

## INDIAN POLITY

Sr.	Question	Answer
1.	How many subjects are in the Concurrent List?	47 subjects
2.	How can a Change in distribution of powers between the Centre and the States be done?	By Amending the Constitution
3.	By virtue of which Act, dyarchy was introduced in India?	Government of India Act, 1919
4.	Which Amendment of the Constitution of India deals with the issue of strengthening of the Panchayati Raj?	73rd
5.	From which date shall the tenure of every Panchayat be for five years?	From the date of its first meeting
6.	Citizenship provisions are enshrined in the Constitution in which article?	Part II, Articles 5-11
7.	Under which Article of the Constitution are the Cultural and Educational Rights granted?	Article 29 and 30
8.	Which State sends the maximum number of members to the Rajya Sabha?	Uttar Pradesh
9.	Who was the first leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha?	Kamlapati Tripathi
10.	With which the executive power relating to concurrent subjects remain?	The Centre
11.	How many subjects are in the Union list?	97 subjects
12.	In which schedule is the list of items which may be entrusted to the Panchayats given?	Eleventh Schedule
13.	In which State was the Panchayati Raj first introduced?	Rajasthan
14.	By whom is the composition of the UPSC determined?	By the President
15.	Which Act formally introduced the principles of elections for the first time?	Indian Councils Act, 1909
16.	Where are the disputes regarding the election of the President and Vice-President settle?	In the Supreme Court
17.	When was National Development Council set up?	1952
18.	Who is ex-officio charman of Rajya Sabha	Vice President
19.	In which country did the concept of Public Interest Litigation originated?	The United States
20.	In which year 'Human Rights Resolution' was adopted by the U.N.?	1945
21.	Which amendment curtailed the power of Judicial review of the Supreme Court and the High Courts?	42th
22.	The Centre-State financial distribution takes place on the recommendation by which ministry?	Finance Minister
23.	Who is the first Law Officer of the Government of India?	Attorney General
24.	What was the most profound influence on the drafting of the Indian Constitution?	Government of India Act, 1935
25.	Who can initiate impeachment proceedings against the President of India?	Either House of Parliament
26.	Who was the first Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission of India?	Shri V. T. Krishnamachari
27.	Who has the power to form a new State within the Union of India?	President
28.	Who started the Public Works Department in India in 1848?	Lord Dalhousie
29.	Which writ is issued by the court in case of illegal detention of a person?	Habeas Corpus
30.	Which writ is a bulwark of personal freedom?	Habeas Corpus

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Sr.	Question	Answer
1.	With which amendment act has Panchayati Raj received constitutional status?	73rd
2.	Which act aimed at providing a federal structure for India?	Government of India Act, 1935
3.	The Lok Sabha Secretariat comes under the direct supervision of which ministry?	Ministry of Human Affairs
4.	What is the maximum number of representatives of the States in Lok Sabha?	530
5.	The members of the State Legislative Assembly are elected for what period?	5 years
6.	Which One feature is distinguishing the Rajya Sabha from the vidhan Parishad?	Indirect election
7.	When was the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India added?	By the first Amendment
8.	By which Amendment, the power to amend the Constitution was specifically conferred upon the Parliament?	24th
9.	Which part of the Constitution deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy?	Part IV
10.	Who was the first woman Chief Justice of a High Court?	Leila Seth
11.	After a no confidence motion is admitted to the Lok Sabha, who decides a date for the debate?	Lok Sabha Speaker
12.	How many times was the term of the Lok Sabha extended upto 6 years?	Once
13.	To whom does UPSC submit its annual report on its work?	The Union Home Minister
14.	Under whose signature are the members of All-India Services appointed?	President
15.	With what subject do the Articles 5 to 8 of the Constitution of India deal?	Citizenship
16.	How long the term of the Lok Sabha can be extended?	By 1 year at a time
17.	How are representatives of Union Territories in Lok Sabha chosen?	Direct elections
18.	The Lok Sabha Secretariat comes under the direct supervision of which ministry?	Ministry of Human Affairs
19.	What is the maximum number of representatives of the States in Lok Sabha?	530
20.	Who laid the foundation of nuclear science in the country?	Homi J. Bhabha
21.	By whom is Agricultural Income Tax assigned to the State Governments?	By the Constitution of India
22.	A Municipal Corporation is set up in a city with howmuch population of not less than?	10 lakh
23.	Which is a source of income of the Gram Panchayats?	Levy Duties
24.	By which act was the office of Governor General of India created?	Govt. of India Act, 1858
25.	By which is in In practice the policy of the Government shaped?	The Cabinet
26.	During which prime minister was the strategy of Rolling plan was adopted?	Morarji Desai
27.	To whom are the Ministers individually responsible?	The President
28.	By whom is the Contingency Fund of the State operated?	Governor
29.	Whose prior consent can the Money Bills be introduced in the State Legislature?	Governor
30.	'Holding a 'Bandh' was declared illegal for the first time in India by which High Courts?	Kerala High Court

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Sr.	Question	Answer
1.	Who decides about the reasonableness of the restrictions placed on Fundamental Rights?	Courts
2.	By whom is the Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive enjoined?	Directive Principle
3.	To which Bill the President must accord his sanction without sending it back for fresh consideration?	Finance Bills
4.	Which was the first woman film star nominated/ elected to the Rajya Sabha?	Nargis Dutt
5.	Whose prior consent can the Money Bills be introduced in the State Legislature?	Governor
6.	Who was the chairman of National Income Committee?	P. C. Mahalanobis
7.	Which State has no Panchayati Raj Institution at all?	Nagaland
8.	Who is the executive head of a Municipal Corporation?	Commissioner
9.	How did Constituent Assembly arrived at decisions on the various provisions of the Constitution?	By consensus
10.	Which body finalises the Five Year Plan proposals?	National Development Council
11.	Which has the most profound influence on the drafting of the Indian Constitution?	Government of India Act, 1935
12.	Among which class did Indian National Congress find wide acceptance initially?	Educated middle class
13.	The five year term of the President is calculated from which day?	The day he assumes charge
14.	If the President wants to resign from office, he may do so by writing to whom?	Vice-President
15.	Mahatma Gandhi gave the call 'Do or Die' during which movement?	Quit India Movement
16.	How many times was the term of the Lok Sabha extended upto 6 years?	Once
17.	In which of the Parliamentary Financial Committees is the Rajya Sabha not represented?	Estimates Committee
18.	The States Reorganisation Act created howmany States and Union Territories?	14 and 6
19.	Which is not administered by a Lieutenant Governor?	Chandigarh
20.	Which was the charter Act to close the trade of East India?	1833
21.	By whom is the Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected?	All the members of Lok Sabha
22.	By whom is the Chairman of Public Accounts Committee appointed?	Speaker
23.	Which was the first State to become bifurcated after independence?	Madras
24.	On which date was the State of Bombay was bifurcated into Maharashtra and Gujarat?	May 1, in the year 1960
25.	Which post is not mentioned in the Constitution of India?	The Deputy Prime Minister
26.	How can a major portion of the Constitution be amended?	By two-thirds majority
27.	How the Constitution describes India?	As a Union of States
28.	Which language is not recognised in the 8th Schedule though it is an official language of a State?	English
29.	Who has the final power to maintain order within the House of People?	Speaker
30.	Who fixes the salaries and the allowances of the Speaker of Lok Sabha?	Parliament

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Sr.	Question	Answer
1.	Who has the power to form a new State within the Union of India?	President
2.	By which act did the Crown take the Government of India into its own hands?	Government of India Act, 1858
3.	Which was the crop during the 13th and 14th Centuries A.D. the Indian peasants did not cultivate?	Maize
4.	In whom the executive authority of the Union is vested by the Constitution?	President
5.	By whom is the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament appointed?	Speaker of Lok Sabha
6.	Who decides whether a particular bill is a Money Bill or not?	Speaker of Lok Sabha
7.	Who used the phrase 'Un-British' to criticize the English colonial control of India?	Dadabhai Naoroji
8.	Where is In the Constitution of India, the word 'Federal' used?	Nowhere
9.	By whom is Recognition to a political party accorded?	By the Election Commission
10.	Which Amendment provided for an authoritative version of the Constitution in Hindi?	58th
11.	Under whose signature are the members of All-India Services appointed?	President
12.	Which part of the Constitution reflects the mind and ideals of the framers?	Preamble
13.	What does the Preamble of our Constitution contains?	The spirit of the Constitution
14.	Which State has the largest percentage of reserved parliamentary seats?	Uttar Pradesh
15.	According to which system are the members of the Rajya Sabha elected?	Single Transferable Vote System
16.	The members of the State Legislative Assembly are elected for the periods of–	5 years
17.	Which One feature is distinguishing the Rajya Sabha from the vidhan Parishad?	Indirect election
18.	What is the electorate for a Panchayat?	The Gram Sabha
19.	For how long does Mayor of a Municipal Corporation hold the office?	1 year
20.	Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
21.	Who were considered constitutionalist within the Indian National Congress?	Satyamurty and K. M. Munshi
22.	Which is a human right as well as a fundamental right under the Constitution of India?	Right to Education
23.	Who was instrumental in bringing the Extremists and the Moderates together at Lucknow?	Annie Besant
24.	Howmany times has National Emergency been declared?	Three times
25.	Who headed the Cabinet Mission?	Lord Pethick Lawrence
26.	Under which act was the Supreme Court set up?	Regulating Act
27.	Which Judge of the Supreme Court was unsuccessfully sought to be impeached?	Justice Ramaswami
28.	By whom is the Area of Lok Sabha Constituency for the purpose of general election determined?	Election Commission
29.	After howmany years is Election of Rajya Sabha held?	2 years
30.	On which Panchayat did the Ashok Mehta Committee greater emphasis?	Mandai Panchayat

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Sr.	Question	Answer
1.	For the enforcement of Fundamental Rights, what can the Supreme Court do?	It may issue a writ
2.	Which writ is issued by the court in case of illegal detention of a person?	Habeas Corpus
3.	The Archaeological Survey of India is an attached office of which Department/Ministry?	Culture
4.	What was the most important feature of the Government of India Act of 1919?	Introduction of Dyarchy
5.	In which Ministry, the census organisation has been functioning on a permanent footing since 1961?	Home Affairs
6.	Which Article of the UN Charter established the International Trusteeship System?	75
7.	Which is the largest Committee of the Parliament?	The Estimates Committee
8.	In which year was the first no confidence motion moved in the Lok Sabha after independence?	1963
9.	By whom was the idea of the Constitution of India first of all given?	M. N. Roy
10.	By whom were the members of the Constituent Assembly elected?	By Provincial Assemblies
11.	What is the total number of High Courts in India at present?	24
12.	When can the salaries of High Court judges be reduced?	During a Financial Emergency
13.	Who presided over the inaugural meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India?	Sachidananda Sinha
14.	Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?	B. R. Ambedkar
15.	In which year did Annie Besant enjoy the Presidentship of the INC?	1917
16.	What is the maximum strength of the nominated members in both the Houses of Parliament?	14
17.	Who decides whether a particular bill is a Money Bill or not?	Speaker of Lok Sabha
18.	Indian President and Prime Minister are a replica of the heads of the State of which country?	Britain
19.	When is the Constitution of India designed to work as a unitary government?	In times of Emergency
20.	Who is the highest Law Officer of a State?	Advocate General
21.	After how much time are the elections to Panchayats to be held?	Every five years
22.	How many High Courts in India have jurisdiction over more than one State (Union Territories not included)?	3
23.	Which High Court has jurisdiction over the State of Arunachal Pradesh?	Guwahati
24.	With which does the power to extend or restrict the jurisdiction of the High Court rest?	With the Parliament
25.	A Judge of a High Court wanting to resign addresses his letter of resignation to whom?	The President
26.	By whom was collective responsibility of the Cabinet introduced in India?	Constitution of India
27.	If a Minister of a State wants to resign, to whom he should address the letter of resignation?	Chief Minister
28.	Who is to conduct the elections to the Panchayats and Municipalities?	State Election Commission
29.	A Municipal Corporation is set up in a city with how much population of not less than?	10 lakh
30.	Which was the only President of India who elected unopposed?	Neelam Sanjiva Reddy



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Sr.	Question	Answer
1.	Who was the Finance Minister of India in the Interim Government during 1946-1947?	R. K. Shanmukham Chetty
2.	What Minimum age is required to contest for Presidentship?	35 years
3.	In case a President dies while in office, for howmany months can the Vice-President act as President?	6 months
4.	What is the maximum permissible period between two sessions of a State Legislative Assembly?	Six months
5.	Chief Ministers of all the States are ex-officio members of which council?	National Development Council
6.	The Rajya Sabha can have a maximum strength of howmany members?	250
7.	The first Governor-General of India was appointed under the provisions of which act?	1833
8.	Howmany subjects are in the State List?	66 subjects
9.	The distribution of power between Centre and the States is based on which scheme?	Government of India Act, 1935
10.	Which was the Capital of Andhra State when it was made a separate State in the year 1953?	Kurnool
11.	By whom the salary and perquisites of the Prime Minister of India are decided?	Parliament
12.	What about ministry in the event of the resignation or death of the Prime Minister?	The Ministry is dissolved
13.	English is the official language of which State?	Nagaland
14.	In which country does State funding of elections take place?	Germany and Austria
15.	The President of the Indian Union has the same constitutional authority as which country?	British Monarch
16.	Which describes India as a Secular State?	Preamble to the Constitution
17.	Who was the first Chairman of the Planning Commission?	Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
18.	Who was the first leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha?	Kamlapati Tripathi
19.	Who appoints the Chairman of the UPSC?	President
20.	What is the part of the Constitution that reflects the mind and ideals of the framers?	Preamble
21.	In India, the concept of single citizenship is adopted from which country?	England
22.	Who was elected as the President of All-India Khilafat Conference when it met at Delhi in 1919?	Mahatma Gandhi
23.	How many members of the Rajya Sabha are nominated by the President of India?	12
24.	How much the time gap between two sessions of the Parliament should not exceed?	6 months
25.	By whom is the conditions of service and tenure of the Election Commissioner prescribed?	Parliament
26.	In which year were the first general elections in India held?	1951
27.	What was the main stipulation of Government of India Act, 1935?	Complete independence guaranteed
28.	By which act did the Crown take the Government of India into its own hands?	Government of India Act, 1858
29.	By whom is the Annual Financial Statement caused to be laid before both Houses of Parliament?	President
30.	How are the members of the Rajya Sabha elected?	Indirectly

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Sr.	Question	Answer
1.	What is the age of retirement of the Judges of the High Court?	62 years
2.	By whom the oath to a High Court Judge is administered?	Governor
3.	Who is associated with the Local Self- Government Act?	Ripon
4.	What is the source of maximum income to Panchayati Raj?	Government grants
5.	Under which act was the Supreme Court in British India established?	Regulating Act of 1773
6.	Which is at the apex of the-three tier system of Panchayati Raj?	Zila Parishad
7.	The amendment procedure laid down in the Constitution of India is on which pattern?	Constitution of South Africa
8.	Which was in power in the U. K. when India got independence?	Labour Party
9.	Where was the first session of the Constituent Assembly held?	New Delhi
10.	If a Minister of a State wants to resign, to whom he should address the letter of resignation?	Chief Minister
11.	By which is in practice the policy of the Government shaped?	The Cabinet
12.	Who is a legal advisor of the State Government as provided by the Constitution?	Advocate General
13.	Who appoints the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir?	President
14.	Citizenship provisions are enshrined in the Constitution in which article?	Part II, Articles 5-11
15.	Under which Article of the Constitution are the Cultural and Educational Rights granted?	Article 29 and 30
16.	For whose removal Parliament's resolution is not needed?	Judge of Supreme Court
17.	The ordinances issued by the Governor are subject to approval by which office?	State Legislature
18.	In the Mughal administration, by whom was military recruitment being looked after?	Bakshi
19.	How many States are required to ratify certain Amendments to the Constitution?	Not less than half the number
20.	Which post does the Constitution of India not mention?	The Deputy Prime Minister
21.	The Ninth Schedule was added by which Amendment?	First
22.	Which House is better placed with regard to control over the executive?	Lok Sabha
23.	Who proposed the Preamble before the Drafting Committee of the Constitution?	Jawaharlal Nehru
24.	Who was the Chairman of the Union Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly?	Jawaharlal Nehru
25.	In India, which is regulated by the forward Markets Commission?	Commodities Futures Trading
26.	How many members of the Rajya Sabha are nominated by the President of India?	12
27.	How much the time gap between two sessions of the Parliament should not exceed?	6 months
28.	Which language is not recognised in the 8th Schedule though it is an official language of a State?	English
29.	A Judge of the Supreme Court of India is to hold office until he attains the age of how many years?	65 years
30.	What does the power of judicial review ensure?	The constitutionality of laws

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Sr.	Question	Answer
1.	Department of Official Language (Raj Bhasha Vibhag) comes under which Ministries?	Ministry of Home Affairs
2.	In which years did the Right to Information Act come into force?	2005
3.	Who was first President of U.S.A. to visit India?	D. W. Eisenhower
4.	Who resigned as Vice-President to contest for the office of the President?	V.V. Giri
5.	Who was the first PM of England?	Sir Robert Walpole
6.	Where are the disputes regarding the election of the President and Vice-President settle?	In the Supreme Court
7.	After howmany years is Election of Rajya Sabha held?	2 years
8.	The powers of the Election Commission are given in which Article of the Constitution?	324
9.	Why are the Fundamental Freedoms under Article 19 suspended during emergency?	Due to War or external aggression
10.	What does the theory of Fundamental Rights imply?	Limited government
11.	By whom is the Governor is appointed?	President
12.	What is the maximum permissible period between two sessions of a State Legislative Assembly?	Six months
13.	Which States has granted Sanskrit language the status of the second official language of the State?	Uttarakhand
14.	Which is the largest committee of Parliament of India?	Estimates Committee
15.	Who has the final power to maintain order within the House of People?	Speaker
16.	During whose pleasure does teh Attorney General of India hold office?	President
17.	'India for the Indians' was the political message of which social reformer?	Dayanand Saraswati
18.	Who is the Father of local self government in India?	Lord Ripon
19.	What is the minimum permissible age for employment in any factory or mine?	14 years
20.	Who is competent to prescribe conditions as for acquiring Indian citizenship?	Parliament
21.	A Judge of the Supreme Court of India is to hold office until he attains the age of howmany years?	65 years
22.	Which is the State having the largest population of scheduled castes?	Utter Pradesh
23.	What type of Party system has been evolved in India?	Multi-Party
24.	Which post does the Constitution of India does not mention?	The Deputy Prime Minister
25.	After howmuch time are the elections to Panchayats are to be held?	Every five years
26.	When did Unrepresented- Nations and Peoples Organisation come into existence?	1991
27.	Who is to conduct the elections to the Panchayats and Municipalities?	State Election Commission
28.	Who was the first Indian to become the member of British Parliament?	Dadabhai Naoroji
29.	Who decides about the reasonableness of the restrictions placed on Fundamental Rights?	Courts
30.	By whom is the Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive enjoined?	Directive Principle



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Sr.	Question	Answer
1.	The Centre-State financial distribution takes place on the recommendation by which ministry?	Finance Minister
2.	Who is the first Law Officer of the Government of India?	Attorney General
3.	Which act made the Indian Legislature bicameral?	Government of India Act, 1919
4.	During which five year plan were the steel plants at Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela established?	Second Five Year Plan
5.	In whom did the Government of India Act, 1935 vest the residuary power?	Governor-General
6.	During which Five Year Plan was the total expenditure on agriculture the highest?	Fourth Five Year Plan
7.	By whom the salary and perquisites of the Prime Minister of India are decided?	Parliament
8.	What about ministry in the event of the resignation or death of the Prime Minister?	The Ministry is dissolved
9.	A Judge of a High Court wanting to resign addresses his letter of resignation to whom?	The President
10.	From which fund is the pension of a High Court Judge charged?	Consolidated Fund of India
11.	How is the National Development Council?	Non political body
12.	In which schedule is the list of items which may be entrusted to the Panchayats given?	Eleventh Schedule
13.	Which Act formally introduced the principles of elections for the first time?	Indian Councils Act, 1909
14.	Which Act gave representation to Indians for the first time in the Legislature?	Government of India Act, 1935
15.	What was the decentralisation system recommended?	Balwant Rai Mehta
16.	By whom the rank of the different Ministers in the Union Council of Ministers is determined?	Prime Minister
17.	During which prime minister was the strategy of Rolling plan was adopted?	Morarji Desai
18.	By whom was collective responsibility of the Cabinet introduced in India?	Constitution of India
19.	Ministers in a State get salaries, by whom is it as determined?	State Legislature
20.	When did the British Government start ruling India directly?	After Sepoy Mutiny
21.	During whose viceroyalty was the system of Budget introduced in India?	Canning
22.	Who is entitled to initiate a Bill for Constitutional Amendments?	Either House of Parliament
23.	In which was Indian Constitution amended for the first time?	1951
24.	Which Committee's recommendations are being followed for estimating Poverty Line in India?	Lakdawala Committee
25.	By whom was the Constitution of India adopted?	Constituent Assembly
26.	When was the Constituent Assembly for undivided India first met?	9th December, 1946
27.	Where is the headquarters of African Development Bank?	Abidjan
28.	Who was the Constitutional adviser to the Constituent Assembly of India?	Dr. B. N. Rao
29.	The resolution for removing the Vice-President of India can be moved in which sabha?	Rajya Sabha alone
30.	By whom are the portfolios allocated to the ministers?	The Prime Minister

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Sr.	Question	Answer
1.	Upto howmuch age can the Members of the Union Public Service Commission function?	65 years
2.	Where is the The International Court of Justice located?	Hague
3.	Of which country Indian Constitution closely follows the constitutional system?	UK
4.	The inspiration of 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' was derived from which revolution?	French revolution
5.	Which State sends the maximum number of members to the Rajya Sabha?	Uttar Pradesh
6.	Who was the head of the Committee formed by the government to enquire into Jallianwala Bagh massacre?	Hunter
7.	By whom is the Chairman of Public Accounts Committee appointed?	Speaker
8.	By whom are the Chairman and members of State Public Service Commission appointed?	President
9.	Who appoints the Chairman of the UPSC?	President
10.	Which describes India as a Secular State?	Preamble to the Constitution
11.	How long the term of the Lok Sabha can be extended?	By 1 year at a time
12.	The source of India's sovereignty lies in which thing?	Preamble to the Constitution
13.	How many times can the President of India return a Non-money Bill, passed by Parliament?	Once
14.	Planning in India derives its objectives from which policy?	Directive Principles of State policy
15.	What is the intermediate tier of the Panchayati Raj System called?	Panchayat Samiti
16.	The amendment procedure laid down in the Constitution of India is on which pattern?	Constitution of South Africa
17.	Who was the first Foreign Minister of free India?	Jawaharlal Nehru
18.	By whom is the Annual Financial Statement caused to be laid before both Houses of Parliament?	President
19.	How are the members of the Rajya Sabha elected?	Indirectly
20.	Where can the report of the UPSC discussed?	In Parliament before being accepted
21.	To whom is the resignation letter of a State Public Service Commission member addressed?	Governor
22.	Who was the President of the Indian National Congress at the time of Indian Independence?	J. B. Kriplani
23.	Why are the Fundamental Freedoms under Article 19 suspended during emergency?	War or external aggression
24.	What does the theory of Fundamental Rights imply?	Limited government
25.	In which of the Parliamentary Financial Committees is the Rajya Sabha not represented?	Estimates Committee
26.	From which fund are the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court drawn?	Consolidated Fund
27.	From which of the country, Constitution of India has adopted fundamental duties?	Erstwhile USSR
28.	What does the Constitution name our country?	India, that is Bharat
29.	Which is the largest Committee of the Parliament?	The Estimates Committee
30.	In which State was the Panchayatl Raj first introduced?	Rajasthan

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Sr.	Question	Answer
1.	When the Vice-President officiates as President, whose salary does he draw?	President
2.	Where is the headquarter of the International Court of Justice?	The Hague
3.	In which year were the first general elections in India held?	1951
4.	In which year did the Congress loose its monopoly of power in the States for the first time after the elections?	1967
5.	Who is the President of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research?	Prime Minister of India
6.	When did the first linguistic State of Andhra come into existence?	1-Oct-53
7.	Who first imparted a mass character to the Indian National Congress?	Mahatma Gandhi
8.	Which President of-India served for two terms?	Rajendra Prasad
9.	Under which Article of the Constitution is the President's rule promulgated on any State in India?	356
10.	For howmany month can the proclamation of emergency at the first instance be restricted?	6 months
11.	To which do the residuary powers of legislation in case of Jammu and Kashmir belong?	The State Legislature
12.	When was the design of the National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India?	July, 1947
13.	Who was the first woman' President of the Indian National Congress?	Annie Besant
14.	On which date India became a Sovereign, democratic republic?	26-Jan-50
15.	In respect of which states has Union Parliament power to legislate on the subjects of all three lists?	Union Territories
16.	To which do the residuary powers of legislation in case of Jammu and Kashmir belong?	The State Legislature
17.	For howmany months is the President's rule imposed?	6 months
18.	Which proclamation of National Emergency automatically suspends?	Right to freedom
19.	Anglo-Indian representatives in the Lok Sabha are nominated in terms of which Article?	331
20.	By whom is the composition of the UPSC determined?	By the President
21.	After howmany years is Finance Commission constituted by the President?	Every five years
22.	How many languages are used on a ten rupee note?	17
23.	Who is the highest Law Officer of a State?	Advocate General
24.	The executive power is vested in the President but on whose advice is it actually used?	The Council of Ministers
25.	Who was the member of the Rajya Sabha when first appointed as the Prime Minister of India?	Indira Gandhi
26.	Who is the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha?	Vice-President
27.	Which Article of the Constitution of India makes a specific mention of Village Panchayats?	Article 40
28.	Who is entitled to initiate a Bill for Constitutional Amendments?	Either House of Parliament
29.	In which was Indian Constitution amended for the first time?	1951
30.	Who was the author of the famous work All Contributions to the Critic of Political Economy'?	Karl Marx

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Sr.	Question	Answer
1.	Which act made the Indian Legislature bicameral?	Government of India Act, 1919
2.	What is the duration of proclamation of Financial Emergency?	At the first instance 2 months
3.	During the proclamation of National Emergency which articles can not be suspended?	Articles 20 and 21
4.	Where can the report of the UPSC discussed?	In Parliament before being accepted
5.	To whom is the resignation letter of a State Public Service Commission member addressed?	Governor
6.	What does the special status of Jammu and Kashmir imply?	A separate Constitution
7.	To whom is the Chief Minister of a State responsible?	Governor
8.	What is the source of maximum income to Panchayati Raj?	Government grants
9.	Which is at the apex of the three-tier system of Panchayati Raj?	Zila Parishad
10.	Which can impose reasonable restrictions on the Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens?	Parliament
11.	The Fundamental Right to Property has been deleted by the which Amendment Act?	44th
12.	Which were the patrons of Sangam, an assembly of Tamil poets?	Pandya
13.	To whom the Vice-President's letter of resignation is to be addressed?	President
14.	On which basis Montague-Chelmsford Report formed?	The Government of India Act, 1919
15.	Who has the authority to remove the Vice-President from his office before the expiry of his term?	Parliament
16.	When was Inter-Governmental Authority on Development come into existence?	21st March, 1996
17.	How can a major portion of the Constitution be amended?	By two-thirds majority
18.	When was Lake Chad Basin Commission founded?	22nd May, 1964
19.	Which Constitutional Amendments banned the floor crossing in Parliament?	52nd
20.	When is the Constitution of India designed to work as a unitary government?	In times of Emergency
21.	From which of the country, Constitution of India has adopted fundamental duties?	Erstwhile USSR
22.	Who was the member of the Rajya Sabha when first appointed as the Prime Minister of India?	Indira Gandhi
23.	Who is the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha?	Vice-President
24.	Among the Union Territories of India, which one has the largest size?	Pondicherry
25.	Under which act was the Supreme Court set up?	Regulating Act
26.	Which Judge of the Supreme Court was unsuccessfully sought to be impeached?	Justice Ramaswami
27.	Which Governor of Bengal committed suicide in 1774?	Robert Clive
28.	Bouncing of cheques has become an offence. What is the punishment for the same?	6 months imprisonment
29.	By whom is Recognition to a political party accorded?	By the Election Commission
30.	From which date shall the tenure of every Panchayat be for five years?	From the date of its first meeting

# INDIAN POLITY

Sr.	Question	Answer
1.	Where was the first session of the Constituent Assembly held?	New Delhi
2.	Who was the Chairman of the Union Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly?	Jawaharlal Nehru
3.	Which proclamation of National Emergency automatically suspends?	Right to freedom
4.	On the basis of financial crisis how many times has emergency been declared by the President of India?	Not even once
5.	What type of Party system has been involved in India?	Multi-Party
6.	Which post does the Constitution of India does not mention?	The Deputy Prime Minister
7.	Who decides the number of Judges in a High Court?	President
8.	With which does the power to extend or restrict the jurisdiction of the High Court rest?	With the Parliament
9.	Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India?	President
10.	Who said "I therefore want freedom immediately, this very night, before dawn if it can be had"?	Mahatma Gandhi
11.	Up to how much age can the Members of the Union Public Service Commission function?	65 years
12.	Which country has the briefest Constitution in the world?	USA
13.	Who was made the Home Minister when Jawaharlal Nehru formed the Interim Government in 1946?	Sardar Patel
14.	Which committee was assigned to recommend reforms in the insurance sector?	Malhotra Committee
15.	What is the minimum permissible age for employment in any factory or mine?	14 years
16.	Who is competent to prescribe conditions as for acquiring Indian citizenship?	Parliament
17.	When the Vice-President acts as President he gets the emoluments of which post?	President
18.	The resolution for removing the Vice-President of India can be moved in which sabha?	Rajya Sabha alone
19.	To whom does the Public Accounts Committee submit its report?	The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
20.	Which is the highest and final judicial tribunal in respect of the Constitution of India?	Supreme Court
21.	Which Union Territory attained statehood in February, 1987?	Goa
22.	Which Article of the Constitution of India makes a specific mention of Village Panchayats?	Article 40
23.	Which Amendment of the Constitution of India deals with the issue of strengthening of the Panchayati Raj?	73rd
24.	What does the Preamble of our Constitution contain?	The spirit of the Constitution
25.	The source of India's sovereignty lies in which thing?	Preamble to the Constitution
26.	When the Vice-President acts as President he gets the emoluments of which post?	President
27.	In India, the concept of single citizenship is adopted from which country?	England
28.	In which year was the first no confidence motion moved in the Lok Sabha after independence?	1963
29.	From where can a Member of Parliament claim immunity?	From civil cases only
30.	With which the executive power relating to concurrent subjects remain?	The Centre



# INDIAN POLITY

Sr.	Question	Answer
1.	In which year was Panchayati Raj started in the country?	1959
2.	What is the administrative capital of South Africa?	Pretoria
3.	Which tax is not levied by the Union Government?	Profession Tax
4.	The Fundamental Right to Property has been deleted by the which Amendment Act?	44th
5.	Who was not the member of the Cabinet Mission which visited India in 1946?	Lord Mountbatten
6.	What is the maximum number of elected members in a State Assembly?	500
7.	To whom is a minister in a State individually responsible?	Governor
8.	In which article Right to education is a fundamental right?	Personal liberty under Article 21
9.	How is the censorship of the press judged?	By the test of reasonableness
10.	To whom does the Public Accounts Committee submit its report?	The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
11.	What does Net factor income from abroad added to GDP give?	GNP
12.	Which is the highest and final judicial tribunal in respect of the Constitution of India?	Supreme Court
13.	Which year is celebrated as International Year of Quinoa?	2013
14.	Which is not the concern of the local government?	Public Utility Services
15.	In which part is the provision of amending the Constitutional Provision is given?	Part XX Article 368
16.	Which Chief Justice of India has acted as President of India?	M. Hidayatullah
17.	Who was the second Portuguese Governor in India?	Alfonso de Albuquerque
18.	Which Act removed the legal recognition of slavery in India?	The Act V of 1843
19.	When did the first linguistic State of Andhra come into existence?	1-Oct-53
20.	Who is associated with the coinage of the name 'United Nations'?	Franklin Roosevelt
21.	The Operation Polo was associated with the annexation of which Princely States into Indian Union?	Hyderabad
22.	The States Reorganisation Act created how many States and Union Territories?	14 and 6
23.	Which are the working language(s) of the UNESCO?	English and French
24.	Which amendments accorded precedence to Directive Principle over Fundamental Rights?	42nd Amendment
25.	In which part of the Constitution the concept of Welfare State finds elaboration?	Directive Principles
26.	The International Court of Justice was established in which year?	1946
27.	Which writ is a bulwark of personal freedom?	Habeas Corpus
28.	When was the Universal Postal Union (UPU) established?	1874
29.	Which writ may be issued to enforce a Fundamental Right?	Habeas Corpus
30.	What is the situation with increasing unemployment and inflation termed?	Stagflation

# INDIAN POLITY

Sr.	Question	Answer
1.	Which is not the concern of the local government?	Public Utility Services
2.	In which year was the Constituent Assembly which framed the Constitution for Independent India set up?	1946
3.	What are the total members of Security Council–	15
4.	Who presided over the inaugural meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India?	Sachidananda Sinha
5.	Between which a government is federal or unitary on the basis of relations?	Centre and States
6.	Who was appointed by Ashoka to administer justice in his empire?	Rajuka
7.	Who was the first Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission of India?	Shri V. T. Krishnamachari
8.	The Ninth Schedule was added by which Amendment?	First
9.	To which duties is the system of value added taxation applicable?	Excise duties
10.	By whom is the Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected?	All the members of Lok Sabha
11.	Which first woman to become a Chief Minister of any State in India?	Sucheta Kripalani
12.	What does the special status of Jammu and Kashmir imply?	A separate Constitution
13.	To whom is the Chief Minister of a State responsible?	Governor
14.	Which tax is levied by the Union and collected and appropriated by the States?	Stamp Duties
15.	With which amendment act has Panchayati Raj received constitutional status?	73rd
16.	By whom was the Constitution of India adopted?	Constituent Assembly
17.	When was the Constituent Assembly for undivided India first met?	9th December, 1946
18.	The United Nations declared 4th week of September which week?	Peace Week
19.	Which right conferred by the Constitution of India is also available to non-citizens?	Freedom to speech
20.	Which is a human right as well as a fundamental right under the Constitution of India?	Right to Education
21.	After howmany years One-third of the members of the Rajya Sabha retire?	Second year
22.	A Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha has to be passed/returned by Rajya Sabha within howmany days?	14 days
23.	How can a Change in distribution of powers between the Centre and the States be done?	Amending the Constitution
24.	By which bill does the government make arrangement for the collection of revenues for a year?	Finance Bill
25.	The distribution of power between Centre and the States is based on which scheme?	Government of India Act, 1935
26.	Which helped to develop close ties between the government and the masses?	Ryotwari Settlement
27.	Which Amendment provided for an authoritative version of the Constitution in Hindi?	58th
28.	After howmany years is the President of USA is elected?	4 years
29.	Economic Planning is a subject of which list?	Union List
30.	Which Act gave representation to Indians for the first time in the Legislature?	Government of India Act, 1935

# INDIAN POLITY

Sr.	Question	Answer
1.	How many subjects are in the Union list?	97 subjects
2.	By which committee was Mandai Panchayats recommended?	Ashok Mehta Committee
3.	Why was the Panchayati Raj System adopted?	Decentralise the power of democracy
4.	Which Committee was formed to suggest means for eradicating black money?	Cheiliah Committee
5.	Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
6.	Which Directive Principle of State Policy has NOT been implemented so far?	Uniform civil code for the citizens
7.	Which amendments accorded precedence to Directive Principle over Fundamental Rights?	42nd Amendment
8.	In an atom the order of filling up of the orbitals is governed by which principle?	Aufbau principle
9.	Which agency has the power to declare any industrial unit as a potentially sick unit?	BIFR
10.	Who is authorised to decide over a dispute regarding disqualification of a member of Parliament?	President
11.	The Lok Sabha is called in session for at least how many times in a year?	Thrice
12.	When can the salaries of High Court judges be reduced?	During a Financial Emergency (Art. 360)
13.	By whom are the Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court are appointed?	President
14.	Who was the first speaker of the Lok Sabha?	Malgaonkar
15.	Which is the State having the largest population of scheduled castes?	Uttar Pradesh
16.	Which country has the briefest Constitution in the world?	USA
17.	In which state has India's largest private sector sea port been commissioned recently?	Andhra Pradesh
18.	Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?	B. R. Ambedkar
19.	How long did the Constituent Assembly take to finally pass the Constitution?	About 3 years since Dec 9, 1946
20.	How type of right is Right to Information?	Fundamental right
21.	Meghnad Saha is known for his contribution in which field?	Physics
22.	Which right conferred by the Constitution of India is also available to non-citizens?	Freedom to speech
23.	What is the minimum age for election/appointment as member of the Rajya Sabha?	30 years
24.	What is the minimum age for being the member of the Parliament?	25 years
25.	What is the maximum number of elected members in a State Assembly?	500
26.	By whom are Zonal Council provided?	By Parliamentary Act
27.	By whom was an inter-State Council set up in 1990 under Article 263 of the Constitution?	President
28.	How many votes are entitled for members of the UN Economic and Social Council?	One vote
29.	On which date India became a Sovereign, democratic republic?	26-Jan-50
30.	What is the present strength of members in the Economic and Social Council of the UN body?	54

# INDIAN POLITY

Sr.	Question	Answer
1.	By whom was the law of constant proportions enunciated?	Proust
2.	Which House is better placed with regard to control over the executive?	Lok Sabha
3.	For whose removal Parliament's resolution is not needed?	Judge of Supreme Court
4.	Who fixes the salaries and the allowances of the Speaker of Lok Sabha?	Parliament
5.	Where was the first Municipal Corporation in India set up?	Kolkata
6.	When was the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India added?	By the first Amendment
7.	Which Constitutional Amendments banned the floor crossing in Parliament?	52nd
8.	What is the respect for the National Flag and National Anthem?	Fundamental Duty of every citizen
9.	Which is the competent body to prescribe conditions for acquisition of citizenship?	Parliament
10.	Under which Article of the Constitution is the President's rule promulgated on any State in India?	356
11.	Which was an associate State of India before becoming a full fledged State?	Sikkim
12.	New exim policy has choosen which town for 'the pottery export?	Khurja
13.	Which of appointment is not made by the President of India?	Speaker of the Lok Sabha
14.	The present demographic transition of India is indicative of which thing?	Typically increasing urbanisation
15.	Which is the smallest Union Territory?	Lakshadweep
16.	To whom the Vice-President's letter of resignation is to be addressed?	President
17.	Trade Union comes under which List?	Concurrent list
18.	If the President wants to resign from office, he may do so by writing to whom?	Vice-President
19.	Who was the first speaker of the Lok Sabha?	Malgaonkar
20.	In Krishnadevaraya's court, who were Ashtadiggajas?	Eight great poets of his court
21.	What is the intermediate tier of the Panchayati Raj System called?	Panchayat Samiti
22.	Who decides the number of Judges in a High Court?	President
23.	From which fund is the pension of a High Court Judge charged?	Consolidated Fund of India
24.	For howmany month can the proclamation of emergency at the first instance be restricted?	6 months
25.	For howmany months is the President's rule imposed?	6 months
26.	Which natural region is not found in the Torrid Zone?	Temperate deserts
27.	The levying of which following tax is outside the jurisdiction of Municipal Corporation?	Income Tax
28.	What is the electorate for a Panchayat?	The Gram Sabha
29.	By which act was the office of the Secretary of State for India?	Government of India Act, 1858
30.	In which country did the concept of Public Interest Litigation originated?	The United States