



1000+ MCQs ON INDIAN POLITY

- ✓ Coverage of entire syllabus of Indian Polity
- ✓ Detailed Error-free Explanations
- ✓ Question Hacks for Strategic Guessing
- ✓ Structured & Systematic Arrangement of Content
- ✓ Practice & Revision-Friendly Book

FOR UPSC CSE & STATE PCS EXAMS

Preface

Dear Aspirants,

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to all of you for the immense support and appreciation we received for our previous publications. Our books have been on the bestseller lists on Amazon and Flipkart in the UPSC segment for over an year now.

Your encouragement has been a driving force behind our relentless efforts to empower students with quality educational resources. It is with great pleasure and enthusiasm that we present the latest addition to our collection, "Indian Polity 1000+ MCQs."

The foundation of this book lies in understanding the concerns aspirants face while preparing for competitive exams, especially in the domain of Indian Polity. We acknowledge the pivotal role of practicing and comprehending Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs) in achieving mastery over the subject and excelling in various competitive examinations, including UPSC CSE, State PCS, and other similar exams. However, the availability of reliable and comprehensive MCQ resources remains a challenge for many aspirants.

Special Features of this Book:

- **Comprehensive Coverage:** The book encompasses a wide array of topics, ranging from the fundamentals of the Indian political system to constitutional provisions and governance structures.
- **Error-free Explanations:** Each MCQ is accompanied by a detailed and accurate explanation, ensuring clarity and a deeper understanding of the underlying concepts.
- **Relevant and Updated Content:** Our content is regularly updated to incorporate the latest developments and changes in the dynamic landscape of Indian Polity.
- **Structured Organization:** The book is thoughtfully divided into sections, enabling easy navigation through different facets of Indian Polity.
- **Practice and Revision-Friendly:** We have designed this book to facilitate both practice and revision, enabling you to grasp essential political concepts effectively.

As a team, we are devoted to providing you with a reliable and authoritative source for your examination preparation. Our ultimate goal is to create a seamless, efficient, and effective learning experience for every aspiring student and competitive exam candidates.

We extend our best wishes to all the readers and sincerely hope that "Indian Polity 1000+MCQs" will serve as a valuable asset in your journey towards academic excellence and a successful career.

Wishing you all the best!

Team **StudyIQ**

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19. Which of the following statements is **not** correct?
- The Constitution was adopted on 26 November, 1949.
 - The date of commencement of Constitution was chosen as 26 January because Purna Swaraj day was celebrated on this date in 1930.
 - The Indian Independence Act of 1947 and the Government of India Act of 1935 were repealed with the commencement of the Constitution.
 - The adopted Constitution contained Preamble, 395 Articles and ten Schedules.

20. With reference to Indian Councils Act of 1861, consider the following statements:
- It gave recognition to the 'portfolio' system.
 - It reversed the centralizing tendencies by restoring legislative powers to Bombay and Madras Presidencies.
 - It allowed the legislative councils to discuss budgets.
 - It nominated three Indians to Viceroy's executive council.
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- Only one
 - Only two
 - Only three
 - All four

21. With reference to the Government of India Act 1935, consider the following statements:
- Residuary powers were vested with the federal/central government.
 - It abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place.
 - It introduced separate electorates for depressed classes, women and labour.
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- Only one
 - Only two
 - All three
 - None

22. How many of the following sections of Population got separate electorates by the Government of India Act of 1919?
- Sikhs
 - Women
 - Anglo Indians
 - Depressed Classes
 - Labor Class
 - Indian Christians
- Select the correct options using the code given below:
- Only one
 - Only three
 - Only five
 - All Six

23. Which one of the following is **not** correct regarding the Charter Act of 1833?
- It is also known as the Saint Helena Act.
 - The Governor-General of Bengal was made the Governor-General of India.
 - It introduced a system of open competition for selection in Civil Services.
 - The Company's monopoly over trade with China and trade in tea ended.

24. Consider the following statements:
- The Regulating Act of 1773 established the system of double government.
 - The Regulating Act of 1773 provided for the establishment of a Supreme Court at Calcutta.
 - The Pitt's India Act of 1784 provided that members of Board of Control will be paid out of the Indian revenues.
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- Only one
 - Only two
 - All three
 - None

25. Consider the following statements:
- Under the Government of India Act of 1858, the advice of the council of India was binding on the Secretary of State.
- The Indian Councils Act of 1861 made provision for the 'portfolio' system.
- Under the Indian Council Act of 1892, the provision was made for joint sitting of the houses to resolve a deadlock.
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- Only one
 - Only two
 - All three
 - None

26. Which one of the following statements is **not** correct with respect to 'Indian Councils Act of 1909'?
- It associated, for the first time, Indians with the executive councils of the Viceroy and Governors.
 - It introduced, for the first time, bicameralism and direct elections in the country.
 - It introduced, for the first time, the concept of 'separate electorate' for Indian Muslims.
 - It considerably increased the size of the legislative councils, both Central and provincial level.

27. Match the following pairs:

	Legislation	Provision
1.	Regulating Act of 1773	The Supreme Court's jurisdiction was extended over all the inhabitants of Calcutta.
2.	Amending Act of 1781	Empowered the Governor-General-in-Council to frame regulations for the Provincial Courts.
3.	Charter Act of 1833	Open competition for selection of civil servants was introduced.
4.	Government of India Act of 1935	Dyarchy was abolished in the provinces.

- How many pairs given above are correctly matched?
- Only one pair
 - Only two pairs
 - Only three pairs
 - All four pairs

Answer Key: Historical Background & Making of Constitution

1. (b)	2. (a)	3. (c)	4. (c)	5. (c)	6. (b)	7. (a)	8. (b)	9. (b)	10. (c)
11. (b)	12. (b)	13. (d)	14. (a)	15. (a)	16. (b)	17. (b)	18. (c)	19. (d)	20. (b)
21. (b)	22. (b)	23. (c)	24. (a)	25. (a)	26. (b)	27. (b)	28. (d)	29. (b)	30. (a)
31. (b)	32. (b)	33. (d)	34. (a)	35. (d)	36. (c)	37. (a)	38. (a)	39. (c)	40. (d)
41. (d)									



Solutions: Emergency Provision

1. Answer: (c)

Statement 1 is incorrect: Article 355 refers to the provision in the Constitution that states that “It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution”. The Article 355 is part of **emergency provisions** contained in Part XVIII of the Constitution of India, from Article 352 to 360.

Statement 2 is correct: It is this duty in the performance of which the centre takes over the government of a state under **Article 356** in case of **failure or breakdown of constitutional machinery in a state**. This is popularly known as ‘**President’s Rule**’. The President’s rule can be proclaimed under Article 356 on two grounds: **Article 356** empowers the **President to issue a proclamation** if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of a state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. Article 365 says that whenever a **state fails to comply with or to give effect to any direction from the centre**, it will be lawful for the President to hold that a situation has arisen in which the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

Statement 3 is incorrect: A proclamation imposing the president’s rule must be approved by both the houses of parliament within two months from the date of its issue. Post the imposition of the president’s rule, the President will be granted with certain powers to normalise the situation. However, these actions have the scope of judicial review.

2. Answer: (d)

Statement 1 is incorrect: Under Article 352, the President can declare a national emergency when the security of India or a part of it is threatened **by war or external aggression or armed rebellion**. When a national emergency is declared on the ground of ‘war’ or ‘external aggression’, it is known as ‘External Emergency’. On the other hand, when it is declared on the ground of ‘armed rebellion’, it is known as ‘Internal Emergency’. **Originally, the Constitution mentioned ‘internal disturbance’ as the third ground for the proclamation of a National Emergency, but the expression was too vague and had a wider connotation. Hence, the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 substituted the words ‘armed rebellion’ for ‘internal disturbance’. Thus, it is no longer possible to declare a National Emergency on the ground of ‘internal disturbance’ as was done in 1975 by the Congress government headed by Indira Gandhi.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: Article 355 imposes a duty on the Centre to ensure that the government of every state is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. It is this duty in the performance of which the Centre takes over the government of a state under Article 356 in case of failure of constitutional machinery in state. This is popularly known as ‘President’s Rule’. It is also known as ‘State Emergency’ or ‘Constitutional Emergency’. **However, Constitution itself does not provide for ‘President’s Rule’.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: Emergency provisions and administrative details in the Indian Constitution **has been borrowed from Government of India Act of 1935**, whereas **Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency** has been borrowed from the **Weimar Constitution of Germany**.

3. Answer: (d)

Statement 1 is correct: Under Article 352, the President can declare a national emergency when the security of India or a part of it is threatened by war or external aggression or armed rebellion. It may be noted that **the president can declare a national emergency even before the actual occurrence of war or external aggression or armed rebellion, if he is satisfied that there is an imminent danger.**

Statement 2 is correct: The President can also issue different proclamations on grounds of war, external aggression, armed rebellion, or imminent danger thereof, whether or not there is a proclamation already issued by him and such proclamation is in operation. This provision was **added by the 38th Amendment Act of 1975.**

Statement 3 is correct: A proclamation of national emergency **may be applicable to the entire country or only a part of it.** The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 enabled the president to limit the operation of a National Emergency to a specified part of India.

4. Answer: (a)

Statement 1 is correct: **When a national emergency is declared on the ground of ‘war’ or ‘external aggression’, it is known as ‘External Emergency’.** On the other hand, when it is declared on the ground of ‘armed rebellion’, it is known as ‘Internal Emergency’.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Originally, the Constitution mentioned ‘internal disturbance’ as the third ground for the proclamation of a National Emergency, but the expression was too vague and had a wider connotation. Hence, **the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 substituted the words ‘armed rebellion’ for ‘internal disturbance’.** Thus, it is no longer possible to declare a National Emergency on the ground of ‘internal disturbance’ as

Speaker. It presents its report to the House or to the Speaker.

Statement 1 is correct: Parliamentary Committees have their origins in the British Parliament.

Statement 2 is incorrect: They draw their authority from Article 118, which gives Parliament authority to make rules to regulate its procedure and conduct of business, and Article 105, deals with the privileges of MPs.

Source:

15. Answer: (c)

Option (c) is correct: Broadly, parliamentary committees are of two kinds—Standing Committees and **Ad Hoc Committees**. The former is permanent (constituted every year or periodically) and work on a continuous basis, while the latter is temporary and cease to exist on completion of the task assigned to them.

Standing Committees: They are of various types such as Financial Committees (a) Public Accounts Committee (b) Estimates Committee (c) Committee on Public Undertakings

Departmental Standing Committees (24)

Committees to Inquire (a) Committee on Petitions (b) Committee of Privileges (c) Ethics Committee

Committees to Scrutinise and Control (a) Committee on Government Assurances (b) **Committee on Subordinate Legislation** (c) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table (d) Committee on Welfare of SCs and STs (e) **Committee on Empowerment of Women** (f) Joint Committee on Offices of Profit

Ad hoc committees can be divided into two categories, that is, Inquiry Committees and Advisory Committees.

Inquiry Committees are constituted from time to time, either by the two Houses on a motion adopted on that behalf or by the Speaker / Chairman, to inquire into and report on specific subjects. For example (a) Committee on the Conduct of Certain Members during President's Address (b) Committee on Draft Five-Year Plan (c) **Railway Convention Committee** (d) Committee on Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) (e) Joint Committee on Bofors Contract (f) Joint Committee on Fertilizer Pricing (g) Joint Committee to Enquire into Irregularities in Securities and Banking Transactions (h) Joint Committee on Stock Market Scam (i) **Joint Committee on Security in Parliament Complex** (j) Committee on Provision of Computers to Members of Parliament, Offices of Political Parties and Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat (k) **Committee on Food Management in Parliament House Complex** etc.

Advisory Committees include **select or joint committees on bills**, which are appointed to consider and report on particular bills. These committees are distinguishable from the other ad hoc committees in as much as they are concerned with bills and **the procedure to be followed**

by them is laid down in the Rules of Procedure and the Directions by the Speaker / Chairman.

16. Answer: (a)

A Parliamentary Committee is a panel of MPs that are appointed or elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker, and which works under the direction of the Speaker. It presents its report to the House or to the Speaker.

Statement 1 is correct: The chairperson presides over the meetings and can decide who should be summoned before the panel. However, the chairman should have the support of the majority of the members to summon a witness. **An invitation to appear before a Parliamentary Committee is equivalent to a summons from a court:** If one cannot come, he or she has to give reasons, which the panel may or may not accept.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Reports of Departmentally Related Standing Committees are recommendatory in nature. They are not binding on the government, but they do carry significant weight.

17. Answer: (a)

The Constitution of India established a parliamentary form of government in which the Executive is responsible to the Parliament for its policies and acts. The ministers are collectively responsible to the Parliament in general and to the Lok Sabha in particular, under **Article 75**.

Option (a) is correct: The Parliament exercises control over the Executive through question-hour, zero hour, half-an-hour discussion, short duration discussion, calling attention motion, adjournment motion, no-confidence motion, censure motion and other discussions. It also supervises the activities of the Executive **with the help of its committees like committee on government assurance, committee on subordinate legislation, committee on petitions, etc.**

18. Answer: (d)

Option (d) is correct: A Parliamentary Committee is a panel of MPs that are appointed or elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker, and which works under the direction of the Speaker. It presents its report to the House or to the Speaker.

MPs often do not get adequate time to put forward their views in Parliament, even if they are experts on the subject. Small groups with relatively less demands on their time; in these meetings, **every MP gets a chance and the time to contribute to the discussion.**

Many MPs concede that "real discussions" happen inside the Committees — agreeing in principle with the former US President Woodrow Wilson who observed that "Congress in session is Congress on public exhibition, whilst Congress in its committee rooms is Congress at work".