

100 MCQ Polity Jackpot

- * Sports
- * Military
- * Awards & Honors
- * Imp. Days
- * Schemes → ↗

1: How long a person should have practiced in a High court to be eligible to be appointed as a Judge of Supreme court of India?

- 1. 5 years as a Judge }
- 2. 10 years as a lawyer }
- 3. 12 years
- 4. 7 years

Ans. 124

214

2: By which amendment, Delhi was designated as
National Capital Territory (NCT)?

1. 47th amendment
2. 50th amendment
3. 69th amendment
4. 75th amendment

3: Who appoints Council of Ministers of Prime minister?



4: “Pocket VETO” is a power of whom?

1. Chief justice of India
2. Governor
3. Prime minister

4. President

→ Absolute
→ Suspensive
→ Pocket

5: Which fundamental right has been removed from the list of fundamental rights?

1. Right to freedom (19-22)

2. Right to equality (14-18)

3. Right to Property (31)

4. None of above

→ 44th Amendment, 1978

→ Art. 300(A)
(legal right)

6: Which of the following is not a Special provision?

1. Jammu and Kashmir (+)

2. Manipur (+)

3. Assam (+)

4. Rajasthan ✓✓

7: Who said “article 32 is the soul of constitution”?

1. B G TILAK
2. B R Ambedkar
3. Jawaharlal Nehru
4. S Radhakrishnan

Chairman



Drafting Committee
(7 Members)

Indian Constitution

Total Articles → 448

Schedule
(अनुसूची) → 12

Part (भाग) → 25

Official languages → 22

Classical languages → 05

8: What is Article 32? ✓✓

1. Constitutional Remedy
2. Right to freedom
3. Right against exploitation
4. Right to Equality

9: Who has the power to adjudicate disputes between the centre and states?

1. High Court → 214 ✓

2. Supreme Court → 124 ✓

3. President +

→ 52

4. CAG +

→ 148

10: To adjudicate disputes between the centre and states come under which Jurisdiction of Supreme Court?

1. Original jurisdiction ✓
2. Appellate jurisdiction ✓
3. Writ Jurisdiction ✓
4. Advisory jurisdiction ✓

11: Which article says about “Protection and improvement of environment, wild life and forests?”

1. Article 46

2. Article 48 A

3. Article 52A

4. Article 49

Educational
Welfare of SC, ST

DPSP

Part IV

Art → 36-51

from Ireland

12: Who is the Chairman of Rajyasabha?

1. President ✗
2. Vice President
3. Speaker
4. Chief justice of India ✗

Art 63

Head → President

V. Pre.

Rajyasabha
(Art 80)

संसद
(Art. 79)

Speaker

Lok Sabha
(Art 81)

13: Which Committee recommended the Establishment of Panchayati Raj System?

1. Kiran Silva Committee ✗
2. Khattar Committee ✗
3. Drafting Committee ✗
4. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee

Art. 243

Other Committee

- * Ashok Mehta
- * L.M. Singelvi
- * G.V.K. Rao

14: Who is known as the First Citizen of India? ✓

1. Prime minister
2. President
3. Chief justice of India
4. Governor

→ Art. 52
→ Tenure → 5 Yrs.
→ Retirement Age } N/A

15: Which State firstly established Panchayati Raj System?

1. Gujrat
2. Uttar Pradesh
3. Rajasthan
4. Madhya Pradesh

→ Nagore Dist. (1959)

2nd State → Andhra Pradesh

* Under Which Amendment

7th Amend.
1956

Andhra Pradesh Established &

Princely State Provision Abolished?



16: Which article says “There shall be a Council of Minister with the Prime Minister” ?

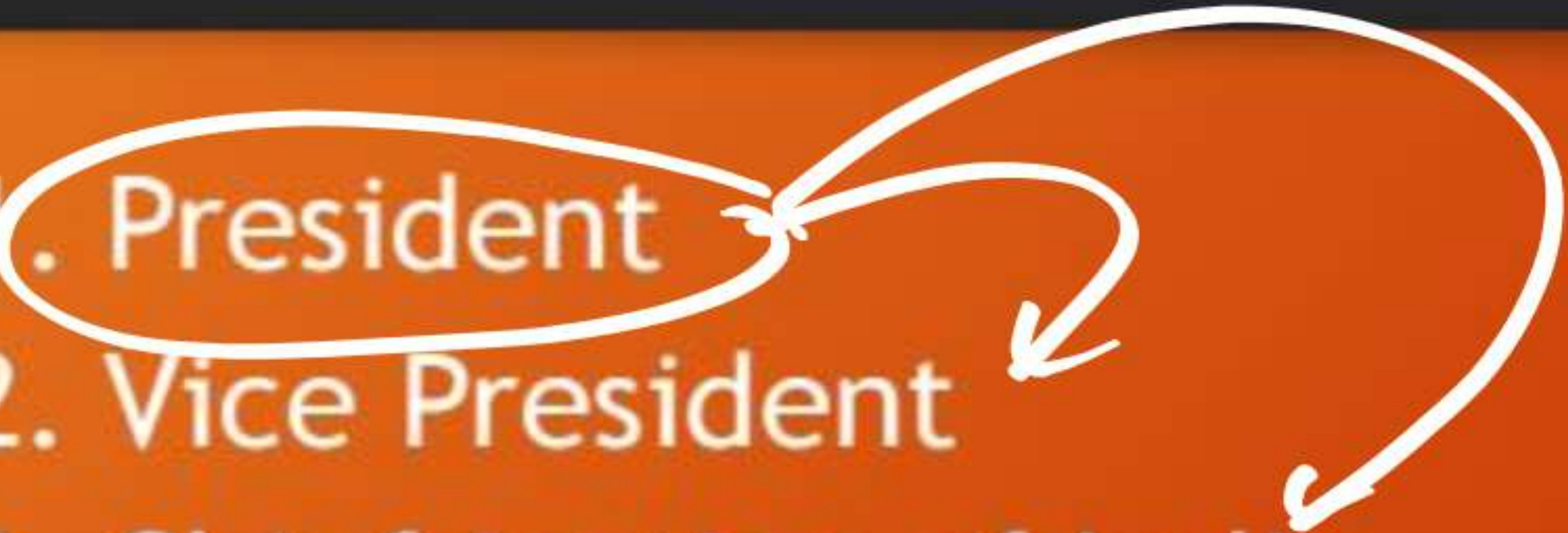
1. Article 68 ✗

2. Article 74 ✓✓

3. Article 61 ✗

4. Article 100

17: Who appoints Prime minister of India?

1. President
 2. Vice President
 3. Chief justice of India
 4. Loksabha Speaker
- 

18: Which one is also known as “People’s House” ?

1. Rajyasabha

2. Parliament

3. Loksabha

4. Supreme Court



19: Which article says “There shall be a Parliament “?

1. Article 55
2. Article 88
3. Article 71
4. Article 79

20: How many members can be nominated by President in Rajyasabha?

1. 12 members
2. 20 members
3. 2 members
4. 21 members



21: In which year Panchayati Raj System inaugurated?

1. 1955
2. 1956
3. 1958
4. 1959

By reviewing Which Programme?

CDP (Community Devp. Programme)

22: In which state Panchayati Raj System does not apply?

1. Rajasthan ✓
2. Uttar Pradesh ✓
3. Maharashtra ✓
4. Mizoram

23: Who can dissolve Loksabha?

Max. Memb → 552

1. Governor
2. Chief justice of India
3. CAG
4. President

Leg. Assembly
वि. सभा

Min-60

Max 500

24: What is the upper limit of Loksabha members?

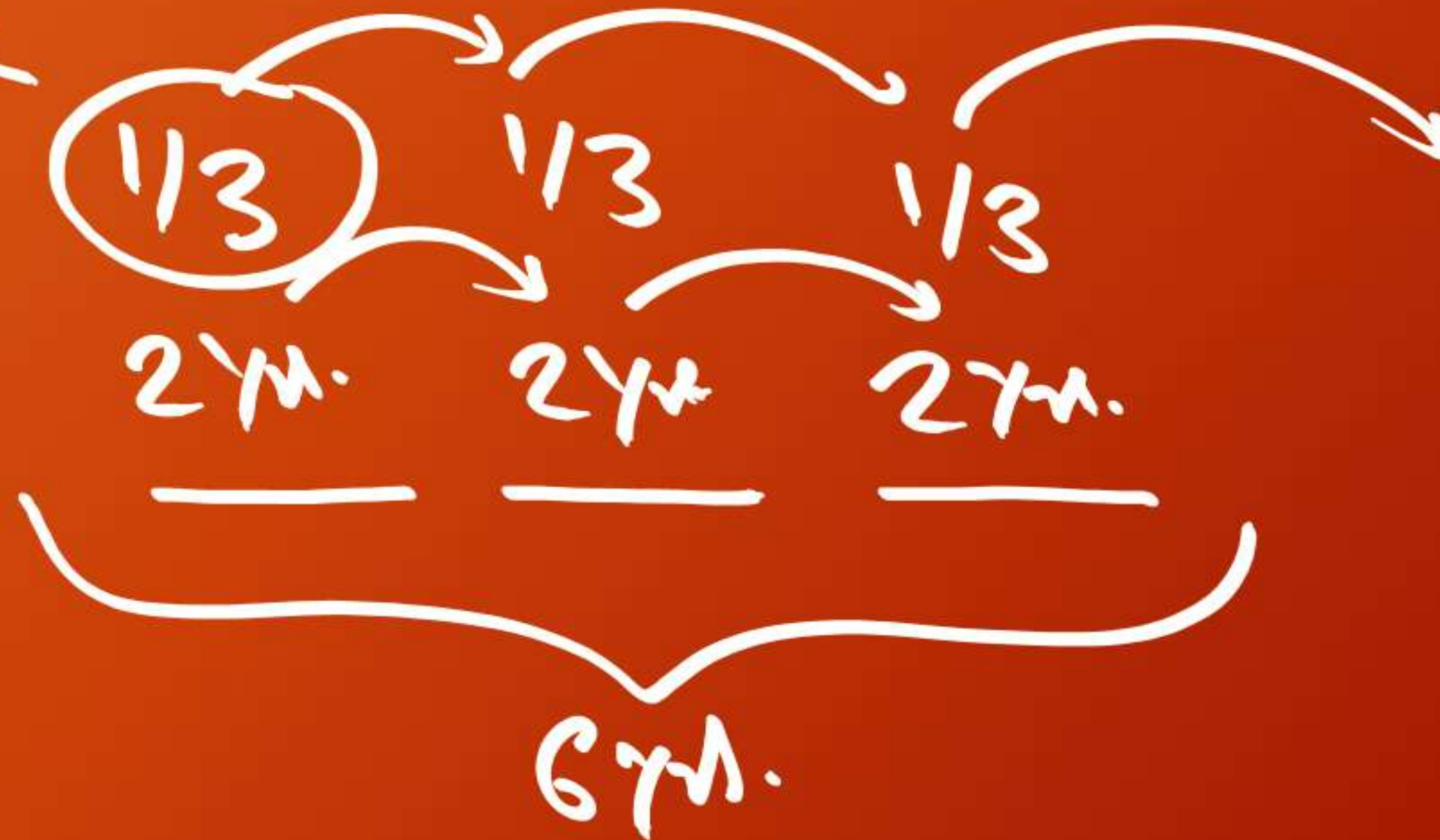
1. 555 members
2. 550 members
3. 552 members
4. 525 members

25: Which state has the maximum number of members of Loksabha?

1. Uttar Pradesh
2. Rajasthan
3. Maharashtra
4. Madhya Pradesh

26: Which one is known as Permanent body of Parliament?

1. President House ✗
2. Loksabha ✓
3. Supreme Court ✗
4. Rajyasabha ✓

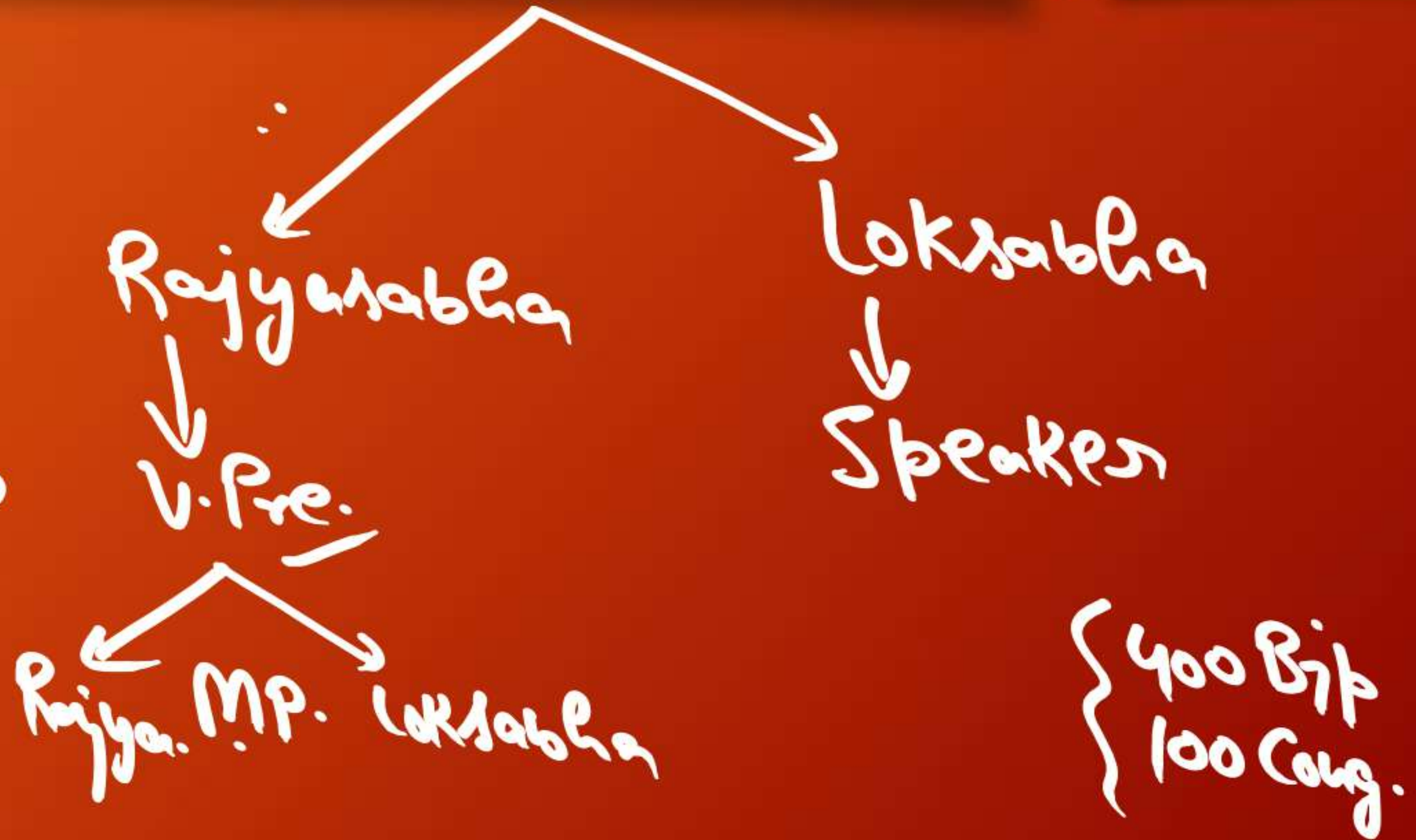


27: Which State has the Highest number of seats in Rajyasabha?

1. Maharashtra
2. Tamilnadu
3. Gujrat
4. Uttar Pradesh

28: Speaker of Loksabha is elected by whom?

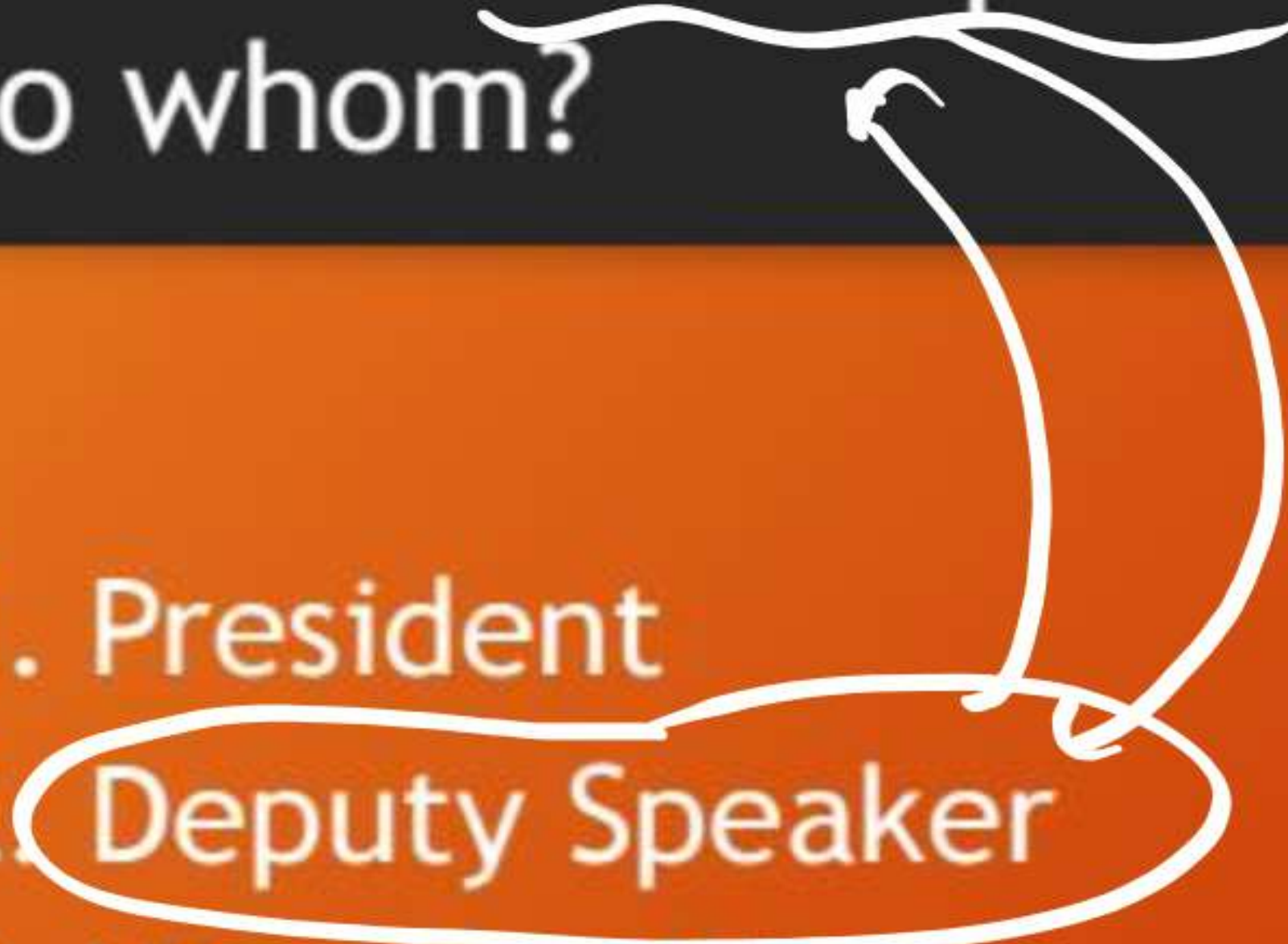
1. Prime minister council
2. President
3. Supreme Court judges
4. Members of Loksabha



29: What is the office period of Rajyasabha?

1. 2 years
2. 3 years
3. 5 years
4. 6 years

30: Loksabha Speaker submits his resignation
to whom?

1. President
 2. Deputy Speaker
 3. Vice President
 4. Prime minister
- 
- Hand-drawn white arrows and a circle on the list. One arrow starts from the underlined word 'resignation' in the question and points to 'Deputy Speaker'. Another arrow starts from the underlined word 'whom?' and also points to 'Deputy Speaker'. A white circle is drawn around the text 'Deputy Speaker'.

31: Who is the Chairman of Niti Ayog?

1. Prime minister
2. President
3. Vice President
4. None of above

Members 33 (Current Time)

32: What is the minimum ^{Age} to become a member of Loksabha?

1. 21 Years → Panchayat
2. 25 years → Loksabha, Leg. Assembly
3. 30 years → Rajyasabha, Leg. Council
4. 35 years → Pre / V. Pre. / Governor

33: Who generally does not vote in Loksabha because his vote is Decisive?

(निर्णायक)
↑

1. Speaker
2. Prime minister
3. Chief justice of India
4. Governor

(A)

50

(B)

50

34: In order to precedence, the speaker has an equal rank to-

1. Prime minister ✕
2. Cabinet ministers ✕
3. President ✕
4. Chief justice of India

35: The legislative assembly of Delhi can
make laws on-

1. Land → (X)
2. Police → (X)
3. Public ✓

- 1 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 3 only ✓
- None of these