

Indian Polity Model Test Questions 6 in English With Answer

1. The members of Rajya sabha are elected for a period of
 - a. three years
 - b. four years
 - c. five years
 - d. six years**
2. The President of India is
 - a. the real ruler of India
 - b. the constitutional head of the state**
 - c. the head of the state as well as Government
 - d. the leader of the majority party, which forms the government
3. The executive in India is based on
 - a. the American pattern**
 - b. the British pattern
 - c. the Canadian pattern
 - d. the Russian pattern
4. Constitutionally the members of the council of minister hold office
 - a. during the pleasure of the President**
 - b. during the pleasure of the Speaker
 - c. during the pleasure of the Parliament
 - d. during the pleasure of the Prime Minister
5. The High court of a state consists of Chief Justice and such other judges as may be determined by the
 - a. Chief Justice of the High court
 - b. Legislature of the state
 - c. Parliament
 - d. President**
6. The Supreme court has been given advisory powers under
 - a. article 243
 - b. article 43
 - c. article 142
 - d. article 143**
7. The constitution of India was adopted by the
 - a. Constituent Assembly**
 - b. First Parliament
 - c. Lok sabha
 - d. Drafting Committee
8. Who was the permanent Chairman of the Constituent Assembly?
 - a. Dr. Rajendra Prasad**
 - b. Dr. Ambedkar
 - c. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - d. C.R.Raja Gopalachari
9. The Constituent Assembly was set up in the year
 - a. 1946**
 - b. 1947
 - c. 1948
 - d. 1949
10. How many members were included in the Drafting committee?
 - a. Seven members**
 - b. Nine Members
 - c. Eleven members
 - d. Sixteen members
11. The amendment procedure laid down in the constitution of India is on the pattern of
 - a. Government of India Act., 1935
 - b. Constitution of South Africa**
 - c. Constitution of Canada
 - d. Irish Constitution
12. How many types of emergencies have been envisaged under the Indian Constitution?
 - a. two
 - b. four
 - c. three**
 - d. one
13. The Parliamentary form of Government of India has been borrowed from the
 - a. American Constitution
 - b. British Constitution**
 - c. Russian Constitution
 - d. Swiss Constitution
14. The framers of the Indian constitution borrowed the concept of Fundamental Rights from the
 - a. Constitution of USA**
 - b. Constitution of Canada
 - c. Constitution of Russia
 - d. Irish Constitution
15. Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens can be suspended by the

- a. Parliament
c. Supreme Court
- b. President**
d. President in consultation with the Supreme court of India
16. The Planning Commission of India was established in
a. 1942 b. 1947 **c. 1950** d. 1951
17. The time gap between two sessions of Parliament must not exceed
a. 3 months b. 4 months
c. 6 months d. 7 months
18. The Chief Election Commissioner is appointed for the period of
a. 5 years **b. 6 years** c. 7 years d. 4 years
19. The 73rd Amendment Bill was introduced in
a. 1990 b. 1991 **c. 1992** d. 1993
20. The Sarkaria Commission is associated with
a. Centre-state relation b. Panchayati Raj
c. Civil Service d. None of these
21. Article 360 is called
a. Financial emergency b. President's rule
c. National emergency d. None of these
22. A resolution seeking the removal of the Vice-President can originate only in the
a. Lok sabha **b. Rajya sabha**
c. State legislature d. None of these
23. Who presides over the joint sitting of the Parliament?
a. The President b. Vice-President
c. Speaker d. Prime Minister
24. The number of Anglo-Indians who can be nominated by the President to the Lok sabha is
a. 1 **b. 2** c. 3 d. 4
25. The President of India is elected by
a. Parliament b. State Legislature
c. People directly
d. Electoral college consisting of elected members of Lok sabha, Rajya sabha & the State assemblies
26. The first general election under the Indian Constitution was held in
a. 1949 b. 1950 **c. 1952** d. 1953
27. The President of India can nominate to the Rajya sabha
a. 6 members b. 9 members
c. 12 members d. 15 members
28. The following article of the Indian constitution says about the Attorney General of India
a. article 74 **b. article 76**
c. article 75 d. article 77
29. The directive principles of state policy was borrowed from
a. Ireland b. America
c. Russia d. Canada
30. Article 45 of the Indian Constitution says about
a. Uniform civil code b. Free and compulsory education
c. International peace d. None of these
31. Who appoints the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission?
a. Speaker **b. Prime Minister**
c. Minister for Personnel d. President

32. The Fundamental Rights are contained in the following part of the Indian constitution
 a. Part I
c. Part III
 b. Part II
 d. Part IV
33. The Council of Ministers of the union of India is responsible to the
a. Parliament
 c. Prime Minister
 b. President
 d. Chief Justice
34. Who was the first Chairman of the Planning Commission?
 a. Guljari Lal Nanda
b. Jawaharlal Nehru
 c. Malaviya
 d. Narayanan
35. Who served as the President of India for the longest period?
 a. Dr. Radha Krishnan
c. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 b. R. Venkatraman
 d. Zail Singh
36. Who is the nominal head of the Indian Government?
 a. Prime Minister
 c. Speaker
 b. Vice-President
d. President
37. What is the basis for Indian Constitution?
a. Government of India Act, 1935
 c. Government of India Act, 1947
 b. Government of India Act, 1940
 d. None of these
38. On what principle is the Indian constitution framed?
a. Sovereignty of the people
 c. Sovereignty of the States
 b. Sovereignty of the Parliament
 d. None of these
39. Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right?
 a. Right to equality
 c. Right to express
 b. Right to freedom
d. Right to fight
40. Who was Indian's first President?
a. Rajendra Prasad
 c. Radha Krishnan
 b. Zakir Hussain
 d. V.V. Giri
41. Who was India's Prime Minister when the voting age was made 18 years?
a. Rajiv Gandhi
 c. Indira Gandhi
 b. Nehru
 d. None of them
42. The first General Election in Independent India was held in
 a. 1950
b. 1952
 c. 1955
 d. 1957
43. What is the retirement age for the Indian Governor?
 a. 60
 b. 65
 c. 70
d. no fixed age
44. Who is sovereign in India?
 a. Parliament
c. Constitution
 b. President
 d. Prime Minister
45. Who appoints the members of the State Public Service Commission?
 a. Prime Minister
c. Governor
 b. President
 d. Chief Minister
46. In which year India became Independent?
 a. 1942
b. 1947
 c. 1948
 d. 1950
47. The Indian constitution was adopted in
 a. 1946
 b. 1947
 c. 1952
d. none of these
48. The constitution of India is
a. written
 c. neither written nor unwritten
 b. unwritten
 d. none of these

49. India's constitution is
 a. federal
 b. unity
 c. clear
 d. **none of these**
50. When did the Indian constituent assembly meet first?
 a. **December 9, 1946**
 b. December 14, 1946
 c. January 31, 1947
 d. None of these
51. Who was the Chairmen of India's Constituent Committee?
 a. **B.R.Ambedkar**
 b. Jawaharlal Nehru
 c. Sardar Patel
 d. Rajaji
52. What is the name of the lower house of India's Parliament?
 a. **Lok sabha**
 b. Rajya sabha
 c. Cabinet
 d. None of these
53. Who among the following gave a suitable definition for democracy?
 a. **Lincoln**
 b. Washington
 c. J.F.Kennedy
 d. None of them
54. Who drafted the first Indian Draft Swaraj Constitution?
 a. **Vijayaraghavachariar**
 b. T.T.Krishnamachari
 c. B.R.Ambedkar
 d. Jawaharlal Nehru
55. Who prepared the preamble of the Indian Constitution?
 a. B.R.Ambedkar
 b. Mahatma Gandhi
 c. **Jawaharlal Nehru**
 d. Rajendra Prasad
56. Who is the Supreme Commander of Indian Defence Forces?
 a. Prime Minister
 b. Defence Minister
 c. **President**
 d. None of them
57. Who can be the Ex-officio Chairman of the Planning Commission in India?
 a. President
 b. Vice-President
 c. **Prime Minister**
 d. Home Minister
58. The Vice-President of India is elected by
 a. Members of Lok sabha
 b. Members of Rajya sabha
 c. **Members of Lok sabha and Rajya sabha**
 d. Members of State Assemblies
59. What is the minimum age to become a Governor?
 a. 25
 b. 30
 c. **35**
 d. 60
60. What is the link language of India?
 a. **English**
 b. Greek
 c. French
 d. Hindi
61. What is the life of the Rajya sabha?
 a. 6 years
 b. 5 years
 c. **permanent**
 d. none of these
62. Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?
 a. Lok sabha
 b. Rajya sabha
 c. **President of India**
 d. Chief Justice of India
63. On what date did the constitution of India come into force?
 a. 14th August, 1947
 b. 15th August, 1947
 c. **26th January, 1950**
 d. 26th November, 1949
64. Who was the first Chief Justice of India?
 a. Justice Mahajan
 b. Justice V.R.Krishna Iyer
 c. Justice Shelat
 d. **none of them**
65. Which article of the constitution gives the power to dismiss a state government?

- a. 356 b. 17 c.360 d.365
66. Who are the members of the Central Planning Commission?
a. Prime Minister and leading economists b. President and leading economists
 c. Prime Minister and other Ministers d. Prime Minister and other Minister
67. India became a sovereign Republic in the year
 a. 1947 b. 1949 **c. 1950** d. 1956
68. Who of the following was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee?
 a.K.A.Munshi **b. B.R.Ambedkar**
 c. Dr.Rajendra Prasad d. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
69. Who was the Permanent Chairman of the Constituent Assembly?
 a. Jawaharlal Nehru b. Mahatma Gandhi
 c. Dr. Sachidananda Sinha **d. Dr. Rajendra Prasad**
70. Fundamental Rights are found in the articles
 a. 13 to 36 of the Indian Constitution **b. 12 to 35 of the Indian Constitution**
 c. 15 to 39 of the Indian Constitution d. 26 to 40 of the Indian Constitution
71. In which year the fundamental duties were incorporated in the constitution?
 a. 1975 **b. 1976** c. 1977 d. 1979
72. The position of the President of India is analogous to the
 a. Queen of United Kingdom **b. President of United States**
 c. Governor-General of Canada d. None of them
73. The constitution of India vests the executive authority of the union in the
a. President b. Council of Ministers
 c. Speaker d. Prime Minister
74. The members of the council of Ministers are collectively responsible to
a. The Lok sabha b. The Rajya sabha
 c. The President d. The Vice-President
75. The meetings of the council of Ministers are presided over by
 a. The Governor **b. The Chief Minister**
 c. The Speaker d. The Chairman of the Legislature council
76. The Oath of office to the president is conducted by
a. The Chief Justice of India b. The Prime Minister
 c. The Vice-President of India d. The Speaker
77. One-third of the members of Rajya sabha retires
 a. every year **b. every two years**
 c. every three years d. every four years
78. The seats are allotted to various states in the Lok sabha on the basis of
a. population b. population of economic status
 c. population, education and economic status d. none of these
79. The Lok sabha has a normal term of
 a. four years **b. five years**
 c. six years d. seven years
80. The judges of the High court retire at the age of
 a. 56 years b. 58 years
c. 62 years d. 65 years
81. The states enjoys exclusive jurisdiction over the subjects of the
 a. central list b. concurrent list
c. state list d. residuary list

82. The major position of the Indian Constitution can be amended by the
a. Parliament with the consent of the state b. Parliament by simple majority
c. States
d. Parliament either by simple majority or two thirds majority
83. Which one of the following features is contrary to the norms of federal polity adopted in India?
a. Common All India Service b. Single integrated judiciary
c. Single citizenship **d. All of these**
84. Every five years a finance commission is constituted by the
a. Union cabinet b. Parliament
c. President d. Comptroller & Auditor General of India
85. The total number of Parliamentary and assembly constituencies in TamilNadu are respectively
a. 40 and 250 b. 28 and 211
c. 35 and 197 **d. 39 and 234**
86. Who was the permanent chairman of the constituent assembly?
a. Dr.Rajendra Prasad b. Dr. Ambedkar
c. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru d. C.R. Rajagopalachari
87. How much time was taken by the constituent assembly to frame the constitution?
a. about three years b. just one year
c. about two years d. about four years
88. The council of Ministers is responsible to
a. The Prime Minister b. The President
c. The people **d. The Parliament**
89. The President can dismiss a member of the council of Ministers
a. on his own **b. on the recommendation of the Prime Minister**
c. Only under emergency condition d. with the consent of the Speaker
90. Who presides over the meetings of the Rajya sabha?
a. Vice President b. President
c. Prime Minister d. Speaker
91. The Indian Constitution grants
a. Six Fundamental Rights b. Seven Fundamental Rights
c. Eight Fundamental Rights d. Five Fundamental Rights
92. Freedom of religion is included in
a. Articles 25-27 **b. Articles 25-28**
c. Articles 26-29 d. Articles 24-27
93. The amendment procedure laid down in the constitution of India is on the pattern of
a. Government of India Act, 1935 **b. Constitution of South Africa**
c. Constitution of USA d. Constitution of Canada
94. Which part of the constitution declares the ideal of welfare state?
a. Fundamental Rights b. Preamble
c. Directive principles d. Fundamental duties
95. India is a Republic because
a. head of the state is elected for a fixed period b. there is parliamentary rule
c. it is completely free **d. it prescribes democratic govt.**
96. The aim of the welfare state is
a. to ensure welfare of the people through planned development
b. to guarantee the welfare of the weaker sections of the society
c. to provide medical care to all citizens

- d. none of these
97. What is the maximum age for election to the office of the President?
a. 60 b. 65 c. 70 **d. no limit**
98. Union list consists of
a. 97 subjects b. 47 subjects c. 66 subjects d. 105 subjects
99. Which one of the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution?
a. a secular state b. single citizenship
c. universal adult franchise **d. double citizenship**
100. Which one of the following writs means to produce the body of a person?
a. habeas corpus b. mandamus
c. prohibition d. certiorari

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