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INDIAN POLITY AND CONSTITUTION

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POLICE RECRUITMENT REVISION QUESTIONS
Indian Polity and Constitution – Paper 1

Q1. Which House of the Indian Parliament represents the states at the Union level?
(A) Lok Sabha
(B) Rajya Sabha
(C) Vidhan Sabha
(D) Lok Ayukta

Q2. How many members can the President of India nominate to the Rajya Sabha?
(A) 10
(B) 15
(C) 12
(D) 20

Q3. Which Fundamental Right is guaranteed under Article 21A of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Right against Exploitation
(B) Right to Equality
(C) Right to Freedom
(D) Right to Education

Q4. In which Indian state does the National People's Party (NPP) have its principal political base?
(A) Meghalaya
(B) Manipur
(C) Mizoram
(D) Nagaland

Q5. Who is the elected political head of a Municipal Corporation in India?
(A) Sarpanch
(B) Mayor
(C) President
(D) Municipal Commissioner

Q6. What is the minimum age required to become a member of the Rajya Sabha?
(A) 18 years
(B) 35 years
(C) 25 years
(D) 30 years

Q7. Which Article of the Indian Constitution directs the State to separate the judiciary from the executive?
(A) Article 50
(B) Article 124
(C) Article 51
(D) Article 121

Q8. Which Part of the Indian Constitution embodies the concept of a welfare state?
(A) Fundamental Rights
(B) Fundamental Duties
(C) Preamble
(D) Directive Principles of State Policy

Q9. Who is the head of the Government of India?
(A) Chief Justice of India
(B) President of India
(C) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(D) Prime Minister of India

Q10. Which Part of the Indian Constitution deals with Emergency Provisions?
(A) Part XVIII
(B) Part XI
(C) Part XII
(D) Part XX

Q11. How many categories of Fundamental Rights were originally enshrined in the Indian Constitution?
(A) 7
(B) 6
(C) 5
(D) 8

Q12. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution are the Fundamental Duties listed?
(A) Article 49
(B) Article 51A
(C) Article 50
(D) Article 44

Q13. Who appoints the Governor of an Indian state?
(A) Prime Minister
(B) Chief Minister
(C) Supreme Court
(D) President

Q14. Which body determines the salary and allowances of the Prime Minister of India?
(A) Attorney General
(B) President
(C) Parliament
(D) Finance Commission

Q15. In which Indian state is the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) a major regional political party?
(A) Tamil Nadu
(B) Andhra Pradesh
(C) Karnataka
(D) Kerala

Q16. Who among the following served as the longest-serving Governor of an Indian State?
(A) Lakshmi Kant Jha
(B) Padmaja Naidu
(C) N.D. Tiwari
(D) Sarojini Naidu'

Q17. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution contains provisions relating to Panchayati Raj institutions?
(A) Tenth Schedule
(B) Eleventh Schedule
(C) Twelfth Schedule
(D) Ninth Schedule

Q18. In which year was the Election Commission of India established?
(A) 1950
(B) 1947
(C) 1952
(D) 1960

Q19. Who was the first woman Chief Justice of the Telangana High Court?
(A) JK Maheshwari
(B) Hima Kohli
(C) R Banumathi
(D) Ruma Pal

Q20. To whom must a Supreme Court judge address their resignation letter?
(A) The Prime Minister of India
(B) The Chief Justice of India
(C) The President of India
(D) The law Minister of India

POLICE RECRUITMENT REVISION QUESTIONS
Indian Polity and Constitution – Paper 2

Q1. Which social practice is abolished under Article 17 of the Indian Constitution?
(A) untouchability
(B) sati
(C) titles
(D) slavery

Q2. Which Indian state was the first to establish the Panchayati Raj system?
(A) Kerala
(B) Rajasthan
(C) West Bengal
(D) Karnataka

Q3. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution can a Governor grant pardons and exercise other specified clemency powers?
(A) Article 356
(B) Article 163
(C) Article 360
(D) Article 161

Q4. Which two States were associated with the initial introduction of the Panchayati Raj system in India in 1959?
(A) Assam and Bihar
(B) Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh
(C) Arunachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
(D) Punjab and Chandigarh

Q5. Which village-level institution supervises the Gram Panchayat and promotes accountability?
(A) District Collector
(B) Sarpanch
(C) Gram Sabha
(D) Secretary

Q6. Which of the following subjects falls under the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule?
(A) Agriculture
(B) Marriage and divorce
(C) Police
(D) National security

Q7. Which constitutional body has the authority to impeach the President of India?
(A) Prime Minister
(B) Parliament
(C) President
(D) Chief Justice of India

Q8. Which Part of the Indian Constitution deals with Union Territories?
(A) Part IX
(B) Part X
(C) Part VIII
(D) Part XI

Q9. Which Articles of the Indian Constitution deal with the Right to Freedom of Religion?
(A) Article 25 to 28
(B) Article 31 to 32
(C) Article 33 to 36
(D) Article 29 to 30

Q10. Who formally dissolves the Lok Sabha on the advice of the Council of Ministers?
(A) Attorney General
(B) Prime Minister
(C) President
(D) Chief Justice of India

Q11. Who is the ex officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?
(A) President
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Vice President
(D) Speaker of Lok Sabha

Q12. What is the term of office of the President of India?
(A) 6 years
(B) 3 years
(C) 4 years
(D) 5 years

Q13. Who was the first Chief Justice of India?
(A) M. Patanjali Sastri

(B) D Y Chandrachud
(C) H. J. Kania
(D) Y. V. Chandrachud

Q14. The Shiromani Akali Dal is a prominent regional political party in which Indian state?
(A) Himachal Pradesh
(B) Rajasthan
(C) Punjab
(D) Haryana

Q15. What is the total number of Fundamental Duties provided under the Indian Constitution?
(A) 11
(B) 9
(C) 10
(D) 12

Q16. Who can recommend the imposition of President's Rule in a state?
(A) Chief Minister
(B) Governor
(C) President
(D) Prime Minister

Q17. In which year were two additional Election Commissioners appointed to the Election Commission of India for the first time?
(A) 1998
(B) 1989
(C) 1991
(D) 1990

Q18. The opening words of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution were inspired by the Preamble of which country's Constitution?
(A) Ireland
(B) Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
(C) France
(D) United States of America

Q19. Which Part of the Indian Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights?
(A) Part II
(B) Part V
(C) Part III
(D) Part IV

Q20. Who was the first woman to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court of India?
(A) Ruma Pal
(B) Fathima Beevi
(C) Indu Malhotra
(D) Gyan Sudha Misra

POLICE RECRUITMENT REVISION QUESTIONS
Indian Polity and Constitution – Paper 3

Q1. Who serves as the chief executive officer of a Municipal Corporation in India?
(A) President
(B) Mayor
(C) Chairman
(D) Commissioner

Q2. Which Constitutional Amendment Act introduced the anti-defection law in India?
(A) 52nd
(B) 86th
(C) 61st
(D) 92nd

Q3. Who appoints the State Election Commissioner?
(A) Chief Minister
(B) Speaker
(C) Advocate General
(D) Governor

Q4. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution is the Governor empowered to grant pardons and exercise other specified clemency powers?
(A) Article 161
(B) Article 356
(C) Article 360
(D) Article 163

Q5. How many categories of Fundamental Rights are currently recognised under the Indian Constitution?
(A) 5
(B) 7
(C) 6
(D) 8

Q6. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution can a Governor promulgate ordinances?
(A) Article 356
(B) Article 352
(C) Article 213
(D) Article 123

Q7. Which of the following subjects is specifically addressed by Article 22 of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Protection of personal liberty
(B) Right to education
(C) Protection of life
(D) Preventive detention

Q8. Which of the following is not a source of revenue for Panchayati Raj institutions?
(A) Income Tax
(B) Property Tax
(C) Grant-in-aid from State Government
(D) Professional Tax

Q9. What is the territorial jurisdiction of a Gram Panchayat generally known as?
(A) Panchayat Area
(B) Ward
(C) Block
(D) Taluk

Q10. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution can the President proclaim a Financial Emergency?
(A) Article 352
(B) Article 360
(C) Article 356
(D) Article 370

Q11. Who appoints the Chief Minister of an Indian state?
(A) President
(B) Governor
(C) Prime Minister
(D) Chief Justice of India

Q12. Does the Indian Constitution prescribe a maximum number of States for which the same person may be appointed Governor?
(A) One state
(B) Two states
(C) There is no limit
(D) Three states

Q13. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution contains provisions relating to Panchayati Raj institutions?
(A) Tenth Schedule
(B) Eleventh Schedule
(C) Ninth Schedule
(D) Twelfth Schedule

Q14. How many Fundamental Duties did the Sardar Swaran Singh Committee originally recommend?
(A) 14
(B) 10
(C) 8
(D) 13

Q15. Which Article declares that the Directive Principles of State Policy are not enforceable by courts?
(A) Article 40
(B) Article 37
(C) Article 38
(D) Article 39

Q16. Under which Constitutional Amendment Act did the Right to Education for children aged 6–14 years become a Fundamental Right?
(A) 93rd Amendment
(B) 44th Amendment
(C) 86th Amendment
(D) 102nd Amendment

Q17. Who was the first Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh from the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)?
(A) Kalyan Singh
(B) Rajnath Singh
(C) Yogi Adityanath
(D) Ram Prakash Gupta

Q18. In which year was the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, which added the eleventh Fundamental Duty, enacted?
(A) 1985
(B) 1997
(C) 2002
(D) 1978

Q19. Who among the following served as the longest-serving Governor of an Indian State?
(A) Lakshmi Kant Jha
(B) Padmaja Naidu
(C) N.D. Tiwari
(D) Sarojini Naidu'

Q20. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution lists the States and Union Territories of India?
(A) Second Schedule
(B) First Schedule
(C) Third Schedule
(D) Fourth Schedule

POLICE RECRUITMENT REVISION QUESTIONS
Indian Polity and Constitution – Paper 4

Q1. Which Article did Dr. B. R. Ambedkar describe as the 'heart and soul' of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Article 256
(B) Article 21
(C) Article 24
(D) Article 32

Q2. Which of the following has the authority to dissolve the Rajya Sabha?
(A) The Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved.
(B) Council of Ministers
(C) President
(D) Chief Justice of India

Q3. Which Fundamental Right is protected under Article 15 of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Right to Freedom of Religion
(B) Right to Freedom
(C) Right against Exploitation
(D) Right to Equality

Q4. Which of the following is a regional political party based in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Shiv Sena
(B) DMK
(C) JDU
(D) TRS

Q5. Which list in the Seventh Schedule includes subjects such as education, forests, marriage and divorce?
(A) Concurrent List
(B) Union List
(C) State List
(D) Residual Powers

Q6. Which principle in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution promotes individual dignity and national unity?
(A) liberty
(B) fraternity
(C) equality
(D) Justice

Q7. How many Schedules did the Indian Constitution contain when it was originally adopted?
(A) 10
(B) 6
(C) 8
(D) 12

Q8. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution can the President grant pardons, reprieves, respites and remissions of punishment?
(A) Article 72
(B) Article 71
(C) Article 75
(D) Article 76

Q9. Who is the head of the Government of India?
(A) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(B) Chief Justice of India
(C) President of India
(D) Prime Minister of India

Q10. Which Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Education?
(A) Article 21
(B) Article 22
(C) Article 21A
(D) Article 23

Q11. Which of the following is not a guiding principle of the Panchayati Raj system?
(A) Democratic decentralization
(B) Social justice
(C) Centralization of power
(D) Grassroots democracy

Q12. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for administrative tribunals?
(A) Article 323A
(B) Article 290A
(C) Article 307
(D) Article 271

Q13. What is the meaning of the writ of Mandamus?
(A) By What Warrants
(B) We Command
(C) You May Have the Body
(D) To be Certified

Q14. Which constitutional authority is responsible for enforcing the Model Code of Conduct during elections in India?
(A) Government
(B) Political Parties
(C) Judiciary
(D) Election Commission

Q15. Which Article of the Indian Constitution directs the State to separate the judiciary from the executive?
(A) Article 50
(B) Article 124
(C) Article 51
(D) Article 121

Q16. Which Constitutional Amendment Act extended the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies?
(A) 101st Amendment
(B) 105th Amendment
(C) 95th Amendment
(D) 109th Amendment

Q17. Who founded the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)?
(A) Nitish Kumar
(B) Mayawati
(C) Mulayam Singh Yadav
(D) Kanshi Ram

Q18. What is the elected district-level institution of the rural Panchayati Raj system called?
(A) Panchayat Samiti
(B) Municipal Corporation
(C) Gram Panchayat
(D) Zilla Parishad

Q19. Under which category of Civil Services do the Indian Foreign Service and Indian Revenue Service fall?
(A) Federal services
(B) Multinational services
(C) Central services
(D) State services

Q20. What is the term of office of the members of the Public Accounts Committee?
(A) three years
(B) two years
(C) five years
(D) one year

POLICE RECRUITMENT REVISION QUESTIONS
Indian Polity and Constitution – Paper 5

Q1. Which House of a State Legislature is a permanent body and cannot be dissolved?
(A) Cabinet
(B) Legislative Assembly
(C) Legislative Council
(D) Council of Ministers

Q2. Who has the authority to decide whether a Bill is a Money Bill?
(A) Prime Minister
(B) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(C) President
(D) Chief Justice of India

Q3. Who appoints the Advocate General of a state?
(A) Chief Minister
(B) President
(C) Governor
(D) Prime Minister

Q4. Who was the Chairman of India's First Finance Commission?
(A) KC Neogy
(B) PV Rajamannar
(C) AK Chanda
(D) YB Chavan

Q5. Which Constitutional Amendment Act made the Right to Education a Fundamental Right for children aged 6–14 years?
(A) 77th Amendment
(B) 91st Amendment
(C) 42nd Amendment
(D) 86th Amendment

Q6. Which House of the Indian Parliament represents the states at the Union level?
(A) Lok Sabha
(B) Vidhan Sabha
(C) Rajya Sabha
(D) Lok Ayukta

Q7. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with the Election Commission of India?
(A) Article 375
(B) Article 356
(C) Article 368
(D) Article 324

Q8. What is the minimum age required to become a member of the Rajya Sabha (Council of States)?
(A) 25 years
(B) 35 years
(C) 30 years
(D) 40 years

Q9. At what age does the Chief Justice of India retire?
(A) 75 years
(B) 68 years
(C) 70 years
(D) 65 years

Q10. How many types of writs can the Supreme Court issue for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights?
(A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 5
(D) 6

Q11. The Governor exercises discretionary powers in specified circumstances independently of whose advice?
(A) Council of Ministers
(B) Prime Minister
(C) President
(D) Chief Minister

Q12. Which of the following is NOT listed as a Fundamental Duty under the Indian Constitution?
(A) To protect country
(B) To develop scientific temper
(C) To organise village panchayat
(D) To encourage common brotherhood

Q13. To whom must a Supreme Court judge address their resignation letter?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Prime Minister of India
(C) The Chief Justice of India
(D) The law Minister of India

Q14. Which Part of the Indian Constitution provides for the Union Public Service Commission?
(A) Part X
(B) Part VIII
(C) Part XIV
(D) Part XVI

Q15. How many regular sessions does the Indian Parliament traditionally hold each year?
(A) 5
(B) 7
(C) 3
(D) 2

Q16. What is the power of the judiciary to examine the constitutional validity of laws and executive actions called?
(A) Habeas Corpus
(B) Public Interest Litigation
(C) Judicial Review
(D) Right to Information

Q17. In which Indian state is the Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD) a prominent political party?
(A) Punjab
(B) Rajasthan
(C) Bihar
(D) Haryana

Q18. Which Constitutional Amendment Act reduced the minimum voting age in India from 21 to 18 years?
(A) 42nd Amendment
(B) 44th Amendment
(C) 61st Amendment
(D) 73rd Amendment

Q19. Who has the constitutional authority to prorogue either House of Parliament?
(A) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(B) President of India
(C) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
(D) Prime Minister of India

Q20. Which authorities are primarily responsible for organising training programmes for polling personnel before elections in India?
(A) District Election Officers and Returning Officers
(B) State governments
(C) Non-governmental organisations
(D) Political parties

POLICE RECRUITMENT REVISION QUESTIONS
Indian Polity and Constitution – Paper 6

Q1. Who administers the oath of office to the President of India?
(A) Prime Minister
(B) Chief Justice of India
(C) Vice-President of India
(D) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Q2. What is the minimum age required to become a member of the Rajya Sabha?
(A) 35 years
(B) 30 years
(C) 18 years
(D) 25 years

Q3. Who has the constitutional authority to dissolve the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) of a state?
(A) Chief Justice
(B) Governor
(C) Chief Minister
(D) President

Q4. What was Ram Nath Kovind's ordinal position among the Presidents of India?
(A) 12th
(B) 14th
(C) 11th
(D) 13th

Q5. The Governor acts as an important constitutional link between a state and which government?
(A) President
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Union Government
(D) Parliament

Q6. Which type of Bill cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha?
(A) Both constitutional amendment and ordinary bills
(B) The constitutional amendment bill
(C) The money bill
(D) The ordinary bill

Q7. How many members can the President of India nominate to the Rajya Sabha?
(A) 10
(B) 15
(C) 12
(D) 20

Q8. Who appoints the Governor of an Indian state?
(A) President
(B) Chief Minister
(C) Prime Minister
(D) Supreme Court

Q9. Which of the following subjects falls under the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of Parliament?
(A) Agriculture
(B) Police
(C) Railways
(D) Public Health

Q10. Who was the first woman to become the Chief Justice of an Indian State High Court?
(A) Leila Seth
(B) Ruma Pal
(C) Fatima Bibi
(D) Syeda Tahira

Q11. Which Constitutional Amendment Act inserted the words "Unity and Integrity of the Nation" into the Preamble?
(A) 44th Amendment
(B) 42nd Amendment
(C) 79th Amendment
(D) 52nd Amendment

Q12. Who has the constitutional authority to remove a Governor from office?
(A) Chief Justice of India
(B) Chief Minister
(C) President
(D) Prime Minister

Q13. To which House of Parliament is the Union Council of Ministers collectively responsible?
(A) Lok Sabha
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Chief Justice of India
(D) President

Q14. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for joint sittings of both Houses of Parliament?
(A) Article 93
(B) Article 108
(C) Article 126
(D) Article 122

Q15. Which fund bears the expenditure relating to the President's salary and allowances?
(A) Consolidated fund
(B) Estimates fund
(C) Public accounts fund
(D) Contingency fund

Q16. What is the minimum legal voting age in India?
(A) 18 years
(B) 16 years
(C) 21 years
(D) 25 years

Q17. Which Article of the Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex and place of birth?
(A) Article 25
(B) Article 23
(C) Article19
(D) Article 15

Q18. Which of the following is NOT a recognised category of the Directive Principles of State Policy?
(A) Liberal
(B) Nehruvian
(C) Socialist
(D) Gandhian

Q19. For whose consideration can the Governor reserve certain Bills passed by the State Legislature?
(A) Chief Minister
(B) Prime Minister
(C) President
(D) Supreme Court

Q20. Who was appointed as the first Chairperson of the Lokpal of India?
(A) Pinaki Chandra Ghose
(B) Dilip B. Bhosale
(C) Pradip Kumar Mohanty
(D) Ajay Kumar Tripathi

POLICE RECRUITMENT REVISION QUESTIONS
Indian Polity and Constitution – Paper 7

Q1. Which Constitutional Amendment Act made the right to form cooperative societies a Fundamental Right?
(A) 83rd Amendment
(B) 97th Amendment
(C) 105th Amendment
(D) 118th Amendment

Q2. Which of the following is not one of the three constitutionally recognised categories of municipalities in India?
(A) Municipal Council
(B) Municipal Corporation
(C) Nagar Panchayat
(D) Tehsil Parishad

Q3. How many Fundamental Duties were originally incorporated into the Indian Constitution?
(A) 5
(B) 9
(C) 10
(D) 11

Q4. Which Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Education?
(A) Article 21
(B) Article 21A
(C) Article 29
(D) Article 19

Q5. Who was the first Chief Minister of Delhi representing the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP)?
(A) Sheila Dikshit
(B) Arvind Kejriwal
(C) Kiran Bedi
(D) Manish Sisodia

Q6. Which Houses of Parliament can the President summon and prorogue?
(A) Both Houses of Parliament
(B) Lok Sabha only
(C) Rajya Sabha only
(D) State Legislatures

Q7. Under which category of offences can the police arrest an accused without a warrant, subject to the law?
(A) Non-Cognizable offences
(B) Detention offences
(C) Cross offences
(D) Cognizable offences

Q8. How many Fundamental Duties are currently provided for under the Indian Constitution?
(A) 5
(B) 10
(C) 11
(D) 20

Q9. Which political party in India uses the bicycle as its election symbol?
(A) Bharatiya Janata Party
(B) Rashtriya Janata Dal
(C) Samajwadi Party
(D) Indian National Congress

Q10. Which Union Territory was granted a Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers under the 69th Constitutional Amendment Act?
(A) Chandigarh
(B) Delhi
(C) Puducherry
(D) Lakshadweep

Q11. What is the normal term of a Panchayati Raj Institution in India?
(A) 5 years
(B) 2 years
(C) 3 years
(D) 4 years

Q12. In which year did the Supreme Court of India come into existence?
(A) 1952
(B) 1955
(C) 1948
(D) 1950

Q13. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of the Finance Commission?
(A) Article 280
(B) Article 270
(C) Article 260
(D) Article 250

Q14. Which of the following is NOT among the fields of special knowledge or practical experience specified for the President's nominees to the Rajya Sabha?
(A) Science
(B) Eloquence
(C) Art
(D) Literature

Q15. Who was the first Chief Justice of independent India?
(A) Bijan Mukherjee
(B) AR Sarkar
(C) Harilal Kania
(D) YV Chandrachud

Q16. Who appoints the Attorney General of India?
(A) Speaker
(B) Prime Minister
(C) President
(D) Chief Justice of India

Q17. Who is the constitutional Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces?
(A) President
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Defence Minister
(D) Chief of Defence Staff

Q18. How many elected seats does the Lok Sabha currently have?
(A) 252
(B) 543
(C) 555
(D) 630

Q19. Which legislative body has the authority to make laws governing Panchayati Raj institutions?
(A) State Legislature
(B) Central Government
(C) President of India
(D) Union Cabinet

Q20. Who succeeded Morarji Desai as Prime Minister of India in 1979?
(A) Chandrasekhar
(B) Devi Lal
(C) Charan Singh
(D) Jagjivan Ram

POLICE RECRUITMENT REVISION QUESTIONS
Indian Polity and Constitution – Paper 8

Q1. Who appoints the Chief Minister when no political party has secured a clear majority in the State Legislative Assembly?
(A) President
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Governor
(D) Chief Justice of India

Q2. In which Indian state does the National People's Party (NPP) have its principal political base?
(A) Manipur
(B) Mizoram
(C) Meghalaya
(D) Nagaland

Q3. Which form of government ensures that every adult citizen has one vote of equal value?
(A) Monarchic
(B) Autocratic
(C) Authoritarian
(D) Democratic

Q4. Which Commission was appointed by the Central Government to examine issues relating to Centre-State relations?
(A) Mandal Commission
(B) Nanavati Commission
(C) Sarkaria Commission
(D) Kothari Commission

Q5. Who appoints the State Election Commissioner responsible for conducting Panchayati Raj elections?
(A) Chief Minister
(B) President of India
(C) Governor of the State
(D) Prime Minister

Q6. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act is associated with which aspect of governance?
(A) Panchayati Raj institutions
(B) Land reforms
(C) Urban local bodies
(D) Fiscal federalism

Q7. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for the appointment of the Governor?
(A) Article 153
(B) Article 356
(C) Article 155
(D) Article 360

Q8. What is the maximum term of office of the Chief Election Commissioner of India under the applicable law, subject to the prescribed age limit?
(A) Six years
(B) Three years
(C) Five years
(D) Seven years

Q9. How many types of emergencies are provided for under the Indian Constitution?
(A) 2
(B) 3
(C) 4
(D) 5

Q10. How many Schedules are there in the Indian Constitution?
(A) 25
(B) 10
(C) 22
(D) 12

Q11. Who is the constitutional head of an Indian state?
(A) Prime Minister
(B) Chief Minister
(C) President
(D) Governor

Q12. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for the Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor?
(A) Article 153
(B) Article 155

(C) Article 163
(D) Article 161

Q13. Who was the first Prime Minister of India from the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)?
(A) Narendra Modi
(B) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(C) L.K. Advani
(D) Rajnath Singh

Q14. Which of the following is NOT a recognised category of parliamentary questions in India?
(A) Unstarred question
(B) Short-notice question
(C) Starred question
(D) Long-notice question

Q15. Who is generally the elected political head of a Municipal Corporation?
(A) Sarpanch
(B) Mayor
(C) President
(D) Commissioner

Q16. Which of the following States has a bicameral legislature?
(A) Gujarat
(B) Rajasthan
(C) Maharashtra
(D) Jharkhand

Q17. Which Constitutional Amendment Act reduced the minimum voting age from 21 to 18 years?
(A) 61st Amendment
(B) 44th Amendment
(C) 62nd Amendment
(D) 86th Amendment

Q18. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for a Governor for each State?
(A) Article 153
(B) Article 152
(C) Article 151
(D) Article 154

Q19. Who appoints the Chief Justice of a High Court in India?
(A) Governor of the State
(B) Chief Justice of India
(C) President
(D) Speaker

Q20. What is the minimum age required to be eligible for election as the President of India?
(A) 35 years
(B) 40 years
(C) 45 years
(D) 50 years

POLICE RECRUITMENT REVISION QUESTIONS
Indian Polity and Constitution – Paper 9

Q1. Who presides over a joint sitting of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha?
(A) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(B) Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha
(C) Prime Minister
(D) Vice President

Q2. In which year did the voting age in India become 18 years?
(A) In 2004
(B) In 1998
(C) In 1989
(D) In 1991

Q3. Who was the first Defence Minister of independent India?
(A) C Rajagopalachari
(B) Baldev Singh
(C) Shri Jagjivan Ram
(D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Q4. Who among the following served as Prime Minister of India on more than one occasion?
(A) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(B) Rajiv Gandhi
(C) Morarji Desai
(D) Inder Kumar Gujral

Q5. Which institution is the final interpreter of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Supreme Court
(B) Attorney General
(C) President of India
(D) Comptroller and Auditor General

Q6. How many seats were reserved for Scheduled Castes in the 17th Lok Sabha?
(A) 82
(B) 80
(C) 84
(D) 73

Q7. The President of India is the Supreme Commander of which of the following forces?
(A) All the Armed Forces of India
(B) Indian Army only
(C) Indian Navy only
(D) Indian Air Force only

Q8. Which of the following is enforceable by courts under the Indian Constitution?
(A) Directive Principles
(B) Fundamental rights
(C) Preamble
(D) Fundamental Duties

Q9. What is the process of transferring powers and responsibilities from higher levels of government to local governments called?
(A) Federalism
(B) Centralization
(C) Decentralization
(D) Unitarism

Q10. Which Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression?
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 19
(C) Article 21
(D) Article 25

Q11. Who formally appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India?
(A) Prime Minister of India
(B) President of India
(C) Parliament of India
(D) Chief Justice of India

Q12. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with the establishment and constitution of the Supreme Court?
(A) Article 32
(B) Article 124
(C) Article 141
(D) Article 226

Q13. How many categories of Fundamental Rights are currently recognised under the Indian Constitution?
(A) 5
(B) 7
(C) 6
(D) 8

Q14. Which Constitutional Amendment Act granted constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj system?
(A) 73rd Amendment
(B) 42nd Amendment
(C) 74th Amendment
(D) 79th Amendment

Q15. To which House or Houses of Parliament can the President of India address messages?
(A) Both Houses of Parliament
(B) Only Lok Sabha
(C) Only Rajya Sabha
(D) State Legislatures

Q16. Under which constitutional category does respecting India's National Flag and National Anthem fall?
(A) Legal Right
(B) Directive Principles of State Policy
(C) Fundamental Right
(D) Fundamental Duty

Q17. Which of the following is NOT an All India Service?
(A) Indian Forest Service
(B) Indian Administrative Service
(C) Indian Engineering Service
(D) Indian Police Service

Q18. What is the retirement age of judges of the Supreme Court of India?
(A) 62 years
(B) 70 years
(C) 65 years
(D) 75 years

Q19. Which Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression?
(A) Article 14 to 18
(B) Article 21 to 22
(C) Article 19
(D) Article 25 to 28

Q20. Which Fundamental Right is guaranteed under Article 14 of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Right to Freedom
(B) Right to Freedom of Religion
(C) Right to Equality
(D) Right to Life and Personal Liberty

POLICE RECRUITMENT REVISION QUESTIONS
Indian Polity and Constitution – Paper 10

Q1. Which Article of the Indian Constitution vests the executive power of a State in the Governor?
(A) Article 150
(B) Article 157
(C) Article 154
(D) Article 156

Q2. Which political party in India is associated with the broom election symbol?
(A) Janata Dal (United)
(B) Samajwadi Party
(C) Aam Aadmi Party
(D) Indian National Congress

Q3. In which year did the Rajya Sabha hold its first sitting?
(A) 1952
(B) 1947
(C) 1950
(D) 1954

Q4. Who presides over the Lok Sabha and exercises a casting vote in the event of a tie?
(A) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(B) Cabinet Minister
(C) Ordinary Member of the Lok Sabha
(D) Prime Minister

Q5. On which date did the First Lok Sabha hold its first session?
(A) 26th January, 1950
(B) 13th May, 1952
(C) 15th August. 1947
(D) 15th August, 1951

Q6. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act is associated with which aspect of governance?
(A) Urban local bodies
(B) Panchayati Raj institutions
(C) Fiscal federalism
(D) Land reforms

Q7. Which political party in India uses the lantern as its election symbol?
(A) JDU
(B) NCP
(C) RJD
(D) BSP

Q8. Which Fundamental Right is guaranteed under Article 21A of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Right to Freedom
(B) Right to Equality
(C) Right to Education
(D) Right against Exploitation

Q9. Which Commission recommended 27% reservation for Other Backward Classes in central government services?
(A) Sarkaria Commission
(B) Mandal Commission
(C) Balwant Commission
(D) Kothari Commission

Q10. Who presides over the sittings of the Rajya Sabha?
(A) Vice President
(B) President
(C) Chief Justice of India
(D) Prime Minister

Q11. Under which constitutional category do the duties to safeguard public property and abjure violence fall?
(A) social ethic
(B) fundamental duty
(C) fundamental right
(D) directive principle of state policy

Q12. What is the term of office of a member of the Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad) of a state in India?
(A) 3 years
(B) 6 years
(C) 5 years
(D) 4 years

Q13. What is the minimum age required to vote in Lok Sabha elections in India?
(A) 18 years
(B) 16 years
(C) 21 years
(D) 25 years

Q14. What is the minimum number of judges required to constitute a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court?
(A) Five
(B) Three
(C) Seven
(D) Nine

Q15. What is the commonly used designation for the elected head of a Gram Panchayat?
(A) Sarpanch
(B) Mayor
(C) Commissioner
(D) President

Q16. Who presides over the Lok Sabha and safeguards the rights and privileges of its members?
(A) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(B) Prime Minister
(C) President
(D) Chief Justice of India

Q17. Which Article of the Indian Constitution empowers Parliament to confer supplementary powers on the Supreme Court?
(A) Article 138
(B) Article 143
(C) Article 140
(D) Article 150

Q18. Which body has the power to extend the term of the Lok Sabha beyond five years during a National Emergency?
(A) President
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Parliament during a national emergency
(D) Chief Justice of India

Q19. In which year was the Estimates Committee first constituted in India?
(A) 1948
(B) 1947
(C) 1950
(D) 1949

Q20. Which Part of the Indian Constitution deals with the administration of Union Territories?
(A) Part - IX
(B) Part-VII
(C) Part - IXB
(D) Part-VIII

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