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Polity Part 1

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1. The provisions of the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are borrowed from which of the following country?

राज्य नीति के निर्देशक सिद्धांतों (DPSP) के प्रावधान निम्नलिखित में से किस देश से उधार लिए गए हैं?

- a) Australia/ऑस्ट्रेलिया
- b) Canada /कनाडा
- c) USA/अमेरिका
- d) Ireland /आयरलैंड

Ans: d

Solution:

The provisions of the **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)** are borrowed from the **Irish constitution**.

DPSP are the guiding principles of the state during policy making.

These are listed in **part IV** of the Indian constitution and it says that the duty of the state is to apply the basic process of law-making.

2. Who is known as the "guardian of the public purse" of India?

भारत के "सार्वजनिक कोष के संरक्षक (guardian of the public purse)" के रूप में किसे जाना जाता है?

- a) Chief Justice of India/ भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश
- b) Union Finance Minister/ केंद्रीय वित्त मंत्री
- c) President of India/ भारत के राष्ट्रपति
- d) Comptroller and Auditor General of India/ भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक

Ans: d

Solution:

Article 148 of the Constitution of India provides for an independent office of the **Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG)**.

He is the head of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department and also the **guardian of the public purse**.

3. How many members of the Rajya Sabha are nominated by the President of India?

भारत के राष्ट्रपति द्वारा राज्य सभा के कितने सदस्यों को मनोनीत किया जाता है?

- a) 5

b) 10

c) 12

d) 20

Ans: c

Solution:

The **Rajya Sabha** should consist of not more than **250 members**; **238** members representing the States and Union Territories, and **12 members nominated by the President**.

Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution. However, one-third of the members retire every second year and are replaced by newly elected members. Each member is elected for a term of six years. The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

4. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act was passed in which year?

73वां संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम किस वर्ष पारित किया गया था?

a) 1990

b) 1991

c) 1992

d) 1993

Ans: c

Solution:

National Panchayati Raj Day is observed annually on the **24th April** to commemorate the Panchayati Raj Systems in India. The day is also marked to honour the passing of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act in **1992**.

- The day was first observed in 2010.
- *Balvant Rai Mehta* is known as the Father of the Panchayati Raj in India.

5. What is the maximum sanctioned strength of judges in the Supreme Court of India?

भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों की अधिकतम स्वीकृत संख्या कितनी है?

a) 32

b) 33

c) 34

d) 35

Ans: c

Solution:

The sanctioned strength of judges of the Supreme Court of India is **34** (including the chief justice of India) who comprise the Supreme Court of India, the highest court in the country. **The maximum possible strength is 34.**

As per the country's Constitution, judges of the Supreme Court retire at the age of 65.

6. What is the name of the parliament of Russia?

रूस की संसद का क्या नाम है?

a) National Assembly

b) Diet

c) Duma

d) Majilis

Ans: c

Solution:

Duma is a legislative body in the ruling assembly of **Russia** and of some other republics of the former Soviet Union.

The State Duma is one of the chambers of the Russian parliament, the Federal Assembly. It is a legislative authority that consists of 450 members elected for five years.

7. 'Bharat Nirman Yojana' was launched by Union Government in the year _____.

'भारत निर्माण योजना' केंद्र सरकार द्वारा वर्ष _____ में शुरू की गई थी।

a) 2000

b) 2002

c) 1995

d) 2005

Ans: d

Solution:

'Bharat Nirman Yojana' was launched by Union Government on **16 December 2005.**

This scheme aims at developing rural infrastructure. This yojana was governed by the Ministry of Rural Development. The duration of implementing this scheme was four years from its announcement, with the expected expenditure of 174000 crores.

The major six sectors & their targets for four years were:

- Irrigation
- Roads
- Housing
- Water Supply
- Electrification
- Rural Communication

8. At present, how many seats are reserved for the "Scheduled Tribes" (ST) category in Lok Sabha?

वर्तमान में, लोकसभा में "अनुसूचित जनजाति" (एसटी) श्रेणी के लिए कितनी सीटें आरक्षित हैं?

- a) 79
- b) 84
- c) 47
- d) 65

Ans: c

Solution:

No. of seats Reserved/ General seats after delimitation		
Category	In 1976	After 2008
SC	79	84
ST	41	47
Unreserved/ General seats	423	412
Total	543	543

9. Inter-State Council was constituted in which year?

अंतर-राज्यीय परिषद का गठन किस वर्ष किया गया था?

- a) 2002

- b) 1998
- c) 1990
- d) 1992

Ans: c

Solution:

Inter-State Council was constituted in **April 1990** under Article 263.

Inter-State Council consists of the Prime Minister, 6 Union Cabinet Ministers, the Chief ministers of all the States, and administrators of all UTs.

The Sarkaria Commission recommended the constitution of a permanent Inter-State Council for co-ordination among States and with the Union.

Inter-state Council is chaired by the Prime Minister and it meets thrice a year.

10. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with the post of Attorney General (AG) of India?

भारतीय संविधान का कौन सा अनुच्छेद भारत के अटॉर्नी जनरल (एजी) के पद से संबंधित है?

- a) Article 68/ अनुच्छेद 68
- b) Article 76/ अनुच्छेद 76
- c) Article 81/ अनुच्छेद 81
- d) Article 87/ अनुच्छेद 87

Ans: b

Solution:

Attorney General (AG) of India:

AG is a part of the Union Executive. He is the highest law officer in the country.

Article 76 of the Indian Constitution provides for the office of AG of India. He is appointed by the President on the advice of the government. There is no specified tenure of an AG in the Indian Constitution.

11. What type of body is the National Commission for Minorities?

राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग किस प्रकार का निकाय है?

- a) Statutory body/ सांविधिक निकाय
- b) Constitutional body/ संवैधानिक निकाय
- c) Executive body/ कार्यकारिणी निकाय

d) Quasi-Judicial/ अर्ध न्यायिक

Ans: a

Solution:

The **National Commission for Minorities** is a **statutory body** set up under the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992.

It consists of a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson and 5 members and all of them shall be from amongst the minority communities.

Tenure: 3 years

Note: The Government of India has declared six religions namely, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Parsis (Zoroastrian) and Jain as religious minorities in India.

12. Which among the following articles defines the 'Money Bill'?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा लेख 'धन विधेयक' को परिभाषित करता है?

- a) Article 100/ अनुच्छेद 100
- b) Article 105/ अनुच्छेद 105
- c) Article 110/ अनुच्छेद 110
- d) Article 114/ अनुच्छेद 114

Ans: c

Solution:

Only those financial bills which contain provisions exclusively on matters listed in **article 110** of the constitution are called **Money Bills**.

Financial bills deal with fiscal matters, that is, revenue or expenditure.

Financial bills are of three kinds:

- Money bills—Article 110
- Financial bills (I)—Article 117 (1)
- Financial bills (II)—Article 117 (3)

13. Which of the following state has a Tribal Welfare Minister?

निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य में जनजातीय कल्याण मंत्री हैं?

- a) Uttar Pradesh/उत्तर प्रदेश
- b) Maharashtra/महाराष्ट्र

c) Jharkhand/झारखंड

d) Punjab/पंजाब

Ans: c

Solution:

As per the **Constitution of India**, in the states of **Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, and Odisha**, there shall be a Minister in charge of **tribal welfare** who may in addition be in charge of the welfare of the scheduled castes and backward classes or any other work.

Originally, this provision was applicable to Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. The 94th Amendment Act of 2006 freed Bihar from the obligation of having a tribal welfare minister as there are no Scheduled Areas in Bihar now and the fraction of the population of the Scheduled Tribes is very small. The same Amendment also extended the above provision to the newly formed states of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

14. Which of the following is supreme in Indian Polity?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा भारतीय राजनीति में सर्वोच्च है?

a) The Supreme Court/ सर्वोच्च न्यायालय

b) The Constitution/ संविधान

c) The Parliament/संसद

d) Either President or Religion/ या तो राष्ट्रपति या धर्म

Ans: b

Solution:

Indian polity is a kind of system which followed in India for governing the nation.

In Indian polity the **Constitution is supreme**.

The parliament keeps running as per the laws given in the constitution. Not any individual or even an authority is more supreme than the constitution.

15. Which of the following Article of the Indian Constitution have the provision for the "rights of citizenship of certain persons of Indian origin residing outside India"?

भारतीय संविधान के निम्नलिखित में से किस अनुच्छेद में "भारत के बाहर रहने वाले भारतीय मूल के कुछ व्यक्तियों के नागरिकता के अधिकार" का प्रावधान है?

a) Article 7/ अनुच्छेद 7

- b) Article 8/ अनुच्छेद 8
- c) Article 9/ अनुच्छेद 9
- d) Article 10/ अनुच्छेद 10

Ans: b

Solution:

ARTICLE 8: Rights of Citizenship of Certain Persons of Indian Origin Residing Outside India:

Indian nationals (whose parents or any grandparents were born in India as defined in the Government of India Act, 1935) residing abroad shall be conferred Indian citizenship, as if they have been registered by the diplomatic or consular representatives of India in the country where they are residing.

16. On which date a separate constituent assembly was set up for Pakistan?

किस तारीख को पाकिस्तान के लिए एक अलग संविधान सभा की स्थापना की गई थी?

- a) 21st January 1947
- b) 3rd June 1947
- c) 15th August 1947
- d) 30th October 1947

Ans: b

Solution:

As a result of the partition, under the Mountbatten plan, a separate Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was established on **3 June 1947**. The representatives of the areas incorporated into Pakistan ceased to be members of the Constituent Assembly of India.

17. The joint sitting of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha is presided over by _____.

लोकसभा और राज्यसभा की संयुक्त बैठक की अध्यक्षता _____ द्वारा की जाती है।

- a) President of India/ भारत के राष्ट्रपति
- b) Prime Minister of India/ भारत के प्रधान मंत्री
- c) Chairman of Rajya Sabha/ राज्यसभा के सभापति
- d) Speaker of Lok Sabha/ लोकसभा अध्यक्ष

Ans: d

Solution:

The **joint sitting** of the Parliament is called by the President of India (Article 108) and is presided over by the **Speaker of the Lok Sabha** or, in their absence, by the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha, or in their absence, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

18. Which Constitutional Amendment Act granted special status to Delhi and designated it as National Capital Territory?

किस संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम ने दिल्ली को विशेष दर्जा दिया और इसे राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र के रूप में नामित किया?

- a) 61st
- b) 66th
- c) 69th
- d) 89th

Ans: c

Solution:

69th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1991 granted special status to Delhi and declared it the National Capital Territory.

A Lieutenant Governor was nominated as Administrator of Delhi and a legislative assembly was created for Delhi.

19. The phrase "We the people" of the preamble of the constitution of India is taken from which constitution?

भारत के संविधान की प्रस्तावना का वाक्यांश "हम लोग("We the people")" किस संविधान से लिया गया है?

- a) USSR
- b) UK
- c) Germany
- d) USA

Ans: d

Solution:

The constitution of the USA is the oldest written constitution in the world. "We the People" is the opening phrase of the Preamble to the **United States Constitution** and the Preamble to the Constitution of India. India is taken this phrase from the constitution of the USA.

20. In which of the following years was the Congress Socialist Party (CSP) founded?

निम्नलिखित में से किस वर्ष कांग्रेस सोशलिस्ट पार्टी (CSP) की स्थापना की गई थी?

- a) 1934
- b) 1914
- c) 1943
- d) 1924

Ans: a

Solution:

The **Congress Socialist Party** was a socialist caucus within the Indian National Congress. It was founded in **1934** by Congress members who rejected what they saw as the anti-rational mysticism of Gandhi as well as the sectarian attitude of the Communist Party of India towards Congress.

21. 'Not to destroy the Government property' is associated with which of the following duty?

'सरकारी संपत्ति को नष्ट नहीं करना' निम्नलिखित में से किस कर्तव्य से संबंधित है?

- a) Legal duty/ कानूनी कर्तव्य
- b) Civil duty/ नागरिक कर्तव्य
- c) Positive duty/ सकारात्मक कर्तव्य
- d) Negative duty/ नकारात्मक कर्तव्य

Ans: b

Solution:

Civil duties are the responsibilities of a citizen like being a good citizen, obeying the laws, serving in the military in time of need, pays taxes, be active in community activities etc.

"Not to destroy government property" also is a Fundamental Duty as per Article 51-A of the Indian Constitution.

22. Which of the following part of the Constitution of India deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)?

भारत के संविधान के निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा भाग राज्य नीति के निर्देशक सिद्धांतों (DPSP) से संबंधित है?

- a) Part-IV/ भाग-IV
- b) Part-IVA/भाग-IVA
- c) Part-V/ भाग-V
- d) Part-VI/ भाग-VI

Ans: a

Solution:

Part IV of the Indian Constitution deals with the Directive Principles of our State Policy (DPSP).

The provisions contained in this Part cannot be enforced by any court, but these principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.

Part IV starts from the Article 36 and ends at Article 51.

23. Which of the following act introduced 'Dyarchy' at the level of the provincial government?

निम्नलिखित में से किस अधिनियम ने प्रांतीय सरकार के स्तर पर 'द्वैध शासन(Dyarchy)' की शुरुआत की?

- a) Government of India Act, 1909/ भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1909
- b) Government of India Act, 1919/ भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919
- c) Government of India Act, 1935/ भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935
- d) Government of India Act, 1947/ भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1947

Ans: b

Solution:

Government of India Act, 1919 introduced '**Dyarchy**' (rule of two individuals/parties) for the executive at the level of the provincial government.

The Dyarchy was implemented in eight provinces: Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces, United Provinces, Bombay, Madras and Punjab.

The provincial governments were given more powers under the system of Dyarchy.

The governor was to be the executive head in the province.

Subjects were divided into two lists: '**reserved**' and '**transferred**'.

24. Right to Information (RTI) has been passed in which year?

सूचना का अधिकार (RTI) किस वर्ष में पारित किया गया है?

- a) 2003

- b) 2005
- c) 2009
- d) 2002

Ans: b

Solution:

The right to information has been granted to every citizen of India under the **Right to Information Act, 2005** which came into force on 12th October 2005.

It is not a Fundamental Right but it entails a clause for a penalty in case of delay in giving information to the applicant. Information Commission has been set up at the central and state levels to oversee the implementation of the Act.

25. The territories of Goa, Daman & Diu were incorporated in the Indian Constitution by which amendment Act?

किस संशोधन अधिनियम द्वारा गोवा, दमन और दीव के क्षेत्रों को भारतीय संविधान में शामिल किया गया था?

- a) 9th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1960/9वां संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम, 1960
- b) 10th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1961/10वां संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम, 1961
- c) 11th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1962/11वां संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम, 1962
- d) 12th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1962/12वां संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम, 1962

Ans: d

Solution:

The 12th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1962 incorporated Goa, Daman, and Diu in the Indian Union. 10th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1961, incorporated Dadra and Nagar Haveli as the seventh Union territory of India, by amending the First Schedule to the Constitution.