

Indian Polity Model Test Questions 9 in English With Answer

1. How many municipal corporation are there in TamilNadu?
a. 4 b. 5 c. 6 d. 7
- Note: Now 10**
2. How many members can be President of India nominate to the Rajya sabha?
a. 4 members b. 6 members c. 10 members **d. 12 members**
3. When did the constitution of India come into force?
a. 26th November, 1949 b. 15th August, 1947
c. 26th January, 1950 d. 16th August, 1947
4. The largest lok sabha constituency in Tamil Nadu is
a. Tiruchirapalli **b. South Chennai**
c. Coimbatore d. Madurai
5. Name of the parliament of Russia
a. Diet **b. Duma** c. Parliament d. Majolis
6. Indian constitution is
a. purely federal b. purely unitary
c. federal with unitary bias d. none of these
7. Right to equality is granted by 5 Articles
a. from article 15-19 **b. from articles 14-18**
c. from articles 13-17 d. from articles 16-20
8. The Supreme court has been given advisory powers under
a. Article 243 b. Article 142
c. Article 143 d. Article 144
9. The President can vacate his office y addressing his resignation to
a. The Vice-President b. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
c. The Prime Minister d. The Chief Justice of India
10. Balwat Rai Mehta Committee in its report suggested
a. a one tier system of Panchayat Raj b. a two tier system of Panchayat Raj
c. a three tier system of Panchayat Raj d. a four tier system of Panchyat Raj
11. Which of the following is not provided in the constitution?
a. Election Commission b. Finance Commission
c. Public Service Commission **d. Planning Commission**
12. The Ashoka Mehta Committee was setup in
a. 1952 b. 1956 c. **1977** d. 1978
13. Chairman of the Rajya sabha is the
a. President **b. Vice-President** c. Chief Justice d. Governor
14. In the preamble it has been quoted that India is a
a. Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
b. Socialist, Sovereign, Democratic, Secular, Republic
c. Sovereign, Secular, Socialist, Democratic, Republic
d. Republic, Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic
15. Speaker of the Legislative Assembly is
a. elected by the members of the assembly b. appointed by the Governor
c. appointed by the Chief Minister d. appointed by the President
16. The council of Ministers does not include
a. Cabinet Ministers b. Ministers of State

- c. Deputy Ministers **d. Parliamentary Secretaries**
17. A money bill based by the Lok sabha can be delayed by the Rajya sabha for a maximum period of
 a. one month **b. 14 days** c. 10 days d. 15 days
18. How many members are nominated by the President in Rajya sabha?
 a. 10 members b. 20 members c. 15 members **d. 12 members**
19. In Parliamentary enactment of India, who presides over the meeting of the cabinet?
 a. The President **b. The Prime Minister**
 c. Sometimes the President and sometimes the Prime Minister d. The Vice-President
20. The finance commission created under article 280 advises the centre
 a. to declare financial emergency b. to declare national emergency
c. regarding the distribution of taxes between the centre and the states
 d. regarding the appointment of planning commission
21. Which set of the following articles deals with the fundamental rights?
a. Articles 12-35 b. Articles 14-31
 c. Articles 12-31 d. Articles 15-35
22. The fundamental duties of Indian citizens are contained in
 a. Part I of the Constitution b. Part II of the Constitution
 c. Part III-A of the Constitution **d. Part IV-A of the Constitution**
23. Fundamental rights are mentioned in
 a. Part IV of the Constitution **b. Part III of the Constitution**
 c. Part VIII of the Constitution d. Part II of the Constitution
24. Indian Constitution is
 a. purely federal b. purely unitary
c. federal with unitary bias d. unitary with federal bias
25. The amendment procedure laid down into the constitution of India is on the pattern of
a. Constitution of South Africa b. Constitution of U.S.A
 c. Constitution of Canada d. Irish Constitution
26. Match list I with list II and select your answer using the codes given below:
 List – I List-II
 a. Justice - Thought, expression, belief, faith on worship
 b. Liberty - Social, economic, political
 c. Equality - Assuring dignity of the individual & the unity & integrity of the Nation
 d. Fraternity - Status & opportunity and to promote them among all
 Codes:

| | | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | a | b | c | d |
| a. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| b. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| c. | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| d. | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
27. Consider the following statements:
 Assertion(A) : Fundamental rights cannot be suspended.
 Reason(R): Fundamental rights give the citizen to enjoy their freedom.
 Of the statements:
 a. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 b. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 c. (A) is true, but (R) is false
d. (A) is false, but (R) is true

28. Which part of the constitution of India has been described as the soul of the constitution?

- a. Fundamental rights
b. Directive principles of the policy
c. The preamble
d. Judicial review

29. Match list I correctly with list II and select your answer using the codes given below:

- | List I | | List II | |
|----------------------------|--|---|--|
| a. British Constitution | | 1. Fundamental rights | |
| b. American Constitution | | 2. Parliamentary form of government | |
| c. Australian Constitution | | 3. Concurrent power | |
| d. Irish Constitution | | 4. Directive principles of state policy | |

Codes:

- | | a | b | c | d |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| a. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| b. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| c. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| d. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

30. 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

31. Consider the following statements:

Assertion(A): The constitutional position of the Governor of a state is the same as that of the president of the union.

Reason(R): Theoretically, the Governor is the chief administrator but practically he can hardly do anything in the administration except under special circumstances.

Of the statements:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
b. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
c. (A) is true, but (R) is false
d. (A) is false, but (R) is true

32. The Chief Justice of the High court is appointed by the

- a. Governor of the concerned state
b. **President**
c. Chief Justice of India
d. Prime Minister

33. The President of India is

- a. appointed by the Prime Minister
b. elected by the Parliament
c. elected by the Chief Ministers of states
d. elected by an electoral consists of members of parliament and state legislatures

34. The Balwat Rai Mehta Committee was setup in

- a. 1952
b. 1954
c. **1956**
d. 1977

35. The tenure of the office of a member of UPSC is fixed for

- a. five years
b. five years or until the attainment of 62 years of age, whichever is earlier
c. six years or until the attainment of 62 years of age, whichever is earlier
d. six years or until the attainment of 65 years of age, whichever is earlier

36. Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the

- a. President
b. Prime Minister
c. **Lok Sabha**
d. Rajya sabha

37. The chairman of the planning commission is

- a. The President
b. **The Prime Minister**

- c. The Finance Minister d. The Minister of Planning
38. The maximum representation in Rajya Sabha has been given to the state of
a. Uttar Pradesh b. West Bengal
 c. Maharashtra d. Tamil Nadu
39. To contest for the post of the President of India one should have completed
 a. 25 years b. 30 years **c. 35 years** d. 40 years
40. The Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces
a. President b. Vice-President
 c. Prime Minister d. Defence Minister
41. Who has the Deputy Prime Minister when Morarji Desai was the Prime Minister?
a. Chowdhury Charan Singh b. Y.B. Chavan
 c. H.N. Bahuguna d. Raj Narain
42. The first President of India was
 a. Dr. V.V. Giri **b. Dr. Rajendra Prasad**
 c. Dr. Zakir Hussain d. Dr. Radha Krishnan
43. The chairman of the Rajya Sabha is
 a. The President **b. The Vice-President**
 c. Home Minister d. Prime Minister
44. India declared Republic in
a. January 26, 1950 b. January 26, 1947
 c. January 26, 1949 d. January 26, 1948
45. The retirement age of the High Court judge is
a. 62 years b. 60 years c. 65 years d. 58 years
46. Who holds the powers of judicial review in India?
 a. The President b. The Prime Minister
c. The high courts and the Supreme court d. The Parliament
47. The chairman of the Rajya Sabha has
 a. no right to vote **b. a vote only in case of tie**
 c. only one vote like other members d. a vote in case of amendment bills
48. The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is
a. 250 b. 245 c. 240 d. 200
49. The Vice-president of India is
 a. a member of either house of the Parliament b. a member of the Rajya Sabha
 c. a separate wing of the Parliament **d. not a member of the Parliament**
50. The oath of office is conducted to the President by
 a. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha **b. The Chief Justice of India**
 c. The Vice-President of India d. None of these
51. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the
 a. Prime Minister **b. President** c. Chief Justice d. Lok Sabha
52. The Comptroller and Auditor General is appointed by the
a. President b. Finance Commission
 c. Prime Minister d. Principal Finance Secretary
53. The President is elected by the
 a. elected members of both the houses of the Parliament
 b. elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states
 c. members of both the houses of the Parliament

d. elected members of both the houses of the parliament and the legislative assemblies of the states

54. India is a
 a. Bilingual state **b. Secular state** c. Hindu state d. None of these
55. Indian constitution came into force on
 a. November 26, 1948 **b. January 26, 1950**
 c. November 26, 1950 d. August 15, 1947
56. Who acted as a chairman of the Drafting committee of the constituent assembly?
a. B.R.Ambedkar b. Jawaharlal Nehru
 c. Dr. Rajendra Prasad d. C.R. Rajagopalachari
57. To produce the Indian constitution the constituent assembly took
 a. 2 years 11 months and 17 days b. 3 years 10 months and 20 days
 c. 4 years 11 months and 17 days d. 5 years 6 months and 5 days
Note: 2 years 11 months and 18 days
58. A nation means
 a. people belonging to one religion b. people belonging to ethnic stock
 c. people who had one common ancestor **d. all people lived together on the same territory for a long time**
59. How is the Indian Republic characterized?
 a. Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic, Republic
 b. Sovereign, Democratic, Secular, Republic
c. Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
 d. Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic, Secular, Republic
60. State which does not patronize any religion, is
 a. Democratic state b. Federalistic state
c. Secular state d. Anarchial state
61. How many categories of fundamental rights are now guaranteed under the constitution of India?
 a. 8 b. 7 **c. 6** d. 9
62. Consider the following statements:
 Assertion(A): The President of India can declare emergency.
 Reason(R): Under the circumstances of war, financial instability and failure of constitutional machinery.
 Now select your answer according to the coding scheme given below:
 a. (A) alone is true b. (R) alone is true
c. (A) and (R) are true d. (A) and (R) are false
63. Indian constitution is based on the Act of
 a. 1909 Minto-Morley Act **b. 1935 Indian Act**
 c. 1947 Independence d. 1919 Act
64. A judge of the High court can be transferred by the
a. President b. Union Law Minister
 c. Prime Minister d. State Governor
65. Who is known as the father of Indian constitution?
 a. Dr. RadhaKrishnan b. Sardar Patel
 c. Dr. Rajendra Prasad **d. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**
66. Under which article constitutional emergency can be declared
a. Article 356 b. Article 357 c. Article 365 d. Article 358
67. What is the white paper?

- a. white coloured paper b. paper used in white house
c. a government document containing fats for general information
 d. none of these
68. All India services can be created by the
 a. Lok sabha b. UPSC c. Rajya sabha **d. Parliament**
69. In which state was Panchayat Raj first introduced?
 a. Gujarat **b.Rajasthan** c. Bihar d. Andra Pradesh
70. Who is the Vice-President of India?
 a. K.R. Narayanan **b. Krishnakant**
 c. Shankar Dayal Sharma d. R. Venkatraman
71. The council of Ministers of the union of India is responsible to the
a. Parliament b. Prime Minister
 c. Lok sabha d. President
72. Finance commission is appointed every
 a. 3 years b. 4 years **c. 5 years** d. 6 years
73. We borrowed the fundamental duties from the
 a. American constitution b. Irish Constitution
 c. Canadian constitution **d. Russian constitution**
74. What is the minimum voting age in India?
a. 18 years b. 19 years c. 20 years d. 21 years
75. The Central Government derives maximum revenue from
 a. income tax **b. excise duties** c. custom duty d. all of these
76. The Indian constitution came into force on
 a. November 26, 1949 **b. January 26, 1950**
 c. November 26,1950 d. August 15, 1947
77. What is the sanctioned strength of members of the Lok sabha?
 a. 530 b. 535 **c. 545** d. 550
78. When was Indian National Calendar first used for official purpose?
 a. March 22, 1956 b. January 26, 1950
c. March 22, 1957 d. August 15, 1947
79. The eighth schedule of the constitution has
 a. 10 languages b. 15 languages
 c. 16 languages **d. 14 languages**
Note: Now 22 languages
80. The minimum age for being a member of the parliament is
 a. 40 years b. 45 years c. 35 years d. none of these
81. By whom governors are appointed?
 a. The Prime Minister b. The Home Minister
c. The President d. The Defence Minister
82. The number of official languages in India is
 a. 17 b. 18 c. 19 d. 20
Note: 22 languages
83. Who discharges the duties of the President when the office of the President and the Vice-President are vacant?
 a. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha b. The Prime Minister of India
c. The Chief Justice of India d. The Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
84. Union Government in India is headed by the

- a. President **b. Prime Minister** c. Cabinet d. Parliament
85. Generally all important decisions are taken by the
 a. Council of Ministers **b. Cabinet**
 c. Prime Minister d. Prime Minister and Parliamentary Secretaries
86. The meetings of the Union Council of Ministers are presided over by
 a. the President b. the Vice-President
c. the Prime Minister d. any one member of the Council of Ministers
87. Who has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha?
 a. The Prime Minister **b. The President**
 c. The Speaker d. The Election Commissioner
88. The Chairman of the Rajya sabha is the
a. Vice-President b. Speaker
 c. Deputy Speaker d. President
89. By which election procedure is the President of India elected?
a. Indirect election b. Mid-term election
 c. By-election d. Direct election
90. The Constitution grants the Right against exploitation to
a. children b. women c. tribals d. dalits
91. Who is known as the father of Indian Constitution?
 a. Dr. Radhakrishnan b. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 c. Kamaraj **d. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar**
92. The Indian Constitution is
 a. Rigid **b. Flexible as well as Rigid**
 c. Flexible d. None of these
93. Which of the following is no more a Fundamental Right?
 a. Right to Equality **b. Right to Property**
 c. Right against Exploitation d. Right to Freedom of Speech
94. To become the President, one should have reached the age of
 a. 30 years **b. 35 years** c. 40 years d. 45 years
95. Who is the nominal executive head of the State Government?
 a. The Chief Minister b. The Council of Ministers
c. The Governor d. The Speaker
96. All India Service can be created by
 a. Lok sabha b. Parliament
 c. Union Public Service Commission **d. Rajya Sabha**
97. Which is the minimum voting age in India?
a. 18 years b. 21 years c. 19 years d. 20 years
98. The term of office of the Mayor and Deputy Mayor in the Corporation is
 a. three days b. four years
c. five years d. six years
99. Who is the head of the panchayat Samitis in Tamil Nadu?
 a. Prime Minister **b. Chairman**
 c. Mayor d. Member
100. Chennai High Court started its Madurai branch in the year
 a. 2001 b. 2002 c. 2003 **d. 2004**