

## Expected Indian Polity Questions (MCQs) For SSC, Railway and UPSC Exams

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## Expected Indian Polity Questions (MCQs) For SSC, Railway and UPSC Exams

### Expected Indian Polity Questions (MCQs) - Part-3

**1) Which of the following exercised the most profound influence in framing the Indian Constitution?**

- a) Irish Constitution
- b) British Constitution
- c) US Constitution
- d) The Government of India Act, 1935

**2) The Provision of Federation was borrowed from the Constitution of which country while framing the Constitution of India?**

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

**3) Who among the following was not a member of the Constituent Assembly established in July 1946?**

- a) KM Munshi
- b) Abul Kalam Azad
- c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- d) Mahatma Gandhi

**4) Who among the following was the constitutional advisor to the Constituent Assembly of India?**

- a) Sir B.N Rao
- b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- c) Dr. B.R Ambedkar
- d) Shri K.M Munshi

**5) Which was described by B.R Ambedkar as the 'heart and soul' of the Indian Constitution?**

- a) Right against Exploitation
- b) Right to Equality
- c) Right to Freedom of Religion
- d) Right to Constitutional Remedies

**6) The method of Impeachment of the President of India is adopted from the Constitution of.....?**

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

**7) The Concurrent list in the Indian Constitution is adopted from the Constitution of.....?**



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a) Australia

b) Germany

c) Canada

d) USA

**8) The mind and the ideals of the framers of the Constitution are reflected in the.....?**

a) Fundamental Duties

b) Directive Principles of State Policy

c) Fundamental Rights

d) Preamble

**9) Who among the following is the custodian of the Indian Constitution?**

a) Prime Minister of India

b) Chairman of Rajya Sabha

c) Supreme Court of India

d) President of India

**10) Where do we find the ideals of Indian democracy in the Constitution?**

a) The Fundamental Rights

b) Part I

c) The Preamble

d) The Directive Principles of State Policy

**11) The concept of “Rule of Law” is a special feature of the constitutional system of.....?**

a) Germany

b) Britain

c) France

d) Ireland

**12) The method of amending the Constitution by popular veto is found in.....?**

a) Switzerland

b) Russia

c) India

d) Britain

**13) The phrase “equality before law” used in Article-14 of the Indian Constitution has been borrowed from.....?**

a) Greece

b) USA

c) Britain

d) Germany

**14) Which one of the following judgements stated that ‘Secularism’ and ‘Federalism’ are the basic features of the Indian Constitution?**

a) Indira Sawhney case

b) S.R Bommai case



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c) Minerva Mills case

d) Keshavananda Bharati case

**15) Who among the following was not a member of the Drafting Committee of Indian Constitution?**

a) Rajendra Prasad

b) Gopalachari Ayyanagar

c) B.R Ambedkar

d) Alladi Krishnaswamy

**16) Who among the following proposed the suggestion for a Constituent assembly first in 1935?**

a) J.P Narayan

b) Jawaharlal Nehru

c) M.N Roy

d) Mahatma Gandhi

**17) Name the country from which the constitutional features of procedures for amendment was borrowed from India?**

a) Germany

b) South-Africa

c) Britain

d) USA

**18) From which of the following country Indian Constitution borrowed the feature 'The written Constitution'?**

a) Japan

b) US

c) UK

d) USSR

**19) Which writ is issued by a High Court or the Supreme Court to compel an authority to perform a function that it was not performing?**

a) Writ of Quo Warranto

b) Writ of Certiorari

c) Writ of Mandamus

d) Writ of Habeas Corpus

**20) Separation of the judiciary from the executive has been provided in which of the following parts of the Indian Constitution?**

a) The Directive Principles of State Policy

b) The Preamble

c) The Seventh Schedule

d) The Fundamental Rights

**21) Under the Directive Principles of State Policy, upto what age of children, they are expected to be provided free and compulsory education?**

a) 16 years

b) 14 years

c) 18 years





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d) 10 years

**22) Which of the following “writs” of the High Court or the Supreme court is sought to produce in the court a person, suspected to be missing/in custody?**

a) Quo Warranto

b) Mandamus

c) Certiorari

d) Habeas Corpus

**23) Where in the Indian Constitution has “economic justice” been provided as one of the objectives?**

a) Fundamental Rights

b) Directive Principles

c) Mental Rights

d) Both a and b

**24) Under the Constitution, the power to issue a writ of Habeas Corpus is vested in.....?**

a) All Courts down to the District Courts

b) High Courts alone

c) Both Supreme Court and High Courts

d) Supreme Court alone

**25) Right to Property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights during the rule of.....?**

a) Morarji Desai Government

b) Indira Gandhi Government

c) Vajpayee Government

d) Narasimha Rao Government

**26) Which one of the following writs literally means ‘what is your authority’?**

a) Certiorari

b) Prohibition

c) Habeas Corpus

d) Quo Warranto

**27) When were the Fundamental Duties of the Indian Citizens incorporated in the Constitution?**

a) 1979

b) 1981

c) 1952

d) 1976

**28) Who among the following proposed the Preamble before the drafting committee of the Constitution?**

a) Jawaharlal Nehru

b) B.N Rao

c) Mahatma Gandhi

d) B.R Ambedkar



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**29) Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Indian Constitution on the recommendation of which of the following committee?**

- a) Shah Commission
- b) Swaran Singh Committee
- c) Administrative reforms commission
- d) Santhanam Committee

**30) Provisions of Citizenship in the Indian Constitution became applicable in which year?**

- a) 1952
- b) 1950
- c) 1949
- d) 1955

**31) Which one of the following is issued by the court in the case of an illegal detention of a person?**

- a) Mandamus
- b) Certiorari
- c) Habeas Corpus
- d) Quo Warranto

**32) Which one of the following chapters in the Indian Constitution guarantees Fundamental Rights to the people?**

- a) Part I
- b) Part III

c) Part II

d) Part IV

**33) Citizenship rights of the people who migrated from Pakistan to India is mentioned in which of the following articles?**

- a) Article-6
- b) Article-4
- c) Article-10
- d) Article-8

**34) Which of the following attribute in the Preamble states that 'No one should treat a fellow citizen as inferior'?**

- a) Equality
- b) Justice
- c) Fraternity
- d) Liberty

**35) The Preamble of the Indian Constitution was for the first time amended by the .....?**

- a) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- b) 24<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- c) 56<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- d) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment



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**36) Which one of the following article of the Indian Constitution abolished the practice of Untouchability?**

- a) Article 19
- b) Article 14
- c) Article 17
- d) Article 18

**37) Article 243 of the Indian Constitution inserted by the constitutional amendment deals with which of the following?**

- a) land-reforms
- b) extending the benefits of reservation on the basis of Mandal commission recommendations
- c) Panchayati Raj System
- d) To include Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali in the list of official languages

**38) What is the maximum period upto which a proclamation issued by the President under Article 356 of the Constitution and approved/extended by the Parliament may, normally, remain in force?**

- a) One year
- b) Two years
- c) Six months
- d) Three years

**39) Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for the employer to give maternity benefits to its employees?**

- a) Article-44
- b) Article-42
- c) Article-41
- d) Article-43

**40) Which among the following articles of the Indian Constitution provides for State emergency and suspends constitutional arrangement in a state?**

- a) Article-356
- b) Article-352
- c) Article- 389
- d) Article-392

**41) During emergency, imposed under Article 352, which of the following Constitutional provisions stands suspended?**

- a) Fundamental Rights
- b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- c) Judicial Review
- d) Amendment Procedures

**42) Which Constitutional provisions enables the Central Government to provide reservations in jobs and educational institutions for the weaker sections of the society?**



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a) Article 19

b) Article 14

c) Article 46

d) Article 16

**43) What provision in the Constitution enabled the Government to impose the service tax and to expand its span?**

a) Emergency powers

b) Residuary powers under Article 248

c) List I, Schedule VII

d) List III, Schedule VII

**44) Which of the following sets of Articles deals with the 'Emergency Provisions'?**

a) Article 350 and 351

b) Article 335, 336 and 337

c) Article 352, 356 and 360

d) Article 32 and 226

**45) Of the various grounds below, which is the one criterion on which discrimination by the State is not prohibited in Article 15 of the Constitution?**

a) Caste

b) Place of Birth

c) Race

d) Language

**46) Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for the institution of Panchayati Raj?**

a) Article 48

b) Article 40

c) Article 36

d) Article 39

**47) A proclamation of emergency, under Article 352, on account of war or aggression requires approval of the Parliament within.....?**

a) one month

b) six months

c) three months

d) two months

**48) In the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India, which languages were added subsequently?**

a) Marathi, Oriya, Konkani, Nepali

b) English, Sindhi, Marathi, Sanskrit

c) Sindhi, Konkani, Manipuri, Nepali

d) Sanskrit, Sindhi, Konkani, Manipuri

**49) Under which Article of the Constitution is the President's Rule introduced in a State due to the failure of the constitutional machinery?**

a) Article 350





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b) Article 356

c) Article 352

d) Article 360

**50) The 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act, 1992 of the Indian Constitution was passed to strengthen.....?**

a) Rural Institutions

b) Urban Institutions

c) Panchayati Raj

d) Both a and b

**51) Article 74 and 75 of Indian Constitution deals with the matters of.....?**

a) The Speaker of Lok Sabha

b) The Council of Ministers

c) The President of India

d) The Cabinet Ministers

**52) Which Schedule of the Constitution deals with the disqualification of elected members on the ground of defection?**

a) 10<sup>th</sup>

b) 11<sup>th</sup>

c) 5<sup>th</sup>

d) 9<sup>th</sup>

**53) According to Article 75(3) of the Constitution of India, the Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the.....?**

a) Rajya Sabha

b) President

c) Lok Sabha

d) Parliament

**54) 52<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act of 1985 deals with which of the following?**

a) Extending reservation

b) Union Territories

c) Abolition of privacy issues

d) Defection and disqualification

**55) In the Constitution of India, the 'Right to Constitutional Remedies' has been provided in which of the following article?**

a) Article 32

b) Article 30

c) Article 38

d) Article 31

**56) Which amendments to the Constitution provide for the reservation of one-third seats in the Municipal Boards and Village Panchayats for women?**



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- a) 72<sup>nd</sup> and 73<sup>rd</sup> amendments
- b) 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendments
- c) 82<sup>nd</sup> and 83<sup>rd</sup> amendments
- d) 42<sup>nd</sup> and 43<sup>rd</sup> amendments

**57) Which constitutional amendment deleted the Right to Property from the list of Fundamental Rights?**

- a) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- b) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
- c) 43<sup>rd</sup> Amendment
- d) 62<sup>nd</sup> Amendment

**58) By which Constitutional Amendment Bill, did the Parliament lower the voting age from 21 to 18 years?**

- a) 61<sup>st</sup> amendment
- b) 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment
- c) 44<sup>th</sup> amendment
- d) 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment

**59) Under which Article of the Indian Constitution, the decision of the Central Administrative Tribunal can be challenged in the Supreme Court?**

- a) Article 329
- b) Article 323 A
- c) Article 343

- d) Both a and c

**60) Under which article of the Constitution of India, can the fundamental rights of the members of the Armed forces can be specifically restricted?**

- a) Article 19
- b) Article 21
- c) Article 25
- d) Article 33

**61) Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for equal opportunities for all citizens in Public employment?**

- a) Article-16
- b) Article-20
- c) Article-25
- d) Article-22

**62) Under which Article of the Constitution can an individual move to the Supreme Court directly in case of any violation of Fundamental Rights?**

- a) Article 29
- b) Article 32
- c) Article 31
- d) Article 28



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**63) Which Article of the Indian Constitution directs the State Governments to organise Village Panchayats?**

- a) Article 40
- b) Article 51
- c) Article 32
- d) Article 37

**64) Which Article of the Indian Constitution empowers the Parliament to regulate the right of citizenship?**

- a) Article 9
- b) Article 11
- c) Article 10
- d) Article 8

**65) Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with removal/dismissal of a Civil servant?**

- a) Article 377
- b) Article 256
- c) Article 370
- d) Article 311

**66) Which among the following state was formed after the amendment of articles 239A and 240?**

- a) Chhattisgarh
- b) Uttarakhand

- c) Arunachal Pradesh
- d) Sikkim

**67) Which among the following Articles came into force on 26<sup>th</sup> November 1949, the day the Indian Constitution was adopted?**

- a) Article 390
- b) Article 387
- c) Article 388
- d) Article 386

**68) Seventh-Schedule of the Constitution of India deals with.....?**

- a) Power and authority of the Municipalities
- b) Allocation of seats in the Council of States
- c) Powers of Governors of the State
- d) Distribution of powers between the Union and the States

**69) Which one of the following schedules of the Constitution of India contains provisions regarding anti-defection act?**

- a) 8<sup>th</sup> schedule
- b) 10<sup>th</sup> schedule
- c) 5<sup>th</sup> schedule
- d) 2<sup>nd</sup> schedule



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**70) Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides free legal aid and equal justice?**

- a) Article 39-A
- b) Article 30
- c) Article 33-B
- d) Article 25

**71) The Constitutional amendment through which the four regional languages namely Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali were included in the Constitution is.....?**

- a) 93<sup>rd</sup> amendment
- b) 72<sup>nd</sup> amendment
- c) 94<sup>th</sup> amendment
- d) 92<sup>nd</sup> amendment

**72) Name the body which was established to provide safety and security of SC's and ST's social, economic, cultural and educational concerns after an amendment in the Indian Constitution?**

- a) National commission for SC and ST
- b) Special officer for Linguistic Minorities
- c) Law Commission of India
- d) Central Vigilance commission

**73) The First Amendment of the Constitution of India was enacted in which year?**

- a) 1948
- b) 1951
- c) 1950
- d) 1949

**74) Education was made a fundamental right under which of the following amendment?**

- a) 86<sup>th</sup> amendment, 2002
- b) 83<sup>rd</sup> amendment, 2003
- c) 87<sup>th</sup> amendment, 2003
- d) 83<sup>rd</sup> amendment, 2002

**75) Article 60 of the Indian Constitution refers to.....?**

- a) Vice-President of India
- b) Oath of the President
- c) Election of the President of India
- d) Impeachment of the President

**76) Article 324-329 of the Indian Constitution deals with which of the following?**

- a) Caste system
- b) Tribunals
- c) Panchayati system
- d) Elections





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**77) Indian Constitution can be amended according to the procedure laid down in which of the following article?**

- a) Article 333
- b) Article 351
- c) Article 368
- d) Article 345

**78) Which of the following schedules contains special provisions for the administration of tribal areas in the four north-eastern states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram?**

- a) 6<sup>th</sup> schedule
- b) 1<sup>st</sup> schedule
- c) 2<sup>nd</sup> schedule
- d) 11<sup>th</sup> schedule

**79) Under which Article of the Indian Constitution, is the President's rule promulgated on any state in India?**

- a) Article 352
- b) Article 356
- c) Article 370
- d) Article 360

**80) The provision for Contingency Fund of India as well as for each State has been made under.....?**

- a) Article 270
- b) Article 267
- c) Presidential order
- d) Parliamentary legislation

**81) Anglo-Indian representatives in the Lok Sabha are nominated in terms of which of the following article?**

- a) Article 370
- b) Article 331
- c) Article 333
- d) Article 268

**82) Which among the following was the most comprehensive and controversial of all the amendments in the Indian Constitution?**

- a) 44<sup>th</sup> amendment
- b) 45<sup>th</sup> amendment
- c) 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment
- d) 43<sup>rd</sup> amendment

**83) By which amendment, the power to amend the Constitution was specifically conferred upon the Parliament?**

- a) 24<sup>th</sup> amendment
- b) 56<sup>th</sup> amendment
- c) 52<sup>nd</sup> amendment



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d) 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment

**84) Which amendment restored the power of judicial review to the Supreme court and High Courts after it was curtailed by the 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment?**

a) 43<sup>rd</sup> amendment

b) 56<sup>th</sup> amendment

c) 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment

d) 44<sup>th</sup> amendment

**85) National Capital Territory of Delhi has been constituted by.....?**

a) 69<sup>th</sup> amendment

b) 71<sup>st</sup> amendment

c) ordinance promulgated by the President

d) ordinance promulgated by the Lieutenant Governor

**86) Which amendment provided for an authoritative version of the Constitution in Hindi?**

a) 61<sup>st</sup> amendment

b) 56<sup>th</sup> amendment

c) 58<sup>th</sup> amendment

d) 60<sup>th</sup> amendment

**87) Who presided over the inaugural meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India?**

a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

b) B.R Ambedkar

c) P. Upendra

d) Sachidananda Sinha

**88) Which of the following is a feature common to both the Indian Federation and the American Federation?**

a) Dual judiciary

b) Three lists in the Constitution

c) A single citizenship

d) A federal supreme court to interpret the Constitution

**89) Which of the following Articles describes about the person voluntarily acquiring citizenship of a foreign state not to be citizens?**

a) Article 9

b) Article 8

c) Article 7

d) Article 5

**90) Under which Article of the Constitution are the Cultural and Educational Rights granted?**

a) Article 29 and 30

b) Article 29 and 31

c) Article 30 and 31

d) Article 29 and 32



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**91) Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution contains special provisions for the administration and control of Scheduled Areas in several States?**

- a) 9<sup>th</sup> schedule
- b) 5<sup>th</sup> schedule
- c) 3<sup>rd</sup> schedule
- d) 7<sup>th</sup> schedule

**92) In which part of the Constitution the concept of Welfare State finds elaboration?**

- a) Fundamental Rights
- b) Fundamental Duties
- c) Directive Principles
- d) Preamble

**93) Which language is not recognised in the 8<sup>th</sup> schedule though it is an official language?**

- a) Sanskrit
- b) Sindhi
- c) English
- d) Kashmiri

**94) In which one of the following does the subject of Co-operative Societies fall?**

- a) Concurrent list
- b) State list

c) Union list

d) Residuary powers of Union government

**95) Which Article of the Indian Constitution prescribes Hindi in Devanagari script as the official language of the Union?**

- a) Article 343
- b) Article 342
- c) Article 346
- d) Article 341

**96) Article 340 of the Constitution of India provides for the appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions for the improvement of.....?**

- a) Socially and educationally backward classes
- b) Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes
- c) Educationally and economically backward classes
- d) Socially and economically backward classes

**97) In India, the concept of single citizenship is adopted from.....?**

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

**98) Which one of the following is the guardian of the Fundamental Rights?**



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a) Political parties

b) Legislature

c) Executive

d) Judiciary

**99) Which of the following writs/orders of the High Court/ Supreme Court is sought to get an order of an authority quashed?**

a) Quo Warranto

b) Mandamus

c) Habeas Corpus

d) Certiorari

**100) Of the following words in the Preamble of the Constitution of India, which was not inserted through the Constitution -42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 1976?**

a) Dignity

b) Integrity

c) Socialist

d) Secular

### ANSWERS

**1) Answer: d)**

The Government of India Act, 1935 was passed by British Parliament in August 1935. This act ended the system of diarchy introduced by the Government of India Act 1919, and provided for establishment of a Federation of India to be made up of provinces of British India and some or all of the Princely states. The Government of India Act, 1935, exercised the most profound influence in framing the Indian Constitution.

**2) Answer: d)**

The provisions of a Federation with a strong centre, Residuary powers of the Centre, appointment of State governors by the Centre and the advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, have all been borrowed from the Canadian constitution.

**3) Answer: d)**

On 9th December 1946, the Constituent Assembly of India met for the first time in the Constitution Hall now popularly referred to as Central Hall of Parliament House. 207 members were present who signed the register and submitted their credentials. As of December 1947, the Assembly had 299 members: 229 members elected from 12 Indian Provinces and 70 members nominated from 29 Princely States. 15 women representatives were a part of the Assembly.

Mahatma Gandhi was not a member of the Constituent Assembly established in July 1946.

**4) Answer: a)**

Jurist B. N. Rao was appointed constitutional adviser to the assembly. Rao prepared the original draft of the





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constitution, and was later appointed a judge in the Permanent Court of International Justice in The Hague.

**5) Answer: d)**

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called Article 32 of the Indian Constitution i.e. Right to Constitutional remedies as 'the heart and soul of the Constitution'. It was made so because mere declaration of the fundamental right without an effective machinery for enforcement of the fundamental rights would have been meaningless.

**6) Answer: b)**

The Indian Constitution has borrowed some features from the U.S Constitution. Those features are: fundamental rights, independence of judiciary, judicial review, impeachment of the president, removal of Supreme Court and High Court judges and post of Vice-President.

**7) Answer: a)**

Idea of concurrent list in Indian constitution was borrowed from Australia. There are 52 subjects in concurrent list of VII schedule of Indian Constitution. Both the union as well as the state governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in the Concurrent list.

**8) Answer: d)**

The part of the constitution that reflects the mind and ideals of the framers is PREAMBLE.

**9) Answer: c)**

The Supreme Court of India is the custodian of the Indian Constitution. As stated by the Indian Constitution, the function of the Supreme Court of India is that of a custodian of the Constitution, a court established by the authority of a federal government, and the uppermost court of appeal.

**10) Answer: c)**

The ideals of the Indian Constitution is clearly mentioned in the Preamble and within the constitution all the articles in the Constitution have been constructed in making these ideas as a basic structure.

**11) Answer: b)**

Rule of law has been declared by the Supreme Court as one of the basic features of the Constitution. It is seen as an integral part of good governance and has been adopted from the Constitutional system of Britain.

**12) Answer: a)**

The method of amending the Constitution by popular veto is found in Switzerland.

**13) Answer: c)**

Equality before law is borrowed from the British Constitution. Article 14 of the Constitution of India provides for equality before the law or equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.

**14) Answer: b)**



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In the S.R. Bommai Case v. Union of India (1994), Justice Sawant and Kuldeep Singh observed that federalism and secularism was an essential feature of our Constitution and were a part of basic structure. In this case, the Supreme Court discussed at length provisions of Article 356 of the Constitution of India.

**15) Answer: a)**

The Drafting Committee consisted of 7 members: Dr B R Ambedkar (Chairman), N Gopalaswami Ayengar, Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar, Dr K M Munshi, S.M. Saadullah, N Madhava Rau (replaced B L Mitter) and T.T. Krishnamachari (replaced D P Khaitan). Thus, Rajendra Prasad was not a member of the Drafting Committee of Indian Constitution.

**16) Answer: c)**

Manabendra Nath Roy was an Indian revolutionary, radical activist and political theorist, as well as a noted philosopher in the 20th century. He proposed the suggestion for a constituent assembly first in 1935.

**17) Answer: b)**

The Constitution of South Africa gave us the provisions of the procedure of the amendment and the Election of the Rajya Sabha members.

**18) Answer: b)**

A written constitution is a formal document defining the nature of the constitutional settlement, the rules that govern the political system and the rights of citizens

and governments in a codified form. Thus, the feature of 'written constitution' is borrowed from US.

**19) Answer: c)**

A writ of mandamus is an order from a court to an inferior government official ordering the government official to properly fulfill their official duties or correct an abuse of discretion.

**20) Answer: a)**

Article 50 of Constitution of India is a directive principle of state policy. It gives a direction to the State to keep Judiciary independent of the Executive, particularly in judicial appointments.

**21) Answer: b)**

Article 45 of Directive Principles of State Policy states that "The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years".

**22) Answer: d)**

A writ of habeas corpus which literally means to "produce the body" is a court order demanding that a public official deliver an imprisoned individual to the court and show a valid reason for that person's detention.

**23) Answer: b)**

Economic justice denotes the non-discrimination between people on the basis of economic factors. The socio economic justice as visualized by the Indian



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Constitution is found mostly in the Directive Principles of State Policy – Part IV of the Constitution of India

**24) Answer: c)**

In India, the power to issue a writ of habeas corpus is vested only in the Supreme Court and the High Court. Habeas corpus is the writ which was visualized as an effective means to provide a quick remedy to a person who has lost his personal liberty without any legal justification.

**25) Answer: a)**

Right to property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights during the rule of Morarji Desai Government. It was eliminated because of 44th Amendment Act of 1978. It was done to make sure that every person can get deprived of the property and also decreasing the boundaries of rich and poor categories for owning land.

**26) Answer: d)**

Quo Warranto writ literally means 'by what warrants?' or 'what is your authority'. It is a writ issued by the Supreme Court or High Court with a view to restrain a person or authority from holding a public office to which he is not entitled.

**27) Answer: d)**

The fundamental duties of citizens were added to the constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976, upon the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee that was constituted by the government earlier that year.

**28) Answer: a)**

The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on the 'Objectives Resolution', drafted and moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru before the Drafting Committee of the Constitution and adopted by the Constituent Assembly.

**29) Answer: b)**

The fundamental duties of citizens were added to the constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976, upon the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee that was constituted by the government earlier that year.

**30) Answer: b)**

Provisions of citizenship in Indian constitution became applicable in 1950. Article 5-11 of Part II of the Indian Constitution deals with the citizenship of India.

**31) Answer: c)**

The Literal meaning of 'Habeas Corpus' is "we may have the body". It is an order issued by the court to a person who has illegally detained the other person directing him to produce such person in the court for examination of detention. The person is then freed if the detention is found to be illegal.

**32) Answer: b)**

Fundamental rights are those rights which are essential for intellectual, moral and spiritual development of citizens of India. As these rights are fundamental or essential for existence and all-round development of individuals, hence, they are called 'Fundamental rights'. These are enshrined in Part III (Articles 12 to 35) of the Constitution of India.

**33) Answer: a)**



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Article 6 of the Indian Constitution deals with the Rights of citizenship of certain persons who have migrated to India from Pakistan.

**34) Answer: c)**

The feature of 'FRATERNITY' in the Indian constitution assures the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation. According to it, all of us should behave as if we are members of the same family. No one should treat a fellow citizen as inferior.

**35) Answer: d)**

The 42nd Amendment changed the description of India from a "sovereign democratic republic" to a "sovereign, socialist secular democratic republic", and also changed the words "unity of the nation" to "unity and integrity of the nation". Thus, the Preamble of the Indian Constitution was for the first time amended by the 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment.

**36) Answer: c)**

Article 17 deals with the Abolition of Untouchability. It states that "Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of "Untouchability" shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

**37) Answer: c)**

Article 243 of the Indian Constitution deals with Panchayati Raj System which states that There shall be constituted in every State, Panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels in accordance with the provisions of this Part.

**38) Answer: c)**

Under Article 356 of the Indian constitution, the Proclamation issued by the President can be imposed from six months to a maximum period of three years with repeated parliamentary approval every six months.

**39) Answer: b)**

In India, Article 42 of Indian Constitution contains the directive that the State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and maternity benefits to its employees.

**40) Answer: a)**

Article 356 of the Constitution of India empowers the President to withdraw from the Union the executive and legislative powers of any state "if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution".

**41) Answer: a)**

Article 352 states that the President can proclaim Emergency if he/she believes that a "grave emergency exists whereby the security of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, whether by war or external aggression or armed rebellion". Thus, under Article 352 Fundamental Rights stands suspended.

**42) Answer: d)**

Article 16 of the Indian Constitution –Clause (1) lays down the general rule that there shall be equal opportunity for citizens in matters relating to"





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employment” or” appointment to any office” under the State. It gives the right only to equal opportunity, i.e. the right to be considered for employment or appointment.

**43) Answer: b)**

Residuary Powers under Article 248 (2) of the Constitution of India says that the Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in list II and III. Such power shall include the power of making any law imposing a tax not mentioned in either of those lists. Thus, this enabled the Government to impose the service tax and to expand its span.

**44) Answer: c)**

Article 352, 356 and 360 are the sets of Articles that deals with the ‘Emergency Provisions’

National Emergency under article 352 is imposed in the situation of war, external attacks and armed uprising.

Article 356 of the Constitution confers a power upon the President to be exercised only where he is satisfied that a situation has arisen where the government of a State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

Financial Emergency under Article 360 states that if the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or the credit of India or any part thereof is threatened, the President may declare a state of financial emergency.

**45) Answer: d)**

Article 15 of the Indian Constitution states that the state shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of race, religion, caste, sex, and place of birth. Thus, all the options are correct except d).

**46) Answer: b)**

Article 40 of the Constitution which enshrines one of the Directive Principles of State Policy lays down that the State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government. Thus, Article 40 provides for the institution of Panchayati Raj.

**47) Answer: a)**

Every proclamation is required to be laid before each House of Parliament, it will cease to operate after one month from the date of its issue unless in the meantime it is approved by the parliament, the proclamation may continue for a period of 6 months unless revoked by the president. Thus, a proclamation of emergency, under Article 352, on account of war or aggression requires approval of the Parliament within one month.

**48) Answer: c)**

The 8th schedule of Indian Constitution lists the official languages of the Republic of India. Sindhi was added in 21st constitutional amendment act 1967. Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali were added by 71st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992.

**49) Answer: b)**

Article 356 of the Indian Constitution states that the president can invoke president rule in a state on the

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report of the governor if the state machinery/legislature fails to abide by constitutional norms.

**50) Answer: c)**

In the history of Panchayati Raj, in India, on 24 April 1993, the Constitutional (73rd amendment) Act 1992 came into force to provide constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj institutions.

**51) Answer: b)**

Article 74 and 75 of Indian Constitution deals with the matters of the Council of Ministers.

Article 74 of the Constitution of the Republic of India provides for a Council of Ministers which shall aid the President in the exercise of his functions.

Article 75 states that the total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed fifteen per cent.

**52) Answer: a)**

The anti-defection law in India, also known as the Tenth Schedule to the Indian Constitution, was enacted to address the perceived problem of instability caused by democratically elected legislators in India's federal system of government shifting allegiance from the parties they supported at the time of election, or disobeying their parties' decisions at critical times such as during voting on an important resolution.

**53) Answer: c)**

Union cabinet is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha as per article 75(3) of the Constitution of India. The prime minister has to enjoy the confidence of a majority in the Lok Sabha and shall resign if they are unable to prove majority when instructed by the president.

**54) Answer: d)**

52<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act of 1985 deals with defection and disqualification. It laid down the process by which legislators may be disqualified on grounds of defection.

**55) Answer: a)**

Right to constitutional remedies is covered from Article 32 to 35 in the Indian Constitution. It empowers the citizens to move to a court of law in case of any denial of the fundamental rights.

**56) Answer: b)**

73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendments provide for the reservation of one-third seats in the Municipal Boards and Village Panchayats for women. 73rd Amendment Act, 1992 provided that the ratio between the population of the territorial area of a Panchayat at any level and the number of seats in such Panchayat to be filled by election shall, so far as practicable, be the same throughout the State. The 74th constitutional amendment act mandated the setting up and devolution of powers to Urban local bodies (ULBs) or city governments as the lowest unit of governance in cities and towns.

**57) Answer: a)**



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The 44th Amendment of 1978 removed the right to property from the list of fundamental rights. A new provision, Article 300-A, was added to the constitution, which provided that "no person shall be deprived of his property by authority of law".

**58) Answer: a)**

The Sixty-First Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution Sixty-First Amendment Act, 1988, lowered the voting age of elections to the Lok Sabha and to the Legislative Assemblies of States from 21 years to 18 years.

**59) Answer: b)**

Article 323 - A of the Constitution deals for adjudication of disputes and complaints with respect to recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or other authorities under the control of the Government. Thus, under Article 323 A, the decision of the Central Administrative Tribunal can be challenged in the Supreme Court.

**60) Answer: d)**

Article 33 empowers the parliament to restrict or abrogate the fundamental rights of the members of armed forces, paramilitary forces & analogous forces. Main aim for this provision is to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and to maintain discipline amongst them.

**61) Answer: a)**

Right to Equality is one of the basic fundamental rights that the constitution of India guarantees to all the

citizens of the country. Article 16 deals with the equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.

**62) Answer: b)**

Article 32 provides the right to Constitutional remedies which means that a person has right to move to Supreme Court and high courts also for getting his fundamental rights protected. While Supreme Court has power to issue writs under article 32, High Courts have been given same powers under article 226.

**63) Answer: a)**

Article 40 of the Constitution which enshrines one of the Directive Principles of State Policy lays down that the State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.

**64) Answer: b)**

Article 11 deals with the Freedom of expression and information. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers.

**65) Answer: d)**

Clause (1) of Article 311 of the Constitution prohibits dismissal or removal of a civil servant by any authority, subordinate to the appointing authority.

**66) Answer: c)**



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Arunachal Pradesh was formed after the amendment of articles 239A and 240.

**67) Answer: c)**

India ceased to be a dominion of the British Crown and became a sovereign democratic republic with the constitution. Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 60, 324, 366, 367, 379, 380, 388, 391, 392, 393, and 394 of the constitution came into force on 26 November 1949, and the remaining articles became effective on 26 January 1950.

**68) Answer: d)**

The Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India defines and specifies allocation of powers and functions between Union & States. It contains three lists i.e. 1) Union List, 2) State List and 3) Concurrent List.

**69) Answer: b)**

Anti-Defection Law is contained in the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution, which was introduced by the 52nd Amendment in 1985 during tenure of Rajiv Gandhi.

**70) Answer: a)**

Article 39A of the Constitution of India provides for free legal aid to the poor and weaker sections of the society and ensures justice for all.

**71) Answer: d)**

The Ninety-Second Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (Ninety-

second Amendment) Act, 2003, amended the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution so as to include Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santali languages, thereby raising the total number of languages listed in the schedule to 22.

**72) Answer: a)**

The first Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was set up in August 1978 with Bhola Paswan Shastri as Chairman and other four members named as National commission for SC and ST. It was set up as a national level advisory body to advise the government on broad policy issues and levels of development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

**73) Answer: b)**

The formal title of the amendment is the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951. It was moved by the then Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, on 10 May 1951 and enacted by Parliament on 18 June 1951.

**74) Answer: a)**

The Constitution (Eighty-Sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine.

**75) Answer: b)**

According to Article 60 of the Constitution of India, every President and every person acting as President or discharging the functions of the President before





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entering upon office shall make and subscribe oath to the office. The oath inter alia includes the oath to preserve, protect and defend the constitution.

**76) Answer: d)**

Article 324-329 of the Indian Constitution deals with Elections. Article 324 of the Indian Constitution vests the power of “superintendence, direction and control” of elections to the Election Commission of India. The Election Commission which is a Constitutional body is responsible for conducting elections to the parliament and state legislatures.

**77) Answer: c)**

The Indian constitution cannot be changed by the general public. It can only be change by the Parliament. The constitution under Article 368 gives the power to amend the constitution to the parliament.

**78) Answer: a)**

The Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution which includes Article 244 (2) and 275 (1) makes provisions for the administration of tribal areas in four states namely Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

**79) Answer: b)**

Under Article 356 of the Constitution of India, in the event that a state government is unable to function according to constitutional provisions, the Central government can take direct control of the state machinery. Thus, under Article 356 the President’s rule promulgated on any state in India.

**80) Answer: b)**

The provision for Contingency Fund of India as well as for each State has been made under Article 267 of Indian Constitution. It is in the nature of an imprest (money maintained for a specific purpose). Accordingly, Parliament enacted the contingency fund of India Act 1950.

**81) Answer: b)**

Anglo-Indian representatives in the Lok Sabha are nominated in terms of Article 331. Notwithstanding anything in article 81, the President may, if he is of opinion that the Anglo-Indian community is not adequately represented in the House of the People, nominate not more than two members of that community to the House of the People.

**82) Answer: c)**

42nd amendment, 1976 was called as Mini constitution of India and was brought during national emergency. It inserted words Socialist, Secular and Integrity in the preamble. It was the most comprehensive and controversial of all the amendments in the Indian Constitution.

**83) Answer: a)**

The Twenty-Fourth Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1971, enables Parliament to dilute Fundamental Rights through Amendments of the Constitution. The 24th Amendment came into force on 5 November 1971.

**84) Answer: a)**



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43rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1977 omitted many articles inserted by 42nd Amendment. It restored the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, which had been curtailed under the 42nd Amendment.

**85) Answer: a)**

The States Reorganisation Act, 1956 created the Union Territory of Delhi from its predecessor, the Chief Commissioner's Province of Delhi. The Constitution (Sixty-Ninth Amendment) Act, 1991 declared the Union Territory of Delhi to be formally known as the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

**86) Answer: c)**

58<sup>th</sup> amendment provided for an authoritative version of the Constitution in Hindi. The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly in English. A Hindi translation of the Constitution, signed by the members of the Constituent Assembly, was also published in 1950 under the authority of the President of the Constituent Assembly in accordance with a resolution adopted by that Assembly.

**87) Answer: d)**

Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha presided over the inaugural meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India. The inaugural meeting took place on December 9, 1946, in New Delhi.

**88) Answer: d)**

A federal supreme court to interpret the Constitution is a feature common to both the Indian Federation and the American Federation.

**89) Answer: a)**

Article 9 of Indian Constitution prohibits dual citizenship to Indians voluntarily acquiring citizenship of a foreign state. An Indian applying for foreign citizenship on any grounds will lose the Indian citizenship by default.

**90) Answer: a)**

Article 29 protects the interests of the minorities by making a provision that any citizen / section of citizens having a distinct language, script or culture have the right to conserve the same. Article 29 mandates that no discrimination would be done on the ground of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.

The article 30 of the Constitution of India upholds the right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their own faith.

**91) Answer: b)**

The Fifth Schedule under Article 244(1) of the Constitution contains provisions regarding administration of Scheduled Areas in several states other than in Northeast India.

**92) Answer: c)**

The concept of welfare state refers that the protection and promotion of the economic and social welfare of the people of the country. In Directive principles (Part IV) of the constitution the concept of welfare state find elaboration.

**93) Answer: c)**



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Although the Official Language Act 1963 continued use of English as an official language in addition to Hindi still it is not recognized by the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Thus, English is not recognised in the 8<sup>th</sup> schedule though it is an official language.

**94) Answer: b)**

The item “Cooperative Societies” is a State Subject in the 7th Schedule via entry 32 of the State List in the Constitution of India.

**95) Answer: a)**

Article 343 of the Indian constitution stated that the official language of the Union should become Hindi in Devanagari script instead of the extant English.

**96) Answer: b)**

Article 340 of the Indian Constitution lays down conditions for the appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions for the improvement of the backward classes.

**97) Answer: c)**

The Constitution of India gives single citizenship to the people of the country. All the people irrespective of the

states or territories in which they reside are the citizens of the country. In India, the concept of single citizenship is adopted from England.

**98) Answer: d)**

The Judiciary is the guardian of fundamental Rights enumerated in Indian Constitution. In a criminal case, the judge has the power to decide whether the accused's rights have been violated. As with most disputes, the courts decide when a right has been violated.

**99) Answer: d)**

The writ of certiorari can be issued by the Supreme Court or any High Court for quashing the order already passed by an inferior court, tribunal or quasi-judicial authority.

**100) Answer: a)**

42nd amendment, 1976 was called as Mini constitution of India and was brought during national emergency. It inserted words Socialist, Secular and Integrity in the preamble. Thus, all the options are true except a).

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