

SSC CHSL

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1. According to Dr. Ambedkar which Article is the most important article of Indian constitution?

- A. Article 21 B. Article 24
C. Article 32 D. Article 256

Ans. C

Sol. • According to Dr. Ambedkar, **Article 32** is the most important article of Indian constitution.

• **Right to Constitutional Remedy** gives the right to individuals to move to the Supreme Court to seek justice when they feel that their right has been 'unduly deprived'.

2. To become a member of the Rajya Sabha a person should be at least _____ years old.

- A. 18 B. 30
C. 36 D. 24

Ans. B

Sol. Following is the age criteria for some of the posts:
Minimum age for election as MP (Lok Sabha)-25 years

Minimum age for election as MLA-25 years

Minimum age for election as MP (Rajya Sabha)-30 years

Minimum age for election as MLC-30 years

Upper age limit for appointment as a judge of Supreme Court-65 years

3. First country to appoint lokpal or equivalent to a logical is _____

- A. Brazil B. Burma
C. Sweden D. India

Ans. C

Sol.

First country to appoint lokpal or equivalent to a logical is Sweden.

Lokpal is basically a anti corruption bill drafted to control corruption by higher minister and high level officer.

Ombudsman or lokpal in Sweden is passed in 1819

4. At the same time of emergency in 1975, who was serving as the president of India ?

- A. Morariji Desai
B. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

C. V P Singh

D. Indira Gandhi

Ans. B

Sol. At the time of emergency in 1975 Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was serving as the president of India. This is 21 moth long emergency from 1975 to 1975 due to the situation of internal disturbance. At that time Smt. Indira Gandhi was the prime minister of India.

5. In Lok Sabha the total number of members from states is

- A. 630 B. 530
C. 430 D. 330

Ans. B

Sol. In Lok Sabha the total number of member from states is 530. Loksabha is the lower house of parliament in in which 530 members are from Indian states, 20 members from the union territories and 2 persons are nominated by president from the Anglo Indian community .

6. Malayalam is the official language of _____

- A. Haryana
B. Jharkhand
C. Kerala
D. Uttarkhand

Ans. C

Sol. Malayalam is the official language of Kerala state and union territory of Lakshadweep and Puducherry. This language belongs to the Dravidian family of languages and is spoken by some 38 million people.

7. Who was the first female Governor of India ?

- A. Kamala Nehru
B. Madam Bikaji Kama
C. Sarojini Naidu
D. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

Ans. C

Sol.

- Sarojini Naidu was the first female Governor of India.
- She was appointed as the governor of Uttar Pradesh after independency .



8. All of the following are the aims of Lok Adalat, except?

- A. Secure justice to the weaker sections
- B. Mass disposal of the cases
- C. Give the power to rule in the hands of the common man
- D. Minimize cost and delay

Ans. C

Sol. Lok Adalat is an alternative dispute redressal mechanisms. It is a forum where disputes pending in the court of law or at pre-litigation stage are compromised amicably. It is very effective in settlement of money claims, partition suits, damages and matrimonial cases and involves a quicker means of obtaining justice.

9. Uniform Civil Code is mentioned in which article of Indian Constitution?

- A. 44
- B. 4
- C. 14
- D. 34

Ans. A

Sol. It was decided to add the implementation of a uniform civil code in Article 44 of the Directive principles of the Constitution specifying, "The State shall endeavour to secure for citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India."

10. In the national Flag of India, Ashoka Chakra is a ____ spoked wheel.

- A. 8
- B. 12
- C. 16
- D. 24

Ans. D

Sol.

- In the national Flag of India, Ashoka Chakra is a **24 spoked** navy blue wheel.
- Navy blue coloured Ashoka Chakra represents Dharmachakra which was taken from the Lion capital of Ashoka erected atop Ashoka Pillar at Sarnath. Our national flag is designed by Pingali Venakaya.

11. Konkani is the official language of _____.

- A. Chandigarh

B. Dadra and Nagar Haveli

C. Daman and Diu

D. Delhi

Ans. C

Sol. Konkani is the official language of Daman and Diu and as well as Goa. Moreover, it is also one of the 22nd scheduled languages mentioned in the 8th schedule of the Indian constitution. It is written in Devanagari script and is spoken generally in western and southern India.

12. English is the official language of _____.

- A. Chhattisgarh
- B. Meghalaya
- C. Assam
- D. Goa

Ans. B

Sol. English is the official language of Meghalaya. Other than Meghalaya Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram have English as the official language. The Official languages have been listed in the 8th schedule of Constitution of India. Through 92nd Constitutional amendment 2003, 4 new languages – Bodo, Maithili, Dogri, and Santali – were added to the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

13. Under which Article of Indian Constitution, a person can move to a High Court if his Fundamental Rights are breached??

- A. Article 36
- B. Article 226
- C. Article 254
- D. Article 256

Ans. B

Sol. • Article 226 of Constitution of India deals with Power of High Courts to issue certain writs.
• Article 32 provides the right to Constitutional remedies which means that a person has right to move to Supreme Court for getting his fundamental rights protected.

14. 'Local Government' is a subject mentioned in which list under 7th schedule of Indian constitution?

- A. Union list
- B. State list



- C. Concurrent list
D. No option is correct
Ans. B
Sol. • Local government (that is to say, the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-government or village administration) is a subject that is mentioned in State List.
• The State List or List-II is a list of 59 items in Schedule Seven to the Constitution of India.
• The legislative section is divided into three lists: Union List, State List and Concurrent List.
15. How many seats are reserved for women in Municipality?
A. 1/5
B. 1/7
C. 1/3
D. 1/4
Ans. C
Sol. • 1/3 seats are reserved for women in Municipality.
• Article 243T says that not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Municipality shall be reserved for women and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Municipality.
16. The tenure of the members of Lok Sabha is for how many years?
A. 11
B. 9
C. 7
D. 5
Ans. D
Sol.
• The tenure of members of Lok Sabha is that of **5 years**.
• Moreover the house total capacity is that of 552 members, of which 530 represent states, up to 20 from union territory and not more than two members from the Anglo Indian community to be nominated by the president of India.
17. First Leader of opposition in Lokshabha was _____.
A. B . R. Ambedkar
B. Ram Subhag Singh
C. S Radhakrishnan
D. Vallabhbai Patel
Ans. B
Sol. Ram Subhag Singh (7 July 1917 – 16 December 1980) was an Indian politician, a member of the Indian National Congress political party and a member of the 3rd and 4th Lok Sabha. He was elected from Bikramganj and Buxar in Bihar state of India in 1962 and 1967 respectively. After the split in the Congress party in 1969, he stayed with the Indian National Congress (Organisation). He was briefly the leader of the opposition in the Lok Sabha in 1969. He participated in the Indian independence movement. He was a cabinet minister in the Union Government led by the Congress party
18. Which was first country to make constitution?
A. India
B. England
C. USA
D. Sri Lanka
Ans. C
Sol.
• First country to make constitution is USA.
• USA constitution was prepared in the year September 1787.
• India has the largest written constitution in the world and England is the only which has unwritten constitution.
19. Which country's constitution is the world's longest?
A. United States of America
B. China
C. India
D. Great Britain
Ans. C
Sol. The Indian constitution is the longest constitution (at 1,46,385



- words) and one of the most amended constitutions in the world. At its commencement, it had 395 articles in 22 parts and 8 schedules.
20. Indian Constitution came into force on
 A. 15th August 1947
 B. 26th January 1950
 C. 26th November 1948
 D. 6th November 1948
 Ans. B
 Sol. Constitution of India - India, also known as Bharat, is a Union of States. It is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic with a parliamentary system of government. The Republic is governed in terms of the Constitution of India which was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November, 1949 and came into force on 26th January, 1950.
21. Which article specifies Imposition of President's Rule in States?
 A. Article 356
 B. Article 343
 C. Article 51A
 D. Article 80
 Ans. A
 Sol. Article 356 of Indian constitution specifies Imposition of President's Rule in States. President's rule is imposed on the state whose constitutional body has failed or during period of war and external aggression. The state's governor issues the proclamation, after obtaining the consent of the President of India. During president's rule central government executives take over the state government executives.
22. Which bill cannot originate in Rajya Sabha?
 A. Constitutional Amendment Bill
 B. Ordinary Bill
 C. Fundamental Bill
 D. Money Bill
 Ans. D
 Sol.
- It's the **money bill** which can't be originated in Rajya Sabha.
 - This bill is defined in the **Article 110** of the constitution, and deals in matter pertaining to consolidated fund of India.
 - Since Rajya members are not elected by people, thus as per the 'principle of no taxation without representation' Rajya Sabha members are given only non-binding review power related to Money bill.
23. Who can initiate the process of removal of the President before the expiry of his term?
 A. Lok Sabha
 B. Supreme court
 C. Common man
 D. Member of parliament
 Ans. D
 Sol. It can be initiated by any member of parliament. As defined in Article 61 of the Indian constitution, such process can be initiated in either house of the parliament, when the house believes violation of the constitution has taken place.
24. During an emergency all of the following fundamental rights are suspended, except
 A. Freedom of association
 B. Freedom of speech and expression
 C. Personal liberty
 D. Freedom of assembly without arms
 Ans. C
 Sol. During a national emergency all of the following fundamental rights are suspended, except personal liberty explained in article 21 of the Indian constitution. Article 21 cannot be suspended during emergency because it states that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.
25. From which of the following countries are the Fundamental duties adopted?



- A. French Constitution
- B. Indian Constitution
- C. Spanish Constitution
- D. USSR Constitution

Ans. D

Sol. Fundamental duties are adopted from the USSR constitution. Just like the fundamental rights which are to protect the interest of people, fundamental duties are moral obligations to be fulfilled by the citizens to uphold the spirit of unity and patriotism. USSR was a socialistic country in which the common man were the king and hence it was there responsibility to uphold unity which led to fundamental duties for citizens.

26. Who was the first temporary chairman of the Constituent Assembly?

- A. B R Ambedkar
- B. Jawahar Lal Nehru
- C. Rajendra Prasad
- D. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Dr. Sachidananda Sinha** was the first temporary chairman of the Constituent Assembly, which met on 9th December 1946.
- He was chosen as he was the most senior member of the assembly. However, on 11th December 1946, Rajendra Prasad was chosen its chairman.

27. Article 27 of the Indian Constitution "Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion" deals with?

- A. the Union Government
- B. the State Government
- C. the directive principles of state policy
- D. the fundamental rights of the Indian Citizen

Ans. D

Sol. Article 27 deals with the fundamental rights of Indian Citizen. Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion No person shall

be compelled to pay any taxes, the proceeds of which are specifically appropriated in payment of expenses for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religions denomination.

28. Article 31C of the Indian Constitution "Saving of laws giving effect to certain directive principles" deals with?

- A. the fundamental rights of the Indian Citizen
- B. the State Government
- C. the Union Government
- D. the directive principles of state policy

Ans. A

Sol. Article 31C deals with the fundamental rights of Indian Citizen. The twenty-fifth Amendment of the Constitution in 1971 added a new clause, Article 31 C, to the Constitution. Article 31 C was of a drastic character. The avowed objective underlying Article 31-C was to usher in the country at an early date the era of a socialist pattern of society. Article 31-C had two parts. The first part protected a law giving effect to the policy of the state towards securing the principles specified in Articles 39 (b) and (c) from being challenged on the ground of infringement of the Fundamental Rights under Article 14, 19 and 31. The second part of Article 31 C originally sought to oust the jurisdiction of the courts to find out whether the law in question gave effect to the principles of Articles 39 (b) and 39 (c).

29. Rashtrapati Bhavan was built in

- A. 1852
- B. 1912
- C. 1947
- D. 1986

Ans. B

Sol.

- Rashtrapati Bhavan was built in 1912.



- This is the official residence of President of India in the western end of Rajpath in New Delhi.
 - This is located on Raisina Hill.
 - It was constructed by **Sir Edwin Lutyens**, a British architect.
30. Indian National Congress is a part of which political group?
 A. United Progressive Alliance
 B. National Democratic Alliance
 C. Janata Parivar
 D. Rashtra Parivar
 Ans. A
 Sol. The largest member party of the United Progressive Alliance is the Indian National Congress. Sonia Gandhi was the ex. National President of the Indian National Congress. Now, She is the chairperson of the UPA.
31. Article 32 of the India Constitution "Remedies for enforcement of right conferred by this Part" deals with?
 A. the Union Government
 B. the State Government
 C. the fundamental rights of the Indian Citizen
 D. the directive principles of state policy
 Ans. C
 Sol. Article 32 of the India Constitution "Remedies for enforcement of right conferred by this Part" deals with the fundamental rights of the Indian Citizen. The article is the soul of the constitution and is a part of Basic Structure Doctrine making supreme court the defender and guarantor of fundamental rights.
32. Article 44 of the Indian Constitution "Uniform civil code for the citizens" deals with _____.
 A. the directive principles of state policy
 B. the Union Government
 C. the State Government
 D. the fundamental rights of the Indian Citizen
 Ans. A
 Sol. Article 44 of the Indian Constitution "Uniform civil code for the citizens" deals with the

- directive principles of state policy. DPSP are the guidelines given to the federal institutes governing the state, to be kept in citation while framing laws and policies. These are not enforceable by any court but helps in establishing a just and equal society in the country.
33. In the presence of which of the following, does the President takes Oath?
 A. Vice President
 B. Lok Sabha Speaker
 C. Chief Justice of India
 D. Attorney General
 Ans. C
 Sol. In presence of Chief Justice of India the President takes the Oath. The present president of Indian is Ramnath Kovind.
34. Who was the first Indian Chief Election Commissioner?
 A. Morarji Desai
 B. Sukumar Sen
 C. Sardar Patel
 D. V.S Ramadevi
 Ans. B
 Sol. Sukumar sen is the first Indian Chief Election Commissioner. He served for two general election in 1951-52 and 1957.
35. Who was the first Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha?
 A. G. V. Mavalankar
 B. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
 C. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar
 D. Dr P V Cherian
 Ans. C
 Sol. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar was the first Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha. G.V. Mavalankar was the first Speaker of Lok Sabha.
36. The Rajya Sabha members are elected for a term of _____ years.
 A. 15
 B. 12
 C. 9
 D. 6
 Ans. D
 Sol. Rajya Sabha is a permanent House and is not subject to dissolution. However, one-third



- Members of Rajya Sabha retire after every second year. A member who is elected for a full term serves for a period of six years.
37. The National Anthem was adopted by the Constituent Assembly in
A. 24th May 1949
B. 24th November 1949
C. 24th January 1950
D. 24th June 1950
Ans. C
Sol. On 24th January 1950, the Constituent Assembly of India adopted 'Jana Gana Mana', penned by Tagore and sung for the first time on Dec 27, 1911, as the country's official national anthem.
38. Who among the following is also the Chairman of the Planning Commission?
A. Defence Minister
B. Attorney General
C. Prime Minister
D. Finance Minister
Ans. C
Sol. Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Planning Commission. Planning commission is a non statutory body formed in 1950 being the brain child of five year plans in India. With the Prime Minister as the ex officio Chairman, the committee has a nominated Deputy Chairman, with the rank of a full Cabinet Minister and the full-time members being experts in various fields like economics, industry, science and general administration. Recently planning commission has been replaced by Niti Aayog.
39. The Article 343 of the Indian Constitution is about
A. Number of seats for the Lok Sabha
B. Number of seats for the Rajya Sabha
C. Hindi as official language
D. Special status to Kashmir
Ans. C
Sol. The **Article 343** of the Indian Constitution says that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script.
40. Republic means ultimate power is held by
A. the monarch
B. The people
C. the winning party
D. Ministers
Ans. B
Sol. Republic means ultimate power is held by People and elected representatives. In a republic country government is elected by individuals and is not a monarch. The government exercises powers according to the rule of law. India, United States of America are example of republic country.
41. Urdu is the official language of _____.
A. Andhra Pradesh
B. Arunachal Pradesh
C. West Bengal
D. Jammu & Kashmir
Ans. D
Sol. Urdu is the official language of Jammu and Kashmir. Official language is the language used by the government for communication purpose. Eighth schedule of the Indian constitution deals with official languages of India. English is the official language of Arunachal Pradesh, Telugu is the official language of Andhra Pradesh and Bengali is the official language of west Bengal.
42. Bengali is the official language of _____.
A. Uttarakhand
B. Tripura
C. Kerala
D. Chhattisgarh
Ans. B
Sol. Bengali is the official language of Tripura. This is the one of 22 official state language of India. Other than Tripura this is the official language of west Bengal.
43. Indian Constitution has how many Schedules?
A. 4
B. 8
C. 12
D. 16



- Ans. C
Sol. Indian constitution has 12 schedules. Originally Indian Constitution had eight schedules later four more schedules were added by different amendments, now making a total tally of twelve
44. Who was the first female Governor of India ?

A. Kamala Nehru
B. Madam Bikaji Kama
C. Sarojini Naidu
D. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

Ans. C

Sol. Sarojini Naidu was the first female Governor of India. She was appointed as the governor of Uttar Pradesh after independency .

45. Who generally presents the Finance Budget in Indian Parliament?

A. RBI Governor
B. Budget Minister
C. Finance Minister
D. Finance Secretary

Ans. C

Sol. Finance budget is tabled by the finance minister in the Indian parliament. It is presented on 1st of February in the Loksabha by the finance minister and later on it is tabled in rajya sabha for discussions. This document is an annual financial statement showing item wise estimates of expected revenue and anticipated expenditure during a fiscal year.

46. The Governor takes the oath of office from

A. Chief Justice of High Court
B. Chief Justice of India
C. President of India
D. Vice President of India

Ans. A

Sol.

- The Governor takes the oath of office from Chief Justice of High Court. The oath of the governor is taken to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law and to devote himself to the service and well-being of the people.

- The Governor is appointed by the president.
47. Which fundamental right has been abolished by the 44th Amendment?
- A. Right to Liberty
B. Right to Property
C. Right to Equality
D. Right to Religion

Ans. B

Sol. The Right to property was abolished by the 44th amendment. The right was abolished due to a controversy which centered upon the questions: who is deemed to have property rights protected (e.g. human beings or also corporations), the type of property which is protected (property used for the purpose of consumption or production), and the reasons for which a property can be restricted (for instance, for regulations, taxation or nationalisation in the public interest).

48. Silvassa is the Capital City of _____.

A. Assam
B. Chhattisgarh
C. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
D. Telengana

Ans. C

Sol. Silvassa is the capital city of Dadra and Nagar haveli. The city has a large number of factories and industries providing significant government revenue, which allows the city to maintain a low level of taxation. Warli is the language spoken here. Dispur is the capital city of Assam, Raipur is the capital city of chhattisgarh and Hyderabad is the capital city of telengana.

49. The Election Commission is established under the Article?

A. Article-355
B. Article-256
C. Article-324
D. Article-320

Ans. C

Sol. The Election Commission of India is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for administering election



processes to Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, state legislatures and the offices of the President and Vice President in India. Hence option C is the right answer.
A-324

The Election Commission shall consist of the Chief Election Commissioner and such number of other Election Commissioners, if any, as the President may from time to time fix and the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners shall, subject to the provisions of any law made in that behalf by Parliament, be made by the President.

50. How many schedules does the Indian Constitution have?

- A. 6
- B. 12
- C. 18
- D. 24

Ans. B
Sol.

- World's lengthiest written constitution had **395** articles in **22** parts and 8 schedules at the time of commencement.
- Now Constitution of India have **448** articles in **25** parts, **12** schedules, **5** appendices and **98** amendments.

51. The power to grant pardons or suspend or remit the sentence of any convicted persons is vested in the

- A. President
- B. Vice President
- C. Supreme Court
- D. Defence Minister

Ans. A

Sol. President has the power to grant pardons or suspend or remit the sentence of any convicted persons.

52. Who elects the members of Rajya Sabha?

- A. Elected members of the Legislative Council
- B. The People
- C. Elected members of the Legislative Assembly

D. Lok Sabha

Ans. C

Sol. Elected members of the Legislative Assembly elects the members of Rajya Sabha and president appoint 12 members those who are experts in field of art, science, social service.. They are elected by a system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. Members are elected for a period of 6 years and since the sabha is continuous not subjected to dissolution 1/3rd of members retire every two years.

53. Which Article specifies the Fundamental Duties of every citizen?

- A. Article 80
- B. Article 343
- C. Article 51A
- D. Article 356

Ans. C

Sol. Article 51A specifies the fundamental duties of every citizen. Article 51 A refers only to the Indian citizens unlike some Fundamental Rights, e.g., Articles 14 or 21, which apply to all persons whether citizens or non-citizens. With every right, there is an equal responsibility. Just like fundamental rights, the law also lists certain duties that every citizen has to perform. There are 11 fundamental duties given under the Constitution,

54. Under which Article is the Union Public Service Commission of India established?

- A. Article 315
- B. Article 250
- C. Article 300
- D. Article 52

Ans. A

Sol. Under Article 315 is the Union Public Service Commission of India established. The Union Public Service Commission is India's central recruiting agency. It is responsible for Articles 315 to 323 of Part XIV of the constitution,



- titled as Services Under the Union and the States, provide for a Public Service Commission.
55. Article 356 of the Indian Constitution is about
- Directive Principles of state policy
 - Imposition of President's Rule in states
 - Hindi as official language
 - Special status to Kashmir

Ans. B

Sol. According to the Article 356 of the India constitution, 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. The President's Rule under Article 356 of the Indian Constitution is imposed.

56. Constitution Day of India is on _____.
- 26th January
 - 23rd June
 - 15th August
 - 26th November

Ans. D

Sol.

- Constitution Day of India is on **26th November**.
- It is also known as **Samvidhan Divas** and is celebrated every year to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of India by the constituent assembly and the constitution of India came into effect on 26 January 1950.

57. The constitution of India was framed by:
- Planning Commission
 - Constituent Assembly
 - President
 - Working Committee

Ans. B

Sol. On 29 August 1947, the Constituent Assembly set up a Drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar to prepare a draft Constitution for India.

58. What is the retirement age of the Prime Minister of India?
- 60 years
 - 70 years
 - 80 years
 - No limit

Ans. D

Sol. There is no retirement age for the Prime Minister of India. And also there is no Limit for the number of terms a person can serve as Prime Minister of India. In addition the Prime Minister of India is the highest political institution in the country and can select and dismiss other members of the cabinet; allocates posts to members within the Government; is the presiding member and chairman of the cabinet.

59. Article 20 of the Indian Constitution "Protection in respect of conviction for offences" deals with?

- the fundamental rights of the Indian Citizen
- the Union Government
- the State Government
- the directive principles of state policy

Ans. A

Sol. Article 20 of Indian constitution "Protection in respect of conviction for offences" deals with fundamental rights of Indian citizen. It mainly deals with protection of certain rights in case of conviction for offences. When an individual as well as corporations are accused of crime. The fundamental rights are the building blocks of Indian constitution.

60. In case State emergency is declared, it needs Parliamentary approval after every _____.

- 6 months
- 1 year
- 2 years
- 3 years

Ans. A

Sol. In case State emergency is declared, it needs Parliamentary approval after every 6 months as mentioned in Article 356 of the



Indian constitution. Moreover this provision is also called as President's Rule. State emergency is applied when the President is satisfied (either on the recommendation of the Governor or at his own instance) that the government of a particular State cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution. Under this emergency the President may assume all functions of the Government of the state concerned and all or any of the powers of the governor of the state.

61. Prime Minister of India is de-facto head of which of the following bodies?

I. NITI Aayog
II. National Integration Council
III. Indian Board of Wildlife

- A. Only I
B. Only II
C. Both II and III
D. All I,II and III

Ans. D

Sol. • Here I,II & III are correct.

• The NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India), is a policy think tank of the Government of India. The Prime Minister is the Ex-officio chairman.

• The National Integration Council (NIC) is a group of senior politicians and public figures in India that looks for ways to address the problems of communalism, casteism and regionalism. The chairman of NIC is PM of India.

• The National Board for Wildlife is chaired by India's Prime Minister and its vice chairman is Minister of Environment National Board for Wild Life is a "Statutory Organization" constituted under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972

62. Which among the following is/are All India Service(s)?

I. Indian Administrative Service
II. Indian Police Service
III. Indian Forest Service

- A. Only I

- B. Only II
C. Both I and II
D. All I, II and III

Ans. D

Sol. There are **three All India Services-**

- 1) Indian Administrative Service (IAS)
- 2) Indian Police Service (IPS)
- 3) Indian Forest Service (IFS)

63. On 10 April 2017, Lok Sabha passed Constitution (123rd Amendment) Bill, 2017. The Bill seeks to give Constitutional Status to _____.

- A. National Human Rights Commission
B. National Commission on Backward Classes
C. National Finance Commission
D. National Commission for Women

Ans. B

Sol. • Lok Sabha has passed Constitution **123rd Amendment Bill, 2017** which seeks to give constitutional status to National Commission for Backward Classes.

• The bill was passed by the house with 360 MPs voting in favor and 2 against the bill. The Constitution 123rd Amendment Bill seeks to make the following changes: Insert a new article 342-A which empowers the president to notify the list of socially and educationally backward classes of that state / union territory. In case of a state, president will make such notification after consultation with the Governor. Under the same article, it is proposed that parliament by making a law can include or exclude the classes from the central list of backward classes.

64. The movement Objections Resolution to guide the deliberations of the Assembly was started by

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
B. Kiran Desai
C. K Natwar Singh
D. K.M. Munshi

Ans. A



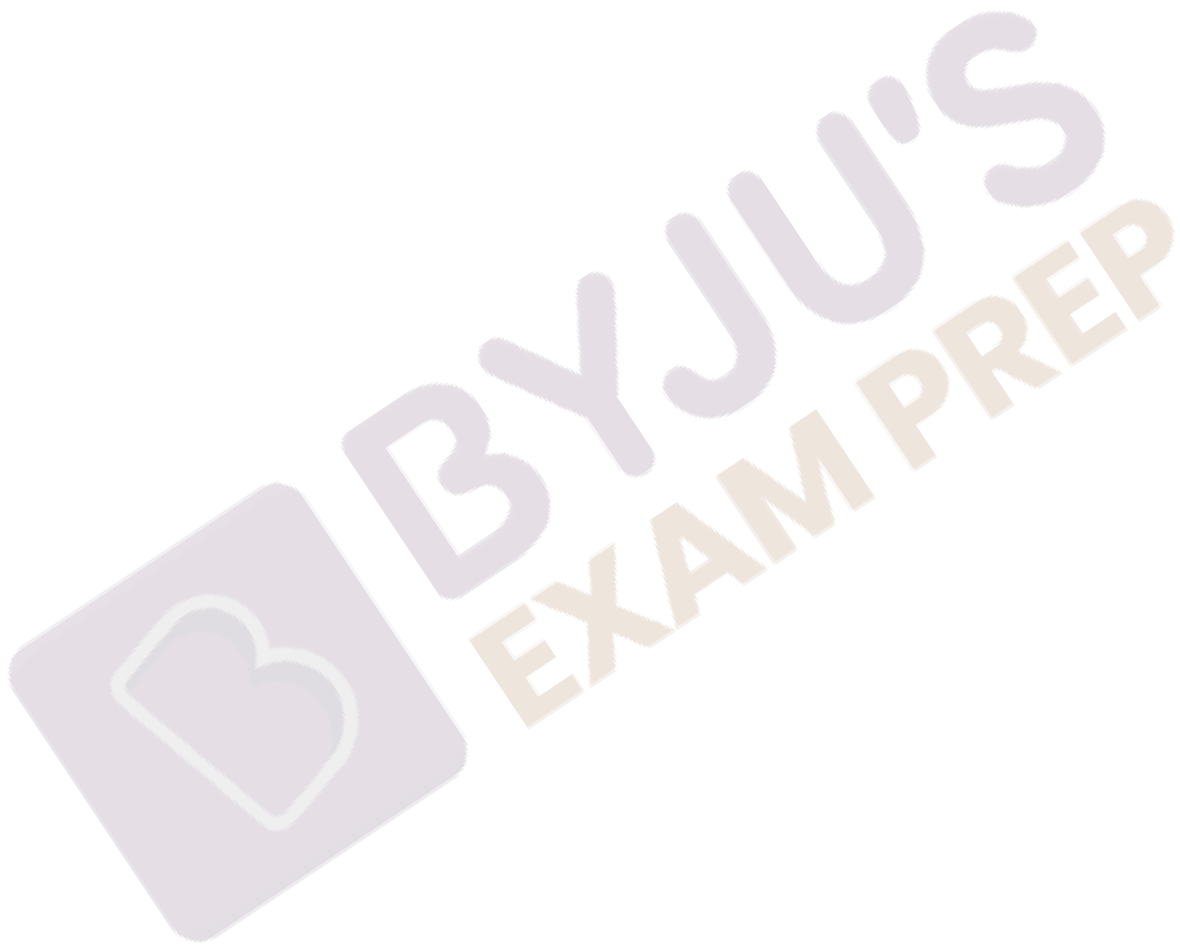
- Sol. The objective resolution was started by Jawaharlal Nehru in the constituent assembly on December 3rd 1946. The resolution enshrined the aspirations and values behind the Constitution making and gave expression to the fundamental commitments of equality, liberty, democracy, sovereignty.
65. The Look East Policy in India was started by which of the following Prime Ministers?
 A. Rajiv Gandhi
 B. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
 C. P.V. Narasimha Rao
 D. Manmohan Singh
 Ans. C
 Sol. The Look East Policy in India was started by P.V Narasimha Rao. The Look East Policy aims to cultivate economic and strategic relations with the South East Asian nations in order to secure India's position as a regional power. This power was started in the year 1991.
66. What is the minimum age to qualify for Lok Sabha Elections?
 A. 25 years
 B. 30 years
 C. 21 years
 D. 18 years
 Ans. A
 Sol. Article 84 (b) of Constitution of India provides that the minimum age for becoming a candidate for Lok Sabha election shall be 25 years.
67. How many seats are reserved for representatives of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha?
 A. 39
 B. 85
 C. 109
 D. 131
 Ans. D
 Sol. 131 seats are reserved for representatives of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha. The maximum strength of Lok Sabha is 552. At present there are 545 seats. Among them 543 are elected and 2 are nominated by President of India from Anglo Indian community.
68. Who among the following is addressed as the Chairman of Rajya Sabha?
 A. Prime Minister
 B. Chief Justice
 C. Vice President
 D. Attorney General
 Ans. C
 Sol. The Vice-President of India (currently, Venkaiah Naidu) is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, who presides over its sessions. The Deputy Chairman, who is elected from amongst the house's members, takes care of the day-to-day matters of the house in the absence of the Chairman.
69. Bicameral Legislature means
 A. Primary and secondary legislature
 B. Lower and Upper Chamber
 C. Lok Adalats and Courts
 D. Elected as well as selected members
 Ans. B
 Sol. A bicameral legislature refers to a particular body of government that consists of two legislative houses or chambers. In India we have the Upper Chamber known as Rajya Sabha and the Lower Chamber known as Lok Sabha.
70. The Indian Constitution declares India as all of the following, except
 A. communist
 B. democratic republic
 C. socialist
 D. secular
 Ans. A
 Sol. PREAMBLE of India says that WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST, SECULAR, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC .
71. Which State has the highest Lok Sabha seats in India?
 A. Maharashtra
 B. Madhya Pradesh
 C. Uttar Pradesh



- D. Bihar
 Ans. C
 Sol.
- Uttar Pradesh State has the highest Lok Sabha seats in India.
 - As we know lok sabha seats are distributed on the basis of population and Uttar Pradesh covers max. Population therefore it receives max. Lok sabha(80) seats as well as max. Rajya sabha seats(31).
 - Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar reserves 48, 29, 40 seats in lok sabha respectively.
72. What is the maximum number of Members of the Rajya Sabha?
 A. 150
 B. 200
 C. 250
 D. 300
 Ans. C
 Sol. Maximum number of Members in Rajya Sabha is limited to 250 members. At present there are 245 members where 233 members are elected by state assembly members and 12 are nominated by the President for their contributions to art, literature, science, and social services.
73. Panchayati Raj system has an Intermediate tier known as _____.
 A. Gram Panchayat
 B. Zila Parishad
 C. Sarpanch Panchayat
 D. Panchayat Samiti
 Ans. D
 Sol. Intermediate level/tier means a level between the village and district levels. Panchayati Raj System has three levels: Gram Panchayat (Village Level), Mandal Parishad or Block Samiti or Panchayat Samiti (block level) and Zila Parishad (District Level). So, the intermediate tier of Panchayati Raj System is Panchayat Samiti.
74. Article 173 of the Indian Constitution "Qualification for membership of the State Legislature" deals with?
 A. the directive principles of state policy
 B. the State Government
 C. the Union Government
 D. the fundamental rights of the Indian Citizen
 Ans. B
 Sol. Article 173 of the Indian Constitution "Qualification for membership of the State Legislature" deals with the state legislature. Qualification for membership in state legislature are: a) is a citizen of India, (b) He is not less than twenty-five years of age and, in the case of a seat in the Legislative Council, not less than thirty years of age; and(c) He possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.
75. Which amendment of the constitution lowered the voting age from 21 years to 18 years?
 A. 61st Amendment
 B. 64th Amendment
 C. 63rd Amendment
 D. 60th Amendment
 Ans. A
 Sol.
 The Sixty-first Amendment' of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment) Act, 1989, lowered the voting age of elections to the Lok Sabha and to the Legislative Assemblies of States from 21 years to 18 years.
76. Which of the following is one of the characteristics of civil services in India?
 A. Neutrality and Impartiality
 B. Temporary Political Executive nexus
 C. Partisan
 D. All of the given options
 Ans. A
 Sol. Neutrality and Impartiality is one of the characteristics of civil services in India. Neutrality in Indian Civil Services means the civil servants should execute duties



in accordance to laws and regulations without prejudice against or preferential treatment towards any groups or individuals.



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77. Who appoints Advocate General of State in India?

- A. Governor of State
- B. Chief Minister of State
- C. Law Minister of State
- D. No option is correct.

Ans. A

Sol.

- The **Governor** appoints the Advocate General of the state.
- The Advocate General is **the highest law officer** in the state.
- He is responsible to assist the state government in all its legal matters.
- He defends and protects the interest of the state government. The office of the Advocate General in state corresponds to the office of Attorney General of India. Article 165 deals with the Advocate General for the State.

78. The quorum to constitute a sitting of the Lok Sabha is _____ of the total number of Members of the House under article 100(3) of the Constitution of India.

- A. one-tenth
- B. one-fifth
- C. one-third
- D. half

Ans. A

Sol.

- **The quorum to constitute a sitting of the Lok Sabha is one-tenth of the total number** of Members of the House under article 100(3) of the Constitution of India.
- The maximum strength of the House allotted by the Constitution of India is 552.
- Currently, the house has 545 seats which is made up by the election of up to 543 elected members and at a maximum, 2 nominated members of the Anglo-Indian Community by the President of India which was abolished in 2019.

79. The first session of the first Lok Sabha commenced on _____.

- A. 26th January 1950
- B. 15th August 1947
- C. 15th August 1951
- D. 13th May 1952

Ans. D

Sol.

• The First Session of the first Lok Sabha was commenced on **13 May 1952**.

• The First Lok Sabha was constituted on **17 April 1952** after India's first general election.

• The 1st Lok Sabha lasted its full tenure of five years and was dissolved on **4 April 1957**.

80. Which of the following Parliamentary Committees does NOT draw any member from Rajya Sabha?

- A. Committee on Estimates
- B. Committee on Petitions
- C. Committee on Public Undertakings
- D. Committee on Public Accounts

Ans. A

Sol.

- a) The Estimates Committee does not draw any member from Rajya Sabha.
- b) This committee consists of 30 members and all of them are from Lok Sabha from different parties.
- c) This committee is currently headed by Murlu Manohar Joshi from the Bharatiya Janata Party.

81. Who among the following was appointed as the first Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha?

- A. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar
- B. G V Mavalankar
- C. Vithalbhai J Patel
- D. V Narahari Rao

Ans. A

Sol.

* **Madabhushi Ananthasayanam Ayyangar** is the first deputy speaker of Lok Sabha. He became deputy speaker on 30 May 1952.

* The Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha is the vice-presiding officer of the Lok Sabha. In case of the absence of the Speaker, He presides over the sessions of the Lok Sabha and conducts the business in the house.

82. Matters, which are not points of order, can be raised by way of Special Mentions under Rule _____ of Lok Sabha.

- A. 377
- B. 302
- C. 223
- D. 214



Ans. A
Sol.

- Matters, which are not points of order, can be raised by way of **Special Mentions under Rule 377 of Lok Sabha**.

- The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs takes follow-up action on matters raised under Rule 377 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha and by way of Special Mentions in Rajya Sabha.

83. Who among the following does NOT hold his office till the pleasure of President?

- A. Governor of State
- B. Attorney General of India
- C. Chief Election Commissioner
- D. Prime Minister of India

Ans. C
Sol.

- **Chief Election Commissioner** does not hold his/her office till the pleasure of President.

- The Chief Election Commissioner heads the Election Commission of India, a body constitutionally empowered to conduct free and fair elections to the national and state legislatures and of President and Vice-President.

- Chief Election Commissioner of India is usually a member of the Indian Civil Service and mostly from the Indian Administrative Service.

- It is very difficult to remove the authority of the Chief Election Commissioner once appointed by the president, as two-thirds of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha need to vote against him for disorderly conduct or improper actions.

84. Who among the following was the Speaker of the 15th Lok Sabha?

- A. P A Sangma
- B. Rabi Ray
- C. Meira Kumar
- D. Sumitra Mahajan

Ans. C
Sol.

- **Meira Kumar served as the the 15th Speaker of Lok Sabha from 2009 to 2014.**

- The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha.

- Currently, Om Birla is serving as the Speaker of the Lok Sabha (17th Lok Sabha).

- As per Article 93 of Indian Constitution, the Lok Sabha has a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker.

- In the Lok Sabha, both presiding officers—the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker- are elected from among its members by a simple majority of members present and voting in the House.

85. According to Article 243 V of the Constitution of India, the minimum age requirement for becoming a member of a Municipality is _____.

- A. 24 years
- B. 28 years
- C. 32 years
- D. 21 years

Ans. D
Sol.

- According to Article 243 V of the Constitution of India, the minimum age requirement for becoming a member of Municipality **is 21 years**.

- Article 84 (b) of Constitution of India provides that the minimum age for becoming a candidate for **MP** election shall be **25 years**.

- Article 173 (b) of Constitution of India provides that the minimum age for becoming a candidate for **MLA** election shall be **25 years**.

- Article 243F (1)(a) of Constitution of India provides that the minimum age for becoming a candidate for **Panchayats** shall be **21 years**.

86. Which of the following words was inserted in the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment of the Constitution of India?

- A. Economic
- B. Integrity
- C. Belief
- D. Political

Ans. B
Sol.

The major provisions of 42nd constitutional amendment act are as follow-

- The 42nd Amendment amended Preamble adding two words '**Socialist**' and '**Secular**'.



- It also changed the words "unity of the nation" to "**unity and integrity of the nation**".
- The 42nd Constitutional Amendment act is popularly known as '**Mini Constitution**'.
- The 42nd Constitutional Amendment act added the Part IVA with article 51A containing **Fundamental Duties** of the citizens.

87. Who decides the admissibility of questions in Lok Sabha?

- A. Speaker B. Prime Minister
C. Deputy Speaker D. Vice President

Ans. A
Sol.

- **Lok Sabha Speaker** decides the admissibility of questions in Lok Sabha.
- If the Speaker of the Lok Sabha feels that the question asked by the member is misuse of the right to inquire or it affects the procedure of the House or is against the rules of the House, then the speaker can reject such questions.

88. Which of the following is incorrect match of state and its chief minister?

- A. Arunachal Pradesh – Gegong Apang
B. Odisha – Naveen Patnaik
C. Sikkim – P S Golay
D. Andhra Pradesh – Jagmohan Reddy

Ans. A
Sol.

Option A is an incorrect match.

- **Pema Khandu** (Since 17 July 2016) is serving as the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh.
- **Naveen Patnaik** (Since 5 March 2000) is the current and 14th Chief Minister of Odisha.
- **Yeduguri Sandinti Jagannathan Reddy** (Since 30 May 2019) is serving as the 17th and current Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.
- **P. S. Golay** (27 May 2019) is the current Chief Minister of Sikkim.

89. As of June 2019, who among the following is the chairman of the 15th Finance Commission of India?

- A. Shaktikanta Das
B. Arvind Panagariya

C. N K Singh D. Y V Reddy
Ans. C
Sol.

• **The Fifteenth Finance Commission** is an Indian Finance Commission constituted in November 2017.

• The commission's chairman is **N. K. Singh**, with its full-time members being Ajay Narayan Jha, Ashok Lahiri and Anoop Singh.

• **Shaktikanta Das** served as a member of the commission from November 2017 to December 2018.

90. As per the Constitution of India, the President may resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to :

- A. Chief Election Commissioner
B. The Chairman of Rajya Sabha
C. The Chief Justice of India
D. The Vice President

Ans. D
Sol.

• Article 56 of the Constitution stipulates that the President shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

• **As per the Constitution's article 56, the President may resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the Vice President.**

• The President of India is the head of state of the Republic of India.

• The President is the formal head of the executive, legislature and judiciary of India.

• He is also the commander-in-chief of the Indian Armed Forces.

91. As per the Constitution of India, Panchayats at the intermediate level may NOT be constituted in a State having a population not exceeding:

- A. Thirty lakhs B. Forty lakhs
C. Ten lakhs D. Twenty lakhs

Ans. D
Sol.

As per the Constitution of India, Panchayats at the intermediate level may NOT be constituted in a State having a population not exceeding 20 lakhs.



- * The above said clause is mentioned in **Article 243B** of Indian Constitution.
- * The 73rd Constitution amendment act, 1992 made 3 tier system of Panchayati raj for all states.
- * The 73rd Constitution amendment act, 1992 came into effect from **24 April, 1993**.

92. The power to enquire into and decide all doubts and disputes arising out of election of the President is vested in:

- A. The Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- B. The Prime Minister of India
- C. The Supreme Court
- D. The Election Commission

Ans. C

Sol.

The power to enquire into and decide all doubts and disputes arising out of election of the President is vested in the Supreme Court.

- * A dispute application regarding doubts and disputes in Presidential election can be filled by any of Presidential candidates or any 20 or more electors as joint petitioners.
- * Petition should be filed within 30 days of declaration of the result.
- * If after SC declares election as void, the acts done by President before the SC orders continue to remain in force.

93. Which one of the following Union Territories has been granted with partial statehoodship?

- A. Puducherry
- B. Daman and Diu
- C. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- D. Lakshadweep

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Puducherry has been given partial state-hood.**
- Puducherry and New Delhi were allowed to have legislative assemblies considering the population of these territories.
- Puducherry formerly known as Pondicherry .
- It is one of the 9 union territories of India.

94. Which of the following political parties was NOT an ally of the BJP-led NDA in 2019 Lok Sabha elections?

- A. Shiromani Akali Dal
- B. Asom Gana Parishad
- C. AIADMK
- D. DMK

Ans. D

Sol.

- DMK was not an ally of the BJP-led NDA in 2019 Lok Sabha elections.
- **Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)** is a political party in India, particularly in the state of Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Puducherry.
- **National Democratic Alliance (NDA)** is an Indian political party coalition led by Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).
- The NDA was formed in May **1998** as a coalition to contest the general elections.

95. Which article of the Constitution of India provisions for reservations of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the House of People?

- A. Article 325
- B. Article 321
- C. Article 330
- D. Article 335

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Article 330** provides for the reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- **Similarly, Article 332** provides for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and scheduled tribes in the legislative assemblies of every state.
- **Article 330 to 342** make special provisions for safeguarding the interest of Scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes, Anglo-Indians and Backward Classes.

96. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India is associated with the election of the President of India?

- A. Article 103
- B. Article 78
- C. Article 74
- D. Article 54

Ans. D

Sol.

- * **Article 54** of the Constitution of India is associated with the election of the **President of India**.
- * The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and of the



Legislative Assemblies of the States.
Ram Nath Kovind is the Present President of India.

97. The powers, privileges and immunities of either House of Parliament and of its Committees and Members have mainly been laid down in article _____ of the Constitution of India.

- A. 115 B. 107
C. 105 D. 102

Ans. C

Sol.

a) The powers, privileges and immunities of the Houses of Parliament and of the Members and the Committees are given in Article **105** of the Constitution.

b) The language of Article 105 is mutatis mutandis.

c) The powers, privileges and immunities of the **State Legislatures**, their Members and their committees deals with article 194.

98. Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) was introduced in December _____.

- A. 2014 B. 2004
C. 1991 D. 1993

Ans. D

Sol.

- Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme was introduced on **Monday 23 December 1993**.

- Initially, this scheme was administered by **Ministry of Rural Development** and formulated by Government of India.

- This scheme enables the Members of Parliament to recommend works for creation of durable community assets based on locally felt needs like drinking water, education, public health, sanitation, roads etc to be taken up in their constituencies.

99. In Parliamentary proceedings, how many matters per day as per their priority in the ballot can be raised during 'Zero Hour'?

- A. 21 B. 18
C. 19 D. 20

Ans. D

Sol.

- In Lok Sabha, only **20 matters** can be raised during the Zero Hour.

- In Rajya Sabha, total number of requests is not allowed to exceed seven on a single day.

- The total time allocated for Zero Hour is **30 minutes** wherein a member gets three minutes to raise the issue.

- The session should be completed before 1 pm.

- Moreover, a member can make only one Zero Hour request during a week.

- It is not mandatory to have a Zero Hour every day during the session.

100. _____ of the Constitution of India deals with emergency due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion

- A. Article 350 B. Article 352
C. Article 347 D. Article 269

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Article 352 of the Constitution of India deals with emergency due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion.**

- Article 350 is a para of Part XVII, which decides official language of India under chapter IV.

- Article 347 of the Indian Constitution is related to language spoken by a section of the population of a State.

- Article 269 of the Indian Constitution stipulates that Taxes levied and collected by the Union but assigned to the States.

101. According to the Constitution of India, how many members from the Anglo-Indian community can be nominated to the Lok Sabha by the President?

- A. Five B. Two
C. Three D. Four

Ans. B

Sol.

- As per the Constitution, Lok Sabha can have a maximum of **552 members out of which 530** are to be elected from the states and **20** from the Union Territories.

- **Two members** are nominated by the President from the Anglo-Indian community.



102. Which committee was appointed to give a detailed report on the Non Performing Assets of public sector banks?

- A. Malegam Committee
- B. Srikrishna Committee
- C. Pannir Selvam Committee
- D. Mandal Committee
- E. None of these

Ans. C

Sol.

The purpose of committees given in option are-

* **Pannir Selvam Committee** was appointed to give a detailed report on the Non Performing Assets of public sector banks.

* **Melagam Committee** was constituted by RBI to monitor bad loans, rising cases of frauds and audits.

* **Srikrishna Committee** was constituted for data protection.

* **Mandal Committee** was formed to "identify the socially or educationally backward classes" of India.

103. The Lok Sabha elected after the 2019 elections is the _____ Lok Sabha.

- A. 18th
- B. 16th
- C. 15th
- D. 17th

Ans. D

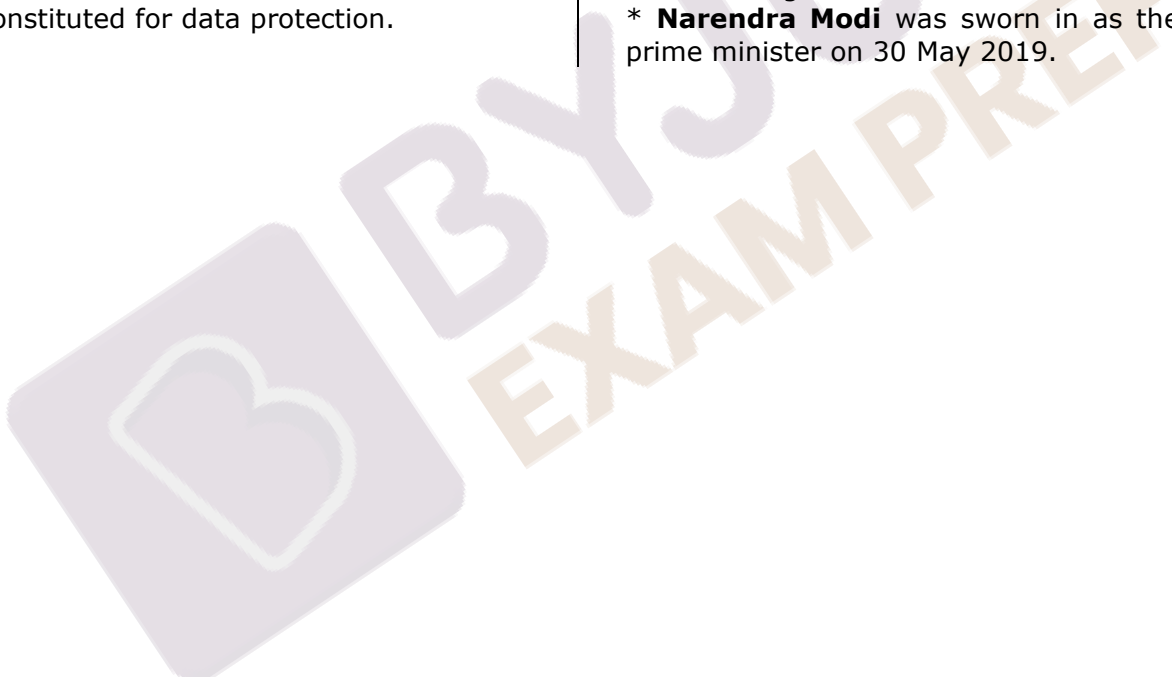
Sol.

* **The 17th Lok Sabha** was formed by the members elected in the 2019 Indian general election.

* Elections, all across India, were conducted in seven phases from **11 April 2019 to 19 May 2019** by the Election Commission of India.

* **Bharatiya Janata Party** emerged as the largest party in the Lok Sabha and formed the government.

* **Narendra Modi** was sworn in as the prime minister on 30 May 2019.



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