

**1) The Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court are appointed by whom?**

- a) Prime Minister
- b) President
- c) Vice-President
- d) Both a and b

**Answer: b)**

In every High Court, there is a Chief Justice and many other judges. The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by the President with the consultation of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Governor of the State. Judges of the High courts are appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India, Governor of the State and also the Chief justice of the concerned court.

**2) Who among the following is considered as an integral part of the Indian Parliament?**

- a) President
- b) Vice-President
- c) Chief Justice of India
- d) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

**Answer: a)**

The President is considered an integral part of the Indian Parliament as per the Article 79 of the Indian Constitution.

**3) Who among the following acts as the President when neither the President nor the Vice President is available?**

- a) Election Commissioner
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Governor
- d) Chief Justice of India

**Answer: d)**

The Chief Justice of India (CJI) is the head of the judiciary of India and the Supreme Court of India. The President (Discharge of Functions) Act, 1969 of India provides that the Chief Justice of India (CJI) shall act as

the President of India in the event of the offices of both the President and the Vice President being vacant.

**4) Who among the following is the Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces?**

- a) Chief Justice of India
- b) Chief Election Commissioner
- c) President
- d) Prime Minister

**Answer: c)**

A commander-in-chief, sometimes also called supreme commander, is the person that exercises supreme command and control over an armed force or a military branch. The President is the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. The President approves the military doctrine and appoints the defence minister and the chief and other members of the general staff.

**5) What is the eligibility age and tenure of Office of President and Vice President in years?**

- a) 36 and 5
- b) 35 and 6
- c) 37 and 5
- d) 35 and 5

**Answer: d)**

The President of India is the ceremonial head of state of India and the commander-in-chief of the Indian Armed Forces while The Vice President of India is the second-highest constitutional office in India after the President. The Eligibility age and the tenure of the office of President and Vice-President is 35 and 5 years.

**6) How many Anglo-Indians and other Members can be nominated by the President to the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?**

- a) 2 and 12 members
- b) 5 and 16 members
- c) 10 and 15 members
- d) 2 and 20 members

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**Answer: a)**

The Lok Sabha is the lower house 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 while The Rajya Sabha is the upper house of the Parliament of India. Membership is limited to 250 members, 12 of whom are nominated by the President of India for their contributions to art, literature, science, and social services.

**7) Who among the following presides over the Joint Session of both the Houses of the Parliament?**

- a) Chief Justice of India
- b) President
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

**Answer: d)**

The Speaker of Lok Sabha presides over a joint session of Parliament. Article 118 provides that President of India may after consultation with the chair of the Rajya Sabha and the Speaker of Lok Sabha may make rules for procedure of joint session of parliament.

**8) How many MPs of Lok Sabha shall support a motion of 'No Confidence' in the government, before it can be admitted by the Speaker?**

- a) 60 members
- b) 29 members
- c) 50 members
- d) 45 members

**Answer: c)**

A motion of no-confidence is a statement or vote which states that a person in a position of responsibility is no longer deemed fit to hold that position, perhaps because they are inadequate in some respects. Rule 198 of the Lok Sabha specifies the procedure for a motion of no-confidence. 50 MPs of Lok Sabha shall support a motion of 'No Confidence' in the government, before it can be admitted by the Speaker.

**9) Who among the following has the power to make laws on the subjects enumerated under List III of 7th Schedule?**

- a) President
- b) Parliament
- c) State Legislature
- d) Both b and c

**Answer: d)**

Article 246 of the Constitution of India gives law making powers upon some specific subjects to the parliament and state legislatures of our country. Parliament and the Legislature of any State have powers to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List III in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution referred to as the "Concurrent List".

**10) Which fund is created as an imprest account to meet some urgent or unforeseen expenditure of the government?**

- a) Contingency Fund
- b) Consolidated Fund
- c) Public Account
- d) Both a and c

**Answer: a)**

Contingency Fund is created as an imprest account to meet some urgent or unforeseen expenditure of the government. This fund was constituted by the government under Article 267 of the Constitution of India.

**11) Who among the following has the power to summon and dissolve the House of Parliament?**

- a) Prime Minister
- b) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- c) President
- d) Union Council of Ministers

**Answer: c)**

The Parliament of India is the supreme legislative body of the Republic of India. The President in his role as head of legislature has full powers to summon and prorogue either house of Parliament or to dissolve Lok Sabha. The president can exercise these powers only upon the advice of the Prime Minister and his Union Council of Ministers.

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**12) What is the maximum duration of Zero hour in Lok Sabha (in minutes)?**

- a) 50 Minutes
- b) 35 Minutes
- c) 30 Minutes
- d) 60 Minutes

**Answer: c)**

Zero Hour follows Question Hour and it generally begins at noon. Usually, this time is used by the members to raise various issues for discussion. In Lok Sabha, only 20 matters are allowed to be raised during the Zero Hour. The total time allocated for Zero Hour is 30 minutes wherein a member gets three minutes to raise the issue.

**13) What is the minimum age in years for becoming the MP at Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?**

- a) 23 and 30 years
- b) 25 and 30 years
- c) 25 and 35 years
- d) 29 and 35 years

**Answer: b)**

For being a member in Lok Sabha, a person must attain a minimum age of 25 years, whereas in the case of Rajya Sabha this age is 30 years.

**14) Who among the following is authorized to transfer the judge of one High Court to another High Court?**

- a) Chief Justice of India
- b) Home Minister
- c) Vice-President
- d) President

**Answer: d)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 222 of the Constitution of India, the President, after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, can transfer any High Court Judge from One High Court to another High Court.

**15) Which one of the following does not take part in the election of the President of India?**

- a) Members of both houses of Parliament

- b) Elected Members of State Legislative Assemblies
- c) Members of Legislative Councils
- d) Elected Members of legislative Assemblies of union-territories

**Answer: c)**

Whenever the office of President becomes vacant, the new President is chosen by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both houses of parliament, the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies of all States and the elected members of the legislative assemblies of two union territories, i.e., National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi and Union Territory of Puducherry.

**16) Who among the following enjoys the distinction of being the first Muslim President of India?**

- a) APJ Abdul Kalam
- b) Dr. Zakir Hussain
- c) M. Hidayatullah
- d) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

**Answer: b)**

Zakir Husain Khan was the third and the first Muslim President of India. He previously served as Governor of Bihar from 1957 to 1962 and as Vice President of India from 1962 to 1967. He was also the co-founder of Jamia Millia Islamia, serving as its Vice Chancellor from 1928.

**17) President can be removed before the expiry of the term through impeachment for violating the Constitution of India by.....?**

- a) Parliament of India
- b) Union Council of Ministers
- c) Chief Justice of India
- d) Supreme Court of India

**Answer: a)**

The President can also be removed before the expiry of the term through impeachment for violating the Constitution of India by the Parliament of India. The process may start in either of the two houses of the parliament. The house initiates the process by levelling the charges against the president. The charges are contained in a notice that has to be signed by at least one-quarter of the total members of that house. The

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notice is sent up to the president and 14 days later, it is taken up for consideration.

**18) In the event of death or resignation of the President, the Vice President discharges the duties of the office of President for how many months?**

- a) 5 months
- b) 6 months
- c) 12 months
- d) 9 months

**Answer: b)**

The Vice President of India is the second-highest constitutional office in India after the President. Article 65 of the Indian constitution says that the Vice-President of India will have to discharge the duties, if the office of President falls vacant due to any reason other than the expiry of the term.

**19) Which among the following authority discharges the duties of the President, if both the President and Vice President are not available?**

- a) Prime Minister of India
- b) Home-Minister
- c) Chief Election Commissioner
- d) Chief Justice of India

**Answer: d)**

The President (Discharge of Functions) Act, 1969 of India provides that the Chief Justice of India (CJI) or senior most judge of SC in absence of Chief Justice of India shall act as the President of India in the event of the offices of both the President and the Vice President being vacant.

**20) Who among the following is the first Chief Justice to be appointed as acting President of India?**

- a) Justice Sudhi Ranjan Das
- b) Justice Bhuvneshwar Prasad Sinha
- c) Justice M. Hidayatullah
- d) Justice K. Subba Rao

**Answer: c)**

The CJI, Justice Mohammad Hidayatullah became the then acting President of India. Justice Hidayatullah was sworn in as the Acting President of India on 20th July

1969 and served in that capacity till late V.V. Giri was sworn in as the duly elected President of the Republic.

**21) Who among the following acts as the channel of communication between the President and Council of Ministers?**

- a) Chief Justice of India
- b) Home Minister of India
- c) Prime Minister of India
- d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

**Answer: c)**

The Prime Minister is the leader of the Council of Ministers and serves as the channel of communication between the President and the Council of Ministers. It is his duty to communicate to the President all the decisions taken by the Council of Ministers and to provide information regarding administration of the Union or proposals for the legislature as called for by the President.

**22) A person can be member of the Council of Ministers without being a MP for a maximum period of \_\_\_ months.**

- a) 3 months
- b) 6 months
- c) 9 months
- d) 5 months

**Answer: b)**

The President may appoint any member as the council of minister without being member of the Parliament for a duration of six months. After that time, the minister must secure his position through election.

**23) How many seats have been reserved for the Union Territories in the Lok Sabha?**

- a) 20 seats
- b) 15 seats
- c) 30 seats
- d) 35 seats

**Answer: a)**

The Maximum size of the Lok Sabha as outlined in the Constitution of India is 552 members in which 530 members represent people of the states of India and up to 20 members representing people from the Union

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Territories on the basis of their population and 2 Anglo-Indians are nominated by President.

**24) Who among the following can initiate an amendment to the Indian Constitution?**

- a) Chief Election Commissioner
- b) Vice-President
- c) President
- d) Either House of the Parliament

**Answer: d)**

Amending the Constitution of India is the process of making changes to the nation's fundamental law or supreme law. An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill in either House of Parliament.

**25) Which of the following Bills can be introduced in the Parliament only with the prior approval of the President?**

- a) Constitutional Amendment Bill
- b) Money Bill
- c) Financial Bill
- d) Ordinary Bill

**Answer: b)**

A bill that deals exclusively with money matters that are mentioned in Article 110 in Constitution is called a Money Bill. A money bill can only be introduced in parliament with prior permission of the President of India.

**26) A Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha can be delayed by the Rajya Sabha for a maximum period of.....?**

- a) 15 days
- b) 20 days
- c) 30 days
- d) 14 days

**Answer: d)**

A Money Bill after having been passed by the Lok Sabha is sent to Rajya Sabha for its recommendations. It has to be returned to Lok Sabha by the Rajya Sabha, within a period of fourteen days from the date of its receipt, with or without recommendations.

**27) The quorum or minimum percentage of members required to hold the meeting of either House of Parliament is.....?**

- a) 10%
- b) 22%
- c) 30%
- d) 25%

**Answer: a)**

Quorum is the minimal number of officers and members of a committee or organization, usually a majority, who must be present for valid transaction of business. Article 100 of the Constitution of India stipulates that at least 10% of total number of members of the House must be present to constitute the quorum to constitute a meeting of either House of Parliament.

**28) Which of the following Indian State sends the largest number of MPs to Lok Sabha after Uttar Pradesh?**

- a) Madhya Pradesh
- b) Rajasthan
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Bihar

**Answer: c)**

Uttar Pradesh is India's largest state electorally and the state which sends 80 MPs to Lok Sabha. Uttar Pradesh is followed by Maharashtra which sends the second largest number of MPs to Lok Sabha i.e. 48 members.

**29) The Supreme Court of India consists of how many judges along with the Chief Justice of India?**

- a) 30 Judges
- b) 35 Judges
- c) 25 Judges
- d) 31 Judges

**Answer: d)**

The Supreme Court of India is the highest judicial court and the final court of appeal under the Constitution of India. Consisting of the Chief Justice of India and a maximum of 31 judges, it has extensive powers in the form of original, appellate and advisory jurisdictions.

**30) The Judges of the Supreme Court hold Office till they attain the age of.....?**

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- a) 62 years
- b) 66 years
- c) 60 years
- d) 65 years

**Answer: d)**

The judges of the Supreme Court hold office till they attain the age of 65 years. They can relinquish office earlier by addressing their resignation to the President.

**31) Power of the Supreme Court to decide disputes between the Centre and States fall under which jurisdiction?**

- a) Writ Jurisdiction
- b) Appellate Jurisdiction
- c) Advisory Jurisdiction
- d) Original Jurisdiction

**Answer: d)**

Original jurisdiction is related to cases which are directly brought to the Supreme Court. Cases which require the interpretation of the constitution or cases relating to the denial of fundamental rights are heard in the supreme court. In case there is a dispute between two or more states or between the union and the states, the Supreme Court decides such cases.

**32) Who among the following has the power to increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court?**

- a) The Parliament
- b) The President
- c) The Chief Justice of India
- d) The Prime Minister

**Answer: a)**

The Parliament of India is the supreme legislative body of the Republic of India. It has the power to increase the judges of the Supreme Court.

**33) The Comptroller and Auditor General is appointed by.....for a period of.....?**

- a) The Prime Minister, 5 years
- b) The President, 6 years
- c) The Parliament, 7 years
- d) The Home Minister, 5 years

**Answer: b)**

The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is an authority, established by Article 148 of the Constitution of India. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India is appointed by the President of India following a recommendation by the Prime Minister. He holds office for a period of six years or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

**34) The Comptroller and Auditor General can be removed from his Office before the expiry of his term by the President on the recommendation of whom?**

- a) The Vice-President
- b) The Prime Minister
- c) Chief Justice of India
- d) The Parliament

**Answer: d)**

The CAG can be removed only on an address from both houses of parliament on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. The CAG vacates the office on attaining the age of 65 years even without completing the 6 years term by impeachment also.

**35) The salary and allowances of the Comptroller and Auditor General are paid out of which of the following parliamentary fund of India?**

- a) Contingency Fund
- b) Consolidated Fund
- c) Public Account
- d) None of the above

**Answer: b)**

The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is an authority, established by Article 148 of the Constitution of India. The administrative expenses of the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General including all salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of persons serving in that office, shall be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India.

**36) Who among the following acts as the Chief Legal Advisor to the Government of India?**

- a) Chief Election Commissioner
- b) Chief Justice of India
- c) Attorney General of India

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d) Comptroller and Auditor General of India

**Answer: c)**

The Attorney General for India is the Indian government's chief legal advisor and is primary lawyer in the Supreme Court of India. He is appointed by the President of India under Article 76(1) of the Constitution and holds office during the pleasure of the President.

**37) Who has the right to participate in proceedings of the Parliament even though he is not a MP?**

- a) Chief Election Commissioner
- b) Comptroller and Auditor General
- c) Vice-president
- d) Attorney General

**Answer: d)**

Attorney general has right to be present in all courts within India and he can take part in both houses of Parliament for the proceedings by the houses and he has right to speak towards the proceedings. Attorney general has the privileges of MP but cannot vote.

**38) Who among the following has the authority to appoint the finance commission of India?**

- a) The President
- b) The Vice-President
- c) The Finance Minister
- d) The Home Minister

**Answer: a)**

The First Finance Commission was established by the President of India in 1951 under Article 280 of the Indian Constitution. It was formed to define the financial relations between the central government of India and the individual state governments. Thus, President appoints the finance commission of India.

**39) Who among the following enjoys the Rank of a Cabinet Minister of Indian Union?**

- a) Chief Justice of India
- b) Comptroller and Auditor General
- c) Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission
- d) Cabinet Secretary

**Answer: c)**

The Union Council of Ministers exercises executive authority in the Republic of India. It consists of senior ministers, called 'cabinet ministers', junior ministers, called 'ministers of state' and, rarely, deputy ministers. Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission enjoys the rank of cabinet minister of the Indian Union.

**40) The Administrator appointed under the Article 239 to the Union Territory of Delhi is called.....?**

- a) Advocates General
- b) Solicitor General
- c) Lieutenant Governor
- d) Lieutenant General

**Answer: c)**

The Lieutenant Governor of Delhi has "Executive Functions" that allow him to exercise his powers in matters connected to public order, police and land "in consultation with the Chief Minister, if it is so provided under any order issued by the President under Article 239 of the Constitution".

**41) Who among the following is authorized to appoint the Chief Minister of Delhi?**

- a) Governor of Delhi
- b) Prime Minister of India
- c) President of India
- d) Lieutenant Governor

**Answer: d)**

The Chief Minister of Delhi is the chief executive of the National Capital Territory of Delhi in India. The President of India, on the advice of the lieutenant governor, appoints the chief minister, whose council of ministers are collectively responsible to the assembly.

**42) To which of the following Bills the President must accord his sanction without sending it back for fresh consideration?**

- a) Constitutional Amendment Bill
- b) Financial Bill
- c) Money Bill
- d) Ordinary Bill

**Answer: c)**

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When a money bill is presented to the president, he may either give his assent to the bill or withhold his assent to the bill but cannot return the bill for reconsideration of the house. Normally, the president gives his assent to a money bill as it is introduced in the parliament with his prior permission.

**43) Under the Indian Parliamentary practices, normally how many sessions take place?**

- a) 3 sessions
- b) 5 sessions
- c) 2 sessions
- d) 4 sessions

**Answer: a)**

The period during which the House meets to conduct its business is called a session. The Constitution empowers the president to summon each House at such intervals that there should not be more than a six-month gap between the two sessions. Hence the Parliament must meet at least twice a year. In India, the parliament conducts three sessions each year:

Budget session: February to May

Monsoon session: July to September

Winter session: November to December

**44) Who among the following authority appoints the Governor of the State?**

- a) Council of Ministers
- b) Prime Minister
- c) President
- d) Home-Minister

**Answer: c)**

The Governor of a state is appointed by the President of India on the advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister of India for a period of 5 years.

**45) What is the minimum age in years for becoming the MLC and MLA in the State?**

- a) 35 and 25 years
- b) 30 and 25 years
- c) 30 and 35 years
- d) 25 and 30 years

**Answer: b)**

A Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) is a representative elected by the voters of an electoral district to the legislature of the State government in the Indian system of government whereas A member of a legislative council is commonly referred to as an MLC. The minimum age for becoming the MLC and MLA in the State is 30 and 25 years.

**46) What is the tenure in years of Office of MLA and MLC in the State?**

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

**Answer: a)**

A Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) is a representative elected by the voters of an electoral district to the legislature of the State government in the Indian system of government. The tenure of office of MLA is 5 years whereas A Member of the Legislative Council (MLC) is elected by local bodies, state legislative assembly, governor, graduates and teachers, for a term of 6 years.

**47) What is the eligibility age and tenure of Office of the Governor in years?**

- a) 30 and 5 years
- b) 25 and 5 years
- c) 27 and 6 years
- d) 35 and 5 years

**Answer: d)**

Article 157 and Article 158 of the Constitution of India specify eligibility requirements for the post of governor. As per the articles of the Indian Constitution the eligibility age and the tenure of the office of the Governor is 35 and 5 years.

**48) The emoluments, allowances and privileges of the Governor shall be determined by the whom?**

- a) The President
- b) The Prime Minister
- c) The Parliament
- d) State Legislature

**Answer: c)**

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Various emoluments, allowances and privileges available to a governor are determined by the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982. The emoluments, allowances and privileges of the Governor shall be determined by the Parliament of India.

**49) Who discharges the duties of the Office of Governor if it falls vacant due to death or resignation?**

- a) Chief Minister of the State
- b) Chief Justice of the High Court
- c) Member of Legislative Assembly
- d) Member of the Legislative Council

**Answer: b)**

Chief Justice of the High-Court discharges the duties of the Office of Governor if it falls vacant due to death or resignation. There is no provision for impeachment for Governor, as it happens for the president.

**50) Who appoints and administers the oath for the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers?**

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

**Answer: c)**

According to the Indian Constitution, the elected head of the council of ministers in a state is the Chief Minister (CM). The chief minister is appointed by the governor whereas The Union Council of Ministers exercises executive authority in the Republic of India. It consists of senior ministers, called 'cabinet ministers', junior ministers, called 'ministers of state' and, rarely, deputy ministers. They are also appointed by the Governor.

**51) The term of Legislative Assembly can be extended for how much duration at the time of Emergency?**

- a) 6 months
- b) 5 months
- c) 3 months
- d) 12 months

**Answer: d)**

During the operation of a proclamation of emergency, the life of the Assembly can be prolonged by a law of the Parliament for one year at a time, (any number of time), but in no case beyond six months after the proclamation has ceased to operate.

**52) Parliament or State Legislature can declare a seat vacant if the member is absent from the session for a period of how many days without permission?**

- a) 60 days
- b) 50 days
- c) 100 days
- d) 150 days

**Answer: a)**

According to Article 101 (4) of the Constitution provides that if for a period of sixty days a member of either House of Parliament is absent from parliament without permission then the house may declare seat vacant.

**53) Who among the following has power to establish common High Court for two or more States and Union Territories?**

- a) Governor of the State
- b) The Parliament
- c) Chief Minister of the State
- d) Senior-most judge of High-Court

**Answer: b)**

Parliament has the power to establish a common High Court for two or more States/Union Territories. This depends on the area and the population to which a High Court has to serve and the amount of work it has to handle.

**54) Which among the following is the retirement age in years of a High Court Judge?**

- a) 65 years
- b) 60 years
- c) 55 years
- d) 62 years

**Answer: d)**

The retirement age in years of a high court judge is 62 years. However, The Constitution (114th Amendment)

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Bill, 2010, which provided for increasing the retirement age of high court judges from 62 to 65 years, was introduced in the Lok Sabha on July 25. But it could not be taken up for consideration and passage, and it lapsed.

**55) As per article 171 of the Indian Constitution, the total members in the Legislative Council should not be less than.....?**

- a) 50 members
- b) 60 members
- c) 40 members
- d) 80 members

**Answer: c)**

Total Number of members in the Legislative Council should not exceed the 1/3 rd of the total number of members of the Legislative assembly, but it should not be less than 40 (Article 171). However, Jammu & Kashmir is an exception to this where the upper house has strength of 36 only.

**56) How many States in India have Legislative Councils as per the data of 2017?**

- a) Six states
- b) Nine states
- c) Eight States
- d) Seven States

**Answer: d)**

The Vidhan Parishad or Legislative Council is the upper house in those states of India that have a bicameral legislature. As of 2017, seven out of twenty-nine states have a Legislative Council. They are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh.

**57) Who has the power to create and abolish Legislative Council if the Legislative Assembly of State passes a resolution to that effect?**

- a) Chief Minister of the State
- b) Governor of the State
- c) The Parliament
- d) Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

**Answer: c)**

Parliament can abolish a Legislative Council or create it, if the Legislative Assembly of the concerned state

passes a resolution to that effect. Such a specific resolution must be passed by the State Assembly by a special majority.

**58) What is the maximum percentage of jobs that can be reserved by a State for backward class people in the government jobs?**

- a) 20%
- b) 55%
- c) 30%
- d) 50%

**Answer: d)**

Reservation Policy in India is a process of reserving certain percentage of seats maximum 50% for a certain class such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward classes, etc. in Government educational institutions, government jobs, etc.

**59) The President of India can proclaim an Emergency with the recommendation of whom?**

- a) The Prime Minister
- b) The Chief Justice of India
- c) The Defence Minister of India
- d) The Union Cabinet

**Answer: d)**

The President of India under Article 352 can declare emergency at any time when he is satisfied that security of India or part thereof has been threatened by war, external aggression or armed rebellion. President can only proclaim national emergency on the written recommendation of the Cabinet i.e. the permission of only the Prime Minister is not sufficient for proclaiming emergency.

**60) Who among the following has the power to make necessary provisions with respect to elections?**

- a) The Parliament
- b) Chief Justice of India
- c) Governor of the State
- d) Chief Election Commissioner

**Answer: a)**

As per Article 327 of the Indian constitution, Parliament may make provision with respect to all matters relating to elections to the Parliament and the state legislatures

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including the preparation of electoral rolls, the delimitation of constituencies and all other matters necessary for securing their due constitution.

**61) The Chief Election Commissioner who heads the Election Commission of India holds the office for a period of.....?**

- a) 6 years
- b) 5 years
- c) 3 years
- d) 7 years

**Answer: b)**

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. The president appoints the Chief Election Commissioner for a period of 5 years.

**62) In India, the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote is used in the election of the.....?**

- a) The Prime Minister
- b) The President
- c) Senior most judge of Supreme court
- d) Chief Justice of India

**Answer: b)**

The Election of the President shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot.

**63) Which of the following statement is not true as per the principal qualifications required for being the President of India?**

- a) Must be a citizen of India
- b) Must have completed age of 35 years
- c) Qualified to become a member of Rajya Sabha
- d) Must not hold office of profit under Govt. of India or State

**Answer: c)**

Article 58 of the constitution sets the principal qualifications one must meet to be eligible to the office of the president. A President must be:

a citizen of India  
of 35 years of age or above  
qualified to become a member of the Lok Sabha  
He must not hold any office of Profit under the Govt. of India or the Govt. of any State.

**64) Who among the following official is the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha?**

- a) President of India
- b) Vice-President of India
- c) Chief Justice of India
- d) The Prime Minister of India

**Answer: b)**

The Vice President of India 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.

**65) Which of the following statements is/are true regarding the powers of the Prime Minister of India?**

- a) The prime minister leads the functioning and exercise of authority of the Government of India.
- b) He cannot advise the President to dismiss a minister in case of difference of opinion.
- c) The prime minister acts as the leader of the house of the chamber of parliament
- d) Both a and c are true

**Answer: d)**

All the above statements are true except b. The President can appoint only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Prime Minister. The prime minister is responsible for aiding and advising the president in distribution of work of the government to various ministries and offices and in terms of the Government of India.

**66) Who among the following is the Chairman of the National Development Council or Rashtriya Vikas Parishad?**

- a) President of India
- b) Home Minister of India
- c) Prime Minister of India
- d) Vice-President of India

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**Answer: c)**

The National Development Council (NDC) or RashtriyaVikasParishad is the apex body for decision creating and deliberations on development matters in India, presided over by the Prime Minister. It was set up on 6 August 1952.

**67) As per 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003 the total number of ministers, including the PM, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed.....?**

- a) 15% of total strength of LokSabha
- b) 15% of total strength of RajyaSabha
- c) 20% of Either House of the Parliament
- d) 10% of total strength of LokSabha

**Answer: a)**

As per 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003 the total number of ministers, including the PM, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of LokSabha.

**68) How many seats are reserved for the representatives of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in lower house of the Parliament?**

- a) 150 seats
- b) 130 seats
- c) 120 seats
- d) 131 seats

**Answer: d)**

The LokSabha or House of the People is the lower house of India's bicameral Parliament. 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. A total of 131 seats (24.03%) are reserved for representatives of Scheduled Castes (84) and Scheduled Tribes (47).

**69) What is the term used for the first hour of every sitting in the Parliament?**

- a) Zero Hour
- b) Question Hour
- c) Initial Hour

d) Business Hour

**Answer: b)**

The First hour of every sitting is called Question Hour. During Question Hour, they may ask questions of ministers on different aspects of administration and government policy in the national and international spheres. Questions are of three types—Starred, Unstarred and Short Notice.

**70) Which of the following statements is/are with respect to eligibility criteria for being a member of RajyaSabha?**

- a) Member should be atleast 30 years old
- b) Should be a citizen of India
- c) Should be holding any office of profit under the central or state Govt. or local body
- d) Both a and b are true

**Answer: d)**

All the above statements are true except c). Member of RajyaSabha should not hold any office of profit under the Central or State Government or Local Body.

**71) Under which of the following veto power, President can reject the Bill and the bill does not becomes an act?**

- a) Absolute Veto
- b) Pocket Veto
- c) Suspensive Veto
- d) None of the above

**Answer: a)**

Absolute veto refers to the power of the President to withhold his assent to a bill passed by the Parliament. The bill then ends and does not become an act.

**72) How many minimum and maximum members should be there in the lower house of a state legislature in the States and Union Territories of India?**

- a) 65 and 500
- b) 60 and 500
- c) 65 and 300
- d) 50 and 500

**Answer: b)**

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The State Legislative Assembly is the lower house of a state legislature in the States and Union Territories of India. The Constitution of India states that a State Legislative Assembly must have no less than 60 and no more than 500 members. However, an exception may be granted via an Act of Parliament as is the case in the states of Goa, Sikkim, Mizoram and the union territory of Puducherry which have fewer than 60 members.

**73) Money bills can be introduced in the State Legislative Assembly only on the prior recommendation of whom?**

- a) Vice-President of India
- b) Governor of the State
- c) Chief Minister of the State
- d) Prime Minister of India

**Answer: b)**

A money bill can only be introduced in State Legislative Assembly. At state level money bills shall be introduced in the legislative assembly only per Articles 198, 199 and 207 on the recommendation of the Governor.

**74) Which among the following was the first state to set up Panchayati Raj System in India?**

- a) Madhya Pradesh
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Bihar
- d) Rajasthan

**Answer: d)**

The Panchayati Raj System is the first tier or level of democratic government. Rajasthan was the first state to set up Panchayati Raj System in 1959 followed by Andhra Pradesh.

**75) What is the percentage of reservation provided to the women in the Panchayati Raj Institutions in India?**

- a) 20%
- b) 45%
- c) 50%
- d) 10%

**Answer: c)**

On August 27, 2009, the Union Cabinet of the Government of India approved 50% reservation for

women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI). The Indian states Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal and Uttarakhand have implemented 50% reservation for women in PRIs.

**76) Who among the following is the custodian of Contingency Fund of India?**

- a) President of India
- b) Senior-most judge of Supreme Court
- c) Prime Minister of India
- d) Finance Minister of India

**Answer: a)**

The Contingency Fund of India is set up in the nature of an imprest account under Article 267 (1) of the Constitution of India. The corpus of this fund is Rs. 500 crores. President is the custodian of the contingency fund in India.

**77) As per Article 316, the Chairman and other members of Union Public Service Commission are appointed by whom?**

- a) Chief Election commissioner
- b) The Home Minister
- c) The President
- d) The Prime Minister

**Answer: c)**

The Union Public Service Commission, commonly abbreviated as UPSC, is India's premier central recruiting agency. It is responsible for appointments to and examinations for All India services and group A & group B of Central services. As per Art. 316, the Chairman and other members of Union Public Service Commission shall be appointed by the President.

**78) How long a person should have practiced in a High Court to be eligible for appointment as a Judge of Supreme Court of India?**

- a) 10 years
- b) 20 years
- c) 15 years
- d) 25 years

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**Answer: a)**

A person who has practiced in a high court for ten years is eligible for the appointment as a Judge in the Supreme Court of India which is the highest judicial court and the final court of appeal under the Constitution of India.

**79) Which of the following is a part of the electoral college for the Election of the President but does not participate in the impeachment process?**

- a) RajyaSabha
- b) State Legislative Assembly
- c) State Legislative Council
- d) LokSabha

**Answer: b)**

A president is elected by an electoral college. This Electoral College consists of MPs from LokSabha as well as RajyaSabha. Elected members of State legislative members, including that of NCT of Delhi and Pondicherry. But during the impeachment process, there is no role of the State Legislative Assemblies. When a President is to be impeached for the violation of the Constitution, the charge shall be preferred by either House of Parliament.

**80) Electronic Voting Machines were used for the first time in which of the following state in India?**

- a) Madhya Pradesh
- b) Karnataka
- c) Kerala
- d) Uttar Pradesh

**Answer: c)**

The Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) were used for the first time in part of Parur Assembly Constituency in Kerala in 1982, on experimental basis. Later, the extensive use of EVMs started in 1998. After that, the EVMs were used first time in the general election to the assembly of Goa in 1999.

**81) The Total Membership of RajyaSabha is limited to how many members as per the Indian Constitution?**

- a) 230
- b) 245

- c) 250
- d) 300

**Answer: c)**

The RajyaSabha or Council of States is the upper house of the Parliament of India. Membership of RajyaSabha is limited by the Constitution to a maximum of 250 members and current laws have provision for 245 members.

**82) The Resolution for removing the Vice-President of India can be moved in.....?**

- a) RajyaSabha alone
- b) LokSabha alone
- c) Either of the two houses of the Parliament
- d) Joint Sitting of the two houses of the Parliament

**Answer: a)**

The Constitution states that the Vice President can be removed by a resolution of the RajyaSabha passed by an effective majority and agreed by the LokSabha with simple majority. But no such resolution may be moved unless at least 14 days advance notice has been given.

**83) The Election Commission has no power to conduct election of which of the following?**

- a) Offices of the President
- b) LokSabha
- b) RajyaSabha
- d) Speaker of LokSabha

**Answer: d)**

The Election Commission of India is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for administering election processes in India. The body administers elections to the LokSabha, RajyaSabha, state Legislative Assemblies, state legislative Councils, and the offices of the President and Vice President of the country.

**84) Which of the following is not the function of the Election Commission of India?**

- a) Holding periodic, free and fair elections are essentials of a democratic system
- b) Responsible for maintenance of the electoral rolls and establishing the schedules of elections
- c) Ascertaining the suitability of candidates for elections

## TOP 100 Indian Polity Questions for RRB JE/NTPC/RRC

d) Looks over the instances of violation of the code by various political parties

**Answer: c)**

The Election Commission of India is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for administering election processes in India. The Election Commission is regarded as India's guardian of elections. It holds periodic elections and responsible for the maintenance of the electoral rolls and establishing the schedules of elections. It also looks over the instances of violation of code by various political parties.

**85) Which one of the following types of emergency has not been declared till now in India?**

- a) State Emergency
- b) Financial Emergency
- c) National Emergency
- d) Both a and c

**Answer: b)**

Indian constitution has mentioned three types of emergencies that can be put in place in case of exigencies. The three types are: - national emergency under article 352, State emergency under article 356, and financial emergency under article 360. Financial emergency has not been declared even once despite the financial crisis in 1992, other two types had been used many times for various reasons.

**86) Who among the following official is the chairman of the Inter-State Council?**

- a) President of India
- b) Prime Minister of India
- c) Home Minister of India
- d) Vice-President of India

**Answer: b)**

Inter State council is a constitutional body set up on the basis of provisions in Article 263 of the Constitution of India by a Presidential Order dated 28th May 1990 on recommendation of Sarkaria Commission. Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Inter-state Council.

**87) Who among the following has the power to amend the constitution of Jammu and Kashmir?**

- a) Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir

b) Governor of Jammu and Kashmir

c) Legislature of Jammu and Kashmir

d) Both a and b

**Answer: c)**

The Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly also known as the Jammu and Kashmir Vidhan Sabha is the lower house of the bicameral legislature of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, which is known as the Jammu and Kashmir State Legislature. It has the power to amend the constitution of Jammu and Kashmir.

**88) What is the ending of the session at the discretion of the President called?**

- a) Summoning
- b) Adjournment
- c) Prorogation
- d) Dissolution

**Answer: c)**

Prorogation means the termination of a session of the House by an order made by the President under article 85(2)(a) of the Constitution. Prorogation terminates both the sitting and session of the House.

**89) What is the term used for terminating the sitting of the Parliament for an indefinite period?**

- a) Summoning
- b) Adjournment Sine Die
- c) Adjournment
- d) Dissolution

**Answer: b)**

Adjournment sine die means terminating a sitting of Parliament for an indefinite period. In other words, when the House is adjourned without naming a day for reassembly, it is called adjournment sine die. The power of adjournment sine die lies with the presiding officer of the House.

**90) Who controls the entire financial system of the Union as well as the States in India?**

- a) Finance Minister
- b) Comptroller and Auditor General
- c) Attorney General
- d) Home Minister

**Answer: b)**

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The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is an authority, established by Article 148 of the Constitution of India, which audits all receipts and expenditure of the Government of India and the state governments. He controls the entire financial system of the country at the union as well as state levels. In respect of the financial sector, audit by the CAG is necessary for its credibility. He is the guardian of the public purse.

**91) A resolution for impeachment of President is moved after prior notice of how many days to President of India?**

- a) 14 days
- b) 20 days
- c) 30 days
- d) 10 days

**Answer: a)**

The resolution for impeachment of the President can be moved only after giving at least 14 days written notice signed by not less than 1/4 th of the total number of members of the House. The resolution must be passed by a majority of not less than 2/3 rd of the total membership of the House.

**92) What is the maximum time-interval permitted between the two sessions of the Parliament?**

- a) 9 Months
- b) 6 Months
- c) 3 Months
- d) 5 Months

**Answer: b)**

The period during which the House meets to conduct its business is called a session. The Constitution empowers the president to summon each House at such intervals that there should not be more than a six-month gap between the two sessions. Hence the Parliament must meet at least twice a year.

**93) The Jammu and Kashmir State legislative assembly has the tenure of how many years?**

- a) 6 years
- b) 5 years
- c) 3 years

d) 7 years

**Answer: a)**

The Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly also known as the Jammu and Kashmir Vidhan Sabha is the lower house of the bicameral legislature of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, which is known as the Jammu and Kashmir State Legislature. It has the tenure of six years.

**94) Who among the following is the chairman of the Planning Commission in India known as NITI Aayog?**

- a) Vice-President of India
- b) President of India
- c) Finance minister of India
- d) Prime Minister of India

**Answer: d)**

The Planning Commission was an institution in the Government of India, which formulated India's Five-Year Plans, among other functions. In his first Independence Day speech in 2014, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced his intention to dissolve the Planning Commission. It has since been replaced by a new institution named NITI Aayog.

**95) The Minimum age limit for the membership of the Vidhan Parishad is.....?**

- a) 25 years
- b) 30 years
- c) 35 years
- d) 40 years

**Answer: b)**

A Member of the Legislative Council (MLC) is elected by local bodies, state legislative assembly, governor, graduates and teachers, for a term of 6 years and 30 years is the minimum age-limit to be elected to the Vidhan Parishad.

**96) Who among the following appoints and dismisses the Gazetted officials of the Union Government?**

- a) Prime Minister of India
- b) President of India
- c) Home Minister of India
- d) Chief Justice of India

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**Answer: b)**

Gazetted Officers are executive or managerial level ranked public servants in India. Authority for a gazetted officer to issue an official stamp comes from the President of India or the Governors of States. Their appointment and dismissal lies in the hands of the President of India.

**97) A National Emergency can remain in operation with the approval of Parliament for.....?**

- a) A period of 6 months
- b) A period of 3 months
- c) A period of 12 months
- d) Indefinite Period

**Answer: d)**

If the National Emergency is approved by both houses of Parliament then it shall continue for 6 months and it can be renewed any number of times by approval of Parliament after every 6 months.

**98) Which one of the following Union Territories has a High Court of its own?**

- a) Delhi
- b) Daman and Diu
- c) Chandigarh
- d) Lakshadweep

**Answer: a)**

The Parliament can establish a high court for a union territory or put it under the jurisdiction of the High Court of adjacent state. Delhi is the only union territory that has a High Court of its own since 1966.

**99) The Chief Minister of a State cannot take part in the election of President if he is a member of.....?**

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

**Answer: d)**

Members of legislative councils in the states where there are bicameral legislatures cannot participate in election of President.

**100) Sikkim was admitted as a full-fledged State of Indian Union in which of the following year?**

- a) 1970
- b) 1980
- c) 1975
- d) 1982

**Answer: c)**

In a referendum held in 1975, people of Sikkim voted for the abolition of the institution of Chogyal and Sikkim becoming an integral part of India. So, the 36th Constitutional Amendment Act 1975 was enacted to make Sikkim a full-fledged state of the Indian Union (the 22nd state).



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