

TNPSC Model Questions with Answers
by www.tnpsc.Academy

Subject: INIDAN POLITY

TEST CODE: P-Q-1

Note: If the Questions has SAMACHEER Reference, its Std and Chapters are specified in the Braces.

1. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution was

- Amended only one time
- Amended twice once in 1951 and another in 1976
- Amended Thrice
- Was not amended at all

Answer: a. Amended only one time

A preamble is an introductory and explanatory statement in a document that explains the document's purpose and underlying philosophy. The Preamble of our constitution reads as follows:

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, have solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political; LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HERE BY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

The words **Socialist, Secular, and Integrity** were not in the original constitution and have been inserted by 42nd amendment

act 1976. Thus, the express declaration that India is a secular state came only with the 42nd amendment.

(Do read and keep in mind the exact preamble statement as it is directly asked in many exams.)

2. The Upper House of Indian Parliament

- Have to be reconstituted every five years by fresh election
- Will be dissolved by the President every five years
- Will be dissolved by the Prime Minister every five years
- Cannot be dissolved

Answer: d. Cannot be dissolved

The Indian Parliament consists of Lok Sabha (Lower House) and Rajya Sabha (Upper House). Members of both these houses are called as Member of Parliament (M.P).

Lok Sabha will automatically dissolve every 5 years (except in case of emergency) and fresh elections will be conducted. But Rajya Sabha is a permanent body. Members of the Rajya Sabha hold tenure for 6 years. But one third of its members retire at the expiration of every two years. The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

3. The Indian States having Bi-Cameral legislatures are

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Jammu and Kashmir
3. Maharashtra
4. Uttar Pradesh

Choose the correct answer:

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 3 and 4 only
- d. All the above

Answer: d. All the above.

(Std 7 – Our Nation)

Bicameral legislation means having both Lower House and Upper House. Presently only 7 states in India have Bi cameral legislation.



To remember, always follow the order from top to bottom:

1. Jammu and Kashmir
2. Uttar Pradesh
3. Bihar
4. Maharashtra
5. Telangana
6. Karnataka
7. Andhra Pradesh

In Tamil Nadu, the Bicameral Legislative system was abolished by disbanding the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council from 1 Nov, 1986.

4. The Number of Spokes in the Ashoka Chakra wheel of Indian Flag is

- a. 20
- b. 22
- c. 24
- d. 26

Answer: c. 24

Our national flag is horizontal tricolor of deep saffron (kesari) at the top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom in equal proportion. Its ratio of the length to its breadth is 3:2. Saffron colour at the top denotes courage and sacrifice. The White in the middle denotes truth and Navy Blue Chakra in the middle induces us to move forward along the path of Dharma, to bring peace and prosperity to the nation.

5. The National Tree of India is

- a. Banana Tree
- b. Banyan Tree
- c. Mango Tree
- d. Coconut Tree

Answer: b. Banyan Tree

National Importance Name -

National Emblem	- Ashoka pillar taken from Sarnath
National Song	-Vande Mataram
National Animal	- Tiger (first lion till 1972)
National Bird	- Peacock

- National Flower - Lotus
- National Fruit - Mango
- National Game - Hockey
- National River - Ganga
- National Calendar - Saka Era
- National Aquatic animal - Ganges Dolphin

6. The President of the Constituent Assembly which is forming the constitution of India is
- a. Dr.Rajendra Prasad
 - b. Dr.B.R.Ambedhar
 - c. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - d. Dr.K.M.Munshi

Answer: a. Dr.Rajendra Prasad

Dr.Rajendra Prasad was the President of Constituent Assembly and the First President of Independent India. Dr.B.R.Ambedhar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee which is drafting the constitution as discussed in the Constituent Assembly. The Constituent Assembly had other committees also.

7. The Power of the High Court to issue Writs when Fundamental Rights of an citizen is curtailed is given under
- a. Article 13
 - b. Article 32
 - c. Article 226
 - d. Article 326

Answer: Article 226

Article 13: Laws inconsistent or in derogation with fundamental right will be null and void. i.e, No law can be against the fundamental right of the citizen as given in the Constitution. Generally know as Judicial Review.

Article 32: Right of the citizen to move to the Supreme Court for issuing writs when his fundamental right is curtailed.

Article 326: Universal Adult Suffrage – All citizens who are 18 years old can take part in the elections to the Parliament and State Assemblies.

8. The number of persons the Indian President nominate to the Rajya Sabha who is having Special Knowledge from various spheres of Art, Science, Sports etc is
- a. 10
 - b. 12
 - c. 14
 - d. 16

Answer: b. 12

The President nominates Two persons from Anglo-Indian community to Lok Sabha if they are not adequately represented.

Master Batsman Sachin Tendulkar became the first active sports person and cricketer to be nominated to the Rajya Sabha in the year 2012. In 2016, Boxer Mary Kom was nominated to the Rajya Sabha.

9. The presiding officer of the Lok Sabha is Speaker. Likewise, the presiding officer (chairman) of the Rajya Sabha is
- a. Speaker
 - b. Vice President
 - c. Attorney General
 - d. Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha

Answer: b. Vice President

Article 63: The Vice President of India

Article 64: The Vice President to be the ex-officio chairman of Council of States (Rajya Sabha).

Attorney General is the highest law officer to the Government to advise the government on legal matters. The Attorney General can attend either house of the parliament but cannot vote in the parliament as he is not an elected member as like MP.

The first women speaker of Lok Sabha is Smt.Meira Kumar

10. The minimum age required for a person (citizen) to be appointed as the President of India is

- Must have completed 25 years of age
- Must have completed 30 years of age
- Must have completed 35 years of age
- Must have completed 40 years of age

Answer: c. Must have completed 35 years of age.

(Std 9 – The Union Government)

Member of Lok Sabha – Not less than 25 years of age.

Member of Rajya Sabha – Not less than 30 years of age.

Vice president – Not less than 35 years of age.

11. The Strength of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly is

- 232
- 234
- 235
- 236

Answer: c. 235

The Number of constituency for Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly is 234. Whereas, the Strength of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly (total members of assembly) is one member of each constituency + nominated member for Anglo Indian community, therefore it is $234 + 1 = 235$.

Total Distircts	32
Member of Rajya Sabha	18
Parliamentary	
Constituencies	39

(Position as of Oct. 2016)

12. A person appointed as the Governor of a State

- Should be from the same state itself
- Should be from outside the state (should not belong to the same state)
- Can be from any state of India
- None of the above

Answer: b. Should be from outside the State.

(Std 12 – Organisation of State Government)

Selection of a Governor:

- He should be eminent in some walk of life.
- He should be a person from outside the state.
- He should be a detached figure and not intimately connected with local polities of the state.
- He should be a person who has not taken too great a part in polities

generally and particularly in the recent past and

5. In selecting a Governor in accordance with the above criteria, persons belonging to the minority groups should continue to be given a chance as hitherto.

13. The present percentage of reservation for Women in the Local body elections in Tamil Nadu is

- a. 30 %
- b. 33 %
- c. 50 %
- d. 80 %

Answer: c. 50 %

The Constitution of India with the 73rd and 74th Amendment act of 1992 made it mandatory the holding of local body elections as Panjayat or Municipality. The Constitution initially gave 33% women reservation in the local body elections. 33% reservation is now enhanced to 50 % in many states and Tamil Nadu made it as 50 % from 2016 local body elections.

14. The Constitution provides special status for the State of Jammu and Kashmir under

- a. Article 250
- b. Article 270
- c. Article 350
- d. Article 370

Answer: d. Article 370

15. The Constitutional Amendment in which the voting age in the elections is reduced from 21 to 18

- a. 42nd amendment act of 1976
- b. 61st amendment act of 1989
- c. 69th amendment act of 1991
- d. 76th amendment act of 1994

Answer: b. 61st amendment act of 1989

42nd amendment act of 1976 – Said as mini constitution as changed many important provisions of constitution.

69th amendment act of 1991 – Gave the Delhi the status of National Capital Territory also provided with legislative assembly.

76th amendment act of 1994 – Included the Tamil Nadu reservation act of 1994 in the 9th schedule to protect it from judicial review.

Note: To attend Free Test, Visit www.tnpsc.academy/tnpsc-model-questions-answer and search the above TEST CODE.