

Indian Polity Model Test Questions 7 in English With Answer

1. The jurisdiction of the state High court can be extended by
 - a. **The Parliament through law**
 - b. The Chief Justice of India
 - c. The President
 - d. The Prime Minister and the council of Minister
2. Judicial review power is with
 - a. Parliament
 - b. High Court
 - c. Supreme court
 - d. **Both with the Supreme court & High Court**
3. Who can dissolve the Lok sabha before the expiry of its term?
 - a. The President
 - b. **The President on the advice of the Prime Minister**
 - c. The Prime Minister
 - d. None of these
4. The members of the Rajya sabha are elected for
 - a. life
 - b. three years
 - c. **six years**
 - d. two years
5. The committee of Indian Parliament which has the largest membership is
 - a. Public Accounts Committee
 - b. Committee on Public Undertakings
 - c. Committee on Privileges
 - d. **The Estimate Committee**
6. The chairman of Tamilnadu state planning commission is the
 - a. Governor
 - b. **Chief Minister**
 - c. Revenue Minister
 - d. Finance Minister
7. Who is the chairman of 11th finance commission?
 - a. **Khusro**
 - b. Chavan
 - c. Deepak Nayyar
 - d. Sengupta

Note: 2007- Chairman of 12th Finance Commission – Dr.C.Rangarajan
8. Preamble was amended by
 - a. 24th Amendment
 - b. **42nd Amendment**
 - c. 44th Amendment
 - d. 73rd Amendment
9. How many of schedules are there in the Indian constitution?
 - a. 395
 - b. 8
 - c. 9
 - d. **12**
10. Part III of the Indian Constitution deals with
 - a. Directive principles of state policy
 - b. **Fundamental rights**
 - c. Fundamental duties
 - d. Preamble
11. What is the tenure of the Rajya sabha members?
 - a. three years
 - b. four years
 - c. five years
 - d. **six years**
12. Who constitutes the Financial Commission?
 - a. Finance Minister
 - b. Prime Minister
 - c. **President**
 - d. Vice President
13. Who introduces the money bill in the Lok Sabha?
 - a. Prime Minister
 - b. Speaker
 - c. **Finance Minister**
 - d. None of them
14. Who presides over the joint sittings of both house of Parliament?
 - a. President
 - b. Vice-President
 - c. **Speaker**
 - d. Prime Minister
15. The union list originally contained
 - a. 66 items
 - b. **97 items**
 - c. 47 items
 - d. 78 items
16. The chief source of political in India is
 - a. **People**
 - b. Parliament

- c. Constitution
 17. What is the tenure of a member of the Rajya sabha?
 a. 5 years
 c. 4 years
 d. President
 b. 3 years
d. 6 years
18. In a Parliamentary system the executive is responsible
 a. directly to the people
 c. to the judiciary
b. to the legislature
 d. none of these
19. Which amendment abolished the titles and special privileges of the former rulers of princely states?
 a. 24th Amendment
 c. 42nd Amendment
b. 26th Amendment
 d. 44th Amendment
20. Who was the chairman of the states re-organization commission setup in 1953?
a. Fazl Ali
 c. Panikkar
 b. Mahajan
 d. Kunzru
21. To whom does the President of India submit his resignation?
 a. Governor
c. Vice-President
 b. Speaker
 d. Prime Minister
22. Who has the power to change boundaries of the existing states?
 a. President
c. Parliament
 b. Prime Minister
 d. State Legislature
23. Which of the following fundamental rights has been deleted from our constitution through the constitutional amendment?
 a. right against exploitation
c. right to property
 b. right to freedom of religion
 d. freedom of speech and expression
24. How long can a presidential ordinance remain in force?
 a. three months
 c. till the president revokes it
 b. two months
d. six months
25. The first meeting of the constituent assembly of India held on
 a. 26 January, 1948
c. 6 December, 1946
 b. 16 August, 1947
 d. 26 November, 1947
26. The constituent assembly set up under the cabinet mission plan had a strength of
a. 389 members
 c. 298 members
 b. 411 members
 d. 487 members
27. Who is the Supreme commander of the armed force?
 a. Field Marshal
c. President
 b. Chief of Army
 d. Defence Minister
28. India is a
 a. Bilingual state
 c. Hindu state
b. Secular state
 d. None of these
29. Match list I with II correctly and select your answer using the codes given below:
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| List I | List II |
| a. Chief Election Commissioner | 1. Elected by members of the Rajya sabha |
| b. Speaker of the Lok sabha | 2. Appointed by the President |
| c. Deputy chairman of the Rajya sabha | 3. Elected by member of the Lok sabha |
- Codes:
- | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|
| a | b | c | | a | b | c | |
| a. | 3 | 2 | 1 | b. | 1 | 3 | 2 |

- c. 2 3 1 d. 2 1 3
30. The committee on whose recommendation the panchayati raj was introduced is
 a. Jivraj Mehta b. Ashok Mehta
c. Balwant Rai Mehta d. None of them
31. The supreme court can be recommend to the President the removal of
 a. any member of the council of Ministers
b. the chairman and the members of the union public service commission
 c. the speaker of the Lok sabha
 d. all these officials
32. In India the powers of judicial review is enjoyed by
 a. High courts only b. Lower courts
c. Supreme court and High courts d. Supreme court only
33. The first law officer of the Government of India is the
 a. Chief Justice of Supreme court b. Law Minister
c. Attorney – General of India d. None of them
34. The Rajya sabha
 a. is dissolved once in 2 years b. is dissolved every 5 years
 c. is dissolved every 6 years **d. is not subject to dissolution**
35. Conducting elections to the state legislative assemblies is the responsibility of
 a. State Election Commissioner b. The State Governor
c. Election Commission d. President of India
36. Who of the following was elected by the constituent assembly as its permanent chairman?
a. Dr.Rajendra Prasad b. Dr.B. Ambedkar
 c. Vallabhai Patel d. Mahatma Gandhi
37. When was new constitution of India adopted?
 a. 15th August, 1947 b. **26th November, 1949**
 c. 26th January, 1950 d. 15th August, 1950
38. What is the tenure of Prime Minister in India?
 a. 5 years
 b. so long as he s the leader of the majority party
 c. depends upon president’s direction
d. so long as he enjoys the confidence of the Lok sabha
39. Who was the first Vice-President of India?
 a. Dr.Zakir Hussain **b. Dr.S. Radha Krishnan**
 c. V.V.Giri d. G.S.Pathak
40. No person can hold the office of the president of India for more than
 a. one term b. two term
 c. three term **d. three is no such has under the constitution**
41. The fundamental rights were embodied in the constitution to ensure
a. individual liberty b. democracy
 c. democratic government d. secularism
42. Which one of the following is correctly matched?
 a. Right to equality - Article 25-28
 b. Right to freedom of religion - Article 14 -18
 c. Cultural and educational rights - Article 32-35
d. Right against exploitation - Article 23-24
43. The concurrent list contains

- a. 35 subjects
c. 66 subjects
- b. 47 subjects**
d. unspecified number
44. Idea of "Directive principles of state policy" was borrowed from
a. Govt. of India Act, 1935
c. Constitution of UK
b. Constitution of USA
d. Constitution of Irish Republic
45. When was the first National Emergency proclaimed in India?
a. 1962 b. 1966 c. 1978 d. 1987
46. _____ is the official language of the Government of India.
a. English
c. Sanskrit
b. Hindi
d. Persian
47. How is the President of India elected?
a. By the member of the Lok sabha & Rajya sabha
b. By the members of all state assemblies
c. By the members of the Lok sabha, Rajya sabha and all state assemblies
d. Directly by the people of India
48. Who was the first President of India?
a. Dr. Radha Krishnan
c. Raja Gopalachari
b. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
d. Jayaprakash Narayan
49. The Vice-President of India is the chairman of the
a. Lok sabha
c. Council of Ministers
b. Rajya sabha
d. Planning Commission
50. DMK was found in the year
a. 1949 b. 1952 c. 1956 d. 1947
51. Who is empowered to appoint Governors of states in India?
a. The President
c. The Chief Minister
b. The Prime Minister
d. The Chief Justice
52. The chairperson of constituent assembly in India was
a. Ambedkar
c. Sarojini Naidu
b. Rajaji
d. Rajendra Prasad
53. The directive principles of state policy have been included in the following part of the constitution
a. Part II
c. Part IV
b. Part III
d. Part V
54. Chairman of the Planning commission is the
a. Finance Minister
c. Commerce Minister
b. Planning Minister
d. Prime Minister
55. The Indian Planning commission was constituted in
a. 1948 **b. 1950** c. 1951 d. 1954
56. To whom does the President, address his letter of resignation?
a. The Prime Minister
c. The Speaker
b. The Vice-President
d. The Chief Justice
57. Article 360 deals with
a. Right to freedom
c. National emergency
b. Right to Property
d. Financial emergency
58. Who has the power to issue writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights?
a. The Parliament
c. The Supreme Court
b. The President
d. The Law Minister
59. The first General Election was held in

- a. 1956 b. 1950 c. **1952** d. 1948
60. Selections to All India services are made by
 a. The Prime Minister b. The Parliament
 c. The President **d. The union public service commission**
61. The constitution of India is
 a. rigid b. flexible
c. partly rigid and partly flexible d. very rigid
62. Which writ means 'what is your authority?'
 a. writ of habeas corpus **b. writ of quo warranto**
 c. writ of certiorari d. writ of prohibition
63. The panchayati raj institutions in India get their funds mainly from
a. Government grants b. Local taxes
 c. Property tax d. Income tax
64. The President of India is elected for a term of
 a. 4 years b. 6 years
c. 5 years d. life
65. The constitution of India describes India as
a. a union of states b. quasi federal
 c. a federation of states and union territories d. a unitary state
66. Which article of the Indian constitution has provides a special status to Jammu and Kashmir state?
 a. Article 7 b. Article 170
 c. Article 270 **d. Article 370**
67. Which fundamental right cannot be suspend during emergency under article 352 of the constitution?
a. Right to life b. Right to constitutional remedies
 c. Right to equality d. Right to speech
68. To be eligible for election as president, a candidate must be
 a. over 25 years of age b. over 30 years of age
c. over 35 years of age d. over the 40 years of age
69. The Supreme court propounded the theory of 'basic' structure of the constitution in the
 a. Gopalan vs State of Madras case b. Golak Nath case
c. Keshavananda Bharati case d. Minerva mills case
70. The salary of the President of India is
 a. Rs. 15,000 b. Rs. 20,000 c. Rs. 25,000 **d. Rs. 50,000**
71. The Election commission of Indian enjoys
a. constitutional basis
 b. a statutory basis
 c. no constitutional or statutory basis and is essentially an extra constitutional growth
 d. none of these
72. How many times the President has declared the National emergency?
 a. once **b. twice** c. thrice d. four times
Note: 1. 1962 ; 2. 1971 ; 3. 1975
73. Who can dissolve the Rajya sabha?
 a. The Prime Minister b. The President
 c. The Vice-President **d. Parliament**
74. The chairman of the finance commission is appointed by the
a. President b. Prime Minister

- c. Cabinet
d. Parliament
75. The oath of office to the President of India is conducted by
a. The Chief Justice of India
 b. The Vice-President of India
 c. The Speaker
 d. The Prime Minister
76. Who is the Chief Law officer of the Government of India?
 a. Law Minister
c. Attorney General
 b. Supreme Court Judge
 d. Advocate General
77. Who has the power to declare emergency?
a. The President
 b. The Prime Minister
 c. The Defence Minister
 d. The Home Minister
78. Who has the power to settle disputes regarding the election of the President?
 a. The Parliament
c. The Supreme Court
 b. The Election Commission
 d. The Attorney General
79. The constitution of Jammu and Kashmir came into force on
 a. 26th January, 1951
b. 26th January, 1957
 c. 26th January, 1958
 d. None of these dates
80. How many languages have been approved as national languages?
 a. 14
 b. 15
 c. 16
 d. 18
- Note: Now 22 languages**
81. What should be the minimum strength of the legislative assembly?
 a. 40
 b. 50
c. 60
 d. 70
82. The Indian constitution came into force on
 a. November 26, 1949
b. January 26, 1950
 c. November 26, 1950
 d. August 15, 1947
83. Who prepared the preamble of the India constitution?
a. Jawaharlal Nehru
 b. Mahatma Gandhi
 c. B.R.Ambedkar
 d. Rajendra Prasad
84. What is the terms of office of the Finance Commission?
 a. 4 years
b. 5 years
 c. 6 years
 d. 7 years
85. What is the minimum voting age in India?
a. 18 years
 b. 19 years
 c. 20 years
 d. 21 years
86. How many times the financial emergency has been declared?
 a. once
 b. twice
 c. thrice
d. none
87. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India is appointed by the
 a. Vice-President
b. President
 c. Prime Minister
 d. Chief Justice of Supreme Court
88. What is the tenure of the Lok sabha?
 a. four years
b. five years
 c. six years
 d. seven years
89. How many schedules are there in the Indian constitution?
 a. 9
b. 8
 c. 12
 d. 395
90. Who was the chairman of the constituent assembly?
 a. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar
b. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 c. Sardar Vallabhai Patel
 d. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
91. What is the content of the first schedule of the Indian constitution ?
 a. list of national languages
 b. citizenship
c. list of state and union territories
 d. centre state relations

92. Article 32 deals with
 a. right to freedom
c. right to constitutional remedies
 b. right to property
 d. none of these
93. The upper house of parliament is called
 a. Parliament house
c. Rajya sabha
 b. Rashtrapati Bhavan
 d. Lok sabha
94. Who presented the first Finance Budget in Independent India?
 a. Morarji Desai
c. R.K. Shanmugam Chettiyar
 b. C.D.Deshmukh
 d. C. Subramaniam
95. In which house of the parliament, money bills can originate?
a. Lower house
 c. Upper house
 b. Rajya sabha
 d. None of those
96. India is having a
a. multi-party system
 c. single-party system
 b. bi-party system
 d. none of them
97. What is the minimum age to become a member of the Lok sabha?
a. 25 b. 30 c. 35 d. 37
98. How many articles the constitution of India has?
 a. 395 b. 396 c. 400 **d. 403**
99. What is the minimum age to have the right to vote in India?
 a. 15 b. 17 **c. 18** d. 21
100. Who is the real executive head of India?
a. Prime Minister
 c. Speaker
 b. President
 d. Army Chief