

**List of 50 Important Indian Constitutional and Polity Questions and Answers:**

1).Which Article of the Constitution abolishes untouchability?

- a) Article 42
- b) Article 15
- c) Article 14
- d) Article 17

2).Who is the chairman of the newly formed NITI Aayog replacing the Planning Commission?.

- a) Prime Minister
- b) President
- c) Home Minister
- d) Finance Minister

3).Who was the permanent President of the Constituent Assembly?.

- a) B.N. Rao
- b) Dr. Ambedkar
- c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- d) Sachidanand Sinha

4).Which Constitutional Amendment introduced the anti-defection provisions in the Constitution?

- a) 51<sup>st</sup> Amendment
- b) 52<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
- c) 53<sup>rd</sup> Amendment
- d) 54<sup>th</sup> Amendment

5).Which one of the following is NOT mentioned in the Preamble to the Constitution?

- a) Dignity of the individual
- b) Dignity of the Constitution
- c) Fraternity
- d) Unity and integrity of the Nation

6).After independence, the first State organised on the basis of language is

- a) Tamilnadu
- b) Kerala
- c) Karnataka
- d) Andhra Pradesh

7).Lame-duck session of Parliament means

- a) The first session of Parliament after the elections of the Lok Sabha
- b) The last session of Parliament before the dissolution of the lok Sabha
- c) The session of Parliament in which the no-confidence motion is discussed
- d) A session of Parliament, which fails to pass any Bill

8).If a no-confidence motion is passed against a Minister

- a) The concerned Minister has to resign
- b) The whole council of Ministers has to resign
- c) The Lok Sabha has to be dissolved
- d) The Prime Minister and the concerned Minister have to resign

9).The President has the power to nominate two members to Lok Sabha belonging to\_\_\_\_\_

- a) Christian Community

- b) Anglo – Indian Community
- c) Business Community
- d) Sikh Community

10).Who was the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly?

- a) Dr. Ambedkar
- b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- d) B.N Rao

Answers:

1). d) 2). a) 3). c) 4). b) 5). b) 6). d) 7). b) 8). b) 9). b) 10). d)

11).Who participates in the election of the Vice-President?

- a) Member of the Lok Sabha
- b) Elected members of the Rajiya Sabha and the Lok Shaba
- c) Member of the Rajiya Shaba and the Lok Shaba
- d) Members of Legislative Assemblies of the States

12).Which of the following directive principles of States Policy were added by 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment?

1. Participation of workers in the management of industry
2. Minimizing inequality of income and status
3. Protection of environment
4. Free legal aid to poor

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- a) 1, 3 and 4
- b) 1, 2 and 3
- c) 1, 2 and 4
- d) 2, 3 and 4

13). Which of the following are the types of authority attributed to the President of India?

- a) Real and popular
- b) Titular and de-jure
- c) Political and nominal
- d) Constitutional and nominal

14). Which of the following provisions are NOT included in the Indian Constitution?

1. President can suspend any of the fundamental rights during emergency
2. Prime Minister can dismiss any Chief Minister
3. States have power to amend any law of Parliament on a subject in the concurrent list with the assent of the President
4. Governor can reserve any Bill for consideration by the President

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 3 and 4
- d) 1 and 4

15). Which one of the following are the exclusive powers of the Lok Sabha?

1. To introduce Money bills
2. To ratify the declaration of emergency

3. To pass a motion of no-confidence against the Council of Ministers

4. To impeach the President

Choose the correct answer from the code given below:

- a) 1 and 3
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 4
- d) 3 and 4

16).It is mandatory for the Governor to reserve a bill for the consideration by the President if such a Bill affects

- a) The rate of land revenue
- b) Powers of High Court
- c) The powers of the Advocate General of the State
- d) The amount of salary paid to the Members of Legislative Assembly

17).Which is the most important reason to consider India as a Secular State?

- a) Peoples of different religions live in India
- b) Government works for the welfare of people of all religions
- c) Religions is separated from politics
- d) Minority religions are given special protection

18).Under Indian Constitution, the concentration of wealth violates the

- a) Directive Principles
- b) Right to equality
- c) Right to freedom
- d) Concept of welfare state

19). Which of the following statements correctly defines the Judicial Review?

- a) The authority of the Courts to punish political offenders
- b) The authority of the Courts to correct the errors of the Government
- c) The authority of the Courts to issue various writs
- d) The authority of the Courts to interpret the legality of laws

20). The Doctrine that the Fundamental Rights cannot be amended under Article 398 was propounded by the Supreme Court in?

- a) Gopalan. Vs. State of Madras
- b) Keshvanand Bharati Vs. State of Kerala
- c) Golaknath Vs. State of Punjab
- d) Maneka Vs. Union of India

**Answers:**

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**Answers:**

21). c) 22). a) 23). d) 24). c) 25). a) 26). b) 27). d) 28). a) 29). d) 30). c)

31). What was the exact Constitutional Status of the Indian Republic on January 26, 1950?

- a) A Democratic Republic
- b) A sovereign Democratic Republic
- c) A sovereign Secular Democratic Republic
- d) A sovereign Social Secular Democratic Republic

32). Who amongst the following acts as the presiding officer of the House without being its member?

- a) Vice-President of India
- b) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- c) Chairman of the Legislative Council
- d) Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

33). Who first described the Indian political system as 'one party dominance' to explain the congress party's hegemony in India?

- a) W.H. Morris-jones
- b) Rajni Kothari
- c) Myron Weiner
- d) Lloyd Rudolph and Susan Rudolph

34). In which of the following lists of the Indian Constitution is the subject of 'Population control' and 'family planning' included?

- a) Union List
- b) Concurrent List

- c) State List
- d) Residuary List

35). Under which of the following circumstances can the President declare an emergency?

1. External Aggression
2. Armed Rebellion
3. Government instability
4. Financial crises

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- a) 1,2 and 3
- b) 1,3 and 4
- c) 2,3 and 4
- d) 1,2 and 4

36). Under which Article of the Constitution of Indian can the President of India be impeached?

- a) 356
- b) 75
- c) 76
- d) 61

37). The source of all political power in India lies with \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Parliament
- b) The Lok Sabha
- c) The people
- d) The Constitution

38). The Supreme Court of India, enunciated the doctrine of 'Basic structure' of the Constitution in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Golaknath case in 1967

- b) Sajjan Singh case in 1965
- c) Shakari Prasad case in 1951
- d) Keshvanand Bharat case in 1973

39). Under which Five Year Plans was the introduction of Panchayati Raj suggested?

- a) First Five Year Plan
- b) Second Five Year Plan
- c) Third Five Year Plan
- d) Fourth Five Year Plan

40). The authority to alter the boundaries of States in India rest with\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) State Government
- b) President
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Parliament

**Answers:**

31). b) 32). a) 33). a) 34). b) 35). d) 36). d) 37). d) 38). d) 39). b) 40). d)

41). Sarkaria Commission was concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Judicial reforms
- b) Electoral reforms
- c) Centre-State relations
- d) Financial reforms

42). The authority empowered to make laws in respect to the matters not included in any of the three lists is\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) State Legislatures
- b) Parliament

- c) Supreme Court
- d) President

43). Writs can be issued for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights by\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) District Courts
- b) President
- c) The Supreme Court only
- d) Both the Supreme Court and the High Courts

44). Who among the following was the President of Congress during independence?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) Maulana Azad
- d) Sardar Patel

45). Which of the following categories of Fundamental Rights incorporate Abolition of Untouchability?

- a) The Right to religion
- b) The Right to equality
- c) The Right against exploitation
- d) The right to freedom

46). If the President is to resign from office, he should address his letter of resignation to \_\_\_\_\_.

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

d) The Chief Justice of India

47).The Rajya Sabha can take initiative in\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Censuring a Minister
- b) Creating a New All India Service
- c) Considering Money Bills
- d) Appointing Judges

48).The joint sitting of Indian parliament for transacting Legislative business is presided over by\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) The President of India
- b) The Senior most Member of Parliament
- c) The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- d) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

49).The Speaker of the Lok Sabha has to address his letter of resignation to\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Prime Minister of India
- b) President of India
- c) Dy. Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- d) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

50).Which of the following categories of Rights does the Right to property belong?

- a) Legal Right
- b) Fundamental Right
- c) Human Right
- d) Natural Right

**Answers:**

41). c) 42). b) 43). d) 44). c) 45). b) 46). b) 47). b) 48). d) 49). c) 50). a)

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