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INDIAN POLITY AND CONSTITUTION

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RRB Topicwise MCQs

Indian Polity and Constitution

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Papers Included

1. Polity: The Constitution
2. Polity: Amendments to the Constitution
3. Polity: Fundamental Rights and Duties
4. Polity: The Executive
5. Polity: The Legislature
6. Polity: The Judiciary
7. Polity: Centre–State Relations
8. Polity: Local Government
9. Polity: Political Parties
10. Indian Polity and Constitution

Suitable for: RRB NTPC, Group D, ALP, Technician

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RRB TOPICWISE MCQS
Polity: The Constitution

Q1. Which constitutional body has the power to amend the Constitution of India?
(A) President
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Parliament
(D) Supreme Court

Q2. Which Fundamental Right guarantees the right to constitutional remedies?
(A) Right to Equality
(B) Right to Constitutional Remedies
(C) Right to Freedom
(D) Right against Exploitation

Q3. Which courts in India have the power to declare laws unconstitutional through judicial review?
(A) President
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Supreme Court and High Courts
(D) Parliament

Q4. 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

Q5. Which Part of the Indian Constitution deals with Emergency Provisions?
(A) Part XVIII
(B) Part XI
(C) Part XII
(D) Part XX

Q6. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with the appointment and tenure of the Prime Minister and other Union Ministers?
(A) Article 75
(B) Article 74
(C) Article 76
(D) Article 77

Q7. Which Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Education?
(A) Article 21
(B) Article 21A
(C) Article 22
(D) Article 23

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

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

Q10. What is the minimum age required to be eligible for election as the President of India?
(A) 30 years
(B) 40 years
(C) 45 years
(D) 35 years

Q11. How many Fundamental Duties are currently enshrined in the Indian Constitution?
(A) 10
(B) 12
(C) 15
(D) 11

Q12. How many types of writs can the Supreme Court issue for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights?
(A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 5
(D) 6

Q13. How many types of emergencies are provided for under the Indian Constitution?

(A) 3
(B) 2
(C) 4
(D) 5

Q14. Who is widely known as the 'Father of the Indian Constitution'?
(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Q15. Which Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression?
(A) Article 14 to 18
(B) Article 19
(C) Article 21 to 22
(D) Article 25 to 28

Q16. How many members can the President nominate to the Rajya Sabha?
(A) 11
(B) 12
(C) 13
(D) 14

Q17. What is the minimum age required to become a member of the Legislative Assembly of a state in India?
(A) 21 years
(B) 30 years
(C) 25 years
(D) 35 years

Q18. How many Schedules are there in the Indian Constitution?
(A) 10
(B) 22
(C) 12
(D) 25

Q19. Who serves as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (Council of States)?
(A) President
(B) Vice President
(C) Prime Minister
(D) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Q20. What is the term of office of a member of the Rajya Sabha (Council of States)?
(A) 3 years
(B) 4 years
(C) 5 years
(D) 6 years

RRB TOPICWISE MCQS
Polity: Amendments to the Constitution

Q1. Which Constitutional Amendment Act introduced the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC)?
(A) 99th Amendment
(B) 44th Amendment
(C) 42nd Amendment
(D) 121st Amendment

Q2. Under which Constitutional Amendment Act did the Right to Education for children aged 6–14 years become a Fundamental Right?
(A) 86th Amendment
(B) 44th Amendment
(C) 93rd Amendment
(D) 102nd Amendment

Q3. 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) 95th Amendment
(C) 105th Amendment
(D) 109th Amendment

Q4. Which Constitutional Amendment Act introduced the anti-defection law in India?
(A) 44th Amendment
(B) 73rd Amendment
(C) 52nd Amendment
(D) 91st Amendment

Q5. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act is associated with which aspect of governance?
(A) Urban local bodies
(B) Panchayati Raj institutions
(C) Land reforms
(D) Fiscal federalism

Q6. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of the Finance Commission?
(A) Article 280
(B) Article 19
(C) Article 84
(D) Article 356

Q7. Which Constitutional Amendment Act granted constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj system?
(A) 42nd Amendment
(B) 73rd Amendment
(C) 74th Amendment
(D) 79th Amendment

Q8. Which Constitutional Amendment Act reduced the minimum voting age from 21 to 18 years?
(A) 44th Amendment
(B) 61st Amendment
(C) 62nd Amendment
(D) 86th Amendment

Q9. Which aspect of governance was addressed by the 97th Constitutional Amendment Act?
(A) Cooperative societies
(B) Panchayati Raj institutions
(C) Land reforms
(D) Fiscal federalism

Q10. Which Constitutional Amendment Act abolished the privy purses of former princely rulers?
(A) 42nd Amendment
(B) 44th Amendment
(C) 26th Amendment
(D) 28th Amendment

Q11. Which Constitutional Amendment Act made the Right to Education a Fundamental Right?
(A) 44th Amendment
(B) 86th Amendment
(C) 92nd Amendment
(D) 42nd Amendment

Q12. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act is associated with which aspect of governance?
(A) Urban local bodies
(B) Land reforms
(C) Fiscal federalism
(D) Panchayati Raj institutions

Q13. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for the imposition of President's Rule in a state?
(A) Article 19
(B) Article 42
(C) Article 84
(D) Article 356

Q14. Which Constitutional Amendment Act added Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali to the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution?
(A) The 71st Amendment
(B) The 42nd Amendment
(C) The 73rd Amendment
(D) The 92nd Amendment

Q15. Which Constitutional Amendment Act inserted the words "Socialist" and "Secular" into the Preamble?
(A) 44th Amendment
(B) 86th Amendment
(C) 42nd Amendment
(D) 52nd Amendment

Q16. Which Constitutional Amendment Act introduced the constitutional framework for the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India?
(A) 100th Amendment
(B) 122nd Amendment
(C) 125th Amendment
(D) 101st Amendment

Q17. Which Constitutional Amendment Act made the Right to Education a Fundamental Right for children aged 6–14 years?
(A) 91st Amendment
(B) 86th Amendment
(C) 77th Amendment
(D) 42nd Amendment

Q18. Which Constitutional Amendment Act made the right to form cooperative societies a Fundamental Right?
(A) 83rd Amendment
(B) 105th Amendment
(C) 118th Amendment
(D) 97th Amendment

Q19. Which Constitutional Amendment Act inserted the words "Unity and Integrity of the Nation" into the Preamble?
(A) 44th Amendment
(B) 79th Amendment
(C) 52nd Amendment
(D) 42nd Amendment

Q20. 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

RRB TOPICWISE MCQS
Polity: Fundamental Rights and Duties

Q1. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution is the Right to Life and Personal Liberty guaranteed?
(A) Article 19
(B) Article 21
(C) Article 32
(D) Article 25

Q2. How many Fundamental Duties were introduced into the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976?
(A) 10
(B) 1
(C) 4
(D) 15

Q3. How many categories of Fundamental Rights were originally enshrined in the Indian Constitution?
(A) 6
(B) 5
(C) 8
(D) 7

Q4. How many categories of Fundamental Rights are currently recognised under the Indian Constitution?
(A) 8
(B) 6
(C) 7
(D) 5

Q5. 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

Q6. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with Fundamental Duties?
(A) Article 21
(B) Article 51A
(C) Article 19
(D) Article 14

Q7. How many Fundamental Duties were originally incorporated into the Indian Constitution?
(A) 5
(B) 9
(C) 10
(D) 11

Q8. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution is the Right to Education guaranteed?
(A) Article 19
(B) Article 32
(C) Article 14
(D) Article 21A

Q9. Which Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Constitutional Remedies?
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 19
(C) Article 32
(D) Article 21

Q10. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution are Fundamental Duties mentioned?
(A) Article 21
(B) Article 51A
(C) Article 19
(D) Article 14

Q11. How many categories of Fundamental Rights were originally provided under the Indian Constitution before the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978?
(A) 6
(B) 5
(C) 8
(D) 7

Q12. Which Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees freedom of conscience and the

right to profess, practise and propagate religion?
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 19
(C) Article 21
(D) Article 25

Q13. Which Fundamental Right includes the right to assemble peacefully and without arms?
(A) Right to Equality
(B) Right against Exploitation
(C) Right to Freedom
(D) Right to Freedom of Religion

Q14. Which Fundamental Right is protected under Article 15 of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Right to Freedom
(B) Right against Exploitation
(C) Right to Equality
(D) Right to Freedom of Religion

Q15. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution is the Fundamental Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression guaranteed?
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 21
(C) Article 19
(D) Article 25

Q16. Which Fundamental Right guarantees free and compulsory education to children aged 6–14 years?
(A) Right to Equality
(B) Right to Freedom
(C) Right against Exploitation
(D) Right to Education

Q17. Which Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Education?
(A) Article 21
(B) Article 29
(C) Article 21A
(D) Article 19

Q18. How many Fundamental Duties are currently provided for under the Indian Constitution?
(A) 5
(B) 11
(C) 10
(D) 20

Q19. How many categories of Fundamental Rights were originally provided under the Indian Constitution?
(A) 5
(B) 6
(C) 8
(D) 7

Q20. Which of the following is no longer recognised as a Fundamental Right under the Indian Constitution?
(A) Right to Equality
(B) Right to Freedom
(C) Right to Life
(D) Right to Property

RRB TOPICWISE MCQS
Polity: The Executive

Q1. Who appoints the Chief Justice of India?
(A) Speaker
(B) Prime Minister
(C) President
(D) Chief Justice of Delhi High Court

Q2. On whose advice does the President appoint ministers to the Union Council of Ministers?
(A) Chief Justice of India
(B) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(C) Leader of Opposition
(D) Prime Minister

Q3. Who administers the oath of office to the Vice-President of India?
(A) Chief Justice of India
(B) Speaker of Rajya Sabha
(C) Prime Minister
(D) President

Q4. To which House of Parliament is the Union Council of Ministers collectively responsible?
(A) President
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Chief Justice of India
(D) Lok Sabha

Q5. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution can the President seek the advisory opinion of the Supreme Court?
(A) Article 121
(B) Article 123
(C) Article 143
(D) Article 156

Q6. Who is the constitutional head of a state government in India?
(A) Chief Minister
(B) Governor
(C) Prime Minister
(D) President

Q7. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution can the President grant pardons, reprieves, respites and remissions of punishment?
(A) Article 71
(B) Article 75
(C) Article 76
(D) Article 72

Q8. Who heads the Union Council of Ministers?
(A) President of India
(B) Vice President of India
(C) Prime Minister of India
(D) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

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

Q10. Which Article of the Indian Constitution prescribes the procedure for the impeachment of the President?
(A) Article 61
(B) Article 72
(C) Article 76
(D) Article 80

Q11. To which House or Houses of Parliament can the President of India address messages?
(A) Only Lok Sabha
(B) Both Houses of Parliament
(C) Only Rajya Sabha
(D) State Legislatures

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

Q13. Which body determines the salary and allowances of the Prime Minister of India?
(A) Attorney General
(B) Parliament
(C) President
(D) Finance Commission

Q14. What is the minimum age required to be eligible for election as the President of India?
(A) 40 years
(B) 35 years
(C) 45 years
(D) 50 years

Q15. Who appoints the Chief Justice of a High Court in India?
(A) Speaker
(B) Chief Justice of India
(C) Governor of the State
(D) President

Q16. Who is the constitutional Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces?
(A) President
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Defence Minister
(D) Chief of Defence Staff

Q17. Which of the following is not a member of the Union Council of Ministers?
(A) Cabinet Ministers
(B) Ministers of State
(C) Governors of States
(D) Deputy Ministers

Q18. Where is the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) located?
(A) Rashtrapati Bhavan
(B) Parliament House
(C) North Block, New Delhi
(D) South Block, New Delhi

Q19. What is the term of office of the Vice-President of India?
(A) 4 years
(B) 6 years
(C) 7 years
(D) 5 years

Q20. Who administers the oath of office to the President of India?
(A) Prime Minister
(B) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(C) Chief Justice of India
(D) Vice-President of India

RRB TOPICWISE MCQS
Polity: The Legislature

Q1. What is the normal term of a municipality in India?
(A) 2 years
(B) 3 years
(C) 5 years
(D) 4 years

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

Q3. Who administers the oath of office to the Vice-President of India?
(A) President
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Speaker
(D) Chief Justice of India

Q4. Which legislative body has the authority to make laws on subjects included in the State List?
(A) Lok Sabha
(B) Rajya Sabha
(C) State Legislature
(D) President

Q5. Which constitutional body has the authority to impeach the President of India?
(A) Prime Minister
(B) President
(C) Chief Justice of India
(D) Parliament

Q6. Who administers the oath of office to the Governor of a state?
(A) Chief Minister
(B) Chief Justice of India
(C) Chief Justice of the High Court
(D) President

Q7. Who is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha?
(A) Prime Minister
(B) President
(C) Speaker
(D) Chief Justice of India

Q8. What is the maximum constitutional strength of the Rajya Sabha?
(A) 260
(B) 240
(C) 250
(D) 270

Q9. How many elected seats does the Lok Sabha currently have?
(A) 543
(B) 252
(C) 555
(D) 630

Q10. Who has the constitutional authority to dissolve the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) of a state?
(A) Chief Justice
(B) Chief Minister
(C) Governor
(D) President

Q11. What is the minimum age required to become a member of the Lok Sabha?
(A) 30 years
(B) 25 years
(C) 35 years
(D) 18 years

Q12. How many members can the President of India nominate to the Rajya Sabha?
(A) 10
(B) 15
(C) 12
(D) 20

Q13. Which House of Parliament at the Union level corresponds to the Legislative Assembly of a state?
(A) Rajya Sabha

(B) President
(C) Prime Minister
(D) Lok Sabha

Q14. What is the term of office of a member of the Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad) of a state in India?
(A) 3 years
(B) 5 years
(C) 6 years
(D) 4 years

Q15. How many times can a person be elected to represent the same constituency in Parliament?
(A) Twice
(B) Unlimited times
(C) Thrice
(D) Four times

Q16. Who is the elected head of a Gram Panchayat in India?
(A) Sarpanch
(B) Commissioner
(C) Gram Panchayat Secretary
(D) Deputy Sarpanch

Q17. Which body has the power to extend the term of the Lok Sabha beyond five years during a National Emergency?
(A) Parliament during a national emergency
(B) President
(C) Prime Minister
(D) Chief Justice of India

Q18. 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

Q19. How are the members of the Rajya Sabha elected?
(A) Direct Election
(B) Indirect Election
(C) Appointment by the President
(D) Nomination by the Prime Minister

Q20. Who ordinarily presents the Union Budget in Parliament?
(A) Prime Minister
(B) President
(C) Chief Justice of India
(D) Finance Minister

RRB TOPICWISE MCQS
Polity: The Judiciary

Q1. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with the establishment and constitution of the Supreme Court?
(A) Article 124
(B) Article 32
(C) Article 141
(D) Article 226

Q2. 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

Q3. Who was the first Chief Justice of India?
(A) M. Patanjali Sastri
(B) D Y Chandrachud
(C) Y. V. Chandrachud
(D) H. J. Kania

Q4. Which of the following is not a feature of the Indian judicial system?
(A) Rule of law
(B) Independence of the judiciary
(C) Judicial review
(D) Jury trials

Q5. How many High Courts were there in India as of October 2026?
(A) 24
(B) 25
(C) 28
(D) 30

Q6. Who has the constitutional authority to transfer a judge from one High Court to another?
(A) Prime Minister
(B) President of India
(C) Chief Justice of India
(D) Governor of the respective state

Q7. What is the retirement age of judges of the Supreme Court of India?
(A) 62 years
(B) 70 years
(C) 75 years
(D) 65 years

Q8. 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

Q9. Which of the following courts does not form part of the subordinate judiciary in India?
(A) District Court
(B) Sessions Court
(C) High Court
(D) Magistrate Court

Q10. What is the retirement age of judges of the High Courts in India?
(A) 65 years
(B) 62 years
(C) 70 years
(D) 75 years

Q11. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with the establishment and constitution of the Supreme Court?
(A) Article 226
(B) Article 124
(C) Article 32
(D) Article 141

Q12. Which of the following is not one of the five types of writs issued by Indian courts?
(A) Writ of Inquiry
(B) Writ of Mandamus
(C) Writ of Habeas Corpus
(D) Writ of Certiorari

Q13. Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court of India?

(A) Prime Minister
(B) President
(C) Chief Justice of India
(D) Governor

Q14. Which is the highest court in India?
(A) Supreme Court
(B) High Court
(C) District Court
(D) Constitutional Court

Q15. Who formally appoints the judges of the Supreme Court of India?
(A) Chief Justice of India
(B) Governor
(C) President
(D) Prime Minister

Q16. Which is the oldest High Court in India?
(A) Bombay High Court
(B) Madras High Court
(C) Calcutta High Court
(D) Delhi High Court

Q17. 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) Right to Information
(D) Judicial Review

Q18. In which year was the Supreme Court of India established?
(A) 1947
(B) 1950
(C) 1952
(D) 1955

Q19. At what age does the Chief Justice of India retire?
(A) 68 years
(B) 70 years
(C) 75 years
(D) 65 years

Q20. 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

RRB TOPICWISE MCQS
Polity: Centre-State Relations

Q1. Which list of the Seventh Schedule contains subjects on which both Parliament and State Legislatures can ordinarily make laws?
(A) Union List
(B) Concurrent List
(C) State List
(D) Residual Powers

Q2. Who appoints the Chief Minister of an Indian state?
(A) President
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Governor
(D) Chief Justice of India

Q3. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for the Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor?
(A) Article 153
(B) Article 163
(C) Article 155
(D) Article 161

Q4. Who has the constitutional authority to remove a Governor from office?
(A) Prime Minister
(B) Chief Minister
(C) Chief Justice of India
(D) President

Q5. 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) Chief Justice of India
(D) Governor

Q6. Who appoints the Governor of an Indian state?
(A) Chief Minister
(B) President
(C) Prime Minister
(D) Supreme Court

Q7. 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

Q8. Which list of the Seventh Schedule includes subjects such as police and public health?
(A) State List
(B) Union List
(C) Concurrent List
(D) Residual Powers

Q9. Which list in the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution includes subjects such as police, public health and sanitation, and agriculture?
(A) State List
(B) Union List
(C) Concurrent List
(D) Residual Powers

Q10. Who can recommend the imposition of President's Rule in a state?
(A) Chief Minister
(B) Prime Minister
(C) President
(D) Governor

Q11. The Governor acts as an important constitutional link between a state and which government?
(A) President
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Parliament
(D) Union Government

Q12. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution can a Governor promulgate ordinances?
(A) Article 123

(B) Article 352
(C) Article 356
(D) Article 213

Q13. Banking falls under which list of the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Concurrent List
(B) State List
(C) Union List
(D) Residual Powers

Q14. Who appoints the Advocate General of a state?
(A) Governor
(B) Chief Minister
(C) President
(D) Prime Minister

Q15. Which body determines the emoluments and allowances of a state Governor?
(A) President
(B) Parliament
(C) Prime Minister
(D) Finance Minister

Q16. Who has the constitutional authority to remove the Governor of a state?
(A) Prime Minister
(B) Chief Minister
(C) Supreme Court
(D) President

Q17. Which list in the Seventh Schedule includes subjects such as education, forests, marriage and divorce?
(A) Union List
(B) Concurrent List
(C) State List
(D) Residual Powers

Q18. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for the appointment of the Governor?
(A) Article 155
(B) Article 153
(C) Article 356
(D) Article 360

Q19. 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 163
(C) Article 356
(D) Article 360

Q20. Which of the following subjects falls under the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of Parliament?
(A) Agriculture
(B) Police
(C) Railways
(D) Public Health

RRB TOPICWISE MCQS
Polity: Local Government

Q1. Who is the elected head of a Nagar Palika (Municipal Council)?
(A) Mayor
(B) President
(C) Sarpanch
(D) Commissioner

Q2. Who is widely regarded as the father of the Panchayati Raj system in India?
(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Sardar Patel
(D) Balwantrai Mehta

Q3. Which Constitutional Amendment Act specifically deals with Panchayati Raj institutions?
(A) 42nd Amendment
(B) 86th Amendment
(C) 73rd Amendment
(D) 100th Amendment

Q4. Which legislative body has the authority to make laws governing Panchayati Raj institutions?
(A) Central Government
(B) State Legislature
(C) President of India
(D) Union Cabinet

Q5. Which of the following is not a typical function of Panchayati Raj institutions in India?
(A) Rural development
(B) Health care
(C) Urban planning
(D) Education

Q6. What is the minimum age required to contest elections to Panchayati Raj institutions in India?
(A) 21 years
(B) 18 years
(C) 25 years
(D) 30 years

Q7. What is the territorial jurisdiction of a Gram Panchayat generally known as?
(A) Panchayat Area
(B) Ward
(C) Block
(D) Taluk

Q8. Which of the following is not one of the three constitutionally recognised categories of municipalities in India?
(A) Municipal Corporation
(B) Nagar Panchayat
(C) Municipal Council
(D) Tehsil Parishad

Q9. What is the elected district-level institution of the rural Panchayati Raj system called?
(A) Zilla Parishad
(B) Municipal Corporation
(C) Gram Panchayat
(D) Panchayat Samiti

Q10. How are seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Panchayati Raj institutions determined?
(A) 0.15
(B) Proportional to population
(C) 0.25
(D) 0.33

Q11. What is the commonly used designation for the elected head of a Gram Panchayat?
(A) Mayor
(B) Sarpanch
(C) Commissioner
(D) President

Q12. Who is the elected political head of a Municipal Corporation in India?
(A) Sarpanch
(B) President
(C) Municipal Commissioner
(D) Mayor

Q13. Who is generally the elected political head of a Municipal Corporation?
(A) Sarpanch
(B) Commissioner
(C) Mayor
(D) President

Q14. What is the highest tier of the three-tier Panchayati Raj system in India called?
(A) Gram Panchayat
(B) Panchayat Samiti
(C) Mandal Parishad
(D) Zilla Parishad

Q15. Which of the following is not a typical function of municipalities in India?
(A) Waste management
(B) Education
(C) Urban planning
(D) Rural development

Q16. Which Constitutional Amendment Act granted constitutional status to Panchayati Raj institutions?
(A) 74th
(B) 72nd
(C) 73rd
(D) 75th

Q17. Which of the following is not a typical function of a Gram Panchayat in India?
(A) Agriculture extension services
(B) Health care
(C) Primary education
(D) Urban planning

Q18. Who serves as the chief executive officer of a Municipal Corporation in India?
(A) Mayor
(B) Chairman
(C) Commissioner
(D) President

Q19. Which of the following is not a typical function of a Zilla Parishad?
(A) Education
(B) Urban Planning
(C) Health
(D) Rural Development

Q20. What is the transfer of decision-making powers from higher levels of government to local governments known as?
(A) Decentralization
(B) Communism
(C) Unitarism
(D) Autonomy

RRB TOPICWISE MCQS
Polity: Political Parties

Q1. Which political party in India uses the bicycle as its election symbol?
(A) Samajwadi Party
(B) BJP
(C) Congress
(D) Aam Aadmi Party

Q2. Who was the first Prime Minister of India from the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)?
(A) Narendra Modi
(B) Rajnath Singh
(C) L.K. Advani
(D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Q3. In which Indian state is the Telugu Desam Party (TDP) a prominent political party?
(A) Andhra Pradesh
(B) Telangana
(C) Tamil Nadu
(D) Karnataka

Q4. In which Indian state is the Trinamool Congress a major political party?
(A) West Bengal
(B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Maharashtra
(D) Tamil Nadu

Q5. Which political party in India is associated with the bicycle election symbol?
(A) TMC
(B) NCP
(C) Shiv Sena
(D) Samajwadi Party

Q6. Who was the first Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh from the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)?
(A) Rajnath Singh
(B) Yogi Adityanath
(C) Kalyan Singh
(D) Ram Prakash Gupta

Q7. Which political party uses the hammer, sickle and star as its election symbol?
(A) CPI
(B) BJP
(C) INC
(D) CPM

Q8. Who was the first Prime Minister of independent India from the Indian National Congress?
(A) Indira Gandhi
(B) Rajiv Gandhi
(C) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(D) Jawaharlal Nehru

Q9. Who founded the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)?
(A) Kanshi Ram
(B) Mayawati
(C) Mulayam Singh Yadav
(D) Nitish Kumar

Q10. The Shiromani Akali Dal is a major political party in which Indian state?
(A) Haryana
(B) Gujarat
(C) Rajasthan
(D) Punjab

Q11. In which Indian state is the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) a major regional political party?
(A) Andhra Pradesh
(B) Karnataka
(C) Kerala
(D) Tamil Nadu

Q12. Which political party is primarily based in West Bengal?
(A) CPI(M)
(B) BJP
(C) SP
(D) TMC

Q13. Which political party in India uses the open hand as its election symbol?
(A) Congress

(B) Shiv Sena
(C) TDP
(D) DMK

Q14. Which political party in India uses the elephant as its election symbol?
(A) RJD
(B) DMK
(C) TDP
(D) BSP

Q15. Who founded the All India Trinamool Congress (TMC)?
(A) Buddhadeb Bhattacharjee
(B) Mamata Banerjee
(C) Jyoti Basu
(D) Siddhartha Shankar Ray

Q16. Which political party originated in Maharashtra and has traditionally maintained a significant political presence there?
(A) BSP
(B) DMK
(C) AAP
(D) NCP

Q17. In which Indian state is the All India Majlis-e-Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen (AIMIM) primarily based?
(A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Telangana
(C) Bihar
(D) Maharashtra

Q18. In which Indian state is the Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD) a prominent political party?
(A) Punjab
(B) Rajasthan
(C) Haryana
(D) Bihar

Q19. Which political party in India uses the lotus as its election symbol?
(A) Indian National Congress
(B) Aam Aadmi Party
(C) Bharatiya Janata Party
(D) Communist Party of India

Q20. The Shiromani Akali Dal is a prominent regional political party in which Indian state?
(A) Punjab
(B) Haryana
(C) Rajasthan
(D) Himachal Pradesh

RRB TOPICWISE MCQS
Indian Polity and Constitution

Q1. Who was appointed as the Constitutional Adviser to the Constituent Assembly in 1946 during the framing of the Indian Constitution?
(A) B.R. Ambedkar
(B) Gopalaswami Ayyangar
(C) B.N. Rau
(D) K.M. Munshi

Q2. Which of the following is NOT a constitutional body?
(A) National Human Rights Commission
(B) Finance Commission
(C) Election Commission
(D) Union Public Service Commission

Q3. Who is the highest law officer of India?
(A) Vice President of India
(B) Attorney General for India
(C) Chief Justice of India
(D) Solicitor General of India

Q4. Which Article of the Indian Constitution has been interpreted by the Supreme Court to include the right to health within the Right to Life?
(A) Article 19
(B) Article 21
(C) Article 20
(D) Article 21A

Q5. Which Schedule was added to the Indian Constitution through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act?
(A) Eight Schedule
(B) Ninth Schedule
(C) Eleventh Schedule
(D) Tenth Schedule

Q6. Which provision of the Indian Constitution protects freedom of the press as part of the freedom of speech and expression?
(A) Article 19(1)(a)
(B) Article 15
(C) Article 17
(D) Article 21

Q7. Which Articles of the Indian Constitution deal with the Right to Equality?
(A) 25 to 28
(B) 14 to 18
(C) 19 to 22
(D) 23 to 24

Q8. Which House of a State Legislature is a permanent body and cannot be dissolved?
(A) Legislative Council
(B) Cabinet
(C) Legislative Assembly
(D) Council of Ministers

Q9. In which legislative list of the Indian Constitution are livestock and animal husbandry included?
(A) State List
(B) Residuary List
(C) Union List
(D) Concurrent List

Q10. In which year was the Citizenship Act enacted in India?
(A) 1955
(B) 1964
(C) 1959
(D) 1951

Q11. 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 law Minister of India
(D) The President of India

Q12. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India?
(A) Dr. Nagendra Singh
(B) Sukumar Sen
(C) SP Sen Verma
(D) KVK Sundaram

Q13. Who was the first Chairman of the Finance Commission of India?
(A) KC Neogy
(B) Ashok Kumar Chanda
(C) K Santhanam
(D) PV Rajamannar

Q14. Which type of Bill cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha?
(A) Both constitutional amendment and ordinary bills
(B) The money bill
(C) The constitutional amendment bill
(D) The ordinary bill

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

Q16. Which of the following is NOT a recognised category of the Directive Principles of State Policy?
(A) Liberal
(B) Socialist
(C) Nehruvian
(D) Gandhian

Q17. In which year did the voting age in India become 18 years?
(A) In 2004
(B) In 1989
(C) In 1998
(D) In 1991

Q18. Under which category of offences can the police arrest an accused without a warrant, subject to the law?
(A) Detention offences
(B) Non-Cognizable offences
(C) Cross offences
(D) Cognizable offences

Q19. From which country's parliamentary tradition did India borrow certain features of bicameralism?
(A) France
(B) Germany
(C) South Africa
(D) Britain

Q20. Which Part of the Indian Constitution provides for the Union Public Service Commission?
(A) Part X
(B) Part VIII
(C) Part XVI
(D) Part XIV

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