

Polity Q&A - 28th July 2017:

Q1. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Lok Sabha
- (d) Rajya Sabha

Ans.(c)

Q2. The Ministry sometimes referred to as “Green Ministry” in India is Ministry of

- (a) Agriculture and Rural Development
- (b) Environment and Forests
- (c) Surface and Transport
- (d) Urban Development and Landscaping

Ans.(b)

Q3. Who presides over the Joint Session of Indian Parliament?

- (a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (b) President of India
- (c) Chairperson of Rajya Sabha
- (d) Seniormost Member of Parliament

Ans.(a)

Q4. Who decides a ‘bill’ is a money bill?

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Speaker of Lok-Sabha
- (c) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (d) President

Ans.(b)

Q5. The vacancy of the office of the President must be filled within:

- (a) 6 months
- (b) 12 months
- (c) 1 month
- (d) 3 months

Ans.(a)

Q6. The Ministers in the Union Government hold office during the pleasure of the

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) President
- (c) Parliament
- (d) Prime Minister

Ans.(b)

Q7. Who is the Presiding Officer of the Rajya Sabha?

- (a) Vice - President of India
- (b) President of India
- (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (d) Prime Minister of India

Ans.(a)

Q8. When was National emergency imposed by the President of India on the grounds of internal disorder?

- (a) 1962
- (b) 1965
- (c) 1971
- (d) 1975

Ans.(d)

Q9. The President of the India is:

- (a) The head of the 'State'
- (b) The head of the Government
- (c) The head of the State as well as Government
- (d) None of these

Ans.(a)

Q10. What is the maximum age limit prescribed for the post of the President of India?

- (a) 58 years
- (b) 60 years
- (c) 62 years
- (d) There is no maximum age limit

Ans.(d)

Q11. Money Bills can be introduced in the Lok Sabha with prior permission of the

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Speaker
- (d) Cabinet

Ans.(a)

Q12. Who will administer the oath of office to the person who is to take over as President?

- (a) The Chief Election Commissioner
- (b) The Chief Justice of India
- (c) The outgoing President
- (d) The Vice President

Ans.(b)

Q13. For which period the Finance Commission is formed?

- (a) 2 years
- (b) Every year
- (c) 5 years
- (d) According to the wishes of President

Ans.(c)

Q14. The final authority to interpret our Constitution is the

- (a) President
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) Supreme Court

Ans.(d)

Q15. The Parliament can legislate on subjects given in the Union List only in consultation with the State Government for the State of:

- (a) Assam
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Jammu & Kashmir
- (d) Kerala

Ans.(c)

Q16. List of Fundamental Duties were added to the Indian Constitution as Part

- (a) Four
- (b) Five
- (c) Two
- (d) Three

Ans.(a)

Q17. In India, the right to property is now recognized as

- (a) a fundamental right
- (b) a legal right
- (c) a natural right
- (d) a political right

Ans.(b)

Q18. Which Fundamental Right according to Dr. Ambedkar is like the heart of the Constitution?

- (a) Right of Constitutional remedies
- (b) Right to religion
- (c) Right to equality
- (d) Right to freedom

Ans.(a)

Q19. What is the chief source of political power in India?

- (a) The people
- (b) The Constitution
- (c) The Parliament
- (d) The Parliament and the State Legislatures

Ans.(a)

Q20. Political right does not include which of the following?

- (a) Right to vote
- (b) Right to life
- (c) Right to contest in election
- (d) Right to lodge complaint with executive bodies of the Government

Ans.(b)

Q21. When were the Fundamental Duties of the Indian citizens incorporated in the constitution?

- (a) 1952
- (b) 1976
- (c) 1979
- (d) 1981

Ans.(b)

Q22. Dual citizenship is an important feature in which form of government?

- (a) Parliamentary
- (b) Federal
- (c) Unitary
- (d) Authoritarian

Ans.(b)

Q23. India is a secular state because in our country:

- (a) state has no religion
- (b) religion has been abolished
- (c) state patronises a particular religion
- (d) None of these

Ans.(a)

Q24. Under which article of Indian Constitution, a High Court can issue writs to protect the fundamental rights?

- (a) Article 15
- (b) Article 32
- (c) Article 35
- (d) Article 226

Ans.(d)

Q25. The success of democracy depends upon the

- (a) Right to criticise
- (b) Right to association
- (c) Right to personal liberty
- (d) Right to property

Ans.(c)

Q26. Citizens of Indian can vote at the age of

- (a) 18 years
- (b) 21 years

(c) 22 years

(d) 25 years

Ans.(a)

Q27. Who can impose reasonable restrictions over fundamental rights?

(a) Council of Ministers

(b) Parliament

(c) People

(d) Cabinet

Ans.(b)

Q28. Writs are issued by

(a) Supreme Court

(b) High Courts

(c) The President

(d) Supreme Court and High Courts

Ans.(d)

Q29. Fundamental duties are mentioned in?

(a) Article 51A

(b) Article 36

(c) Article 5 to 11

(d) None of these

Ans.(a)

Q30. _____ are essential for liberty.

(a) Restrictions

(b) Rights

(c) Privileges

(d) Laws

Ans.(b)