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For
Polity

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Contents

1. Constitutional Provisions	1 - 43
2. Constitutional Bodies	44 - 53
3. Union Government	54 - 94
4. State & Union Territory Government	95 - 105
5. Local Government	106 - 115
6. Statutory Bodies: Lok Pal/ Lokayukta, NDC, NITI Ayog & NHRC	116 - 119
7. Elections : Electoral System & Its Reform	120 - 122
8. Political Parties & Pressure Groups/Civil Society	123 - 125
9. World Polity/Miscellaneous	126-136

Constitutional Provisions

Making of Constitution: Its Development & Constituent Assembly

1. What was the duration in the making of Indian Constitution?
- 1 Year 10 Months and 12 Days
 - 2 Years 10 Months and 5 Days
 - 2 Years 11 Months and 18 Days
 - 3 Years 6 Months and 7 Days

Ans. (c) The Indian Constitution is the world's longest Constitution. At the time of commencement, the Constitution had 395 articles in 22 parts and 8 schedules. It consists of almost 80,000 words and took 2 years 11 months and 18 days to make.

2. Which of the following gave the idea of Constituent Assembly for India?
- Simon Commission
 - Rajaji Formula
 - Cabinet Mission Plan
 - Wavell Plan

Ans. (c) Cabinet Mission Plan gave the idea of Constituent Assembly for India. In 1946, British Prime Minister Clement Attlee formulated a Cabinet Mission to India.

'Rajaji' formula was formulated by C. Rajagopalchari to solve the political dead-lock between All India Muslim League and Indian-National Congress. Wavell plan (1945) was talks between these two political parties.

3. The Constitution of India was enacted on 26 November 1949 by the
- Constituent Assembly
 - Parliament of India
 - President of India
 - British Parliament

Ans. (c) Constitution of India enacted on 26th November 1949 by President of India and came into force on 26th January 1950.

4. When did the Indian Constituent Assembly meet for the first time?
- 26 Jan, 1950
 - 15 Aug, 1947
 - 9 Dec, 1946
 - 19 Nov, 1949

Ans. (c) The first meeting of the constituent assembly was held on 9 Dec 1946.

5. The Constitution of India was completed by which of the following dates :
- Jan 26, 1950
 - Nov 26, 1949
 - Feb 11, 1948
 - None of above

Ans. (b) Nov 26, 1949 constitution was completed.

6. The proposal for framing of the Constitution of India by an elected Constituent Assembly was made by
- Simon Commissions
 - Government of India Act, 1935
 - Cripps Mission
 - British cabinet Delegation

Ans. (d) The proposal for framing of the constitution of India by an elected constituent assembly was made by British cabinet delegation.

7. Who of the following has stated that 'The Constitution has not been set in a right mould of Federalism'?

- D.D. Basu
- K.M. Munshi
- B.R. Ambedkar
- A.K. Iyer

Ans. (d) A. K. Aiyer was the member of constituent assembly of India from Madras state.

8. Who of the following moved the 'Objective Resolution' in the Constituent Assembly?

- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- P. J.L Nehru
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- Dr. C.D. Deshmukh

Ans. (b) J. L. Nehru moved the 'Objective Resolution' in the constituent assembly.

9. The number of members included in the Constitution Drafting Committee was:

- Seven
- Nine
- Eleven
- Thirteen

Ans. (a) The number of members included in the Constitution Drafting Committee was seven.

10. Draft of Indian Constitution was prepared by—

- Sir B. N. Rao, "Advisor to the Constituent Assembly"
- Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer Chairman Constitution Draft Committee
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Union Law Minister
- Jawahar Lal Nehru, Prime Minister

Ans. (a)

11. Consider the following statements regarding the composition of the Constituent Assembly:

- The representatives were to be elected from the four constituents – Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christian.
- The chairman of the Union Constitution Committee was Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
- The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was 389.
- The Drafting Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar consisted of eight members.

Which of these is/are correct?

- 1, 2, 3 and 4
- 1, 2 and 4
- 3 only
- 1 only

Ans. (c) Seats allocated to each British province were to be decided among the three principal communities Muslim, Sikhs and general (all except Muslims and Sikhs), in proportion to their population.

The chairman of the Union constitution committee was Jawaharlal Nehru.

The total strength of constituent Assembly was to be 389.

Drafting Committee was consisted of seven members.

12. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Constituent Assembly Committee)	List-II (Chairman)
A. Steering Committee	1. Sardar Vallabhbai Patel
B. Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee	2. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
C. Union Constitution Committee	3. J.B. Kripalani
D. Provincial Constitution Committee	4. Jawaharlal Nehru

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	4	1
(b)	1	4	3	2
(c)	2	4	3	1
(d)	1	3	4	2

Ans. (a) Steering Committee – Rajendra Prasad
Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee – J.B. Kripalani
Union Constitution Committee – Jawahar Lal Nehru.
Provincial Constitution Committee – Sardar Vallabhbai Patel

13. Consider the following statements:

- Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha was elected as the Provisional President of the Constituent Assembly.
 - H.C. Mukherjee was elected as the Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly.
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (c) Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha – Provisional president of the Constituent assembly.
H.C. Mukharjee- Vice President of the Constituent Assembly.

14. Consider the following statements about the judicial system introduced by the British in India:

- It judicially unified India.
- The British established a new system of law through the process of enactment and relevant interpretation of customary laws.
- In general the British tended to avoid the customary laws of India.

Which of the Statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans. (a) In general the British observed customary laws of India.

15. Which of the following statements about the formation of the Constituent Assembly is / are correct?

(CDS 2015-II)

- The members of the Constituent Assembly were chosen on the basis of the provincial elections of 1946.
- The Constituent Assembly did not include representatives of the Princely States.
- The discussions within the Constituent Assembly were not influenced by opinions expressed by the public.
- In order to create a sense of collective participation, submissions were solicited from the public.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3
(c) 3 and 4 (d) 1 and 4

Ans. (d) The formation of the Constituent Assembly includes the following facts-

- On the basis of the provincial election of 1946, the members of the Constituent Assembly.
- Opinions were invited from the public to evolve a sense of mass participation.

16. The Constituent Assembly of India convened to prepare the Constitution of India appointed a sub-committee headed by Gopinath Bordoloi. **[NDA 2013-I]**

Which of the following recommendations was/were made by the committee?

- Fifth Schedule for the North-East Frontier (Asom) Tribal and Excluded Areas.
- Constitution of District Councils in all autonomous districts of Asom.
- Sixth Schedule for the North-East Frontier (Asom) Tribal and Excluded Areas.
- Demarcation of territories in North-East India.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) Only 1 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 2 and 3 (d) Only 4

Ans. (d) Sub-committee headed by Gopinath Bordoloi was appointed by the constituent Assembly of India to recommend the future pattern of administration of the North Eastern Frontiers Areas.

17. Match the following

[NDA 2014-I]

**List I
(Person)**

**List II
(Role in making of the
Constitution of India)**

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. Rajendra Prasad | 1. Member Drafting Committee |
| B. T T Krishnamachari | 2. Chairman Constituent Assembly |
| C. H C Mukherjee | 3. Chairman Drafting Committee |
| D. B R Ambedkar | 4. Vice Chairman Constituent Assembly |

Codes:

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	4	3	(b)	2	4	1	3
(c)	3	4	1	2	(d)	3	1	4	2

Ans. (a) The Constitution of India was drafted by the constituent assembly and it was set up under the cabinet Mission plan on 16 May 1946. Dr. Rajendra Prasad then became the President of the Constituent Assembly. Tiruvellore Thattai Krishnamachari was a member of drafting committee. Harendra Coomar Mookerjee was the Vice-president of the Constituent Assembly of India for drafting the Constitution of India. Bhimrao Ambedkar was appointed Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee.

18. 'The Draft Constitution as framed only provides a machinery for the government of the country. It is not a contrivance to install any particular party in power as has been done in some countries. Who should be in power is left to be determined by the people, as it must be, if the system is to satisfy the test of democracy'. **[2014-I]**

The above passage from Constituent Assembly debates is attributed to

- (a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Dr B R Ambedkar
(c) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
(d) Acharya J B Kriplani

Ans. (b) On 29 August 1947, the Drafting Committee was appointed with Dr B. R. Ambedkar as the Chairman along with six other members assisted by a constitutional advisor. These members were Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, K M Munshi, Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, N Gopala swami Ayengar, B L Mitter and Md. Saadullah. A Draft Constitution was prepared by the committee and submitted to the Assembly on 4 November 1947. This is Ambedkar's second argument rested on the legitimacy of the democratic system.

19. Who among the following was not a member of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution of India?

[NDA/NA 2014-II]

- (a) B. R. Ambedkar (b) K. M. Munshi
(c) Krishnaswamy Iyer (d) M. K Gandhi

Ans. (d) The Drafting Committee for framing the constitution was appointed on 29th August 1947. The committee comprised of a chairman and six other members. The committee members were:- Dr B. R. Ambedkar (Chairman), K M Munshi, Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, N Gopalaswami Ayengar, B L Mitter, Md. Saadullah and DP Khaitan.

20. Consider the following statements about the Preamble of the Constitution and state which of them are correct with the help of given codes : [UP-PCS 2009]

1. The objective resolution proposed by Pt. Nehru ultimately became the Preamble.
2. It is not justiciable in nature.
3. It cannot be amended.
4. It cannot override the specific provisions of the Constitution.

Codes:

- (a) Only 1 and 2 (b) Only 1, 2 and 4
(c) Only 1, 2 and 3 (d) Only 2, 3 and 4

Ans. (b) In Keshvanand Bharti V. State of Kerala is was laid down by the Supreme Court that the Preamble of the Indian Constitution is amended only those parts of the preamble which contain basic features could not be amended.

21. The Preamble of the Indian constitution adopted on 26th November 1949 did not include the terms :

[UP-PCS 2009]

1. Socialist 2. Secular
3. Integrity 4. Republic

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 3 and 4

Ans. (a) Three word socialist secular and integrity in the preamble of Indian constitution were added by 42nd amendment Act of 1976.

22. Who among the following were the members of the drafting committee of the Constitution? [UP-PCS 2014]

- (a) Vallabbhai Patel
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar
(d) Sardar Patel

Ans. (c) The members of the Drafting committee were Dr B R Ambedkar (Chairman), Krishnaswamy Aiyar, Dr K M Munshi, N Gopalaswamy Aiyanger, Syed Mohammad Saadullah, B L Mitter and DP Khaitan. Later in place of Mitter and Khaitan new members, N Madhava Rau and T T Krishnamachari joined the committee as members.

23. **Assertion (A)** : The Constitution of India has become the longest one. [UP-PCS 2015]

Reason (R) : The Chapter on Fundamental Rights has been borrowed from the model of American Constitution.

Choose the correct answer using the code given below :

Codes :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true

Ans. (b)

24. The idea of preamble has been borrowed in Indian Constitution from the Constitution of [UP-PCS 2015]

- (a) Italy (b) Canada
(c) France (d) U. S. A.

Ans. (d) The idea of preamble to the Indian constitution is borrowed from constitution of United States of America.

25. The Parliamentary form of Government was first introduced in which country? [UP-PCS-2018]

- (a) Great Britain (UK) (b) Belgium
(c) France (d) Switzerland

Ans. (c) The parliamentary form of government was first introduced in France. The President of France was among the different styles of President, Semi-President and Parliamentary systems

26. Which of the following statements relating to the Government of India Act, 1858 is/are correct?

[CDS II - 2018]

1. The British Crown sovereignty over India East India Company. assumed from the
2. The British Parliament enacted the first statute for the governance of India under the direct rule of the British.
3. This Act was dominated by the principle of absolute imperial control without any popular participation in the administration of the country.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 3 only

Ans. (a) Government of India Act 1858 provided that India was to be governed directly and in the name of the crown. The office of secretary of state was vested with complete authority and control over Indian administration, thus he was now the political head of the India.

27. Which of the following statements relating to the Indian Councils Act, 1861 is / are correct? [CDS II 2018]

1. The Act introduced a grain of popular element by non-official members Governor-General's Council.
2. The members were nominated and their functions were confined exclusively to consideration of legislative proposals placed before it by the Governor-General.
3. The Governor-General did not have effective legislative power.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1 only

Ans. (a) The executive council of Governor General was added a fifth finance member. For legislative purpose, a provision was made for an addition of 6 to 12 members to the central executive. At least half of the additional members were to be non-officials. Governor-General had the power of making rules and regulations for the conduct of business of executive council.

28. Which among the following statements about the power to change the basic structure of the Constitution of India is/are correct? [CDS I 2019]

- 1 It falls outside the scope of the amending powers of the Parliament.
 - 2 It can be exercised by the people through representatives in a Constituent Assembly.
 - 3 It falls within the constituent powers of the Parliament.
- Select the correct answer using the code below.
- (a) 1 and 3 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 1 only (d) 2 and 3

Ans. (c) If the Supreme Court finds any law made by the Parliament inconsistent with the constitution, it has the power to declare that law to be invalid. Thus, to preserve the ideals and philosophy of the original constitution, the Supreme Court has laid down the basic structure doctrine. According to the doctrine, the Parliament cannot destroy or alter the basic structure of the doctrine.

29. The Parliament in India is composed of [UGC December 2009]

- (a) Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha
- (b) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha & Vice President
- (c) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha & President
- (d) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha with their Secretariats

Ans. (c) It is a bicameral legislature composed of the President of India and the two houses: the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People).

30. On which of the following dates, Constituent Assembly of India adopted the National Flag? [UPPSC Prelims 2020]

- (a) 22 January, 1950 (b) 24 January, 1950
- (c) 22 July, 1947 (d) 22 July, 1948

Ans. (c) The National Flag of India was adopted in its present form during the meeting of Constituent Assembly held on the 22 July 1947, a few days before India's independence from the British on 15 August 1947. The three colours are Saffron, White, and Green. The saffron colour of the flag symbolises courage and sacrifice. The white colour represents honesty, peace, and purity. and the green colour represents faith and chivalry.

Basic Features of Constitution & Sources

1. In the Constitution of India, the term 'federal' appears in

- (a) The Preamble (b) Part III of the Constitution
- (c) Article 368 (d) None of the above

Ans. (d) In the Constitution of India, the term 'federal' appears in the part I of the Constitution. The 'Preamble' is the brief introduction of the 'Constitution'. It states about 'the People of India' having solemnly into Sovereignty, democracy, justice, liberty, equality etc. Part III constitution deals with 'Fundamental rights (article 12 – 35). Article 368 is for provision of amendments in constitution.

2. Indian federal structure is inspired by which model of the countries given below?

- (a) USA (b) Canada
- (c) Switzerland (d) Russia

Ans. (b) Federal structure of government in Indian constitution is taken from 'Canadian constitution'. Charter of fundamental rights, power of Judicial review and independence of Judiciary, written constitution and preamble are taken from USA. Fundamental duties and five year planning are taken from Russia.

3. India has borrowed the concept of Fundamental Rights from the Constitution of

- (a) UK (b) USA
- (c) Russia (d) Ireland

Ans. (b) The concept of fundamental rights is borrowed from USA. Directive Principles of state policy, method of election of the President, nomination of members in the Rajya Sabha by the President are taken from Irish Constitution.

4. The phrase equality before law used in Article 14 of Indian Constitution has been borrowed from the Constitution of

- (a) Britain (b) USA
- (c) France (d) Canada

Ans. (a) The phrase equality before law of Indian Constitution has been borrowed from Britain. The term Republic and the idea of liberty, equality and fraternity in the preamble was borrowed from constitution of France.

5. The source of the basic structure theory of the Constitution of India is

- (a) the Constitution (b) opinion of jurists
- (c) indicial interpretation (d) parliamentary statutes

Ans. (b) Any articles can be amended under Article 368 which means the amendment challenged on the grounds of fact. The Supreme Court recognized interpretation is the basic structure of constitution.

6. Which of the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution ?

- (a) Written constitution (b) Federalism
- (c) Sovereignty of Parliament (d) Judicial Review

Ans. (c) Sovereignty of Parliament is not a feature of Indian constitution. Judicial review refers to the power of the judiciary to interpret the constitution and law or order of the legislature and executive void.

7. Indian Constitution is :

- (a) Federal (b) Unitary
- (c) Quasi-federal (d) Presidential

Ans. (a) Quasi federal refers to a govt. formed similar to union of states under a central govt. rather than the individual govt. of the separate state.

8. Which one of the following is not a part of the 'basic structure' of the Indian Constitution ?

- (a) Rule of law
- (b) Secularism
- (c) Republican form of government
- (d) Parliamentary form of government

Ans. (c) Republican form of government is not a part of the 'basic structure' of Indian constitution. India is a Democratic-republic country. Parliamentary form of government means Prime Minister is the head of the council of ministers.

9. Indian Constitution is

- (a) Rigid
- (b) Flexible
- (c) Neither rigid nor flexible
- (d) Partly rigid and partly flexible

Ans. (c) Indian constitution is neither rigid nor flexible.

10. The idea of concurrent list in the Indian Constitution has been borrowed from

- (a) USA (b) Switzerland
- (c) Australia (d) U.S.S.R.

Ans. (c) The ideas of concurrent list, provision regarding trade, commerce and intercourse, languages of preamble have been borrowed from Australia.

11. The idea of the Directive Principles of state policy in the Indian Constitution has been taken from the Constitution of
 (a) Ireland (b) Canada
 (c) South Africa (d) Australia

Ans. (a) DPSP in Indian constitution has been taken from Ireland.

12. The federal system of India was inspired by the Constitution of the following?
 (a) Canada (b) United Kingdom
 (c) U.S.A. (d) Ireland

Ans. (a) Federal system - Canada

13. Which of the following statements about the Constitution of India is/are correct?
 1. Popular sovereignty and adult franchise are the basic features of the Constitution.
 2. The Constitution, in so far as the division of powers between the Centre and the States is concerned, is rigid.
 3. The Constitution recognises the interdependence of civil and economic rights.
 4. The Constitution mentions direct control by the people such as referendum, initiative and recall.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) Only 1 (b) 1, 2 and 4
 (c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans. (d) The constitution doesn't mention direct control by the people such as referendum, initiative and recall.

14. Consider the following statements:
 The Indian Constitution is:
 1. an unwritten constitution.
 2. a written constitution.
 3. largely based on the Government of India Act, 1935.
 4. a gift of British Parliament.

Of these statements:

- (a) 2 and 4 are correct (b) 2 and 3 are correct
 (c) 1 and 4 are correct (d) 1 and 3 are correct

Ans. (b) Indian Constitution is the lengthiest of all the written constitution of the world. It is largely based on Government of India Act 1935.

15. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Provisions in the Constitution of India)	List-II (Source)
A. Emergency Provisions	1. Ireland
B. Fundamental Rights	2. The United Kingdom
C. Parliamentary System	3. The United States of America
D. Directive Principles of State Policy	4. Germany

Codes :

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (b) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (c) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |

Ans. (c) Emergency Provision-Germany
 Fundamental Rights-U.S.A
 Parliamentary System-U.K
 Directive principles of State Policy-Ireland

16. Consider the following statements:
 The salient features of the Indian Constitution provide for:
 1. Single citizenship for the whole of India.
 2. Strictly federal form of government.
 3. Unique blend of rigidity and flexibility.
 Of the above statements:
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct (b) 1 and 2 are correct
 (c) 2 and 3 are correct (d) 1 and 3 are correct

Ans. (d) The constitution of India establishes a federal system of Government. It contains all the usual features of the Federation.

17. Which of the following are considered as parts of the basic structure of the Indian Constitution ? **[NDA - 2017]**
 1. Republication and democratic form of Government
 2. Secular character of the Constitution
 3. Division between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
 4. Federal character of the Constitution
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below :
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
 (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 4

Ans. (d)

18. Which of the following features of the Indian Government system are the essential features of the parliamentary Government system? **[CDS-2017]**
 1. Presence of nominal and real executives
 2. Membership of the ministers in the legislature
 3. Separation of powers between the Union and State government
 4. Independent judiciary system
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans. (a) Separation of powers between the Union and state government or federal system may exist under the presidential government system also as it is found in the United states of America. The doctrine of "separation of powers" envisages the concept of division of powers. In India, the fountain-head of power is the Constitution.

19. Which of following federal principles are not found in Indian federation ?
 1. Bifurcation of the judiciary between the Federal and State Governments
 2. Equality of representation of the states in the upper house of the Federal Legislature
 3. The Union cannot be destroyed by any state seceding from the Union at its will
 4. Federal Government can redraw the map of the Indian Union by forming new States
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below :
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
 (c) 1 and 2 (d) 3 and 4

Ans. (c) Features of Federal Government :-
 • Dual Government (National Government and Regional Government)
 • Written Constitution