

Polity of Assam

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Polity of Assam

1. When was Assam separated from the Bengal Presidency?

- A. 1854
- B. 1874
- C. 1901
- D. 1947

Answer: B. 1874 (In 1874 (2nd February), Assam was separated from the Bengal Presidency, and its status was upgraded to a Chief Commissioner's Province by merging Goalpara, Cachar, Sylhet (12 Sept), Garo, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Lushai and Naga Hills. The Ahom kingdom on the border of the Mughal Empire, 1665.)

2. When was Assam re-constituted into a Chief Commissioner's province?

- A. 1874
- B. 1906
- C. 1912
- D. 1921

Answer: C. 1912 (In 1912, Assam was reconstituted into a Chief Commissioner's Province.)

3. Who was the first Chief Commissioner of Assam after it was reconstituted into a Chief Commissioner's province?

- A. Sir Archdale Easle
- B. Sir Henry Joseph Tuynam
- C. Charles Alexander Bruce
- D. David Scott

Answer: A. Sir Archdale Easle (Sir Archdale Easle was the first Chief Commissioner of Assam after it was reconstituted into a Chief Commissioner's province.)

4. In which year The Legislative Council of Assam was created?

- A. 1912
- B. 1913
- C. 1909
- D. 1911

Answer: B. 1913 (The Legislative Council of Assam first met on 6th January 1913 at 11 a.m. at Shillong, which was presided over by Sir Archdale Easle, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, Under the Government of India Act.)

5. When was The Assam Rural Self-Government Act passed?

- A. 1925
- B. 1926
- C. 1930
- D. 1934

Answer: B. 1926 (In 1926, the Assam Rural Self-Government Act was passed with a view to provide an administrative setup where villagers could participate for solution of their own problems under this Act, powers were given to the panchayat and provision was made to increase the powers and functions of the panchayat in course of time in under the same Act.)

6. When was the Assam Legislative Assembly formed?

- A. 7th April 1935
- B. 7th April 1936
- C. 7th April 1937
- D. 7th April 1945

Answer: C. 7th April 1937 (The Assam Legislative Assembly came into being on the day of its first sitting on April 7, 1937 in the Assembly Chamber at Shillong, the erstwhile Capital of the composite State of Assam.)

7. Which article of the Constitution of Indian has special provision with respect to the State of Assam?

- A. Article 371
- B. Article 371 B
- C. Article 273
- D. Article 300 B

Answer: B. Article 371B (Article 371 B - Special provision with respect to the State of Assam.)

8. How many districts in Assam had before the Independence in 1947?

- A. 9
- B. 23
- C. 21
- D. 13

Answer: D. 13 (Before the Independence in 1947, Assam had 13 districts. The districts were Cachar, Darrang, Goalpara, Kamrup, Lakhimpur, Nagaon, Sivasagar, Jayantia parganas, Garo hills, Lushai hills, Naga hills, Sylhet and NEFA.)

9. Which was the former capital of post-independence Assam?

- A. Shillong
- B. Jorhat
- C. Sivasagar
- D. Dibrugarh



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Answer: A. Shillong (The capital of Assam was Shillong, currently the capital of Meghalaya. Prior to the Partition of India, Sylhet was a part of Assam. Undivided Assam had a total area of 234,568 km²/90,567 sq mi)

10. The Assam Public Service Commission (APSC) came into existence on

- A. 1st April 1937
- B. 1st April 1939
- C. 1st April 1979
- D. 1st April 1932

Answer: A. 1st April 1937 (The Assam Public Service Commission came into existence on 1st April, 1937 in accordance with the provision of the Govt. of India Act, 1935 with Mr James Hezelett, a retired ICS officer from London, as its first Chairman.)

11. When was the Assam Legislative Council abolished?

- A. 1945
- B. 1947
- C. 1948
- D. 1950

Answer: B. 1947 (The bicameral Assam Legislative Assembly became unicameral with the abolition of the Assam Legislative Council in 1947.)

12. Who was the first Chief Minister of Assam?

- A. Bishnuram Medhi
- B. Tarun Ram Phukan
- C. Gopinath Bordoloi
- D. None of the Above

Answer: C. Gopinath Bordoloi

13. Who was the Chief Minister of Assam when the 5 Year Plans were first introduced?

- A. Gopinath Bordoloi
- B. Bishnu Ram Medhi
- C. Sarat Chandra Singha
- D. Bimala Prasad Chaliha

Answer: B. Bishnu Ram Medhi (When Gopinath Bordoloi passed away in 1950, Bishnu Ram Medhi took over as the next Chief Minister of Assam. During his tenure from 1950 to 1957, the First Five-Year Plan was started, Panchayat system of governance was introduced and the agricultural sector got more importance.)

14. Who was the first speaker of the Assam Legislative Assembly?

A. Babu Basanta Kumar Des
B. Debeswar Sarmah



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- C. Kuladhar Chaliha
- D. Devakanta Barcoah

Answer: A. Babu Basanta Kumar Das (Late Babu Basanta Kumar Das was the first Speaker of the Assam Legislative Assembly.)

15. Who was the first Chief Justice of the Assam High Court?

- A. R.F. Lodge
- B. C.P. Sinha
- C. Sarjoo Prasad
- D. Holiram Deka

Answer: A. R.F. Lodge (Sir R.F. Lodge was sworn in as the first Chief Justice of Assam High Court on 5th April 1948.)

16. The Assam Public Service Commission (APSC) Regulation was promulgated in the exercise of the powers in which year?

- A. 1947
- B. 1950
- C. 1951
- D. 1960

Answer: C. 1951 (Shri Kameswar Das, an educationist of repute of Assam, was the first non-official Chairman of the Commission after promulgation of the APSC Regulations 1951. He held the office till July 1952. The Public Service Commission is a body created by the Constitution of India.)

17. Assam Language Bill was passed in the year:

- A. 1940
- B. 1950
- C. 1960
- D. 1970

Answer: C. 1960 (Assam Language Bill provided for two official language- Assamese and for an interim period, English. The bill passed on October 24, 1960, included safeguards for linguistic minorities as well. Thus in 1960 the Assam official Language Bill was passed and Assamese was declared as the official language of the state.)

18. Who presented the Assam Official Language Bill to make Assamese as the sole official language of Assam?

- A. Gopinath Bordoloi
- B. Bishnu Ram Medhi
- C. Sarat Chandra Singha

D. Bimala Prasad Chaliha

Answer: D. Bimala Prasad Chaliha



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(The government of Assam, under the then Chief Minister Bimala Prasad Chaliha proposed the Assamese Official Language Bill in the Assembly on 10 October 1960. The Bill provided for two official languages- Assamese and for an interim period, English.)

19. Which state was separated from Assam in 1963?

- A. Nagaland
- B. Meghalaya
- C. Tripura
- D. Manipur

Answer: A. Nagaland (Nagaland was the first to be carved out of Assam in 1963)

20. In which year the All Assam Students Union (AASU) established as a formal organisation and adopted its Constitution?

- A. 1962
- B. 1967
- C. 1987
- D. 1979

Answer: B. 1967 (In 1940, a student union named Asom Chattra Sanmilani (Assam Students' Association) divided into the All Assam Student Federation and the All Assam Students' Congress. A decade later the two recombined as the All Assam Students' Association, which was later renamed All Assam Students' Union in January 1967. In August 1967, the Union "established itself as a formal organisation and adopted its Constitution")

21. Which of the following years the All Bodo Students Union (ABSU) was formed?

- A. 1962
- B. 1967
- C. 1987
- D. 1979

Answer: B. 1967 (Bodo nationalists established the All Bodo Students' Union (ABSU) in the state of Assam to promote an independent Bodo state beginning in February 1967.)

22. When was the Northeastern (Reorganisation Areas) Act passed?

- A. 1963
- B. 1971
- C. 1974
- D. 1985

Answer: B. 1971

(30th December, 1971. An Act to provide for the establishment of the States of Manipur and Tripura and to provide for the formation of the State of Meghalaya



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and of the Union territories of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh by reorganisation of the existing State of Assam and for matters connected therewith.)

23. What is the date for expelling illegal migrants under clause 5.8 of the Assam Accord?

- A. March 15, 1951
- B. March 24, 1951
- C. March 24, 1971
- D. March 31, 1971

Answer: C. March 24, 1971 (Clause 5 of Assam Accord: 5.8 Foreigners who came to Assam on or after March 25, 1971 shall continue to be detected, deleted and expelled in accordance with law. Immediate and practical steps shall be taken to expel such foreigners.)

24. When was Mizoram separated from Assam?

- A. 1954
- B. 1972
- C. 1948
- D. 1964

Answer: B. 1972 (Mizoram was previously part of Assam until 1972, when it was carved out as a Union Territory. In 1986 the Indian Parliament adopted the 53rd amendment of the Indian Constitution, which allowed for the creation of the State of Mizoram on 20 February 1987, as India's 23rd state.)

25. In which year, the capital of Assam shifted from Shillong to Dispur?

- A. 1950
- B. 1955
- C. 1971
- D. 1973

Answer: D. 1973 (In 1963, Nagaland came into being as a separate State. With the passing of North Eastern (Reorganization Areas) Act in 1971 by the Parliament, Meghalaya became a full-fledged state. Subsequently, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh also followed suit. After the creation of Meghalaya as a separate state, Shillong continued to be the joint capital of both Assam and Meghalaya. However, the Government of Assam decided to shift the Capital to Dispur, Guwahati. Accordingly, the first sitting of the Budget Session of the Assam Legislative Assembly was held at the temporary capital at Dispur on the 16th March, 1973.)

26. In the 1978 election, Golap Borborah was the first non-congress CM of Assam; he is the CM of which political Party?

- A. Janata Party

- B. Ganashakti
- C. Assam Gana Parishad
- D. AJP



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Answer: A. Janata Party (Congress monopoly in the state was brought to an end when Golap Borbora led the Janata Party to victory in the 1978 assembly elections. Borbora consequently became the first non congress Chief Minister of Assam.)

27. Census work in Assam was not conducted in

- A. 1971
- B. 1981
- C. 1991
- D. 1961

Answer: B. 1981 (In 1981 Census could not be conducted in Assam due to the disturbed conditions.)

28. Which of the following is INCORRECT about the first president's rule in Assam?

- A. On 12 December 1979 for the first time, Assam was under the president's rule.
- B. Jogen Hazarika was the CM when the first president's rule was declared.
- C. On 6 December 1980, the president's rule was cancelled.
- D. Hiteswar Saikia was the CM when the first president's rule was declared.

Answer: D. Hiteswar Saikia was the CM when the first president's rule was declared. (Reason(s) to impose the President's rule: 'Assam Agitation' against illegal foreign national staying in Assam started to take roots under the leadership of the All Assam Students' Union (AASU). The violence fuelled by United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) resulted in breakdown of law and order.)

29. The historic Assam Accord was signed on

- A. 15th August 1985
- B. 26th January 1986
- C. 15th August 1986
- D. 15th August 1990

Answer: A. 15th August 1985 (The Assam Accord was signed on 15th August, 1985 amongst Union of India, Govt. of Assam, All Assam Student Union, All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad.)

30. Which clause of the Assam Accord deals with constitutional protections to the people of Assam?

- A. Clause 4
- B. Clause 5
- C. Clause 6
- D. Clause 7

Answer: C: Clause 6

(What is Clause 6?: Part of the Assam Accord that came at the culmination of a movement against immigration from Bangladesh, Clause 6 reads:



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“Constitutional, legislative and administrative safeguards, as may be appropriate, shall be provided to protect, preserve and promote the cultural, social, linguistic identity and heritage of the Assamese people.”)

31. A committee to implement clause 6 of the Assam Accord is being led by

- A. Justice BK Sarma
- B. Justice Ranjan Gogoi
- C. Justice PK Goswami
- D. Justice Madan B Lokur

Answer: A. Justice BK Sarma (The committee was headed by retired High Court judge Biplab Kumar Sarma and including members of the legal fraternity, retired civil servants, scholars, journalists and AASU office-bearers)

32. Which party came to power in Assam in 1985?

- A. Janata
- B. Asom Gana Parishad
- C. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
- D. Congress

Answer: B. Asom Gana Parishad (Asom Gana Parishad was launched in Golaghat on 14 October 1985.)

33. Which of the following cultural institutions was born out of the Assam Accord?

- A. Rock Garden
- B. Assam state museum
- C. Rabindra Bhawan
- D. Srimanta Sankardev Kalakshetra

Answer: D. Srimanta Sankardev Kalakshetra (In the year 1990 the Government of Assam had taken up with the Government of India, the matter of placing the project of the Kalakshetra under Clause VI of the “Assam Accord 1985”, which says –“Constitutional, legislative and administrative safeguards, as may be appropriate, shall be provided to protect, preserve and promote the cultural, social, linguistic identity and heritage of the Assamese people”.)

34. Who was the prime minister of India during the signing of the Assam Accord?

- A. Indira Gandhi
- B. Deve Gowda
- C. AB Vajpayee
- D. Rajiv Gandhi

Answer: D. Rajiv Gandhi

(The Assam Accord was a Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) signed between representatives of the Government of India and the leaders of the Assam



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Movement. It was signed in the presence of the then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in New Delhi on 15 August 1985.)

35. Which refinery was established due to the "Assam Accord"?

- A. Guwahati
- B. Bongaigaon
- C. Numaligarh
- D. Digboi

Answer: C. Numaligarh (Numaligarh Refinery Limited, known as "Assam Accord Refinery")

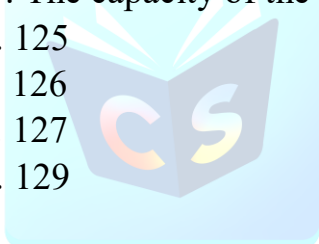
36. Which one is INCORRECT about Syeda Anwara Taimur?

- A. She is the only female Chief Minister of Assam
- B. She is the first Muslim Chief Minister of any Indian state
- C. She is the only Muslim Chief Minister of Assam
- D. She was Finance Minister of Assam from 1983 to 1985

Answer: D. She was Finance minister of Assam from 1983 to 1985 (From 1983 to 1985 she was the PWD minister of the same state.)

37. The capacity of the Assam Assembly is

- A. 125
- B. 126
- C. 127
- D. 129



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Answer: B. 126 (The Legislative Assembly comprises 126 Members of Legislative Assembly, directly elected from single-seat constituencies.)

38. From which year, Assam BidhanSava Seats are fit to 126:

- A. 1970
- B. 1972
- C. 1985
- D. 1992

Answer: B. 1972

39. The total numbers of parliamentary constituencies in Assam are?

or The no. of Lok Sabha seats in Assam are now

- A. 13
- B. 14
- C. 15
- D. 16

Answer: B. 14

40. Which article provides for the duration of the Assam Legislative Assembly as 5 years?



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- A. Article 150
- B. Article 161
- C. Article 172
- D. Article 181

Answer: C. Article 172 (Although the Article 172 provides the duration of State Legislative Assembly as 5 years due to the imposition of National Emergency in 1975 the fifth Assam Assembly lasted for 6 years.)

41. Assam Assembly is elected by universal adult suffrage for a period of
- A. Four years
 - B. Five years
 - C. Six years
 - D. Seven years

Answer: B. Five years (The Assam Assembly is elected by universal adult suffrage for a period of five years.)

42. When was the Assam Right to Information Act enacted in Assam?
- A. 2001
 - B. 2002
 - C. 2003
 - D. 2005

Answer: A. 2001 (Enacted in 2001, Received Governors assent in 2nd May, 2002 & Came into force on 7th may, 2002.)

43. Which of the following districts has been created as the 34th District of Assam?
- A. Biswanath
 - B. Majuli
 - C. West Karbi Anglong
 - D. Bajali

Answer: D. Bajali (On 8 August 2020 The Assam cabinet approved a proposal to make Bajali (curved out of Barpeta) the 34th full-fledged district of Assam.)

44. How many times were the President's rule imposed on Assam after independence?
- A. 2 times
 - B. 3 times
 - C. 4 times
 - D. 5 times

Answer: C. 4 times 1st 12 December 1979 to 5 December 1980 (359 days) 2nd 30 June 1981 to 13 January 1982 (197 days)



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3rd 19 March 1982 to 27 February 1983 (345 days) 4th 28 November 1990 to 30 June 1991 (214 days)

45. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with administrative provisions of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram?

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Sixth
- D. Twelfth

Answer: C. Sixth (The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution provides for the administration of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram to safeguard the rights of the tribal population in these states. This special provision is provided under Article 244(2) and Article 275(1) of the Constitution.)

46. The first state to ratify Central Govt's GST Bill

- A. Rajasthan
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Assam
- D. Chhattisgarh

Answer: C. Assam (On 12 August 2016, Assam became the first state to ratify the bill, when the Assam Legislative Assembly unanimously approved it.)

47. How many Autonomous Councils are in Assam under the Sixth-Schedule of the Indian Constitution?

- A. 3 Autonomous Councils
- B. 4 Autonomous Councils
- C. 6 Autonomous Councils
- D. 10 Autonomous Councils

Answer: A. 3 Autonomous Councils (In Assam there are 3 Autonomous Councils under Sixth-Schedule of the Indian Constitution. The 3 Autonomous Councils are: Bodoland Territorial Council, Dima Hasao Autonomous District Council & Karbi Anglong Autonomous District Council)

48. In Assam state Assembly, seats are reserved for ST & SC Candidates are:

- A. ST 16, SC 8
- B. ST 8, SC 16
- C. ST 18, SC 9
- D. ST 9, SC 18

Answer: A. ST 16, SC 8

(The number of constituencies of Assam Legislative Assembly at the time of its inception on 7 April 1937 was 108. In 1957 it was reduced to 105. In 1962, the number of constituencies was enhanced to 114 and since 1972, it is 126. Since



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1976, 8 constituencies are reserved for the Scheduled castes candidates and 16 constituencies are reserved for Scheduled tribes candidates.)

49. From 14 seats only Lok Sabha seat is reserved for ST is:

- A. Karimganj
- B. Dhubri
- C. Silchar
- D. Kokrajhar

Answer: A. Karimganj

50. Choose the correct one in relation to CAA.

i. CAA is 126th amendment in Lok Sabha ii. CAB was introduced by Amit Shah
 iii. 31 December 2014 All the minorities (Hindu, Sikh, Jain, Buddhist, Christian & Parsis) from Pakistan, Bangladesh & Afghanistan are given citizenship. iv. CAA 2019 citizenship amendment is the 103rd amendment of B55.

- A. Only i is correct
- B. Both i & ii are correct
- C. i, ii, & iii are correct
- D. All statements are correct

Answer: D. All statements are correct

51. Who is the chief executive head of the state?

- A. Chief minister
- B. Governor
- C. President
- D. None of the above

Answer: B. Governor (The executive head of the State is the Governor. Each state has its own Governor and has to act according to the recommendation of the Council of Ministers.)

52. Who is the Constitutional Head of the State Governments?

- A. Chief Minister
- B. Governor
- C. Speaker
- D. High Court Judge

Answer: B. Governor (Governor is the executive head of the state. He plays an important part in the state executive where he acts as the chief executive head.)

53. State Governor is appointed by

- A. Central Cabinet
- B. Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- C. Speaker of Lok Sabha
- D. President of India

Answer: D. President of India (The Governor of a State shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal (Article 155).

54. Who amongst the following administer the oath of office to the Governor?

- A. President of India
- B. Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- C. Chief Justice of High Court
- D. Outgoing Governor of the concerned State

Answer: C. Chief Justice of High Court (It is the Chief Justice of concerned State High Court who administers the oath of office to the Governor)

55. Which one of the following Statements about the State Governors is NOT TRUE?

- A. He is a part of the State Legislature
- B. He can pardon a sentence of death
- C. He does not appoint Judges of the State High Court
- D. He has no Emergency powers

Answer: B. He can pardon a sentence of death

56. Governor's salary and allowances are given by

- A. Consolidated Fund of State
- B. Consolidated Fund of India
- C. Contingency Fund of the State
- D. Both (A) and (B)

Answer: A. Consolidated Fund of State (The salaries and allowances of the Governor of Indian state are charged from Consolidated Fund of India.)

57. The Governor of a State

1. Is appointed by the President. 2. Holds office during the pleasure of the President. 3. Is the head of the State's Executive Power. 4. Normally holds office for five years. Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

Code

- A. 1 and 2
- B. 1, 2 and 3
- C. 1, 2 and 4

D. All the four



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Answer: D. All the four

58. Who was the first governor of Assam (after independence)

- A. Sir Muhammad Saleh Akbar Hydari
- B. Shri Jairamdas Daulatram
- C. Shri Saiyid Fazal Ali
- D. Shri Chandreswar Prasad Sinha

Answer: A. Sir Muhammad Saleh Akbar Hydari (The first governor of Assam after independence is Muhammad saleh Akbar hydari.)

59. Who among the following can remove the governor of a state from office?

- A. Legislative Assembly
- B. Parliament
- C. President
- D. Supreme Court

Answer: C. President (A governor holds office for a term of five years which is subject to the pleasure of the President. He can resign at any time by addressing a resignation letter to the President. The governor has no security of tenure and can be removed by the President at any time.)

60. Which one of the following statements about the Governor of an Indian State is NOT TRUE?

- A. He is appointed by the President of India
- B. He can be Governor of more than one State
- C. He holds office for a term of five years
- D. He can be removed earlier if the Legislature of the concerned State passes a resolution for his removal

Answer: D. He can be removed earlier if the Legislature of the concerned State passes a resolution for his removal

61. Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for a Governor?

- A. Article 152
- B. Article 153
- C. Article 154
- D. Article 156

Answer: B. Article 153 (There shall be a Governor for each state (Articles 153 of the Constitution of India). The executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinates to him in accordance with the Constitution of India (Article 154).)

Chief Minister & The State Legislature

62. Which is the Upper Chamber of State Legislature in India?

- A. Legislative Council
- B. Legislative Assembly
- C. Governor's Office
- D. None of the above

Answer: A. Legislative Council

63. In any State of India, Legislative Council can be created or can be abolished by

- A. The President on the recommendation of the Governor of the State
- B. The Parliament
- C. The Parliament as per Resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of the State
- D. The Governor on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers

Answer: C. The Parliament as per Resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of the State

64. The provisions for creation and abolition of Legislative Councils in any State is included in Indian Constitution under

- A. Article 170
- B. Article 169
- C. Article 168
- D. Article 167

Answer: B. Article 169

65. Who conducts the State Assembly Elections?

- A. Chief Justice of High Court
- B. State Election Commission
- C. Election Commission of India
- D. Governor of the State

Answer: C. Election Commission of India

66. Who among the following is the final authority to decide any question relating to disqualification of a Member of a House of Legislature of a State?

- A. Governor
- B. Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
- C. Chief Minister
- D. High Court

Answer: A. Governor

67. The „Contingency Fund“ of the State is operated by

- A. The Governor of the State
- B. The Chief Minister of the State
- C. The State Finance Minister
- D. State Legislature

Answer: D. State Legislature

68. Who is the head of the government of the state?

- A. Chief Minister
- B. Governor
- C. President
- D. None of the above

Answer: A. Chief Minister (State governments in India are the governments ruling states of India and the chief minister heads the state government.)

69. A person who is not a member of the state legislature can be appointed Chief Minister for how many months?

- A. 2 months
- B. 3 months
- C. 4 months
- D. 6 months

Answer: D. 6 months (An individual who is not a member of the legislature can be considered the chief minister provided they get themselves elected to the State Legislature within six months from the date of their appointment.)

70. Who administers the oath of Chief Minister?

- A. President
- B. Governor
- C. Chief Justice of India
- D. Chief Justice of concerned High Court

Answer: B. Governor (Since, according to the constitution, the chief minister is appointed by the governor, the swearing in is done before the governor of the state.)

71. Which one of the following statements about the Chief Minister of a State is NOT CORRECT?

- A. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor
- B. The Chief Minister generally presides over the Cabinet Meetings
- C. The Governor has to exercise all his functions on the advice of the Chief Minister
- D. Ministers are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister

Answer: C. The Governor has to exercise all his functions on the advice of the Chief Minister



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72. What is the term of Chief Minister of a state?

- A. 3 years
- B. 5 years
- C. 6 years
- D. None of the above

Answer: D. None of the above (The Chief Minister's term can last for the length of the assembly's life maximum of five years.)

73. Who among the following popular personalities was never a Chief Minister of Independent Assam?

- A. Gopinath Bordoloi
- B. Sir Muhammad Sadulla
- C. Aishnurarn Medhi
- D. Airnala Prasad Chaliha

Answer: B. Sir Muhammad Sadulla

❑ **Saiyid Sir Muhammad Saadulla**

1st Period as CM - April 1, 1937 to September 19, 1938 2nd Period as CM - November 17, 1939 to December 24, 1941 3rd Period as CM - August 25, 1942 to February 11, 1946)

74. In 1973 the capital of Assam shifted from Shillong to Dispur, Who was the Chief Minister of Assam at that time?

- A. Sarat Chandra Singha
- B. Prafulla Mahanta
- C. Golap Baruha
- D. Bimala Prashad Chaliha

Answer: A. Sarat Chandra Singha (He was a Chief Minister of Assam before independence.

The High Court

75. The power of High Court to issue writ covers

- A. Constitutional Rights
- B. Statutory Rights
- C. Fundamental Rights
- D. All of the above

Answer: D. All of the above

76. Which one of the following subjects comes under the common jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the High Court?

A. Mutual disputes among States



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- B. Dispute between Centre and State
- C. Protection of Fundamental Rights
- D. Protection from the Violation of the Constitution

Answer: C. Protection of Fundamental Rights

77. A High Court Judge addresses his letter of resignation to

- A. The President
- B. The Chief Justice of India
- C. The Chief Justice of his High Court
- D. The Governor of the State

Answer: A. The President

The Centre-State Relation

78. Indian Constitution presents three lists for the distribution of power between centre and states. Which two Articles regulate that distribution?

- A. Article 4 and 5
- B. Article 56 and 57
- C. Article 141 and 142
- D. Article 245 and 246

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Answer: D. Article 245 and 246

79. Subjects on which centre and state both can make law are mentioned in which of the following Lists?

- A. Union List
- B. State List
- C. Concurrent List
- D. Residual List

Answer: C. Concurrent List

80. Relation of Centre-State lies in which of the following Schedules?

- A. 7th
- B. 8th
- C. 6th
- D. 9th

Answer: A. 7th

81. The distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the States in the Constitution is given in

- A. Sixth Schedule
- B. Seventh Schedule
- C. Eighth Schedule
- D. Ninth Schedule

Answer: B. Seventh Schedule



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82. In which part of the Indian Constitution, legislative relations between Centre and States are given?

- A. Part X
- B. Part XI
- C. Part XII
- D. Part XIII

Answer: B. Part XI (Articles 245 to 255 in Part XI of the Constitution deal with the legislative relations between the Centre and the State. The Parliament can make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India.)

Panchayati Raj

83. The subject of Panchayati Raj is in

- A. Concurrent List
- B. Union List
- C. State List
- D. Residual List

Answer: C. State List

84. The decision to conduct Panchayat Elections is taken by which of the following?

- A. The Central Government
- B. The State Government
- C. The District Judge
- D. The Election Commission

Answer: B. The State Government

85. When was the first Panchayati Raj Act implemented in Assam?

- A. 1935
- B. 1948
- C. 1952
- D. 1974

Answer: B. 1948 (Assam was one of the pioneer States in India to enact Panchayat Act and establish Panchayati Raj in the State when the Assam Rural Panchayat Act, 1948 was passed.)

86. Assam's first Panchayati Raj legislation namely Assam Rural Panchayat Act, was passed in which year?

- A. 1945

- B. 1948
- C. 1950
- D. 1953



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Answer: B. 1948

87. Which of the following articles is related to Panchayati Raj?

- A. Article 243
- B. Article 324
- C. Article 124
- D. Article 73

Answer: A. Article 243 (The 73rd Amendment 1992 added a new Part IX to the constitution titled “The Panchayats” covering provisions from Article 243 to 243(O); and a new Eleventh Schedule covering 29 subjects within the functions of the Panchayats.)

88. Which of the following committees recommended the Panchayati Raj System in India?

- A. Punchhi Samiti
- B. Balwantrai Mehta Committee
- C. Singhvi Committee
- D. None of the following

Answer: B. Balwantrai Mehta Committee (Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was made for the Panchayati Raj system in India; which submitted its report in 1957.)

89. Which one of the following Amendments of the Constitution of India deals with the issue of strengthening of the Panchayati Raj?

- A. 42nd
- B. 44th
- C. 73rd
- D. 86th

Answer: C. 73rd

90. The list of items which may be entrusted to the Panchayats is given in the:

- A. Tenth Schedule
- B. Eleventh Schedule
- C. Twelfth Schedule
- D. Seventh Schedule

Answer: B. Eleventh Schedule

91. On which date, National Panchayati Raj Day is observed?

- A. January 28
- B. February 26
- C. March 11
- D. April 24

Answer: D. April 24

92. When the Two-tier panchayat system i.e. primary panchayat and rural panchayat was adopted in Assam?



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- A. 1948
- B. 1950
- C. 1956
- D. 1983

Answer: A. 1948 (In 1948, the Assam Rural Panchayat Act was accepted and it provided for two-tier panchayat system i.e. primary panchayat and rural panchayat.)

93. Panchayati Raj was started in the country in:

- A. 1951
- B. 1952
- C. 1957
- D. 1959

Answer: D. 1959 (The Panchayat system later came to be known as Panchayati Raj, which was inaugurated by the then Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 2 October 1959 at Nagour in Rajasthan. The first elections under the Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959 were held in September-October 1959.)

94. When the Three-tier panchayat system was adopted in Assam?

- A. 1986
- B. 1992
- C. 1996
- D. 2001

Answer: A. 1986 (On the recommendations of the Ashok Mehta Committee (1957) the Assam Panchayati Raj Act of 1959 provided for establishment of Mohkuma Parishad, Anchalik Panchayat and Goan Panchayat in rural areas of Assam. Mohkuma Parishad was an advisory body at the top of the system and Anchalik Panchayat was the middle tier and at the lower level there was the Gram Panchayats. The Anchalik Panchayat could not function effectively and as a result in 1972 it was abolished. In 1972, two-tier Panchayat system was introduced and accordingly Gaon Panchayat at the village level and Mohkuma Parishad at the district level was established. The Mohkuma Parishad was entrusted with the executive functions in the field of public health, education, welfare, agriculture, small scale industry, co-operative society etc. The Goan Panchayat was entrusted with several developmental functions. In 1986, the Assam Panchayati Raj Act was passed and it introduced a three-tier panchayat system of Gaon Panchayat, Anchalik Panchayat and Mohkuma Parishad.)

95. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee suggested that the structure of Panchayati Raj should consist of:

- A. The village, the block and the district levels
- B. The mandal and the district levels
- C. The village, the district and the State levels



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D. The village, the mandal, the district and the State levels

Answer: A. The village, the block and the district levels (The establishment of a three-tier Panchayati Raj system was suggested by the Balwant Rai Mehta committee. The Balwant Rai Mehta committee suggested that the structure of the Panchayati Raj should consist of the village, the block, and the district level. Gram Panchayat at the village level.)

96. The Panchayati Raj System was adopted to:

- A. Make people aware of politics
- B. Decentralise the power of democracy
- C. Educate the peasants
- D. None of the above

Answer: B. Decentralise the power of democracy

97. When the first panchayat election was held in Assam?

- A. 1990
- B. 1992
- C. 1996
- D. 2001

Answer: B. 1992 (In 1992, panchayat elections were held in Assam which may be considered as landmarks in the history of panchayati raj system in Assam. In the year 1992, the Government of India introduced a new panchayati raj system by the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act 1992. In order to take appropriate action under the 73rd Amendment, the Government of Assam replaced Assam Panchayati Raj Act 1986 with the Assam Panchayat Act 1994. Under this Act, Zila Parishads, Anchalik Panchayats and Gaon Panchayats are constituted at the District level, Block or intermediate level and village level, respectively.)

98. How many tiers are in the Panchayati Raj system of India?

- A. One-tier
- B. Two-tier
- C. Three-tier
- D. Four-tier

Answer: C. Three-tier (Explanation: Three-tier system is arranged i.e. Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad.)

99. A three-tier Panchayat is envisaged for states having population above _____?

- A. 10 lakhs
- B. 15 lakhs
- C. 20 lakhs

D. 25 lakhs

Answer: C. 20 lakhs



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(A 3-tier system of Panchayati Raj for all States having population of over 20 lakh)

100. What is Zila Parishad?

- A. District Panchayat
- B. Block Panchayat
- C. Gram Sabha
- D. None of these

Answer: A. District Panchayat (The Zila Panchayat or District Council or Mandal Parishad or District Panchayat is the third tier of the Panchayati Raj system and functions at the district levels in all states.)

101. At which level does Zila Parishad actually make development plans?

- A. District level
- B. Panchayat Samiti
- C. Block-level
- D. Government level

Answer: A. District level (Zila Parishad actually makes developmental plans at the district level. With the help of Panchayat Samitis, it also regulates the money distribution among all the Gram Panchayats.)

102. Which of the following systems is established on the basis of the direct election?

- A. Gram Panchayat
- B. Block Committee
- C. Zila Parishad
- D. Both B and C

Answer: A. Gram Panchayat (The Gram Panchayat is established on the basis of direct election.)

103. When Assam Gana Parishad formed

- A. 14 October 1985
- B. 15 August 1985
- C. 16 December 1985
- D. 18 August 1985

Answer: A. 14 October 1985 (The AGP was formed after the historic Assam Accord of 1985 and formally launched at the Golaghat Convention held from 13–14 October 1985 in Golaghat, that let Prafulla Kumar Mahanta to be elected as the youngest chief minister of the state. The AGP has formed government twice from 1985 to 1989 and from 1996 to 2001.)

104. How many posts are reserved for women at all levels in the Panchayati raj system?



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- A. 1/3
- B. 1/2
- C. 2/3
- D. 1/4

Answer: A. 1/3 (One-third of posts (for both the member and the chief) are reserved for women.)

105. The Quorum for a meeting of the Gaon Panchayat is

- A. 1/10 of the total members
- B. 1/5 of the total members
- C. 1/4 of the total members
- D. 1/3 of the total members

Answer: A. 1/10 of the total members (The quorum of a meeting of Gaon Sabha shall be one-tenth of the total members or one-hundred numbers of voters of the village/villages whichever is less.)

106. Which of the following is NOT a member of Zilla Parishad?

- A. President of Gaon Panchayat
- B. Presidents of the Anchalik Panchayats
- C. Members of Lok Sabha
- D. Member of Legislative Assembly

Answer: A. President of Gaon Panchayat

107. In Assam, how many subjects are assigned to Panchayat?

- A. 21 subjects
- B. 29 subjects
- C. 39 subjects
- D. 27 subjects

Answer: B. 29 subjects (According to the Constitution, Panchayats shall be given powers and authority to function as institutions of self-government. The following powers and responsibilities are to be delegated to Panchayats at the appropriate level:- a. Preparation of Plan for economic development and social justice. b. Implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice in relation to 29 subjects given in Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. c. To levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees.)

108. Under which article of the Indian Constitution, the Assam State Finance Commission was set up to review the financial position of the Panchayats and to make recommendations in this regard?

- A. Article 371-B

- B. Article 356
- C. Article 359
- D. Article 243-1

Answer: D. Article 243-1



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(Article 243Y of the Constitution further provides that the Finance Commission constituted under Article 243 I shall make similar recommendation vis-a-vis municipalities.)

109. The source of maximum income to Panchayati Raj institution is:

- A. Local taxes
- B. Regional funds
- C. Government grants
- D. Share in Union Govt. Revenue

Answer: C. Government grants

110. Which of the following is NOT a source of funds for Gaon Panchayat?

- A. Transfer by State Finance Commission for development purpose
- B. Loan from Banks
- C. Own Sources of Revenue (Tax and Non-Taxes)
- D. Contribution by the communities themselves

Answer: B. Loan from Banks

111. Which is the apex level under the three-tier Panchayati Raj system in Assam?

- A. Gaon Panchayat
- B. Anchalik Panchayat
- C. Zilla Parishad
- D. Nagar panchayats

Answer: C. Zilla Parishad

112. Who is to conduct the elections to the Panchayats and Municipalities?

- A. State Government
- B. Central Government
- C. State Election Commission
- D. Central Election Commission

Answer: C. State Election Commission

113. A Municipal Corporation is set up in a city with a population of not less than:

- A. 1 lakh
- B. 12 lakh
- C. 10 lakh
- D. 5 lakh

Answer: C. 10 lakh

114. In the Assam Panchayat election, what percent of seats are reserved for women?

- A. 67 percent
- B. 50 percent
- C. 33 percent



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D. 25 percent

Answer: B. 50 per cent (The Assam State Election Commission in order to politically empower the womenfolk in the State has announced a 50% reservation of seats in the panchayats for women.)

115. Which is the apex level under the three-tier Panchayati Raj system in Assam?

- A. Gaon Panchayat
- B. Anchalik Panchayat
- C. Zilla Parishad
- D. Nagar panchayats

Answer: C. Zilla Parishad (The PRIs in Assam have a three-tier system. Gaon Panchayats (GPs) at the village level are the key units, while the middle level comprises Anchalik Panchayat (AP) at the block level and Zilla Parishads (ZPs) at the apex level.)

116. Which of the following is not a member of Zilla Parishad?

- A. President of Gaon Panchayat
- B. Presidents of the Anchalik Panchayats
- C. Members of Lok Sabha
- D. Member of Legislative Assembly

Answer: A. President of Gaon Panchayat (As of January 2019, there are 630 Zilla Panchayats; 6614 Block Panchayats and 253163 Gram Panchayats in India.)

117. The first state to ratify Central Govt's GST Bill

- A. Rajasthan
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Assam
- D. Chhattisgarh

Answer: C. Assam (On 12 August 2016, Assam became the first state to ratify the bill, when the Assam Legislative Assembly unanimously approved it. Bill published on: 19 December 2014)

118. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with administrative provisions of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram?

- A. First
- B. Sixth
- C. Second
- D. Twelfth

Answer: B. Sixth (The Sixth Schedule consists of provisions for the administration of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram, according to Article 244 of the Indian Constitution.)



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119. Which article of the Constitution of Indian has special provision with respect to the State of Assam?

- A. Article 371
- B. Article 371B
- C. Article 273
- D. Article 300

Answer: B. Article 371B (Article 371 B - Special provision with respect to the State of Assam.)

120. Which tier of the Panchayati Raj system in Assam is responsible for preparing an integrated plan for the district as well as urban and rural areas?

- A. Geon Panchayat
- B. Anchalik Panchayat
- C. Zilla Parishad
- D. All of these

Answer: C. Zilla Parishad

121. How many Zilla Parishad does Assam have presently?

- A. 20
- B. 21
- C. 36
- D. 54

Answer: B. 21

122. How many Gaon Panchayats are there in Assam?

- A. 1500
- B. 1681
- C. 1876
- D. 2201

Answer: D. 2201

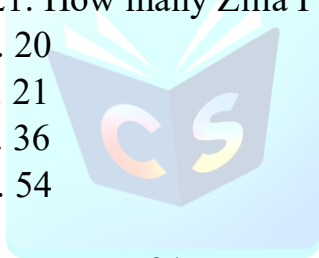
123. How many Anchalik Panchayats are there in Assam?

- A. 150
- B. 158
- C. 185
- D. 220

Answer: C. 185

124. Special representation in Panchayati Raj Institutions is given to

- A. Women



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- B. Co-operative societies
- C. Backward classes
- D. All of the above

Answer: D. All of the above



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125. A person to be qualified for standing in a panchayat election must have attained the age of

- A. 21 years
- B. 18 years
- C. 25 years
- D. 30 years

Answer: A. 21 years

126. The elections to Panchayats are to be held:

- A. Every four years
- B. Every five years
- C. When the State Government decides to do so
- D. At the Centers directive

Answer: B. Every five years

APSC Previous Year Questions from Assam Polity:

127. The Governor of a State is an integral part of the (APSC Prelims 2014)

- A. State Cabinet
- B. Parliament
- C. State legislature
- D. State public service commission

Answer: C. State legislature (The Governor is an integral part of the State legislature. The Constitution provides for the post of the Governor as the Head of a State in India. He is appointed by the President of India. He is both the constitutional Head of a State and an agent of the Central Government in a State.)

128. Who administers The oath of office for the President of India and the governor of a state respectively (APSC Prelims 2014)

- A. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly
- B. The Solicitor General of India and the Advocate General of the State
- C. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India and the Chief Justice of High Court of the State
- D. None of them

Answer: C. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India and the Chief Justice of High Court of the State

129. The maximum permissible period between two sessions of a State Legislative Assembly is (APSC Prelims 2014)

- A. 1 year
- B. 6 months
- C. 3 months
- D. Indefinite



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Answer: B. 6 months (The maximum permissible period between two sessions of a State Legislative Assembly is six months.)

130. Under which of the following articles additional and acting Judges can be appointed in the High Court's (APSC Prelims 2017)

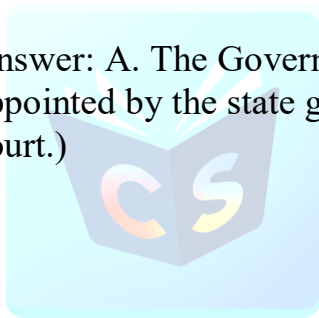
- A. Article 220
- B. Article 229
- C. Article 224
- D. Article 231

Answer: C. Article 224 (Draft Article 200 (Article 224) was debated on 7th June 1949. It provided for the appointment of additional and acting judges to the High Courts.)

131. In India who appoints the District Judges? (APSC Prelims 2018)

- A. The Governor
- B. The Judges of the High Court
- C. The Chief Minister
- D. The President

Answer: A. The Governor (The district court is presided over by a district judge appointed by the state governor with on the advice of chief justice of that high court.)



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