

**Polity MCQ:**

Q1. Who is the final authority to interpret the Constitution?

- (a) The President
- (b) The Parliament
- (c) The Lok Sabha
- (d) The Supreme Court

Ans: d

Q2. Who was the Chief Justice of India when public Interest Litigation (PIL) was introduced to the Indian judicial system?

- (a) M. Hidayatullah
- (b) A.M. Ahmadi
- (c) P.N. Bhagwati
- (d) A.S. Anand

Ans: c

Q3. Salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court are determined by:

- (a) Pay Commission appointed by the President
- (b) Law Commission
- (c) Parliament
- (d) Council of Ministers

Ans: c

Q4. Which one of the following High Courts has the territorial jurisdiction over Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Calcutta
- (b) Madras
- (d) Orissa

Ans: b

Q5. The number of official languages recognized under 8th schedule of the Indian Constitution is

- (a) Sixteen
- (b) Seventeen
- (c) Twenty
- (d) Twenty two

Ans: d

Q6. The tenth schedule of Indian Constitution deals with

- (a) Anti-defection legislation
- (b) Panchayati Raj
- (c) Land reforms
- (d) Distribution of powers between the union and states

Ans: a

Q7. Which article is related to Special Address by the President?

- (a) Article 84
- (b) Article 85
- (c) Article 86
- (d) Article 87

Ans: d

Q8. In which of the following houses the chairperson is not the member of that house?

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) Rajya Sabha
- (c) Legislative Assembly
- (d) Legislative council

Ans: b

Q9. Which of the following states can nominate two women members to the legislative assembly?

- (a) Himachal Pradesh
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Jammu and Kashmir
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

Ans: c

Q10. What is the maximum time interval permissible between two successive sessions of the parliament?

- (a) 4 months
- (b) 5 months
- (c) 6 months
- (d) 3 months

Ans: c

Q11. Which one of the following is not the concern of local government?

- (a) Public health
- (b) Sanitation
- (c) Public utility service
- (d) Law and order

Ans: d

Q12. When was the concept of the HDI introduced by the United Nations Development Programme?

- (a) 1990
- (b) 1991
- (c) 1993
- (d) 1995

Ans: a

Q13. What is the name of the scheme which provides training and skills to women in traditional and non-traditional trades?

- (a) Kishori Shakti Yojna
- (b) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh
- (c) Swayamsiddha
- (d) Swawlamban

Ans: d

Q14. How many types of writs can be issued by the Supreme Court?

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 5
- (d) 6

Ans: c

Q15. In which year Supreme Court of India came into being?

- (a) 1937 January 28
- (b) 1947 January 28
- (c) 1950 January 28
- (d) 1949 January 28

Ans: c

Q16. which article of the Indian Constitution provides for uniform civil code for the citizens?

- (a) Article 42
- (b) Article 44
- (c) Article 46
- (d) Article 48

Ans: b

Q17. Which article of the Constitution of India deals With the 'Right to Constitutional Remedies'?

- (a) Article 19
- (b) Article 14
- (c) Article 21
- (d) Article 32

Ans: d

Q18. Salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court are determined by:

- (a) Pay Commission appointed by the President
- (b) Law Commission
- (c) Parliament
- (d) Council of Ministers

Ans: c

Q19. Which one of the following High Courts has the territorial jurisdiction over Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Calcutta
- (b) Madras

(d) Orissa

Ans: b

Q20. The number of official languages recognized under 8th schedule of the Indian Constitution is

- (a) Sixteen
- (b) Seventeen
- (c) Twenty
- (d) Twenty two

Ans: d

Q21. The tenth schedule of Indian Constitution deals with

- (a) Anti-defection legislation
- (b) Panchayati Raj
- (c) Land reforms
- (d) Distribution of powers between the union and states

Ans: a

Q22. The first High/Supreme Court judge, who voluntarily made his assets public is

- (a) Justice D.V.S. Kumar
- (b) Justice K. Chandra
- (c) Justice K. Kannan
- (d) Justice V.C. Srivastava

Ans: c

Q23. The form of oath of office for a minister for the union of India is enshrined in the

- (a) first schedule
- (b) second schedule
- (c) third schedule
- (d) fourth schedule

Ans: c

Q24. Rajya Sabha enjoys more power than the Lok Sabha in the case of

- (a) Money bills
- (b) Non-money bills
- (c) Setting up of new All India Services
- (d) Amendment of the Constitution

Ans: c

Q25. The bill of which of the following categories can be initiated only in Lok Sabha?

- (a) Ordinary Bill
- (b) Private members Bill
- (c) Money Bill
- (d) Constitution Amendment Bill

Ans: c

Q26.The Constitution of India mandates that the elections of the Panchayati Raj should be held regularly after a gap of:

- (a) 2 years
- (b) 3 years
- (c) 4 years
- (d) 5 years

Ans: d

Q27.Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India makes a specific mention of village panchayats?

- (a) Article 19
- (b) Article 21
- (c) Article 40
- (d) Article 246

Ans: c

Q28.Which one of the following is not a Panchayati Raj institution?

- (a) Gram Sabha
- (b) Gram Panchayat
- (c) Nyaya Panchayat
- (d) Gram Co-operative Society

Ans: d

Q29.Who is responsible to make changes in names and boundaries of the states?

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Rajya Sabha
- (d) Governor

Ans: b

Q30.Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court are determined by

- (a) Parliament
- (b) Pay Commission appointed by the President
- (c) Law Commission
- (d) Council of Ministers

Ans: a