

UPSC 2021 Preparation

Previous Year UPSC Prelims Polity Questions with Solutions [2013-2020]

Polity Question in UPSC Prelims 2020

1. Rajya Sabha has equal powers with Lok Sabha in
 - (a) the matter of creating new All India Services
 - (b) amending the Constitution
 - (c) the removal of the government
 - (d) making cut motions

2. With reference to the funds under Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), which of the following statements are correct?
 1. MPLADS funds must be used to create durable assets like physical infrastructure for health, education, etc.
 2. A specified portion of each MP's fund must benefit SC/ST populations.
 3. MPLADS funds are sanctioned on yearly basis and the unused funds cannot be carried forward to the next year.
 4. The district authority must inspect at least 10% of all works under implementation every year.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 3 and 4 only
 - (c) 1, 2 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 4 only
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3. Which one of the following categories of 'Fundamental Rights incorporated against untouchability as a form of discrimination?
 - (a) Right against Exploitation
 - (b) Right to Freedom
 - (c) Right to Constitutional Remedies
 - (d) Right to Equality

 4. In India, separation of judiciary from the executive is enjoined by
 - (a) the Preamble of the Constitution
 - (b) a Directive Principle of State Policy
 - (c) the Seventh Schedule
 - (d) the conventional practice

 5. Along with the Budget, the Finance Minister also places other documents before the Parliament which include 'The Macro Economic Framework Statement'. The aforesaid document is presented because this is mandated by
 - (a) Long standing parliamentary convention
 - (b) Article 112 and Article 110(1) of the Constitution of India
 - (c) Article 113 of the Constitution of India
 - (d) Provisions of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003

6. A constitutional government by definition is a
- government by legislature
 - popular government
 - multi-party government
 - limited government

7. Other than the Fundamental Rights, which of the following parts of the Constitution of India reflect/reflects the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)?
- Preamble
 - Directive Principles of State Policy
 - Fundamental Duties

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

8. In India, Legal Services Authorities provide free legal services to which of the following type of citizens?

- Person with an annual income of less than Rs 1,00,000
- Transgender with an annual income of less than Rs 2,00,000
- Member of Other Backward Classes (OBC) with an annual income of less than ₹ 3,00,000
- All Senior Citizens

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

9. A Parliamentary System of Government is one in which

- all political parties in the Parliament are represented in the Government
- the Government is responsible to the Parliament and can be removed by it
- the Government is elected by the people and can be removed by them
- the Government is chosen by the Parliament but cannot be removed by it before completion of a fixed term

10. Which part of the Constitution of India declares the ideal of a Welfare State?

- Directive Principles of State Policy
- Fundamental Rights
- Preamble
- Seventh Schedule

11. Consider the following statements:

- The Constitution of India defines its 'basic structure' in terms of federalism, secularism, fundamental rights and democracy.
- The Constitution of India provides for 'judicial review' to safeguard the citizens' liberties and to preserve the ideals on which the Constitution is based.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

12. In the context of India, which one of the following is the characteristic appropriate for bureaucracy?

- (a) An agency for widening the scope of parliamentary democracy
- (b) An agency for strengthening the structure of federalism
- (c) An agency for facilitating political stability and economic growth
- (d) An agency for the implementation of public policy

13. The Preamble to the Constitution of India is

- (a) a part of the Constitution but has no legal effect
- (b) not a part of the Constitution and has no legal effect either
- (c) part of the Constitution and has the same legal effect as any other part
- (d) a part of the Constitution but has no legal effect independently of other parts

14. With reference to the provisions contained in Part IV of the Constitution of India, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. They shall be enforceable by courts.
- 2. They shall not be enforceable by any court.
- 3. The principles laid down in this part are to influence the making of laws by the State.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

15. Consider the following statements:

- 1. According to the Constitution of India, a person who is eligible to vote can be made a minister in a State for six months even if he/she is not a member of the Legislature of that State.
- 2. According to the Representation of People Act, 1951, a person convicted of a criminal offence and sentenced to imprisonment for five years is permanently disqualified from contesting an election even after his release from prison.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

16. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The President of India can summon a session of the Parliament at such a place as he/she thinks fit.
- 2. The Constitution of India provides for three sessions of the Parliament in a year, but it is not mandatory to conduct all three sessions.
- 3. There is no minimum number of days that the Parliament is required to meet in a year.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

17. In which one of the following groups are all the four countries members of G20?

- (a) Argentina, Mexico, South Africa and Turkey
- (b) Australia, Canada, Malaysia and New Zealand
- (c) Brazil, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Vietnam
- (d) Indonesia, Japan, Singapore and South Korea

Polity Question in UPSC Prelims 2019

1. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959 exempts several posts from disqualification on the grounds of 'Office of Profit'.
- 2. The above-mentioned Act was amended five times.
- 3. The term 'Office of Profit' is well-defined in the Constitution of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2. The Ninth Schedule was introduced in the Constitution of India during the prime ministership of

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (c) Indira Gandhi
- (d) Morarji Desai

3. The Supreme Court of India struck down the 99th Amendment to the Constitution of India as being violative of the independence of the judiciary.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

4. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The motion to impeach a Judge of the Supreme Court of India cannot be rejected by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha as per the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.
- 2. The Constitution of India defines and gives details of what Constitutes 'incapacity and proved misbehaviour' of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India.
- 3. The details of the process of impeachment of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India are given in the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.

4. If the motion for the impeachment of a Judge is taken up for voting, the law requires the motion to be backed by each House of the Parliament and supported by a majority of total membership of that House and by not less than two-thirds of total members of that House present and voting.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

5. Which Article of the Constitution of India safeguards one's right to marry the person of one's choice?

- (a) Article 19
- (b) Article 21
- (c) Article 25
- (d) Article 29

6. With reference to the Constitution of India, prohibitions or limitations or provisions contained in ordinary laws cannot act as prohibitions or limitations on the constitutional powers under Article 142. It could mean which one of the following?

- (a) The decisions taken by the Election Commission of India while discharging its duties cannot be challenged in any court of law.
- (b) The Supreme Court of India is not constrained in the exercise of its powers by laws made by the Parliament.
- (c) In the event of a grave financial crisis in the country, the President of India can declare a Financial Emergency without the counsel from the Cabinet.
- (d) State Legislatures cannot make laws on certain matters without the concurrence of the Union Legislature.

7. With reference to the Legislative Assembly of a State in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. The Governor makes a customary address to Members of the House at the commencement of the first session of the year.
- 2. When a State Legislature does not have a rule on a particular matter, it follows the Lok Sabha rule on that matter.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

8. Consider the following statements about Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in India:

- 1. PVTGs reside in 18 States and one Union Territory.
- 2. A stagnant or declining population is one of the criteria for determining PVTG status.
- 3. There are 95 PVTGs officially notified in the country so far.
- 4. Irular and Konda Reddi tribes are included in the list of PVTGs.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

(d) 1, 3 and 4

9. With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. No High Court shall have the jurisdiction to declare any central law to be constitutionally invalid.
2. An amendment to the Constitution of India cannot be called into question by the Supreme Court of India.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

10. In the context of polity, which one of the following would you accept as the most appropriate definition of liberty?

- (a) Protection against the tyranny of political rulers
- (b) Absence of restraint
- (c) Opportunity to do whatever one likes
- (d) Opportunity to develop oneself fully

11. Which one of the following suggested that the Governor should be an eminent person from outside the State and should be a detached figure without intense political links or should not have taken part in politics in the recent past?

- (a) First Administrative Reforms Commission (1966)
- (b) Rajamannar Committee (1969)
- (c) Sarkaria Commission (1983)
- (d) National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (2000)

Polity Question in UPSC Prelims 2018

1. Consider the following statements:

1. No criminal proceedings shall be instituted against the Governor of a State in any court during his term of office.
2. The emoluments and allowances of the Governor of a State shall not be diminished during his term of office.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

2. Which of the following are regarded as the main features of the "Rule of Law"?

1. Limitation of powers
2. Equality before law
3. People's responsibility to the Government
4. Liberty and civil rights

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- (a) 1 and 3 only

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

3. Consider the following statements:

1. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly Shall vacate his/her office if he/she ceases to be a member of the Assembly.
2. Whenever the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, the Speaker shall vacate his/her immediately.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

4. Which one of the following reflects the nicest, appropriate relationship between law and liberty?

- (a) if there are more laws, there is less liberty.
- (b) If there are no laws, there is no liberty.
- (c) If there is liberty, laws have to be made by the people.
- (d) If laws are changed too often, liberty is in danger.

5. In the federation established by The Government on India Act of 1935. Residuary Power was given to the

- (a) Federal Legislature
- (b) Governor General
- (c) Provincial Legislature
- (d) Provincial Governors

6. With reference to the election of the President of India, consider the following statements:

1. The value of the vote of each MLA varies from State to State.
2. The value of the vote of MPs of the Lok Sabha is more than the value of the vote of MPs of the Rajya Sabha.

Which of the following statements given above is/are Correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 Or 2

7. Right to Privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of Right to Life and Personal Liberty.

Which of the following in the Constitution of India correctly and appropriately imply the above statement?

- (a) Article 14 and the provisions under the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution
- (b) Article 17 and the Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV
- (c) Article 21 and the freedoms guaranteed in Part. III
- (d) Article 24 and the provisions under the 44th Amendment to the Constitution

8. With reference to the Parliament of India, which of the following Parliamentary Committees scrutinizes and reports to the House whether the powers to make regulations, rules, sub-rules, by-laws,

etc. conferred by the Constitution or delegated by the Parliament are being properly exercised by the Executive within the scope of such delegation ?

- (a) Committee on Government Assurances
- (b) Committee on Subordinate Legislation
- (c) Rules Committee
- (d) Business Advisory Committee

9. Which of the following led to the introduction of English Education in India ?

- 1. Charter Act of 1813
- 2. General Committee of Public Instruction, 1823
- 3. Orientalist and Anglicist Controversy

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

10. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Parliament of India can place a particular law in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India.
- 2. The validity of a law placed in the Ninth Schedule cannot be examined by any court and no judgement can be made on it.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

11. Consider the following statements:

- 1. In the first Lok Sabha, the single largest party in the opposition was the Swatantra Party.
- 2. In the Lok Sabha, a "Leader of the Opposition" was recognised for the first time in 1969.
- 3. In the Lok Sabha, if a party does not have a minimum of 75 members, its leader cannot be recognised as the Leader of the Opposition.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

12. If the President of India exercises his power as provided under Article 356 of the Constitution in respect of a particular State, then

- (a) the Assembly of the State is automatically dissolved.
- (b) the powers of the Legislature of that State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of the Parliament.
- (c) Article 19 is suspended in that State.
- (d) the President can make laws relating to that State.

Polity Question in UPSC Prelims 2017

1. One of the implications of equality in society is the absence of

- (a) Privileges
- (b) Restraints
- (c) Competition
- (d) Ideology

2. Consider the following statements:

With reference to the Constitution of India, the Directive Principles of State Policy constitute limitations upon

- 1. legislative function.
- 2. executive function.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

3. With reference to the Parliament of India, consider the following statements:

- 1. A private member's bill is a bill presented by a Member of Parliament who is not elected but only nominated by the President of India.
- 2. Recently, a private member's bill has been passed in the Parliament of India for the first time in its history.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

4. The Parliament of India exercises control over the functions of the Council of Ministers through

- 1. Adjournment motion
- 2. Question hour
- 3. Supplementary questions

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

5. The mind of the makers of the Constitution of India is reflected in which of the following?

- (a) The Preamble
- (b) The Fundamental Rights
- (c) The Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) The Fundamental Duties

6. The main advantage of the parliamentary form of government is that

- (a) the executive and legislature work independently.
- (b) it provides continuity of policy and is more efficient.
- (c) the executive remains responsible to the legislature.
- (d) the head of the government cannot be changed without election.

7. In the context of India, which one of the following is the correct relationship between Rights and Duties?

- (a) Rights are correlative with Duties.
- (b) Rights are personal and hence independent of society and Duties.
- (c) Rights, not Duties, are important for the advancement of the personality of the citizen.
- (d) Duties, not Rights, are important for the stability of the State.

8. Democracy's superior virtue lies in the fact that it calls into activity

- (a) the intelligence and character of ordinary men and women.
- (b) the methods for strengthening executive leadership.
- (c) a superior individual with dynamism and vision.
- (d) a band of dedicated party workers.

9. Which one of the following objectives is not embodied in the Preamble to the Constitution of India?

- (a) Liberty of thought
- (b) Economic liberty
- (c) Liberty of expression
- (d) Liberty of belief

10. Which one of the following is not a feature of Indian federalism?

- (a) There is an independent judiciary in India.
- (b) Powers have been clearly divided between the Centre and the States.
- (c) The federating units have been given unequal representation in the Rajya Sabha.
- (d) It is the result of an agreement among the federating units.

11. Out of the following statements, choose the one that brings out the principle underlying the Cabinet form of Government:

- (a) An arrangement for minimizing criticism against the Government whose responsibilities are complex and hard to carry out to the satisfaction of all.
- (b) A mechanism for speeding up the activities of the Government whose responsibilities are increasing day by day.
- (c) A mechanism of parliamentary democracy for ensuring collective responsibility of the Government to the people.
- (d) A device for strengthening the hands of the head of the Government whose hold over the people is in a state of decline.

12. Which of the following statements is/are true of the Fundamental Duties of an Indian citizen?

1. A legislative process has been provided to enforce these duties.
2. They are correlative to legal duties.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

13. Which of the following are envisaged by the Right against Exploitation in the Constitution of India?
1. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
 2. Abolition of untouchability
 3. Protection of the interests of minorities
 4. Prohibition of employment of children in factories and mines

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

14. Which of the following are not necessarily the consequences of the proclamation of the President's rule in a State?

1. Dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly
2. Removal of the Council of Ministers in the State
3. Dissolution of the local bodies

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

15. Right to vote and to be elected in India is a

- (a) Fundamental Right
- (b) Natural Right
- (c) Constitutional Right
- (d) Legal Right

16. In India, Judicial Review implies

- (a) the power of the Judiciary to pronounce upon the constitutionality of laws and executive orders.
- (b) the power of the Judiciary to question the wisdom of the laws enacted by the Legislatures.
- (c) the power of the Judiciary to review all the legislative enactments before they are assented to by the President.
- (d) the power of the Judiciary to review its own judgements given earlier in similar or different cases.

17. Consider the following statements :

1. The Election Commission of India is a five-member body.
2. The Union Ministry of Home Affairs decides the election schedule for the conduct of both general elections and bye-elections.
3. Election Commission resolves the disputes relating to splits/mergers of recognised political parties.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

18. Consider the following statements:

1. In the election for Lok Sabha or State Assembly, the winning candidate must get at least 50 percent of the votes polled, to be declared elected.
2. According to the provisions laid down in the Constitution of India, in Lok Sabha, the Speaker's post goes to the majority party and the Deputy Speaker's to the Opposition.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

19. For election to the Lok Sabha, a nomination paper can be filed by

- (a) anyone residing in India.
- (b) a resident of the constituency from which the election is to be contested.
- (c) any citizen of India whose name appears in the electoral roll of a constituency.
- (d) any citizen of India.

Polity Question in UPSC Prelims 2016

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The minimum age prescribed for any person to be a member of Panchayat is 25 years.
2. A Panchayat reconstituted after premature dissolution continues only for the remainder period.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

2. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. A bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapses on its prorogation.
2. A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha, which has not been passed by the Lok Sabha, shall not lapse on dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

3. The Parliament of India acquires the power to legislate on any item in the State List in the national interest if a resolution to that effect is passed by the

- (a) Lok Sabha by a simple majority of its total membership
- (b) Lok Sabha by a majority of not less than two-thirds of its total membership
- (c) Rajya Sabha by a simple majority of its total membership
- (d) Rajya Sabha by a majority of not less than two-thirds of its members present and voting

4. With reference to the 'Gram Nyayalaya Act', which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. As per the Act, Gram Nyayalayas can hear only civil cases and not criminal cases

2. The Act allows local social activists as mediators/reconciliators.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

5. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Chief Secretary in a State is appointed by the Governor of that State.
- 2. The Chief Secretary in a State has a fixed tenure

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

6. Which of the following is/are the indicator/indicators used by IFPRI to compute the Global Hunger Index Report?

- 1. Undernourishment
- 2. Child stunting
- 3. Child mortality

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

7. Rashtriya Garima Abhiyaan is a national campaign to

- (a) rehabilitate the homeless and destitute persons and provide them with suitable sources of livelihood
- (b) release the sex workers from their practice and provide them with alternative sources of livelihood
- (c) eradicate the practice of manual scavenging and rehabilitate the manual scavengers
- (d) release the bonded labourers from their bondage and rehabilitate them

8. With reference to 'Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)', consider the following statements :

- 1. It is an organization of European Union in working relation with NATO and WHO.
- 2. It monitors the chemical industry to prevent new weapons from emerging.
- 3. It provides assistance and protection to States (Parties) against chemical weapons threats.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

9. With reference to 'Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana', consider the following statements:

1. Under this scheme, farmers will have to pay a uniform premium of two percent for any crop they cultivate in any season of the year.
2. This scheme covers post-harvest losses arising out of cyclones and unseasonal rains.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Polity Question in UPSC Prelims 2015

1. There is a Parliamentary System of Government in India because the
 - (a) Lok Sabha is elected directly by the people
 - (b) Parliament can amend the constitution
 - (c) Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved
 - (d) Council of Ministers is responsible to the Lok Sabha
2. Consider the following Statements regarding the DPSP/ Directive Principles of State Policy:
 1. The Principles spell out the socio-economic democracy in the country
 2. The provisions contained in these Principles are not enforceable by any court.

Which of the statements given below are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 & 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

3. The ideal of "Welfare State" in the Indian Constitution is enshrined in its
 - (a) Preamble
 - (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
 - (c) Fundamental Rights
 - (d) Seventh Schedule
4. Consider the following statements :
 1. The Rajya Sabha has no power either to reject or to amend a Money Bill
 2. The Rajya Sabha cannot vote on the Demands for Grants.
 3. The Rajya Sabha cannot discuss the Annual Financial Statement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

5. The fundamental object of the Panchayati Raj system is to ensure which among the following?
 1. People's participation in development
 2. Political accountability
 3. Democratic decentralization

4. Financial mobilization

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

6. When a bill is referred to a joint sitting both the Houses of the Parliament, has to be passed by

- (a) a simple majority of member present and voting
- (b) three-fourths majority of member present and voting
- (c) two-thirds majority of the House
- (d) absolute majority of the House

7. "To uphold and protect the Sovereignty Unity and Integrity of India" is a provision made in the

- (a) Preamble of the Constitution
- (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c) Fundamental Rights
- (d) Fundamental Duties

8. Consider the following statements:

1. The Executive Power of the union of India is vested in the Prime Minister.
2. The Prime Minister is the ex officio Chairman of the Civil Services Board.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

9. Consider the following statements:

1. The Legislative Council of a state in India can be larger in size than half of the Legislative Assembly of that particular state.
2. The Governor of a state nominates the Chairman of the Legislative Council of that particular state.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

10. The provisions in the Fifth Schedule and Sixth Schedule in the Constitution of India are made in order to

- (a) protect the interests of Scheduled Tribes
- (b) determine the boundaries between states
- (c) determine the powers, authorities, and responsibilities of Panchayats
- (d) protect the interests of all the border States

11. Who/Which of the following is the Custodian of the Constitution of India?

- (a) The President of India
- (b) The Prime Minister of India
- (c) The Lok Sabha Secretariat
- (d) The Supreme Court of India

12. With reference to the Union Government consider the following statements.

- 1. The Department of Revenue is responsible for the preparation of Union Budget that is presented to the parliament
- 2. No amount can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India without the authorization of Parliament of India.
- 3. All the disbursements made from Public Account also need the Authorization from the Parliament of India

Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?

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

13. India is a member of which among the following?

- 1. Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
- 2. Association of South-East Asian Nations
- 3. East Asia Summit

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) India is a member of none of them

Polity Question in UPSC Prelims 2014

1. Consider the following statements: A Constitutional Government is one which

- 1. Places effective restrictions on individual liberty in the interest of State Authority
- 2. Places effective restrictions on the Authority of the State in the interest of individual liberty

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

2. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The President shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of India, and for the allocation among Ministers of the said business.
- 2. All executive actions of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the Prime Minister.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- (a) 1 only

- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

3. In the Constitution of India, promotion of international peace and security is included in the

- (a) Preamble to the Constitution
- (b) Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)
- (c) Fundamental Duties
- (d) Ninth Schedule

4. Which of the following are the discretionary powers given to the Governor of a State?

- 1. Sending a report to the President of India for imposing the President's rule
- 2. Appointing the Ministers
- 3. Reserving certain bills passed by the State Legislature for consideration of the President of India
- 4. Making the rules to conduct the business of the State Government

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

5. Which of the following is / are the function/functions of the Cabinet Secretariat?

- 1. Preparation of agenda for Cabinet Meetings
- 2. Secretarial assistance to Cabinet Committees
- 3. Allocation of financial resources to the Ministries

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

6. Which of the following are associated with 'Planning' in India?

- 1. The Finance Commission
- 2. The National Development Council
- 3. The Union Ministry of Rural Development
- 4. The Union Ministry of Urban Development
- 5. The Parliament

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1, 2 and 5 only
- (b) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 2 and 5 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

7. Which one of the following is the largest Committee of the Parliament?

- (a) The Committee on Public Accounts

- (b) The Committee on Estimates
- (c) The Committee on Public Undertakings
- (d) The Committee on Petitions

8. Consider the following statements regarding a No-Confidence Motion in India:
1. There is no mention of a No-Confidence Motion in the Constitution of India.
 2. A Motion of No-Confidence can be introduced in the Lok Sabha only.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

9. Which one of the following Schedules of the Constitution of India contains provisions regarding anti-defection?

- (a) Second Schedule
- (b) Fifth Schedule
- (c) Eighth Schedule
- (d) Tenth Schedule

10. The power to increase the number of judges in the Supreme Court of India is vested in

- (a) the President of India
- (b) the Parliament
- (c) the Chief Justice of India
- (d) the Law Commission

11. The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and the States falls under its

- (a) advisory jurisdiction
- (b) appellate jurisdiction.
- (c) original jurisdiction
- (d) writ jurisdiction

Polity Question in UPSC Prelims 2013

1. With reference to National Legal Services Authority, consider the following statements:
1. Its objective is to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society on the basis of equal opportunity.
 2. It issues guidelines for the State Legal Services Authorities to implement the legal programs and schemes throughout the country.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

2. With reference to Indian History, the Members of the Constituent Assembly from the Provinces were

- (a) directly elected by the people of those Provinces
- (b) nominated by the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League
- (c) elected by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies
- (d) selected by the Government for their expertise in constitutional matters

3. Under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, who shall be the authority to initiate the process for determining the nature and extent of individual or community forest rights or both?

- (a) State Forest Department
- (b) District Collector/Deputy Commissioner
- (c) Tahsildar /Block Development Officer / Mandai Revenue Officer
- (d) Gram Sabha

4. 'Economic Justice' the objectives of Constitution has been as one of the Indian provided in

- (a) the Preamble and Fundamental Rights
- (b) the Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c) the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) None of the above

5. Consider the following statements

- 1. An amendment to the Constitution of India can be initiated by an introduction of a bill in the Lok Sabha only.
- 2. If such an amendment seeks to make changes in the federal character of the Constitution, the amendment also requires to be ratified by the legislature of all the States of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

6. According to the Constitution of India, which of the following are fundamental for the governance of the country?

- (a) Fundamental Rights
- (b) Fundamental Duties
- (c) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties

7. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Council of Ministers in the Centre shall be collectively responsible to the Parliament.
- 2. The Union Ministers shall hold the office during the pleasure of the President of India.
- 3. The Prime Minister shall communicate to the President about the proposals for Legislation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

8. In the context of India, which of the following principles is/are implied institutionally in the parliamentary government?

1. Members of the Cabinet are Members of the Parliament.
2. Ministers hold the office till they enjoy confidence in the Parliament.
3. The Cabinet is headed by the Head of the State.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

9. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) In India, the same person cannot be appointed as Governor for two or more States at the same time
- (b) The Judges of the High Court of the States in India are appointed by the Governor of the State just as the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President
- (c) No procedure has been laid down in the Constitution of India for the removal of a Governor from his/her post
- (d) In the case of a Union Territory having a legislative setup, the Chief Minister is appointed by the Lt. Governor on the basis of majority support

10. Consider the following statements:

Attorney General of India can

1. take part in the proceedings of the Lok Sabha
2. be a member of a committee of the Lok Sabha
3. speak in the Lok Sabha
4. vote in the Lok Sabha

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

11. Consider the following statements:

The Parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts (PAC)

1. consists of not more than 25 Members of the Lok Sabha
2. scrutinizes appropriation and finance accounts of Government
3. examines the report of CAG.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct? `

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

12. The Parliament can make any law for whole or any part of India for implementing international treaties

- (a) with the consent of all the States

- (b) with the consent of the majority of States
- (c) with the consent of the States concerned
- (d) without the consent of any State

13. What will follow if a Money Bill is substantially amended by the Rajya Sabha?

- (a) The Lok Sabha may still proceed with the Bill, accepting or not accepting the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha
- (b) The Lok Sabha cannot consider the Bill further
- (c) The Lok Sabha may send the Bill to the Rajya Sabha for reconsideration
- (d) The President may call a joint sitting for passing the Bill

14. Consider the following statements:

1. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha are not the members of that House.
2. While the nominated members of the two Houses of the Parliament have no voting right in the presidential election, they have the right to vote in the election of the Vice President.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

15. Who among the following constitute the National Development Council?

1. The Prime Minister
2. The Chairman, Finance Commission
3. Ministers of the Union Cabinet
4. Chief Ministers of the States

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

16. Consider the following statements:

1. The National Development Council is an organ of the Planning Commission.
2. The Economic and Social Planning is kept in the Concurrent List in the Constitution of India.
3. The Constitution of India prescribes that Panchayats should be assigned the task of preparation of plans for economic development and social justice.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

18. The Government enacted the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act in 1996. Which one of the following is not identified as its objective?

- (a) To provide self-governance

- (b) To recognize traditional rights
- (c) To create autonomous regions in tribal areas
- (d) To free tribal people from exploitation

19. Which of the following bodies does not/do not find mention in the Constitution?

1. National Development Council
2. Planning Commission
3. Zonal Councils

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

UPSC Prelims Polity Solutions 2013-2020

The answers of UPSC Polity Questions asked in Prelims from the year 2013 to 2020 are given in the tables below:

Polity Questions UPSC Prelims 2020 - Solutions				
1. b	2. d	3. d	4. b	5. d
6. d	7. d	8. a	9. b	10. a
11. b	12. d	13. d	14. d	15. d
16. c				

Polity Questions UPSC Prelims 2019 - Solutions				
1. a	2. a	3. b	4. c	5. a
6. b	7. a	8. c	9. d	10. b
11. c				

Polity Questions UPSC Prelims 2018 - Solutions				
1. c	2. c	3. a	4. b	5. b
6. c	7. c	8. b	9. a	10. a
11. b	12. b			

Polity Questions UPSC Prelims 2017 - Solutions

1. a	2. d	3. d	4. d	5. a
6. c	7. a	8. a	9. b	10. d
11. c	12. d	13. c	14. b	15. c
16. a	17. c	18. d	19. c	

Polity Questions UPSC Prelims 2016 - Solutions

1. b	2. b	3. d	4. b	5. d
6. c	7. c	8. b	9. b	

Polity Questions UPSC Prelims 2015 - Solutions

1. d	2. c	3. b	4. b	5. c
6. a	7. d	8. d	9. d	10. a
11. d	12. c	13. b		

Polity Questions UPSC Prelims 2014 - Solutions

1. b	2. a	3. b	4. b	5. c
6. c	7. b	8. c	9. d	10. b
11. c				

Polity Questions UPSC Prelims 2013 - Solutions

1. c	2. c	3. d	4. b	5. d
6. c	7. b	8. a	9. c	10. c
11. b	12. d	13. a	14. b	15. b
16. b	17. b	18. c	19. d	

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