

INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

1. The Constitution of India came into force on—

a) 15 August 1947
b) 26 January 1950
c) 26 November 1949
d) 2 October 1950

Answer: b) 26 January 1950

2. The Constituent Assembly was formed in—

a) 1945
b) 1946
c) 1947
d) 1948

Answer: b) 1946

3. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee?

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

Answer: c) B.R. Ambedkar

4. The Indian Constitution is described as—

a) Unwritten
b) Flexible only
c) Rigid only
d) Partly rigid and partly flexible

Answer: d) Partly rigid and partly flexible

5. Which feature was borrowed from the British Constitution?

a) Fundamental Rights
b) Parliamentary System
c) Judicial Review
d) Federalism

Answer: b) Parliamentary System

6. Fundamental Rights are borrowed from—

a) USA
b) Canada
c) Ireland
d) France

Answer: a) USA

7. Directive Principles of State Policy are borrowed from—

a) Britain
b) Ireland
c) Russia
d) Australia

Answer: b) Ireland

8. The Indian Constitution is the—

a) Smallest written constitution
b) Largest written constitution
c) Oldest constitution
d) Shortest constitution

Answer: b) Largest written constitution

9. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?

a) Jawaharlal Nehru
b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
c) B.R. Ambedkar
d) Maulana Azad

Answer: b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

10. The Constitution originally had—

a) 395 Articles
b) 300 Articles
c) 250 Articles
d) 450 Articles

Answer: a) 395 Articles

11. Which amendment is known as the Mini Constitution?

a) 24th Amendment
b) 42nd Amendment
c) 44th Amendment
d) 52nd Amendment

Answer: b) 42nd Amendment

12. The procedure of constitutional amendment is mentioned in—

a) Article 32
b) Article 356
c) Article 368
d) Article 370

Answer: c) Article 368

13. India is described as a—

a) Confederation
b) Federation with unitary bias
c) Unitary State
d) Presidential State

Answer: b) Federation with unitary bias

14. Secularism means—
 a) State religion
 b) Equal respect to all religions
 c) No religion allowed
 d) Religious dictatorship
Answer: b) Equal respect to all religions
15. The Preamble declares India as—
 a) Monarchy
 b) Dictatorship
 c) Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic
 d) Theocratic State
Answer: c) Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic
16. The word “Socialist” was added by—
 a) 24th Amendment
 b) 42nd Amendment
 c) 44th Amendment
 d) 52nd Amendment
Answer: b) 42nd Amendment
17. The Constitution was adopted on—
 a) 15 August 1947
 b) 26 November 1949
 c) 26 January 1950
 d) 1 January 1950
Answer: b) 26 November 1949
18. Judicial Review in India is inspired by—
 a) UK
 b) USA
 c) Canada
 d) Australia
Answer: b) USA
19. The federal system in India includes—
 a) Dual Government
 b) Single Citizenship
 c) Written Constitution
 d) All of these
Answer: d) All of these
20. Which Schedule contains the Union, State and Concurrent Lists?
 a) Fifth Schedule
 b) Sixth Schedule
 c) Seventh Schedule
 d) Eighth Schedule
Answer: c) Seventh Schedule
21. Citizenship provisions are mentioned in—
 a) Part I
 b) Part II
 c) Part III
 d) Part IV
Answer: b) Part II
22. Which article deals with citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution?
 a) Article 5
 b) Article 10
 c) Article 12
 d) Article 15
Answer: a) Article 5
23. India follows—
 a) Dual citizenship
 b) Single citizenship
 c) State citizenship
 d) Foreign citizenship
Answer: b) Single citizenship
24. Fundamental Rights are contained in—
 a) Part II
 b) Part III
 c) Part IV
 d) Part V
Answer: b) Part III
25. Right to Equality is under—
 a) Articles 14–18
 b) Articles 19–22
 c) Articles 25–28
 d) Articles 32–35
Answer: a) Articles 14–18
26. Untouchability is abolished under—
 a) Article 15
 b) Article 16
 c) Article 17
 d) Article 18
Answer: c) Article 17
27. Freedom of speech is guaranteed under—
 a) Article 18
 b) Article 19
 c) Article 20
 d) Article 21
Answer: b) Article 19

28. Right to Constitutional Remedies is called the—

- a) Soul of Constitution
- b) Heart and Soul of Constitution
- c) Directive Principle
- d) Legal Right

Answer: b) Heart and Soul of Constitution

29. Who called Article 32 the heart and soul of the Constitution?

- a) Gandhi
- b) Nehru
- c) Ambedkar
- d) Rajendra Prasad

Answer: c) Ambedkar

30. Fundamental Duties were added by—

- a) 24th Amendment
- b) 42nd Amendment
- c) 44th Amendment
- d) 52nd Amendment

Answer: b) 42nd Amendment

31. Fundamental Duties are inspired by—

- a) USA
- b) USSR
- c) France
- d) Canada

Answer: b) USSR

32. Directive Principles are included in—

- a) Part III
- b) Part IV
- c) Part V
- d) Part VI

Answer: b) Part IV

33. DPSPs are—

- a) Justiciable
- b) Non-justiciable
- c) Legal rights
- d) Fundamental rights

Answer: b) Non-justiciable

34. Right to Education became a Fundamental Right in—

- a) 2000
- b) 2001
- c) 2002
- d) 2005

Answer: c) 2002

35. Article 21 deals with—

- a) Equality
- b) Freedom
- c) Life and Personal Liberty
- d) Religion

Answer: c) Life and Personal Liberty

36. Preventive detention is related to—

- a) Article 20
- b) Article 21
- c) Article 22
- d) Article 25

Answer: c) Article 22

37. Which right was removed from Fundamental Rights?

- a) Right to Equality
- b) Right to Freedom
- c) Right to Property
- d) Right against Exploitation

Answer: c) Right to Property

38. Minority rights are protected under—

- a) Articles 25–28
- b) Articles 29–30
- c) Articles 32–35
- d) Articles 14–18

Answer: b) Articles 29–30

39. Writs are issued by—

- a) Legislature
- b) Executive
- c) Supreme Court and High Courts
- d) President only

Answer: c) Supreme Court and High Courts

40. Which writ means “produce the body”?

- a) Mandamus
- b) Habeas Corpus
- c) Certiorari
- d) Prohibition

Answer: b) Habeas Corpus

41. The President of India is elected by—

- a) People directly
- b) Parliament only
- c) Electoral College
- d) Supreme Court

Answer: c) Electoral College

42. The term of the President is—

- a) 4 years
- b) 5 years
- c) 6 years
- d) 7 years

Answer: b) 5 years

43. The real executive power lies with—

- a) President
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Chief Justice
- d) Governor

Answer: b) Prime Minister

44. The Prime Minister is appointed by—

- a) Lok Sabha
- b) Rajya Sabha
- c) President
- d) Supreme Court

Answer: c) President

45. Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to—

- a) President
- b) Rajya Sabha
- c) Lok Sabha
- d) Supreme Court

Answer: c) Lok Sabha

46. The Parliament consists of—

- a) Lok Sabha only
- b) Rajya Sabha only
- c) President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- d) Prime Minister and Cabinet

Answer: c) President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

47. The Lower House of Parliament is—

- a) Rajya Sabha
- b) Lok Sabha
- c) Vidhan Sabha
- d) Legislative Council

Answer: b) Lok Sabha

48. Rajya Sabha is a—

- a) Temporary House
- b) Permanent House
- c) Dissolved House
- d) Judicial House

Answer: b) Permanent House

49. Money Bills can be introduced only in—

- a) Rajya Sabha
- b) Lok Sabha
- c) Supreme Court
- d) State Assembly

Answer: b) Lok Sabha

50. The Speaker presides over—

- a) Rajya Sabha
- b) Lok Sabha
- c) Supreme Court
- d) Cabinet

Answer: b) Lok Sabha

51. The highest court in India is—

- a) High Court
- b) District Court
- c) Supreme Court
- d) Sessions Court

Answer: c) Supreme Court

52. The Chief Justice of India is appointed by—

- a) Prime Minister
- b) President
- c) Parliament
- d) Governor

Answer: b) President

53. Judicial Activism means—

- a) Passive judiciary
- b) Active role of judiciary
- c) Military rule
- d) Parliamentary supremacy

Answer: b) Active role of judiciary

54. Public Interest Litigation is associated with—

- a) Executive
- b) Legislature
- c) Judiciary
- d) Bureaucracy

Answer: c) Judiciary

55. Bureaucracy refers to—

- a) Political leaders
- b) Civil servants
- c) Judges
- d) Army officials

Answer: b) Civil servants

56. The Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairman of—

- a) Lok Sabha
- b) Rajya Sabha
- c) Supreme Court
- d) NITI Aayog

Answer: b) Rajya Sabha

57. Joint sitting of Parliament is presided over by—

- a) President
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- d) Vice-President

Answer: c) Speaker of Lok Sabha

58. The quorum in Parliament is—

- a) 1/5th
- b) 1/10th
- c) Half
- d) Two-thirds

Answer: b) 1/10th

59. Which house cannot be dissolved?

- a) Lok Sabha
- b) Rajya Sabha
- c) State Assembly
- d) Legislative Assembly

Answer: b) Rajya Sabha

60. The Supreme Court was established in—

- a) 1947
- b) 1948
- c) 1950
- d) 1952

Answer: c) 1950

61. India is a—

- a) Unitary State
- b) Federal State
- c) Federation with unitary bias
- d) Confederation

Answer: c) Federation with unitary bias

62. Division of powers is mentioned in—

- a) Sixth Schedule
- b) Seventh Schedule
- c) Eighth Schedule
- d) Ninth Schedule

Answer: b) Seventh Schedule

63. The Union List contains subjects of—

- a) Local importance
- b) National importance
- c) State importance
- d) Village importance

Answer: b) National importance

64. Residuary powers belong to—

- a) States
- b) Judiciary
- c) Union Government
- d) Panchayats

Answer: c) Union Government

65. NITI Aayog replaced—

- a) Finance Commission
- b) Planning Commission
- c) Election Commission
- d) UPSC

Answer: b) Planning Commission

66. Panchayati Raj was constitutionalized by—

- a) 42nd Amendment
- b) 44th Amendment
- c) 73rd Amendment
- d) 74th Amendment

Answer: c) 73rd Amendment

67. Municipalities are related to—

- a) Rural government
- b) Urban government
- c) Judiciary
- d) Parliament

Answer: b) Urban government

68. Gram Sabha consists of—

- a) Village officers
- b) All adult villagers
- c) Judges
- d) MPs only

Answer: b) All adult villagers

69. Panchayati Raj is based on—

- a) Centralization
- b) Decentralization
- c) Dictatorship
- d) Bureaucracy

Answer: b) Decentralization

70. Which committee recommended Panchayati Raj?

- a) Sarkaria Committee
- b) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
- c) Mandal Committee
- d) Rajamannar Committee

Answer: b) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee

71. The 74th Amendment deals with—

- a) Panchayats
- b) Municipalities
- c) Judiciary
- d) Parliament

Answer: b) Municipalities

72. The minimum age for Panchayat election is—

- a) 18 years
- b) 21 years
- c) 25 years
- d) 30 years

Answer: b) 21 years

73. Which Article deals with Panchayats?

- a) Article 40
- b) Article 32
- c) Article 21
- d) Article 356

Answer: a) Article 40

74. Local self-government promotes—

- a) Dictatorship
- b) Democracy at grassroots
- c) Central rule
- d) Military rule

Answer: b) Democracy at grassroots

75. Union Territories are administered by—

- a) Governor
- b) Chief Minister
- c) President through Administrator
- d) Supreme Court

Answer: c) President through Administrator

76. The Inter-State Council is related to—

- a) Judiciary
- b) Federalism
- c) Election

d) Emergency

Answer: b) Federalism

77. The idea of cooperative federalism is promoted by—

- a) Supreme Court
- b) NITI Aayog
- c) Election Commission
- d) UPSC

Answer: b) NITI Aayog

78. Which schedule deals with tribal areas in Assam?

- a) Fifth Schedule
- b) Sixth Schedule
- c) Seventh Schedule
- d) Eighth Schedule

Answer: b) Sixth Schedule

79. The head of a Municipal Corporation is—

- a) Sarpanch
- b) Mayor
- c) Governor
- d) Collector

Answer: b) Mayor

80. Which level is NOT part of Panchayati Raj?

- a) Gram Panchayat
- b) Panchayat Samiti
- c) Zila Parishad
- d) Rajya Sabha

Answer: d) Rajya Sabha

81. The Constitution describes India as a—

- a) Monarchy
- b) Republic
- c) Colony
- d) Dictatorship

Answer: b) Republic

82. Emergency provisions are borrowed from—

- a) Germany
- b) USA
- c) Canada
- d) Ireland

Answer: a) Germany

83. The Lok Sabha maximum strength is—

- a) 500

- b) 545
- c) 550
- d) 552

Answer: d) 552

84. The Rajya Sabha maximum strength is—

- a) 250
- b) 245
- c) 260
- d) 238

Answer: a) 250

85. The Finance Commission is appointed by—

- a) Prime Minister
- b) President
- c) Parliament
- d) Supreme Court

Answer: b) President

86. The Election Commission is a—

- a) Constitutional body
- b) Judicial body
- c) Private body
- d) State body

Answer: a) Constitutional body

87. The Governor is appointed by—

- a) Chief Minister
- b) President
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Parliament

Answer: b) President

88. The Attorney General is appointed by—

- a) Parliament
- b) Supreme Court
- c) President
- d) Prime Minister

Answer: c) President

89. Which body conducts elections in India?

- a) UPSC
- b) Finance Commission
- c) Election Commission
- d) NITI Aayog

Answer: c) Election Commission

90. The Anti-Defection Law was added by—

- a) 42nd Amendment
- b) 44th Amendment

- c) 52nd Amendment
- d) 61st Amendment

Answer: c) 52nd Amendment

91. The minimum voting age in India is—

- a) 21 years
- b) 20 years
- c) 18 years
- d) 25 years

Answer: c) 18 years

92. Which Article deals with Emergency?

- a) Article 352
- b) Article 370
- c) Article 324
- d) Article 280

Answer: a) Article 352

93. The Constitution recognizes how many languages in the Eighth Schedule?

- a) 18
- b) 20
- c) 22
- d) 24

Answer: c) 22

94. The Supreme Court exercises—

- a) Judicial Review
- b) Military power
- c) Executive power
- d) Legislative power

Answer: a) Judicial Review

95. Fundamental Duties are included in—

- a) Part IVA
- b) Part III
- c) Part IV
- d) Part V

Answer: a) Part IVA

96. The Chairman of Rajya Sabha is—

- a) President
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Vice-President
- d) Speaker

Answer: c) Vice-President

97. Which organ interprets the Constitution?

- a) Legislature
- b) Executive
- c) Judiciary

d) Media

Answer: c) Judiciary

98. India adopted Universal Adult Franchise from—

a) 1947

b) 1950

c) 1952

d) 1960

Answer: b) 1950

99. The Constitution of India begins with—

a) Fundamental Rights

b) Citizenship

c) Preamble

d) Directive Principles

Answer: c) Preamble

100. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is known as the—

a) Father of Nation

b) Architect of Indian Constitution

c) Iron Man of India

d) Frontier Gandhi

Answer: b) Architect of Indian Constitution