High Court on the recommendation of the State Legislature

3. Longest serving speaker of lok sabha

A. Somnath Chatterjee

B. PA Sangma

C. Balram Jakhar

D. KS Hedge

4. A member of the Union Public Service Commission can be removed by the—

- A. President
- B. Prime Minister
- C. Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- D. Chairman of the UPSC

5. Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India?

- A. Morarji Desai
- B. Vallabhbhai Patel
- C. G. B. Pant
- D. Devi Lal

6. For which of the following bills, there is no constitutional provision for a joint sitting of both the houses of the Parliament to resolve a deadlock?

- A. Ordinary bill
- B. Money bill
- C. Constitution Amendment Bill
- D. Both B and C

7. The area of a Lok Sabha constituency for the purpose of general election is determined by the:

- A. Delimitation Commission
- B. Election Commission of India
- C. Census Commission
- D. President

8. under which constitution amendment, 10 fundamental duties of the citizens were included in the constitution?

- A. 24th
- B. 38th
- C. 42nd

D. 44th

9. Who is the chairman of Kendriya Hindi Samiti?

A. President

B. Vice President

C. Prime Minister

D. HRD

10. The provision of providing identity cards to voters has been made in:

A. The Constitution of India

B. The Representation of the People Act 1958

C. The Election Laws (Amendment) Act 1975

D. The Criminal and Election Laws (Amendment) Act 1969

Answers

1. A

2. B

3. C

4. A

5. B

6. D

7. A

8. C

9. C

10. D

# INDIAN POLITY: PRACTICE QUIZ-11

Once a Budget has been presented in the Parliament, the government has to get all money bills related to the union budget passed within \_\_?

- [A] 30 Days
- [B] 60 Days
- [C] 75 Days
- [D] 90 Days

2. With reference to the Sindhi, Sanskrit and Kashmiri languages, which among the following statements is/ are correct?

- 1. All these languages have been included in the 8th Schedule of Constitution of India
- 2. All these languages are not the official languages of any state in India
- 3. All these languages are classical languages of India

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1 & 2
- [B] Only 2 & 3
- [C] Only 1 & 3
- [D] 1, 2 & 3

3. Which of the following were the first two states in India which established Panchayati Raj in 1956?

- [A] Rajasthan and Maharashtra
- [B] Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh
- [C] Rajasthan and Odisha
- [D] Rajasthan and Punjab

4. Which among the following is / are parts of Nagar panchayat?

- 1. Notified Area Committee
- 2. Town Area Committee
- 3. District Planning Committee

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1 & 2
- [B] Only 2 & 3
- [C] Only 1 & 3
- [D] 1, 2 & 3

5. Which among the following political party of India has an election symbol almost close to the election symbol of Republican Party of USA?

- [A] Samajwadi party
- [B] Bahujan Samaj party
- [C] Jantar Dal (United)
- [D] Telugudesam Party

6. Via which among the following amendments of the Constitution, the territories of Goa, Daman & Diu were incorporated in the Indian Constitution?

- [A] Constitution (10th) Amendment Act 1961
- [B] Constitution (12th) Amendment Act 1962
- [C] Constitution (14th) Amendment Act 1962
- [D] None of the above



7. The Vice President of India is elected by the Electoral College consisting of the members of \_\_:

1. Rajya Sabha
2. Lok Sabha
3. State Legislatures

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1
- [B] Only 1 & 2
- [C] Only 2 & 3
- [D] Only 1 & 4

8. With respect to the President of India, which among the following statements is / are correct?

1. A person who has been president of India is eligible for immediate re-election
2. A person cannot hold the office of president of India for more than two consecutive terms

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1
- [B] Only 2
- [C] Both 1 & 2
- [D] Neither 1 nor 2

9. The power to vote money for public expenditure rests in India with \_\_\_\_:

1. Lok Sabha
2. Rajya Sabha
3. Legislative Assembly
4. Legislative Council

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1 & 2



[B] Only 1 & 3

[C] Only 1, 2 & 3

[D] 1, 2, 3 & 4

10. Consider the following statements:

1. Deputy Speaker and Speaker may resign by writing to each other

2. Attorney General and Solicitor General may resign by writing to each other which among the above statements are / are correct?

[A] Only 1

[B] Only 2

[C] Both 1 & 2

[D] Neither 1 nor 2

11. The President of India can nominate \_\_\_ members in Lok Sabha and \_\_\_ members in Rajya Sabha.

[A] 12, 2

[B] 2, 12

[C] 2, 10

[D] 10, 2

12. The jurisdiction covering the Andaman and Nicobar islands falls under the supervision of \_\_:

[A] A circuit bench of the Bombay High Court at Port Blair

[B] A circuit bench of the Madras High Court at Port Blair

[C] A circuit bench of the Kolkata High Court at Port Blair

[D] A circuit bench of Supreme Court of India at Port Blair

13. Jurisdiction of which among the following high courts covers the Union Territory of Lakshadweep?

- [A]Tamil Nadu High Court
- [B]Kerala High Court
- [C]Kolkata High Court
- [D]Bombay High Court

14. The number of judges can be altered in the Supreme Court by \_\_:

- [A]Presidential Order
- [B]Parliament by Law
- [C]Supreme Court by Notification
- [D]Central Government by notification

15. How long a person should have practiced in a High Court to be eligible to be appointed as a Judge of Supreme Court of India?

- [A] 10 Years
- [B] 15 Years
- [C] 12 Years
- [D] 5 Years

Answers

- 1. C
- 2. A
- 3. B
- 4. A
- 5. B
- 6. B
- 7. B
- 8. A
- 9. B
- 10. A
- 11. B
- 12. C
- 13. B

14. B

15. A

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# INDIAN POLITY

## PRACTICE

### QUIZ-12

1) Who among the following can participate in the proceedings of both the houses of parliament?

1) Vice-President

2) Solicitor General

3) Chief Justice

4) Attorney General

2) What can be the maximum interval between two sessions of parliament?

1) 3 months

2) 4 months

3) 6 months

4) 9 months

3) How are legislative excesses of parliament and state assemblies checked?

1) Intervention from President/Governor

2) No-Confidence motions

3) Judicial review

4) General elections

4) Which of the following non-member of Parliament has the right to address it?

1) Attorney General of India

2) Solicitor General of India

3) Chief Justice of India

4) Chief Election Commissioner

5) In order to be recognized as an official Opposition Group in the parliament, how many seats should it have?

1) 1/3rd of the total strength

2) 1/4 of the total strength

3) 1/6th of the total strength

4) 1/10th of the total strength

6) Which functionary can be invited to give his opinion in the parliament?

1) Attorney General of India

2) Chief Justice of India

3) Chief Election commission of India

4) Comptroller and auditor General of India

7) Age of a candidate to contest parliamentary election should not be lesser than:

1) 18 years

2) 21 years

3) 25 years

4) 26 years

8) the most important feature of the Indian Parliament is that:

1) It is the union legislature in India

2) It also comprises of the President

3) It is bicameral in nature

4) The upper house of the parliament is never dissolved

9) Japan's Parliament is known as –

1) Diet

2) Dial



3) Yuan

4) Shora

10) Who said, Parliamentary system provides a daily as well as a periodic assessment of the Government?

1) B.R. Ambedkar

2) B.N. Rau

3) Jawahar Lal Nehru

4) Rajendra Prasad

Answers:

1. 4

2. 3

3. 3

4. 1

5. 4

6. 1

7. 3

8. 2

9. 1

10. 1

# POLITY QUIZ

## PART – 13

Who was the first woman to become the Prime Minister of a country?

- (1) Golda Meir
- (2) Margaret Thatcher
- (3) Indira Gandhi
- (4) Sirimavo Bhandharnaike

In India, the Prime Minister remains in office so long as he enjoys the –

- (1) Support of armed forces
- (2) Confidence of Rajya Sabha
- (3) Confidence of Lok Sabha
- (4) Support of the people

What is the tenure of the **Prime Minister of India**?

- (1) Conterminous with the tenure of the Lok Sabha
- (2) Conterminous with the tenure of the President
- (3) As long as he enjoys the support of a majority in the Lok Sabha
- (4) Five Years

Who among the following is the Chairman of the National Integration Council?

- (1) The President                      (2) The Vice – President
- (3) The Prime Minister      (4) the Chief Justice of India

Who of the following became Prime Minister of India without becoming a Union Cabinet Minister?

- (1) Chaudhary Charan singh
- (2) H.D. Deve Gowda
- (2) Morarji Desai
- (4) I.K. Gujral

‘Shakti – Sthal’ is related to whom?

- (1) Smt. Indira Gandhi      (2) Rajiv Gandhi
- (3) Mahatma Gandhi      (4) Pt Jawahar Lal Nehru

Which one of the following Prime Minister never faced the Parliament during the tenure?

- (1) Chaudhary Charan Singh
- (2) V.P Singh
- (3) Chandra Sekhar
- (4) Atal Behari Vajpayee

The office of the Deputy Prime Minister –

- (1) Was created under the original Constitution
- (2) Is an extra – constitutional growth

(3) Was created by 44th Amendment

(4) Was created by 85th Amendment

Who exercise the actual executive power under the Parliamentary form of Government?

(1) Parliament (2) Prime Minister

(3) President (4) Bureaucracy

Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India?

(1) Sardar Ballabh bhai Patel

(2) Morarji Desai

(3) L.K. Advani

(4) Charan Singh

The Council of Ministers does NOT include –

(1) Cabinet Ministers

(2) Cabinet Secretary

(3) Ministers of State

(4) Ministers without Portfolio

Who was the first Foreign Minister of free India?

(1) Gulzari Lal Nanda (2) Jawahar Lal Nehru

(3) Lal Bahadur Shastri (4) John Mathai

The Council of Ministers of Indian Union is collectively responsible to the –

(1) Lok Sabha

(2) President

(3) Rajya Sabha

(4) Prime Minister

Who was the Defence Minister of India during the Indo China War of 1962?

(1) R.N. Thapar

(2) V.K. Krishna Menon

(3) Govind Ballabh Pant

(4) Jagjivan Ram

The first Law Minister of Independent India was –

(1) M.C. Si talwar

(2) B.R. Ambedkar

(3) Kailashnath Katju

(4) Rafi Ahmad Kidwai

#### ANSWERS

- |    |   |    |   |
|----|---|----|---|
| 1  | 4 | 11 | 2 |
| 2  | 3 | 12 | 2 |
| 3  | 3 | 13 | 1 |
| 4  | 3 | 14 | 2 |
| 5  | 2 | 15 | 2 |
| 6  | 1 |    |   |
| 7  | 1 |    |   |
| 8  | 2 |    |   |
| 9  | 2 |    |   |
| 10 | 1 |    |   |

## Indian Polity Quiz-14

1) Constitution is generally defined as:

- a) Law of the land.
- b) Fundamental law of the land.
- c) Administrative law of the land.
- d) Constitutional law of the land.

2) Which of the following has been considered supreme as a source of power?

- a) Supreme Court of India.
- b) Parliament of India.
- c) President of India.
- d) Constitution of India.

3) What is the chief source of political power in India?

- a) The people.
- b) The Constitution.
- c) The Parliament.
- d) The Parliament and State Legislatures.

4) Who is the source of legal authority or sovereignty in India?

- a) People of India.
- b) Constitution of India.
- c) Parliament of India.
- d) President of India.

5) Ultimate sovereignty lies in:

- a) Parliament.
- b) President.
- c) Supreme Court.
- d) People.

6) On which date Constitution of India was adopted and enacted by the Constituent Assembly?



- a) August 15, 1947.
- b) January 26, 1950.
- c) November 26, 1949.
- d) January 30, 1948.

7) Indian Constitution came into force on:

- a) 26 Jan 1949.
- b) 26 Jan 1950.
- c) 15 Nov 1950.
- d) 15 Aug 1947.

8) The members of the Constituent Assembly were

- a) Directly elected by the people.
- b) Nominated by the Indian National Congress.
- c) Nominated by the rulers of the Indian States.
- d) Elected by the Provincial Assemblies.

9) Provincial Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly had been chaired by:

- a) Jawahar Lal Nehru.
- b) Sardar Patel.
- c) Biswanath Das.
- d) None of these.

10) Who of the following was the Permanent Chairman of the Constituent Assembly?

- a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
- c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.
- d) Sardar Patel

11) The Indian Constitution is

An unwritten Constitution

A written Constitution.

III. Largely based on the Government of India Act, 1935.

A gift of British Parliament.

Of these statements:

- a) II and IV are correct.
- b) II and III are correct.
- c) I and IV are correct.
- d) I and III are correct.

12) Among the following provisions, which one comes into force soon after adoption of the Constitution on 26th November, 1949?

- a) Provisions relating to citizenship.
- b) Elections.
- c) Provisional Parliament.
- d) All of the above.

13) The salient features of the Indian Constitution provide for

Single citizenship for the whole of India.

Strictly federal form of Government.

III. Unique blend of rigidity and flexibility.

Of the above statements:

- a) I, II and III are correct.
- b) I and II are correct.
- c) II and III are correct.
- d) I and III are correct.

14) Which one of the following is not a salient feature of the Constitutions of India?

- a) Written Constitution and supremacy of the Constitution
- b) Quasi-federal structure.
- c) Committed judiciary.
- d) Distribution of powers.

15) The Constitution of India is:

- a) Partly rigid and partly flexible.
- b) Rigid
- c) Flexible.
- d) Very rigid.

ANSWERS

1	B	11	B
2	D	12	D
3	A	13	D
4	B	14	C
5	D	15	A
6	C		
7	B		
8	D		
9	B		
10	B		

# INDIAN POLITY

## PRACTICE

### QUIZ-15

The President of India can be removed from his office by the

- 1) Parliament
- 2) Chief Justice of India
- 3) Prime Minister
- 4) Lok Sabha

2) If the President returns a Bill sent to him for his assent and the Parliament once again passes the Bill in its original form, then the President

- 1) Can seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on the bill
- 2) Gives assent to the bill
- 3) Can once again return the bill for further reconsideration
- 4) Can ask for a referendum on the bill

3) If a Minister loses a no-confidence motion, then

1) Lok Sabha is dissolved

2) Only Prime Minister and that Minister resigns.

3) The whole Council of Ministers resigns

4) The Minister resigns

4) The only instance when the President of India exercised his power of veto related to the

1) Indian Post Office (Amendment Bill)

2) Dowry Prohibition Bill

3) Hindu Code Bill

4) PEPSU Appropriation Bill

5) The control of the preparation of electoral rolls for parliament and legislature vests with the

1) President

2) Election Commission

3) Cabinet

4) Prime Minister

6) What is contained in the tenth schedule of the constitution?

1) Languages recognised by constitution

2) Forms of oath or affirmation

3) Laws that cannot be challenged in any court of law

4) Provision regarding disqualification on grounds of defection

7) The Election commission holds election for

1) The Parliament, State Legislature and the posts of the president and the Vice-President

2) The parliament, State legislative Assemblies and the State Council

3) The Parliament

4) The parliament and the State Legislative Assemblies

8) For Election to the Lok Sabha, a nomination paper can be field by

1) Any citizen of India

2) Any citizen of India whose name appears in the electoral roll of a Constituency

3) Anyone residing in India

4) A resident of the Constituency from which the election to be contested

9) In India, political parties are given recognition by

1) Election Commission



2) Speaker of Lok Sabha

3) President

4) Law Commission

10) The Vice President is elected by an Electoral College consisting of members of

1) Both Houses of Parliament and state legislative

2) Both Houses of Parliament

3) Lok Sabha

4) Rajya Sabha

11) The election Commission does not conduct the elections to the

1) Lok Sabha

2) President's election

3) Rajya Sabha

4) Local Bodies

12) The maximum age prescribed for election as president is

1) No such Limit

2) 62 years

3) 58 years

4) 60 years

13) The power to decide an election petition is vested in the

1) High Court

2) Election Commission

3) Parliament

4) Supreme Court

14) To elect the President of India, which one of the following election procedures is used?

1) System of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote

2) Secondary voting system

3) Proportional representation through list system

4) Collective Voting system

15) In which year were the first general election held in India?

1) 1950-51

2) 1948-49

3) 1951-52

4) 1947-48

16) Election to the house of the people and the Legislative Assemblies of States in India are conducted on the basis of

- 1) Single transferable vote
- 2) Proportional Representation
- 3) Limited suffrage
- 4) Adult Franchise

17) Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India?

- 1) Chief Justice of India
- 2) President
- 3) Prime Minister
- 4) Parliament

18) Which among the following is not a part of the electoral reforms?

- 1) Installation of electronic voting machines
- 2) Appointment of election Commissioner
- 3) Registration of Political parties
- 4) Disqualifying the offenders

19) Recognition to a political party is accorded by

1) The Election Commission

2) A Committee of Whips

3) The ministry of parliament Affairs

4) The speaker of the Lok Sabha in the case of national Parties and the Speaker of Legislative assemblies in the case of regional parties

20) The Chief Minister of a state in India is not eligible to vote in the Presidential election if

1) He is a member of the Upper House of the State Legislature

2) He is a caretaker Chief Minister

3) He himself is a candidate

4) He is a political member

#### ANSWERS

1	1	11	4
2	2	12	1
3	3	13	2
4	1	14	1
5	2	15	3
6	4	16	4
7	1	17	2
8	2	18	1
9	1	19	1
10	2	20	1

# INDIAN POLITY

## QUIZ-16

Which one of the following statements correctly describes the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of India?

- a) It lists the distribution of powers between the Union and the States.
- b) It contains the languages listed in the Constitution.
- c) It contains the provisions regarding the administration of tribal areas.
- d) It allocates seats in the Council of States.

2) The Eighth Schedule of Indian Constitution contains the:

- a) Fundamental Rights.
- b) Directive Principles.
- c) A list of languages recognized by the Constitution.
- d) Number of States and Union Territories.

3) Which one of the following Schedules of the Constitution of India contains provisions regarding Anti-Defection Act?

- a) Second Schedule.
- b) Fifth Schedule.
- c) Eighth Schedule.
- d) Tenth Schedule.

4) When Constitution was framed, the number of Schedules was:

- A) Eight.
- b) Ten.
- C) Twelve.
- d) Eleven.

5) Match List I and List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

- A) I-B, II-D, III-E, IV-A.
- b) I-E, II-A, III-D, IV-C.
- c) I-B, II-A, III-D, IV-C.
- d) I-A, II-B, III-D, IV-C.

6) The Constitution of India borrowed the scheme of Indian Federation from the Constitution of:

- a) USA.
- b) Canada.
- c) USSR.
- d) UK.

7) The framers of the Constitution borrowed the idea of judicial review from the Constitution of:

- a) France.
- b) USA.
- c) United Kingdom.
- d) None of the above.

8) Which one of the following feature was not borrowed by the Indian Constitution from the British Constitution?

- a) Parliamentary system of Government.
- b) Rule of Law.
- c) Election provisions.
- d) None of the above.

9) Which part of the Constitution of India talks about the Municipalities?



- a) Part IX.
- b) Part IX (A).
- c) Part X.
- d) Part X (A).

10) It is often said that the key to the minds of the makers of our Constitution lies in the:

- a) Preamble.
- b) Fundamental Rights.
- c) Fundamental Duties.
- d) Directive Principles of State Policy.

11) The aims and objectives of the Constitution have been enshrined in

- a) The Preamble.
- b) The Chapter of Fundamental Rights.
- c) The Chapter on Directive Principles of State Policy.
- d) all of the above.

12) Preamble to the Constitution of India

- a) Is not a part of the Constitution?
- b) Indicates the objectives to be achieved.
- c) indicates the source from which the Constitution derives its authority.
- d) Is a source of authority of the Constitution of India?

13) The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is

- a) Not a part of the Constitution.
- b) A part of the Constitution; but it neither confers any powers nor impose any duties nor can it be of any use in interpreting other provisions of the Constitution.
- c) A part of the Constitution and can be of use in interpreting other provisions of the Constitution in cases of ambiguity.

d) A part of the Constitution and it confers powers and imposes duties as any other provision of the Constitution.

14) The source of “we the people” in the Preamble is:

- a) United States.
- b) United Kingdom.
- c) United Nations.
- d) None.

15) The following are enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution of India:

Equality of status and opportunity.

Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.

Justice-social, economic and political.

Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual.

Unity and integrity of the Nation

Which one of the following is the correct order in which they appear in the preamble?

- a) 5 – 1 – 2 – 4 – 3
- b) 3 – 2 – 1 – 4 – 5
- c) 3 – 1 – 2 – 5 – 4
- d) 1 – 2 – 4 – 3 – 5

ANSWERS

- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 1  | D |
| 2  | C |
| 3  | D |
| 4  | A |
| 5  | C |
| 6  | B |
| 7  | B |
| 8  | C |
| 9  | B |
| 10 | A |

11	A
12	C
13	C
14	C
15	B

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# INDIAN POLITY

## PRACTICEQUIZ-17

Q.1) in the year 2006, which programme was launched for the welfare of minorities?

Prime Minister's new 10-Point

Prime Minister's new 20-Point

Prime Minister's new 15-Point

Prime Minister's new 35-Point

Q.2) which one of the following does not deal with atrocities on women? 1. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978) 2. Chairman Railway Board v. Chandrika Das (2000) 3. Visakha v. State of Rajasthan (1997)

Only 1

1 and 2

2 and 3

1, 2, 3, 4

Q.3) what is the National Human Rights Commission?

Statutory body

Extra-constitutional body

Constitutional body

None of the above

Q.4) what is the maximum strength of Lok Sabha?

220

550

350

560

Q.5) what is the National Commission on Scheduled Castes?

Constitutional body

Extra-constitutional body

Body created by the decision of the Cabinet

None of the above

Q.6) among the following, \_\_\_\_\_ is not listed among the minorities in India.

Jains

Christians

Buddhists

None of the above

Q.7) where was the first Municipal Corporation set up in India?

Lucknow

Madras

Kanpur

Orissa

Q.8) \_\_\_\_\_ is the head who watch over the welfare of the Persons with Disabilities.

Director

Commissioner

Chief Commissioner

None of the above

Q.9) among the following, which is not the function of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes? 1. To investigate into all matters relating to their safeguards as provided in Constitution 2. To help increase their representation in legislative bodies

Only 1

Only 2

Both 1 and 2

Neither 1 nor 2

Q.10) \_\_\_\_\_ overviews the welfare of the SC and ST.1. Judicial Committee2. Parliamentary Committee Code:

Only 1

Only 2

Both 1 and 2

Neither 1 nor 2Answers:

1. [C]

2. [A]

3. [A]

4. [B]

5. [A]

6. [A]

7. [B]

8. [C]

9. [B]

10. [B]



# INDIAN POLITY

## PRACTICE

### TEST-18

How does the Constitution of India describe India as?

(1) A federation of States and Union Territories

(2) A Union of States

(3) Bharatvarsh

(4) A federated nation

Which Commission made the recommendations which formed the basis for the Punjab Reorganisations Act which created the states Punjab and Haryana?

(1) Dhar Commission

(2) Dass Commission

(3) Shah Commission

(4) Mahajan Commission

Article 1 of the Constitution of India declares India as

(1) Federal States

(2) Quasi Federal State

(3) Unitary state

(4) Union of States

The number of Union Territories in India is –

(1) 5

(2) 6

(3) 7

(4) 9

Which one of the following schedules of the Indian Constitution lists the names of States and specifies their territories?

(1) First

(2) Second

(3) Third

(4) Fourth

Following States is a member of the 'Seven Sister'?

(1) West Bengal

(2) Tripura

(3) Orissa

(4) Bihar

Sikkim was made an integral part of India under the –

(1) 36th Amendment

(2) 39th Amendment

(3) 40th Amendment

(4) 42nd Amendment

Consider the following statements:

The creation of a new State in India from an existing State involve the consent of the –

(a) Supreme Court

(b) Legislature of the State Concerned

(c) President

(d) Parliament

Which of the statements are correct?

(1) A, b and c

(2) B, c and d

(3) A and d

(4) A, b, c and d

Part IV of Constitution of India deals with:

(1) Fundamental Rights

(2) Citizenship

(3) Directive Principles of State Policy

(4) Union executive

Power, authority and responsibilities of municipalities are listed in which one of the following schedules of the Constitution of India?

(1) Ninth

(2) Tenth

(3) Eleventh

(4) Twelfth

ANSWERS:-

(2)

(3)

(4)

(3)

(1)

(2)

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

# POLITY QUIZ-19

1. The allocation of seats in the present Lok Sabha is based on which one of the following Census?

(1) 1971

(2) 1981

(3) 1991

(4) 2001

2. Consider the following statements –

(a) The total elective membership of the Lok Sabha is distributed among the States on the basis of the population and area of the State.

(b) The 84th Amendment Act of the Constitution of India lifted the freeze on the delimitation of constituencies imposed by the 42nd Amendment

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

(1) A only

(2) B only

(3) Both a and b

(4) Neither a nor b

3. Who holds the power to appoint the nominees for Anglo- Indian Community in the Lok Sabha?

(1) Minorities Commission

(2) President of India

(3) Prime Minister

(4) Vice – president

4. What is the minimum age laid down for a candidate to seek election to the Lok Sabha?

(1) 18 years

(2) 21 years

(3) 25 years

(4) None of these

5. Who is NOT entitled to take part in the activities of Lok Sabha?

(1) The Comptroller and auditor General of India

(2) The Attorney General of India

(3) The Solicitor General

(4) The Secretary to President of India



6. The statewide allocation of seats in Lok Sabha is based on the 1971 Census. Upto which year does the remain intact?

(1) 2011

(2) 2021

(3) 2026

(4) 2031

7. The quorum of Lok sabha is –

(1) 1 / 5th of the total membership

(2) 1 / 6th of the total membership

(3) 1 / 8th of the total membership

(4) 1 / 10th of the total membership

8. The 84th Amendment Act has frozen the total number of existing seats in the Lok Sabha on the basis of 1971 Census. They shall remain unaltered till the first Census to be taken after the year –

(1) 2010

(2) 2015

(3) 2021

(4) 2026

9. Which one of the following States has the highest number of reserve seats for the Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha?

- (1) Bihar
- (2) Uttar Pradesh
- (3) Madhya Pradesh
- (4) Gujarat

10. Rajya Sabha can delay the Finance Bill sent for its consideration by the Lok Sabha for a maximum period of –

- (1) One year
- (2) One month
- (3) Fourteen days
- (4) Seven days

11. How many languages have recognized by the Constitution –

- (1) 15
- (2) 18
- (3) 22
- (4) 24

12. As we all know child, labour is totally banned in India (Article 24). As per the 'Child' means a person who has not completed –

- (1) 14 years of his / her age
- (2) 16 years of his / her age
- (3) 18 years of his / her age
- (4) 20 years of his / her age
- (5) 21 years of his / her age

13. Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India has provision for the President to proclaim emergency?

- (1) Article 352
- (2) Article 355
- (3) Article 356
- (4) Article 360

14. The power to carve out a new State is vested in –

- (1) The Parliament
- (2) The President
- (3) The Council of Ministers
- (4) State's Reorganisation Commission

15. Andhra Pradesh was created as a linguistic state in-

(1) 1950

(2) 1953

(3) 1956

(4) 1961

16. By which one of the following Constitutional Amendments Delhi has become National Capital Region (NCR)?

(1) 61st Amendment

(2) 69th Amendment

(3) 71st Amendment

(4) 79th Amendment

17. The following States were created after 1960. Arrange them in ascending chronological order of their formation and choose your answer from the given codes:

(a) Haryana

(b) Sikkim

(c) Nagaland

(d) Meghalaya

Codes:

(1) A, b, c, d

(2) B, c, d, 1

(3) C, a, d, b

(4) B, d, a, c

18. Uttarakhand' State comes into existence on –

(1) November 1, 2000

(2) November 9, 2000

(3) November 10, 2001

(4) January 1, 2008

19. Which of the following is NOT a Union Territory?

(1) Goa

(2) Lakshadweep

(3) Dadar and Nagar Haveli

(4) Chandigarh

20. In which year was the State of Jharkhand formed?

(1) 1998

(2) 1999

(3) 2000

(4) 2001

Answer:-

1.	1	11	3
2.	3	12	1
3.	2	13	1
4.	3	14	1
5.	4	15	2
6.	3	16	2
7.	4	17	3
8.	4	18	2
9.	3	19	1
10.	3	20	3

## Indian Polity practice test-20

The name of a candidate for the office of president of



India may be proposed by

Any five citizens of India

Any five members of the Parliament

Any one member of the Electoral College

Any ten members of the Electoral College

The Parliament can restrict or abrogate by law, fundamental rights with respect to

The members of the armed forces

The forces charged with the maintenance of public order

The persons employed in any bureau or other organization

Established by the state for purpose of intelligence

All of the above

Preamble enshrines the ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity – ideals inspired by the

Russian Revolution

Irish Revolution

French Revolution

US Constitution

The minimum number of members that must be present to hold the meeting of the Lok Sabha is

One-fourth of the total membership

One-tenth of the total membership of the Houses

50 percent strength of the Lok Sabha

At least 100 members

The Parliament enjoys legislative power over subjects in

The union list only

The concurrent list only

Both union and concurrent list

All the three lists, viz. union list, state list and the concurrent list

The power to prorogue the Lok Sabha rests with

The speaker

The president

The prime minister

The minister for parliamentary affairs

The phrase 'bicameral legislature' means

A single assembly

An elected legislature

A legislature consisting of a lower and an upper chamber

Parliamentary system of government

The position of the president which was undermined by the 42nd amendment was sub-sequent somewhat retrieved by the

44th amendment

45th amendment

26th amendment

None of the above

The oath of office is administered to the members of state council of ministers by

The governor

The chief minister

Chief justice of the state high court

Speaker of legislative assembly

The power of Supreme Court of India to decide the dispute between the centre and states falls under its

Advisory jurisdiction

Appellate jurisdiction

Original jurisdiction

Constitutional jurisdiction

Answers:-

D  
C  
B  
C  
B  
C  
A  
A  
C

## Quiz on Polity-21

1. The oath of office is administered to the Governor by the

Chief justice of India

President

Chief justice of high court

Speaker of legislative assembly

The members of Parliament can express themselves in the House in

English only

Hindi only

English or Hindi

English, Hindi or mother tongue

The nature of the anti-Imperialist struggle was

Always peaceful and constitutional

Initially constitutional and by large non-violent

Based on continuous armed resistance

Largely supported by foreign powers

The position of the prime minister of India is superior to that of his counter-part in Britain because

India is the biggest democracy

India has adopted the federal system

India has a written constitution

His office enjoys constitutional basis

The members of the committees of Parliament are

Nominated by the leaders of the various parties in the Parliament

Nominated by the prime minister

Appointed by the speaker or elected by the House from amongst persons who are not members of Parliament

Appointed by the speaker or elected by the House from amongst its own members

The parliament can legislate on the subject in the state list

If the President issues an order authorizing it to do so

If the Supreme Court of India gives authority to the Parliament of India in this regard

If the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by two-third of it's to legislate on a state matter in the national interest

None of the above

The national flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on 22 July 1947 and was presented to the nation at the midnight session of the Assembly on 14th August 1947 on behalf of

The minorities of India

The National Integration Council

The women of India

The people of India

The president convenes and prorogues all sessions of Parliament in consultation with

The speaker

The prime minister

The prime minister and the leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha

None of the above

The preamble to our constitution provided that India is

A sovereign, socialist and democratic republic

A sovereign, socialist, secular and democratic republic

A sovereign republic with a socialist pattern of society

A socialist, secular and democratic republic

The minimum age required to become a member of Rajya Sabha is

21 years

25 years

30 years

35 years

Answers:-

(C)

(D)

(B)

(D)

(D)

(C)

(C)

(B)

(B)

(C)

Quiz on Polity-22

Who is commonly known as the Father of the Indian Constitution?



- A. Dr B R Ambedkar
- B. Mahatma Gandhi
- C. Vallabhbhai Patel
- D. Jawaharlal Nehru

The Cabinet Mission, Plan for India envisaged a

- A. Federation
- B. Confederation
- C. Unitary form of Government
- D. Union of states

Who among the following proposed the creation of a Preamble before the Drafting Committee?

- A. B N Rao
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Sardar Patel
- D. B R Ambedkar

In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court gave a ruling that the Preamble was a part of the Constitution?

- A. Golaknath Case
- B. Keshavananda Bharti Case
- C. Berubari Case
- D. Sajjan Singh Case

Which one of the following is not a characteristic of Indian administration?

- A. Uniformity
- B. Decentralization
- C. Dyarchy
- D. Independent Judiciary

Which one of these is the primary source of Indian Constitution?

- A. British Constitution
- B. Irish Constitution
- C. Government of India Act, 1935

D. German Constitution

Which one of these features is common to both the Indian Federation and the American Federation?

A. Single Citizenship

B. Dual Judiciary

C. Three Lists in the Constitution

D. A Federal Supreme Court to interpret the constitution

The Constitution of India has borrowed, Fundamental Duties, from which of these Countries' Constitution?

A. USA

B. Erstwhile USSR

C. Canada

D. UK

Who said Preamble is the keynote to the Constitution?

A. Ernest Barker

B. K M Munshi

C. B R Ambedkar

D. D Basu

The Preamble was proposed before the Drafting Committee by

A. B N Rao

B. B R Ambedkar

C. Jawaharlal Nehru

D. Sardar Patel

Answers:-

A      D

B      B

C      C



D B  
A C

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# POLITY QUIZ-23

1. The first two states which established Panchayati Raj Institution in India in 1956:

- (a) Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Odisha and Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Andhra Pradesh and Punjab
- (d) Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh

Which article of the Constitution enables the President of India to promulgate an ordinance if neither House of Parliament is in session?

- (a) Article 124
- (b) Article 121
- (c) Article 123
- (d) Article 122

The Ninth Schedule to the Indian Constitution was added by

- (a) First Amendment
- (b) Eighth Amendment
- (c) Ninth Amendment

(d)Forty Second Amendment

Which one of the following Bills must be passed by each House of the Indian Parliament separately, by special majority?

(a)Ordinary Bill

(b)Money Bill

(c)Finance Bill

(d)Constitution Amendment Bill

In the Indian Constitution, the Right to Equality is granted by five Articles. They are

(a)Article 16 to Article 20

(b)Article 15 to Article 19

(c)Article 14 to Article 18

(d)Article 13 to Article 17

Five Year Plan in India is finally approved by

(a)Union Cabinet

(b)President on the advice of Prime Minister

(c)Planning Commission

(d)National Development Council

In India Governor of state can be dismissed by who among the following:

(a)Parliament

(b)President

(c)Chief Justice of India

(d)Chief Justice of the concerned High Court

In India in Lok Sabha the Leader of House is nominated by:

(a)The President

(b)The Prime Minister

(c)The Chief Justice of India

(d)The Lok Sabha Speaker

The Constitution of India recognizes:

(a)only religious minorities

(b)only linguistic minorities

(c) Religious and linguistic minorities

(D) Religious, linguistic and ethnic minorities

The apex court of India propounded the theory of basic structure of the constitution in which of the following case:

(a)Keshwanand Bharati

(b)Golaknath

(c)Gopalan vs. State of Madras

(d)Minerva Mills

Answers:

1. A
2. C
3. C
4. D
5. C
6. D
7. B
8. B
9. C
10. A

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# POLITY QUIZ-24

By which of the following Charter Acts, the Governor General of Bengal became the Governor General of India?

- A. The Regulating Act of 1773
- B. The Charter Act of 1813
- C. The Charter Act of 1833
- D. The Charter Act of 1853

Who among the following was the Chairman of the Union Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly?

- A. B R Ambedkar
- B. J B Kripalani
- C. Jawaharlal Nehru
- D. Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar

The idea of a Constituent Assembly to form a Constitution of India was first mooted by

- A. M N Roy in 1927
- B. the Indian National Congress in 1936
- C. the Muslim League in 1942
- D. the All Parties Conference in 1946

Who acted as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?

- A. B R Ambedkar
- B. C Rajagopalachari
- C. Rajendra Prasad
- D. Jawaharlal Nehru

Who of the following acted as the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly?



- A. VP Menon
- B. Dr Rajendra Prasad
- C. BN Rao
- D. Dr Sachchidanand Sinha

The Government of India Act, 1919 was known as

- A. Morley-Minto Reforms
- B. Wavell Reforms
- C. Mint-Ford Reforms
- D. Mountbatten Reforms

The Objectives Resolution, which outlined the philosophy of the India Constitution, was moved in the Constituent Assembly by

- A. Dr S Radhakrishnan
- B. Dr Rajendra Prasad
- C. Jawaharlal Nehru
- D. B R Ambedkar

In the 'Individual Satyagraha', Vinoba Bhave was chosen as the first Satyagrahi. Who was the second?

- A. Dr Rajendra Prasad
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. C Rajagopalachari
- D. Vallabhbhai Patel

In the integration of the princely states, the following played a major role

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru and Vallabhbhai Patel
- B. Vallabhbhai Patel and V P Menon
- C. Panikkar and Kunzru
- D. S K Dhar and Fazi Ali

Which of the following British Prime Ministers sent Cripps Mission to India?

- A. MacDonald
- B. Baldwin
- C. Chamberlain

D. Churchill

Answers:-

- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 1  | C |
| 2  | C |
| 3  | A |
| 4  | A |
| 5  | C |
| 6  | C |
| 7  | C |
| 8  | B |
| 9  | A |
| 10 | D |

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# QUIZ ON POLITY-25

The Objectives Resolution was unanimously adopted by the Constituent Assembly on

22nd January 1947

26th November 1946

1st October 1948

None of the above

The preamble declares India as a sovereign state which implies

India is free to conduct her internal affairs

India is free to conduct her external affairs

India is free to conduct here internal as well as external affairs

None of the above

The parliament works through committees which

Help the government in the formulation of policy

Exercise effective control over government on a regular and continuing basis

Ensure that the parliament strictly adheres to the provision of the

Constitution and the prescribed parliamentary procedure

Both (a) and (b)

The Muslim League as a political party was founded in

1906

1909

1915

1919

The members of the state legislature exercise control over the council of the ministers through

Questions and supplementary questions

Criticism of its policies

Adjournment motion

All of the above

The preamble to our constitution includes all the following except

Adult franchise

Equality of status

Fraternity

Justice

Mainstream Nationalism in India

Was characterized by Chauvinism

Aimed at restoration of the Hindu state

Had National Socialism as its ultimate goal

Aimed at emancipation from colonial rule

The minimum age required to become the prime minister of India is

25 years

30 years

40 years

35 years

The objective of the Morley-Minto Reforms was

Extension of provincial assemblies

To give more powers to local government

To abolish the post of secretary of the state for India

To establish diarchy in provinces

The oath of office is conducted to the president by

The speaker of Lok Sabha

The chief justice of India

The vice-president of India

None of the above Answers:-

1. A

2. C

3. B

4. A

5. D

6. A

7. D

8. A

9. A

10. B

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# POLITY QUIZ-26

1. In India, the President is elected by –

- (a) Direct Election
- (b) Single Transferable Vote
- (c) Proportional Vote system
- (d) Open Ballot System

2. The Constitution authorizes the President to make provisions for discharge of duties of Governor in extraordinary circumstances under the

- (a) Article 160
- (b) Article 162
- (c) Article 165
- (d) Article 310

3. How many times the President of India can seek re-election to his post?

- (a) Once
- (B) 2 times



(C) 3 times

(d) Any number of times

4. The first President of Independent India hails from

(a) U.P.

(b) Andhra Pradesh

(c) Bihar

(d) Tamil Nadu

5. Who can initiate impeachment of the President?

(a) 1/4th members of either House of the President?

(b) Half other members of either House of the Parliament

(c) Half of the state Legislatures

(d) 1/3rd members of any State Legislature

6. Where is Raisina Hill?

(a) Where Rashtrapati Bhavan is situated

(b) The Hill feature in Srinagar, otherwise known as Shankaracharya Hill

(c) The place where the Dogra rulers of Jammu and Kashmir built their fort in Jammu

(d) The Rock Feature at Kanyakumari where Swami Vivekananda's statue was erected

7. Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India?

(a) L.K. Advani

(b) Morarji Desai

(c) Charan Singh

(d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

8. Generally the Prime Minister is

(a) A member of Rajya Sabha

(b) An experienced administrator

(c) Not a Member of Parliament

(d) A member of Lok Sabha

9. Who was the Defence Minister of India during the Indo- China war of 1962?

(a) R.N. Thapar

(b) Jagjivan Ram

(c) V.K. Krishna Menon

(d) Govind Ballabh Pant

10. Who is known as the first Law Officer of India?

- (a) Chief Justice of India
- (B) Law Minister of India
- (c) Attorney General of India
- (d) Solicitor General of India

Answers:

- 1. B
- 2. A
- 3. D
- 4. C
- 5. A
- 6. A
- 7. D
- 8. D
- 9. C
- 10. C

# INDIAN POLITY

## QUIZ-27

1) Constitution is generally defined as:

- a) Law of the land.
- b) Fundamental law of the land.
- c) Administrative law of the land.
- d) Constitutional law of the land.

2) Which of the following has been considered supreme as a source of power?

- a) Supreme Court of India.
- b) Parliament of India.
- c) President of India.
- d) Constitution of India.

3) What is the chief source of political power in India?

- a) The people.
- b) The Constitution.
- c) The Parliament.
- d) The Parliament and State Legislatures.

4) Who is the source of legal authority or sovereignty in India?

- a) People of India.
- b) Constitution of India.

c) Parliament of India.

d) President of India.

5) Ultimate sovereignty lies in:

a) Parliament.

b) President.

c) Supreme Court.

d) People.

6) On which date Constitution of India was adopted and enacted by the Constituent Assembly?

a) August 15, 1947.

b) January 26, 1950.

c) November 26, 1949.

d) January 30, 1948.

7) Indian Constitution came into force on:

a) 26 Jan 1949.

b) 26 Jan 1950.

c) 15 Nov 1950.

d) 15 Aug 1947.

8) The members of the Constituent Assembly were

a) Directly elected by the people.

b) Nominated by the Indian National Congress.

c) Nominated by the rulers of the Indian States.

d) Elected by the Provincial Assemblies.

9) Provincial Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly had been chaired by:

a) Jawahar Lal Nehru.

b) Sardar Patel.

c) Biswanath Das.

d) None of these.

10) Who of the following was the Permanent Chairman of the Constituent Assembly?

a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

d) Sardar Patel

Answers:

1. B

2. D

3. A

4. B

5. D

6. C

7. B

8. D

9. B

10. B

# POLITY QUIZ-28

In India, the President is elected by –

- (a) Direct Election
- (b) Single Transferable Vote
- (c) Proportional Vote system
- (d) Open Ballot System

The Constitution authorizes the President to make provisions for discharge of duties of Governor in extraordinary circumstances under the

- (a) Article 160
- (b) Article 162
- (c) Article 165
- (d) Article 310

How many times the President of India can seek re-election to his post?

- (a) Once
- (B) 2 times
- (C) 3 times
- (d) Any number of times



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(c) Charan Singh

(d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Generally the Prime Minister is

(a) A member of Rajya Sabha only

(b) An experienced administrator

(c) Needs to be an MP from either house

(d) A member of Lok Sabha only

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(a) R.N. Thapar

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(c) V.K. Krishna Menon

(d) Govind Ballabh Pant

Who is known as the first Law Officer of India?

(a) Chief Justice of India

(b) Law Minister of India

(c) Attorney General of India

(d) Solicitor General of India

ANSWERS:

- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 1  | B |
| 2  | A |
| 3  | D |
| 4  | C |
| 5  | A |
| 6  | A |
| 7  | D |
| 8  | C |
| 9  | C |
| 10 | C |

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# POLITY QUIZ-29

Who nominates 12 members in the Council of State —?

- (A) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (B) Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (C) President of India
- (D) Prime Minister of India

2. Members of Rajya Sabha are elected by which members—

- (A) Lok Sabha
- (B) Legislative Assembly
- (C) Council of State
- (D) Legislative Council

3. In which Article of the Constitution of India, duration of House of Parliament has been mentioned—

- (A) 83
- (B) 84
- (C) 85
- (D) 88

4. Which House shall not be a subject for dissolution —

- (A) Lok Sabha
- (B) House of People
- (C) Council of State
- (D) State Legislature

5. After how many years, one-third of the members of the Rajya Sabha retire—

- (A) 6 years
- (B) 3 years
- (C) 5 years
- (D) 2 years

6. Under which Constitutional subject in operation, life of Lok Sabha can be extended by one year—

- (A) Proclamation of Emergency
- (B) Proclamation of President Rule in the State
- (C) Proclamation of Amendment to the Constitution
- (D) None of the above

7. What is the period of Lok Sabha—?

- (A) Four years
- (B) Six years
- (C) Five years
- (D) Three years

8. Under which Article of the Constitution of India, qualification for membership of Parliament has been mentioned—

- (A) 88
- (B) 84
- (C) 89
- (D) 91

9. What power the President may exercise from time to time in respect of Parliament—

- (A) Prorogue either of the Houses of Parliament
- (B) Dissolve House of the People
- (C) A & B
- (D) None of the above

10. What activities does the President perform in respect of both the Houses of the Parliament—?

- (A) Time to time to summon each of Parliament
- (B) Prorogue either of the Houses of the Parliament
- (C) Dissolve the Lok Sabha
- (D) All the above

Answers:-

1. (C)

2. (B)

3. (A)

4. (C)

5. (D)

6. (A)

7. (C)

8. (B)

9. (C)

10. (D)

# POLITY QUIZ-30

Who is competent to dissolve the Rajya Sabha?

- (1) The Chairman, Rajya Sabha
  - (2) The President
  - (3) The joint- Session of Parliament
  - (4) None
2. Rajya Sabha enjoys more power than the Lok Sabha in the case of

- (1) Money bills
- (2) None- money bills
- (3) Setting up of new all India Services
- (4) Amendment of the Constitution

3. The tenure of the Rajya Sabha is

- (1) 2 years
- (2) 5 years
- (3) 6 years
- (4) Permanent

4. What is the term of a member of the Rajya Sabha?

- (1) 3 years
- (2) 4 years
- (3) 5 years
- (4) 6 years

5. The vice – President is the ex-officio Chairman of the

- (1) Rajya Sabha
- (2) Lok Sabha
- (3) Planning Commission
- (4) National Development Council



6. The Rajya Sabha is dissolved after-

- (1) Every five years
- (2) Every six years
- (3) On the advice of the Prime Minister
- (4) None of these

7. The upper house of Indian Parliament is known as-

- (1) The Rajya Sabha
- (2) The Lok Sabha
- (3) The National Assembly
- (4) The Indian Parliament

8. Who is the Chairman of Rajya Sabha?

- (1) The President
- (2) The Vice- President
- (3) The Prime Minister
- (4) The Speaker

9. Which is the House where the Chair person is not the member of that House?

- (1) Rajya Sabha
- (2) The Lok Sabha
- (3) Legislative Council
- (4) Legislative Assembly

10. How many members are nominated by the President in the Rajya Sabha?

- (1) 2
- (2) 10
- (3) 12
- (4) 15

ANSWERS:

1.4	2.3	3.4	4.4	5.1
6.4	7.1	8.2	9.1	10.3

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# POLITY QUIZ-31

What is the lowest stage of the **local Government**?

- (A) Gram Panchayat
- (B) Panchayat Samiti
- (C) Zila Panchayat
- (D) District Council

Who collects the **House Tax**?

- (A) Municipality or corporation
- (B) State Government
- (C) Central Government
- (D) District magistrate

Which is not an essential part of the Government?

- (A) Cabinet
- (B) The Supreme Court
- (C) Parliament
- (D) Indian Administrative Service

The Governor of State is appointed by

- (A) The State Legislature
- (B) The Prime Minister
- (C) The President
- (D) The Parliament

Who Appoints the **Chief Minister**?

- (A) The Governor of the State
- (B) The Prime Minister
- (C) The Legislative Assembly
- (D) The Supreme Court

Who elects the **Prime Minister**?

- (A) The people
- (B) The President
- (C) The member of Lok Sabha
- (D) All of the above

The President of India is elected by:

- (A) The members of Parliament
- (B) The Members of Legislative Assemblies
- (C) Both
- (D) Neither

On what basis, Election to Lok Sabha and State Legislature shall be conducted—

- (A) Adult Suffrage
- (B) Indirect Election
- (C) Direct Election
- (D) None of the above

Who is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces in India?

- (A) The Prime Minister
- (B) The Commander-in-Chief
- (C) The President of India
- (D) Minister of Defence

10. Who Presides over the **Rajya Sabha**?

- (A) The President of India
- (B) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (C) The Vice-President
  
- (D) None of them

Answers:-

- 1) A
- 2) A
- 3) D
- 4) C
- 5) A
- 6) C
- 7) C
- 8) A
- 9) C
- 10) C

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# INDIAN POLITY

## QUIZ-32

1. Constitution of India was adopted by constituent assembly on?

A. 25 October, 1948

B. 25 October, 1949

C. 26 November, 1948

D. 26 November, 1949

Which of the following exercised the most profound influence in framing the Indian Constitution?

British Constitution

U.S. Constitution

Irish Constitution

The Government of India Act, 1935

In which article of the Constitution of India has the Joint Sitting of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha been provided?

Article 101

Article 108

Article 133

Article 102

4. A separate Governor for Bengal to be appointed under the act?

A. Pitts India Act of 1784

Bichiter Act of 1793

C. Charter Act of 1733

C. Charter Act of 1853

Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive has been provided in which of the following parts of the Indian Constitution?

The Preamble

B) The Fundamental Rights

C) The Directive Principles of State Policy

D) The Seventh Schedule

A Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha is deemed to have been passed by the Rajya Sabha also when no action is taken by the Upper House within—

10 days

14 days

20 days

30 days

Which of the following is correct? Incorrect!

All the members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by State Legislative Assemblies.

Only a member of the Rajya Sabha can contest for the office of the Vice-President.

While a candidate to the Lok Sabha can contest from any state in India, a candidate to the Rajya Sabha should ordinarily be a resident of the State from where he is contesting.



The Constitution explicitly prohibits the appointment of a nominated member of the Rajya Sabha to the post of a Minister.

The maximum numbers of Anglo Indians who can be nominated to the Lok Sabha are Correct!

3

2

5

4

9. In the case of disagreement on a Bill, in the two Houses of Parliament Correct!

A special Parliamentary Committee is formed to resolve the situation.

The Prime Minister intervenes.

The President casts a deciding vote.

A joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament is convened.

Which of the following is not correct regarding a Money Bill?

It can be introduced in either House of Parliament.

It can be passed by the Lok Sabha even if the Rajya Saba rejects it.

It is deemed to have been passed by both Houses if it is not returned by the Rajya Sabha within 14 days.

It requires the prior approval of the President.

Answers:-

1. D

2. D

3. B

4. D

5. C

6. B

7. C

- 8. B
- 9. D
- 10. A

## Indian Polity Quiz-33

The Directive Principles of State Policy are....in nature.

- (a) Socialistic
- (b) Democratic
- (c) Non-justiciable
- (d) Gandhian

Fundamental Rights given to the individual by the Constitution are not ordinarily suspended. They may be suspended, however, in the event of

- (a) An emergency
- (b) Political and economic chaos
- (c) legislative/parliamentary instability
- (d) The President desiring it

All expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India is subject to the vote of the

- (a) Parliament
- (b) President

(c) Parliament and Assemblies

(d) Supreme Court

While the Vice-President discharges the functions of the office of the President:

(a) He ceases to act in his capacity as the Chairman of Rajya Sabha

(b) He ceases to act in his capacity as the Vice-President of India

(c) He continues to act as the Vice-President of India and Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

(d) He ceases to act as Vice-President but continues to act as Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

The Chief Justice of India can be removed in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Constitution, by the

(a) President on a resolution by Parliament

(b) Parliament alone

(c) Majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court

(d) The appointments Committee of Parliament

Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as a qualification for membership of the Legislative Assembly?

(a) Must be a citizen of India

(b) Must be more than 30 years of age

(c) Must not hold any office of profit

(d) Must possess such other qualifications as may be prescribed by a law of Parliament

The Supreme Court of India enjoys:

(a) Only original jurisdiction

(b) Only appellate jurisdiction

(c) Only advisory jurisdiction

(d) All the above types of jurisdictions

The members of the State Legislative Assembly are elected for a term of:

(a) 2 years

(b) 3 years

(c) 4 years

(d) 5 years

A money bill duly passed by the Lok Sabha can be held up by the Rajya Sabha for a maximum of

(a) two years

(b) six months

(c) three months

(d) fourteen days

Which one of the following categories of members is not included in the Legislative Council?

(a) Members elected by municipalities, district boards and other local authorities in the State.

(b) Representatives of temples, churches and mosques

(c) Representatives of persons engaged in teaching in institutions not lower in standard than secondary schools

(d) Members nominated by the Governor from amongst persons having special knowledge of literature, science, art, co-operative movement and social service

Answers Key:

1. C

2. (A)

3. (A)

4. (A)

5. (A)

6. (B)

7. (D)

8. (D)

9. (D)

10. (B)

## INDIAN POLITY QUIZ-34

1. The Parliament of India consists of:

(a) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

(b) The President, the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

(c) Lok Sabha, President and Council of Ministers

(d) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Council of Ministers and President.



2. Which one of the following duties is not performed by the Prime Minister of India?

- (A) Presiding over the meetings of the Cabinet
- (b) Presiding over the joint sitting of the two Houses of Indian Parliament
- (c) Coordination of the work of various Ministers
- (d) preparation of the agenda for the meetings of the Cabinet

3. The Directive Principles of State Policy are contained in:

- (a) Part I of the Constitution
- (b) Part III of the Constitution
- (c) Part IV of the Constitution
- (d) None of the above parts

4. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has been described as the friend, philosopher and guide of:

- (a) All the Parliamentary Committees
- (B) The Public Accounts Committee
- (C) The Estimates Committee
- (D) The Committee on Public Undertakings

5. The Vice-President of India is elected:

- (a) By the people
- (b) Elected by the members of State Legislative Assemblies
- (c) Elected by the members of the Rajya Sabha
- (d) Elected by the members of the two Houses of Parliament at a joint sitting

6. The introduction of 'no-confidence' motion in the Lok Sabha requires the support of at least:

- (A) 50 members

- (b) 60 members
- (c) 70 members
- (D) 80 members

7. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) All the members of the Legislative Council retire simultaneously
- (B) one-third members of the Legislative Council retire every two years
- (C) one-third members of the Legislative Council retire every year
- (d) One-half of the members of the Legislative Council retire every three years

8. Which one of the qualifications for appointment as Judge of the High Court has been wrongly listed?

- (A) He must be a citizen of India
- (b) He must have been an advocate of a High Court for atleast ten years
- (c) He must have been a judicial official in the territory of India for at least ten years
- (D) He must have been a judge of Supreme Court for two years

9. Which one of the following States does not possess a bi-cameral Legislature?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Jammu and Kashmir

10. The Rajya Sabha can delay the enactment of a money bill for a maximum period of:

- (A) one month
- (b) three months



(c) one year

(D) fourteen days

ANSWER KEYS:

01. B

02. B

03. C

04. B

05. D

06. A

07. B

08. D

09. A

10. D

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# INDIAN POLITY

## QUIZ 35

1. Who is a **Chief Minister**?

- (a) Deputy Prime Minister
- (b) The leader of the Union Territory
- (c) The Leader of the Legislative Assembly in a State
- (d) None of the above

2. Who elects the **Prime Minister**?

- (a) The people
- (b) The President
- (c) The Parliament
- (d) All of the above

3. The President of India is elected by:

- (a) The members of Parliament
- (b) The Members of Legislative Assemblies

(c) Both

(d) Neither

4. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by

(a) The Prime Minister of India

(b) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

(c) The President of India

(d) The Indian parliament

5. When the President can declare emergency?

(a) When there is a breakdown of the constitutional machinery

(b) When security of India is threatened

(c) When financial stability is endangered

(d) Any or all of the above

6. Who is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces in India?

(a) The Prime Minister

(b) The Commander-in-chief

(c) The President of India

(d) Minister of Defence

7. Who Presides over the Rajya Sabha?

- (a) The President of India
- (b) The Speaker of Lok sabha
- (c) The Vice-President
- (d) None of them

8. Which body makes laws?

- (a) The President
- (b) The Prime Minister
- (c) The Parliament
- (d) The Supreme Court

9. In whom is the real power invested in India?

- (a) The President
- (b) The Prime Minister
- (c) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- (d) All of them together

10. What are the essential elements of a republic?

- (a) Independence
- (b) Sovereignty

(c) Democracy

(d) All of the above

Answers key

1: C

2: C

3: B

4: C

5: D

6: C

7: C

8: C

9: B

10: D

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# INDIAN CONSTITUTION QUIZ-36

The Legislative Council in a state can be created or disbanded by the

- (a) State Legislative Assembly alone
- (b) Parliament alone
- (c) Parliament on recommendation of the State Legislature
- (d) President on recommendation of the Governor

2. The maximum number of Anglo Indians who can be nominated to the Lok Sabha are

- (a) 3
- (b) 2
- (c) 5
- (d) 43. Which of the following is correct?

(a) All the members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by State Legislative Assemblies.

(b) Only a member of the Rajya Sabha can contest for the office of the Vice-President.

(c) While a candidate to the Lok Sabha can contest from any state in India, a candidate to the Rajya Sabha should ordinarily be a resident of the State from where he is contesting.

(d) The Constitution explicitly prohibits the appointment of a nominated member of the Rajya Sabha to the post of a Minister.

4. In the case of disagreement on a Bill, in the two Houses of Parliament

- (a) A special Parliamentary Committee is formed to resolve the situation.
- (b) The Prime Minister intervenes.
- (c) The President casts a deciding vote.
- (d) A joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament is convened.

5. What is the maximum number of elected members in a State Assembly?

- (a) 250
- (b) 300
- (c) 600
- (d) 500

6. Which of the following is not correct regarding a Money Bill?

- (a) It can be introduced in either House of Parliament.
- (b) It can be passed by the Lok Sabha even if the Rajya Saba rejects it.
- (c) It is deemed to have been passed by both Houses if it is not returned by the Rajya Sabha within 14 days.
- (d) It requires the prior approval of the President.

7. Which parliamentary committee in India is normally chaired by a prominent member of the Opposition?

- (a) Committee on Government Assurances
- (b) Estimates Committee
- (c) Privileges Committee
- (d) Public Accounts Committee



8. Who presides over the Lok Sabha if neither the Speaker nor the Deputy Speaker is available?

- (a) A member of the House of People appointed by the President.
- (b) A member chosen by Council of Ministers.
- (c) The senior most member of the Rajya Sabha.
- (d) The senior most member of the Lok Sabha.

9. Who is the exofficio Chairman of Rajya Sabha?

- (a) President
- (b) Vice-President
- (c) Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
- (d) Leader of Opposition.

10. A bill passed by Parliament is sent to the President for his assent, which option is not true to him?

- (a) He may sign it
- (b) He may decline to sign it
- (c) He may return it to Parliament for reconsideration
- (d) He may amend it.

11. The quorum required to hold meetings of the legislative chambers is what fraction of the total membership of the House?

- (a)  $\frac{1}{3}$
- (b)  $\frac{1}{4}$
- (c)  $\frac{1}{6}$
- (d)  $\frac{1}{10}$

12. The Union Territories get representation in

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) Rajya Sabha
- (c) Both Houses of Parliament

(d) None of these

13. The Secretary General of the Lok Sabha who is the Chief of its Secretariat is

(a) Elected by the Lok Sabha

(b) Elected by both Houses of Parliament

(c) Appointed by the Speaker

(d) Appointed by the President

14. The Joint Parliamentary Committee to examine irregularities and fraudulent manipulations of the Securities Scam consists of

(a) 25 members of Lok Sabha and 15 of Rajya Sabha

(b) 20 members of Lok Sabha and 10 of Rajya Sabha

(c) 15 members of Lok Sabha and 15 of Rajya Sabha

(d) 30 members of Lok Sabha and 30 of Rajya Sabha

15. How Many members of the Rajya Sabha are nominated by the President of India?

(a) 0

(b) 11

(c) 12

(d) 13

Answers Key

1. (A)

2. (B)

3. C

4. (D)

5. (D)

6. (A)

7. (D)

8. (D)

9. (B)

10. (B)

11. (D)

12. C

13. C

14. (B)

15. C

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# POLITY QUIZ-37

The president can be removed from his office before the expiry of his normal term only on the recommendation of

- A. the Supreme Court
- B. the chief justice of India
- C. council of ministers
- D. the two Houses of Parliament

2. The new committee system constitutes an improvement over the earlier committee system in so far as

- A. it assures representation to all the political parties in proportion to their strength in the Parliament
- B. it enables the Parliament to examine the grants of all the ministries and departments in detail
- C. it enables the Parliament to accept the demands of various ministries without scrutiny
- D. None of the above

3. The members of the State Public Service Commission are appointed by the

- A. chief minister
- B. chief justice
- C. governor
- D. vice-president

4. The president can assign any of the functions of the union government to the state government

- A. in consultation with the chief justice of India
- B. in consultation with the state governor
- C. in his discretion

D. in consultation with the government of the state

5. Mainstream Nationalism in India

A. was characterized by Chauvinism

B. aimed at restoration of the Hindu state

C. had National Socialism as its ultimate goal

D. aimed at emancipation from colonial rule

6. The minimum age required to become the prime minister of India is

A. 25 years

B. 30 years

C. 40 years

D. 35 years

7. The objective of the Morley-Minto Reforms was

A. extension of provincial assemblies

B. to give more powers to local government

C. to abolish the post of secretary of the state for India

D. to establish diarchy in provinces

8. The oath of office is conducted to the president by

A. the speaker of Lok Sabha

B. the chief justice of India

C. the vice-president of India

D. None of the above

9. The members of the state legislative assemblies are elected for a period of

A. 2 years

B. 6 years

C. 5 years



D. 3 years

10. The office of the prime minister of India

- A. rests on coronations
- B. is created by the Parliament
- C. is created by the constitution
- D. All of the above

11. The Objectives Resolution was unanimously adopted by the Constituent Assembly on

- A. 22nd January 1947
- B. 26th November 1946
- C. 1st October 1948
- D. None of the above

12. The preamble declares India as a sovereign state which implies

- A. India is free to conduct her internal affairs
- B. India is free to conduct her external affairs
- C. India is free to conduct here internal as well as external affairs
- D. None of the above

13. The parliament works through committees which

- A. helps the government in the formulation of policy
- B. exercise effective control over government on a regular and continuing basis
- C. ensure that the parliament strictly adheres to the provision of the constitution and the prescribed parliamentary procedure
- D. both (a) and (b)

14. The Muslim League as a political party was founded in

- A. 1906
- B. 1909
- C. 1915
- D. 1919

15. The members of the state legislature exercise control over the council of the ministers through

- A. questions and supplementary questions
- B. criticism of its policies
- C. adjournment motion
- D. All of the above

ANSWERS:

- 1. D
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. D
- 5. D
- 6. A
- 7. A
- 8. B
- 9. C   10. C   11. A   12. C   13. B
- 14. A   15. D

## POLITY QUIZ -38

A Money Bill in the Parliament can be introduced only with the recommendation of the—

- (A) President of India
- (B) Union Cabinet
- (C) Speaker of the Lok Sabha



(D) Union Finance Minister 2. Who has been the only Lok Sabha Speaker to have become the President of India?

- (A) Giyani Zail Singh
- (B) V. V. Giri
- (C) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
- (D) K. R. Narayanan

3. What does the Constitution (Ninety Second Amendment) Act, 2003 deal with?

- (A) Creation of a separate National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
- (B) Cyber Crime
- (C) Inclusion of Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali languages in the Eighth Schedule
- (D) Making right to free and compulsory education a fundamental right

4. Who among the following is the Chairman of the Steering Committee to oversee the functions of the National Authority Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)?

- (A) The President
- (B) The Prime Minister
- (C) The National Security Adviser
- (D) The Cabinet Secretary

5. Who presides over the joint sitting of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha?

- (A) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (B) The Vice-President
- (C) The President
- (D) The Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs

6. The Electoral College that elects the Vice-President of India consists of:

- (A) Members of Rajya Sabha only
- (B) Elected members of both the houses of Parliament
- (C) Members of both the houses of Parliament
- (D) Members of the Rajya Sabha and the Legislative Assemblies of states

7. According to the Preamble of the Constitution, India is a:

- (A) Sovereign democratic socialist republic
- (B) Sovereign socialist secular republic
- (C) Sovereign democratic republic
- (D) Sovereign socialist secular democratic republic

8. Match list-I with list-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
(State)	(Full statehood granted in)
(a) Goa	1. 1966
(b) Haryana	2. 1972
(c) Meghalaya	3. 1975
(d) Sikkim	4. 1987

Codes:

(a) C (d)

- (A) 3 1 2 4
- (B) 4 2 1 3
- (C) 3 2 1 4
- (D) 4 1 2 3

9. Where is the headquarters of the UNO?

- (A) Geneva
- (B) The Hague
- (C) New York

(D) Paris

10. The Comptroller and Auditor General is appointed by the President. He can be removed—

(A) The President

(B) The address from both Houses of Parliament

(C) The Supreme Court

(D) The recommendation of the President by the Supreme Court

ANSWER KEY:

1. A

2. C

3. C

4. D

5. A

6. C

7. D

8. D

9. C

10. A

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# INDIAN POLITY

## QUIZ: RAJYA SABHA 40

Who nominates 12 members in the Council of State —?

- (A) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (B) Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (C) President of India
- (D) Prime Minister of India

Members of Rajya Sabha are elected by which members—

- (A) Lok Sabha
- (B) Legislative Assembly
- (C) Council of State
- (D) Legislative Council

Representative of Union territories in the Council of State shall be chosen in such a manner as decided by —

- (A) As prescribed by law in the Assembly

(B) As prescribed by law by State

(C) As prescribed by law by the Union

(D) As prescribed by law in the Parliament

In which Article of the Constitution of India, duration of House of Parliament has been mentioned—

(A) 83

(B) 84

(C) 85

(D) 88

Which House shall not be a subject for dissolution—

(A) Lok Sabha

(B) House of People

(C) Council of State

(D) State Legislature

After how many years, one-third of the members of the Rajya Sabha retire—

(A) 6 years

(B) 3 years

(C) 5 years

(D) 2 years

What power the President may exercise from time to time in respect of Parliament—

(A) Prorogue either of the Houses of Parliament

(B) Dissolve House of the People

(C) A & B

(D) None of the above

What activities does the President perform in respect of both the Houses of the Parliament—?

(A) Time to time to summon each of Parliament

(B) Prorogue either of the Houses of the Parliament

(C) Dissolve the Lok Sabha

(D) All the above

Under whose advice, the President shall have the power of summoning, prorogation and dissolution—

(A) Home Minister

(B) Prime Minister

(C) Council of Ministers

(D) Parliamentary Affairs Ministers

Within which period the President has to summon session of the Parliament—

(A) Six Months

(B) Five Months



(C) Four Months

(D) Three Months

Which Article of the Constitution of India mentioned the posts of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha—?

(A) 90

(B) 89

(C) 93

(D) 94

Whom the Rajya Sabha has the power for removal—

(A) Speaker

(B) Deputy Speaker

(C) Council of President

(D) Deputy Chairman

During the absence of the Chairman, who runs the Rajya Sabha?

(A) Deputy Chairman

(B) Prime Minister

(C) Home Minister

(D) Parliamentary Affairs Minister



Under which Constitutional Article, President has the right for Special Address to the Parliament—

(A) 87

(B) 88

(C) 89

(D) 90

Which law officer shall have the right to speak in both the Houses of Parliament—?

(A) Solicitor General

(B) Advocate General

(C) Attorney General

(D) Legal Advisor

ANSWERS Key

1. (C)

2. (B)

3. (D)

4. (A)

5. (C)

6. (D)

7. (C)

8. (D)

9. (C)

10. (A)

11. (B)

12. (D)

13. (A)

14. (A)

15. (C)

**Good Luck!!**

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