

Indian Polity Model Test Questions 8 in English With Answer

1. The council of member is responsible to
 - a. The Prime Minister
 - b. The President
 - c. The people
 - d. The Parliament**
2. Who has the authority to declare war and conclude peace?
 - a. President**
 - b. Prime Minister
 - c. External Affairs Minister
 - d. Parliament
3. Which one of the following states has a separate constitution?
 - a. Jammu & Kashmir**
 - b. Nagaland
 - c. West Bengal
 - d. Punjab
4. Who decides whether a bill is money bill or not?
 - a. Speaker**
 - b. President
 - c. Prime Minister
 - d. Finance Minister
5. Who is known as the father of the Indian constitution?
 - a. Dr.S.Radha Krishnan
 - b. Sardar Patel
 - c. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - d. Dr.B.R. Ambedkar**
6. The first law officer of the Government of India is
 - a. The Chief Justice of Supreme Court
 - b. Law Minister
 - c. Attorney General of India**
 - d. None of them
7. What is the term of office of the Finance commission of India?
 - a. 6 years
 - b. 7 years
 - c. 5 years**
 - d. 4 years
8. Who was the first Vice-President of India?
 - a. Dr.S.Radha Krishnan**
 - b. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - c. Dr. Zakir Hussain
 - d. G.S. Pathak
9. The first Non –Congress Government was formed in
 - a. 1957
 - b. 1961
 - c. 1967
 - d. 1977**
10. Who is the “Father of Politics”?
 - a. Valtore
 - b. Montesque
 - c. Aristotle**
 - d. Rousseau
11. What is the minimum age for being elected as President of India?
 - a. 25
 - b. 35**
 - c. 40
 - d. 45
12. Which is the best example for written constitution?
 - a. Constitution of England
 - b. Constitution of India**
 - c. Constitution of America
 - d. Constitution of China
13. Which is the best example for Quasi Federal Constitution?
 - a. Constitution of India**
 - b. Constitution of America
 - c. Constitution of Switzerland
 - d. Constitution of France
14. Which country is following one-party system?
 - a. America
 - b. India
 - c. England
 - d. Russia**
15. What is the name of the ruling party in Russia?
 - a. Democratic party
 - b. Liberal party
 - c. Communist party**
 - d. Congress party
16. How many political are there in America?
 - a. 2**
 - b. 3
 - c. 4
 - d. 5
17. What is the name of the legislature of Switzerland?
 - a. Parliament
 - b. Congress

- c. **Federal Assembly** d. Supreme Soviet
18. What is the name of the legislature of India?
 a. Congress **b. Parliament**
 c. Supreme Soviet d. Federal Assembly
19. What is the name of the legislature of America?
 a. Parliament **b. Congress**
 c. Federal Assembly d. Supreme Soviet
20. What is the name of the legislature of Russia?
a. Supreme Soviet b. Congress
 c. Parliament d. Federal Assembly
21. The communist party was legalized in the year
 a. 1940 b. 1942 **c. 1944** d. 1945
22. How many members are there in the Rajya sabha?
 a. 200 **b. 250** c. 150 d. 175
23. How many members are there in American Senate?
 a. 50 b. 60 c. 90 **d. 100**
24. What is the period of plural executive of Switzerland?
 a. 2 years **b. 3 years** c. 5 years d. 6 years
25. What is the tenure of Indian Prime Minister?
 a. 4 years b. 3 years **c. 5 years** d. 6 years
26. What is the minimum age required to become the member of the Lok sabha?
 a. 21 b. 25 **c. 30** d. 35
27. What is the minimum age required to become the member of the Lok sabha?
 a. 21 **b. 25** c. 30 d. 35
28. The first President of India was
 a. Dr. S.Radha Krishnan **b. Dr. Rajendra Prasad**
 c. Dr. Zakir Hussain d. G.S. Pathak
29. How many members are there in Tamil Nadu Assembly?
 a. 228 **b. 234** c. 246 d. 252
30. The Indian President is a
 a. Real executive **b. Titular executive**
 c. Real/ Titular executive d. None of these
31. Mr. Krishna Kant is _____ Vice-President of India.
 a. 8th b. 9th **c. 10th** d. 11th
32. How many members are there in Rajya sabha from Tamil Nadu?
 a. 12 b. 15 **c. 18** d. 20
33. How many Anglo-Indians are nominated to the Lok sabha?
 a. 1 **b. 2** c. 3 d. 4
34. The chairman of the National Planning commission is
 a. The Planning Minister b. The Deputy Prime Minister
 c. The Finance Minister **d. The Prime Minister**
35. Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?
a. President b. Vice-President
 c. Chief Justice of Supreme Court d. Law Minister
36. The Chairman of Rajya sabha is
 a. President b. Speaker
 c. Prime Minister **d. Vice-President**

37. What is the term of office of the President of India?
 a. 4 years **b. 5 years** c. 6 years d. 7 years
38. How many members could be nominated by the President to the Rajya sabha?
 a. 2 b. 10 **c. 12** d. 20
39. Which article of the Indian constitution ensures equality before law?
 a. Article 12 b. Article 13 **c. Article 12** d. Article 15
40. Which schedule of the Indian constitution contains the list of National languages?
 a. first schedule b. second schedule
 c. fourth schedule **d. eighth schedule**
41. What could be the maximum strength of the legislative assembly?
 a. 400 b. 450 **c. 500** d. 550
42. The council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the
 a. President b. Prime Minister
c. Lok Sabha d. Rajya sabha
43. Who has the power to dissolve the Lok sabha?
a. President b. Vice-President
 c. Prime Minister d. Speaker
44. Who summons and prorogues the Parliament?
a. President b. Vice-President
 c. Prime Minister d. Speaker
45. In which amendment the words 'Socialist' and 'Secular' were added to the preamble of the Indian constitution?
 a. 24th b. 38th **c. 42nd** d. 44th
46. Sarkaria commission was appointed
 a. to find a solution to the Punjab crisis **b. to examine centre-states relation**
 c. to resolve Cauvery water dispute d. to examine the relation between politicians and criminals
47. What is the retirement age of the High court judge?
 a. 58 years b. 60 years **c. 62 years** d. 65 years
48. Which one of the following is not a fundamental right at present?
 a. Right to freedom b. Cultural and educational rights
c. Right to property d. Right to freedom of religion
49. Who presides over the central cabinet meeting?
 a. President b. Vice- President
c. Prime Minister d. Speaker
50. Which of the following states has bicameral legislature?
 a. West Bengal b. Orissa
 c. Andhra Pradesh **d. Bihar**
51. The preamble of the Indian constitution was amended first time by
 a. 40th Amendment b. 41st Amendment
c. 42nd Amendment d. 43rd Amendment
52. The comptroller and Auditor General of India is appointed by the
 a. Prime Minister b. Finance Minister of India
 c. Lok Sabha **d. President of India**
53. The maximum duration between two sessions of Indian parliament is
 a. 3 months **b. 6 months** c. 9 months d. 1 year
54. The President of India is elected by

- a. Parliament
c. People directly
d. Electoral college consisting of elected members of Lok sabha, Rajya sabha and State Assemblies
- b. State Legislatures
55. Minimum age for being elected as MLA is
a. 18 years **b. 25 years** c. 30 years d. 35 years
56. The Governor of a state in India is
a. directly elected by the people b. appointed by the Prime Minister
c. appointed by the Chief Minister **d. appointed by the President of India**
57. The right to vote in India is given is given on the basis of
a. Education **b. Age** c. Property d. Religion
58. How many schedules are there in the constitution of India?
a. 9 b. 10 c. 11 **d. 12**
59. The Indian constitution has given a special status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir under the article
a. 352 b. 361 c. 368 **d. 370**
60. The drafting committee of Indian constitution was headed by
a. Dr. Rajendra Prasad b. N. Gopalasamy
c. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar d. Jawaharlal Nehru
61. Which one of the articles is called as “Fundamental of the constitution” by Dr. B.R.Ambedkar?
a. Article 1 b. Article 11 c. Article 2 **d. Article 32**
62. The Supreme Court is empowered to issue writs under
a. Article 126 b. Article 226 **c. Article 32** d. Article 132
63. The Vice-President is elected for a term of
a. 5 years b. 6 years c. 7 years d. 3 years
64. The Rajya sabha has equal powers with the Lok sabha in
a. Amendment b. Finance c. Diplomacy d. All India Services
65. The first Non-Congress Prime Minister of India was
a. Chandrasekar b. Charan Singh
c. Morarji Desai d. Vajpayee
66. In Indian Polity, the concept of welfare is reflected in the
a. Directive principles of state policy b. Fundamental rights
c. Individual review d. Rule of law
67. The Fundamental rights of the Indian citizens are contained in
a. Part I of the constitution b. Part II of the constitution
c. Part III of the constitution d. Part IV of the constitution
68. By which amendment fundamental duties were added in the Indian constitution?
a. 39th Amendment b. 41st Amendment
c. 42nd Amendment d. 44th Amendment
69. Who decides whether a bill is a money bill or not?
a. Speaker of Lok sabha b. The President
c. Prime Minister d. The Parliament Select Committee
70. The state which has the largest number of seats in the Lok sabha is
a. Andhra Pradesh **b. Uttar Pradesh**
c. Madhya Pradesh d. Bihar
71. The salary of the President is
a. liable to income tax **b. not subject to income tax**

- c. subject to special rate of income tax d. none of the above
72. The proclamation of national emergencies ceases to operate unless approved by parliament within
a. one month b. two months c. three months d. six months
73. How many types of emergencies are envisaged by the constitution?
 a. 1 b. 2 **c. 3** d. 4
74. In which state were direct elections to all the tiers of the panchayat held first after 73rd amendment came into force?
 a. Andhra Pradesh b. Rajasthan
 c. Karnataka **d. Madhya Pradesh**
75. Which schedule is connected with the Antidefection Act?
 a. Schedule VIII b. Schedule IX
c. Schedule X d. Schedule XI
76. Which of the following statehood recently?
a. Goa b. Himachal Pradesh
 c. Sikkim d. Meghalaya
77. Which one of the following is a secular state?
a. India b. Iran c. Iraq d. Egypt
78. Consider the following statements:
 I. Jammu and Kashmir is one of the states specified in the first schedule of the constitution of India.
 II. It is a part of the territory of India.
 III. Article 370 accords special status to Jammu and Kashmir.
 IV. Jammu & Kashmir has its own constitution
 Of the statements:
 a. I alone is correct b. II and III are correct
 c. I, II & III are correct **d. All are correct**
79. Who said "Man is by nature a political animal"?
 a. Plato **b. Aristotle** c. Churchill d. Bil Clinton
80. The Chief Election Commissioner is
 a. elected by the Parliament
 b. appointed by the Ministry of Parliament Affairs
c. appointed by the President
 d. nominated by the Prime Minister
81. The first Deputy Chairman of the planning commission of India was
 a. Shri. C. Rajagopalachari b. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 c. Shri. Jawaharlal Nehru **d. Shri. V.T. Krishnamachari**
82. The maximum strength of the Rajya sabha is
a. 250 b. 232 c. 234 d. 225
83. The planning commission was setup by the Government of India in
 a. 1944 b. 1947 **c. 1950** d. 1951
84. Who among the following was not a member of the Drafting committee of the Indian constitution?
 a. B.R. Ambedkar b. K.M. Munshi
 c. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar **d. Mahatma Gandhi**
85. Which one of the following is a feature of the Indian constitution?
 a. India is a religious state **b. India is a secular state**
 c. India is a capitalist state d. India is a totalitarian state
86. The President can vacate his office by addressing his resignation to

- a. **The Vice-President**
 c. The Prime Minister
87. The Governor of a state is responsible for his conduct under the constitution to
 a. The Prime Minister
 c. The Chief Minister
88. The oath of office to the President is conducted by
 a. **The Chief Justice of India**
 c. The Vice-President of India
89. Right to freedom is granted by
 a. **Article 19 of the constitution**
 c. Article 20 of the constitution
90. How many fundamental rights were originally granted to the citizens under the constitution of India?
 a. **7** b. 6 c. 5 d. 9
91. What is the strength of the Lok sabha?
 a. 500 b. 520 c. **545** d. 566
92. The Indian Constitution is
 a. Federal b. Unitary
 c. Mixture of Federal and Unitary
 d. **Federal in normal times and unitary during emergency**
93. The objectives of the constitution are mentioned in
 a. Part III – Fundamental Rights
 c. Chapter IV- Directive Principles of State policy
94. In India there is
 a. single party system b. two party system
 c. **multi-party system** d. none of these
95. The High court of a state consists of a chief justice and such other judges as may be determined by the
 a. Chief Justice of the State High Court b. Legislature of the state
 c. Parliament d. **President**
96. The judges of the Supreme court retires at the age of
 a. 60 years b. 62 years c. **65 years** d. 67 years
97. The High Court is in the
 a. State list b. Concurrent list
 c. **Union list** d. None of these
98. The union parliament and state legislature have the powers to make laws in respect of
 a. union list b. **concurrent list**
 c. state list d. none of these
99. Lok sabha is summoned to meet by
 a. the Leader of majority party b. the Speaker of the Lok sabha
 c. **the President** d. the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
100. In India, the legal sovereignty lies in the
 a. Electorate b. **Parliament**
 c. President d. Prime Minister