

Polity Q&A – 29th July 2017:

Q1. Who was the Chief Justice of India when public Interest Litigation (PIL) was introduced to the Indian judicial system?

- (a) M. Hidayatullah
- (b) A.M. Ahmadi
- (c) P.N. Bhagwati
- (d) A.S. Anand

Ans.(c)

Q2. Salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court are determined by:

- (a) Pay Commission appointed by the President
- (b) Law Commission
- (c) Parliament
- (d) Council of Ministers

Ans.(c)

Q3. The number of official languages recognized under 8th schedule of the Indian Constitution is

- (a) Sixteen
- (b) Seventeen
- (c) Twenty
- (d) Twenty two

Ans.(d)

Q4. The tenth schedule of Indian Constitution deals with

- (a) Anti-defection legislation
- (b) Panchayati Raj
- (c) Land reforms
- (d) Distribution of powers between the union and states

Ans.(a)

Q5. In order to be recognised as an official opposition group in the Parliament

- (a) 1/3rd of the total strength
- (b) 1/4th of the total strength
- (c) 1/6th of the total strength
- (d) 1/10th of the total strength

Ans.(d)

Q6. In the Supreme Court of India the number of judges including the Chief Justice is now

- (a) 20
- (b) 21
- (c) 25
- (d) 31

Ans.(d)

Q7. The mention of the word 'justice' in the Preamble to the Constitution of India expresses

- (a) social, political and religious justice
- (b) social, economic and cultural justice
- (c) social, economic and political justice
- (d) economic and political justice

Ans.(c)

Q8. Under which article the parliament provides financial assistance to states?

- (a) Article 273
- (b) Article 274
- (c) Article 275
- (d) Article 276

Ans.(c)

Q9. In which case the supreme court evolved the concept of 'Basic Structure of Constitution'?

- (a) Golak Nath case
- (b) Shankari Prasad case
- (c) Keshawa Nanda Bharti case
- (d) Minerva Mills case

Ans.(c)

Q10. The permanent president of Constituent Assembly was

- (a) Dr. Ambedkar
- (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (c) K.M. Munshi
- (d) J.L. Nehru

Ans.(b)

Q11. Sarkaria Commission was set up to review

- (a) the relation between the President and the Prime Minister
- (b) the relation between the legislative and the executive
- (c) the relations between the executive and the judiciary
- (d) the relations between the Union and the State

Ans.(d)

Q12. The Parliament can legislate on a subject in the state list

- (a) by the wish of the president
- (b) if the Rajya Sabha passes such a resolution
- (c) under any circumstances
- (d) by asking the legislature of the concerned state

Ans.(b)

Q13. Which was the first linguistic state to be created?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Tamil Nadu
- (d) Maharashtra

Ans.(a)

Q14. Which article of Indian Constitution deals with amendment procedure ?

- (a) Article 268
- (b) Article 352
- (c) Article 356
- (d) Article 368

Ans.(d)

Q15. The Indian Constitution is divided into

- (a) 16 chapters
- (b) 22 chapters
- (c) 24 chapters
- (d) 25 chapters

Ans.(b)

Q16. A proclamation of emergency caused by war or external aggression must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within

- (a) 15 days
- (b) 1 month
- (c) 2 months
- (d) 3 months

Ans.(b)

Q17. What is the correct order of succession (earlier to later) among the following Presidents of India?

- (A) Dr. Zakir Hussain
 - (B) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
 - (C) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
 - (D) V.V. Giri
- (a) a-c-d-a
 - (b) c-b-d-a
 - (c) d-a-b-c
 - (d) b-a-d-c

Ans.(d)

Q18. The Parliament enjoys the exclusive right to legislate on the subjects contained in

- (a) the Union List
- (b) the Concurrent List
- (c) the State List
- (d) Both (1) and (2)

Ans.(a)

Q19. The maximum number of nominated members to the Rajya Sabha are

- (a) 10
- (b) 12
- (c) 14

(d) 15
Ans.(b)

Q20. One of the following is a part of executive. Find out-

- (a) Member of Legislative Council
- (b) Member of Rajya Sabha
- (c) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- (d) Sub-Inspector of Police

Ans.(d)

Q21. The final authority to interpret our Constitution is the

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

Ans.(d)

Q22. One-third of the members of the Rajya Sabha retire

- (a) every year
- (b) every two years
- (c) every three years
- (d) every four years

Ans.(b)

Q23. How many members of the Anglo-Indian community may be nominated by the President in the Lok Sabha?

- (a) Four
- (b) Two
- (c) Any number
- (d) Only one

Ans.(b)

Q24. How many members can the Governor nominate to the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council?

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 5
- (d) 8

Ans.(a)

Q25. When was the first amendment in the Indian Constitution made?

- (a) July 1950
- (b) December 1950
- (c) June 1951
- (d) July 1951

S10. Ans.(c)

Q26. How many times was the term of the Lok Sabha extended upto 6 years?

- (a) Once
- (b) Twice
- (c) Thrice
- (d) Never

Ans.(a)

Q27. For the election of President of India, a citizen should have completed the age of

- (a) 25 years
- (b) 30 years
- (c) 35 years
- (d) 18 years

Ans.(c)

Q28. Which innovative discussion process is introduced by the Indian parliament to the World Parliamentary systems?

- (a) Question hour
- (b) Zero hour
- (c) Resolutions
- (d) Presidential Speech

Ans.(b)

Q29. Which one of the following is the popularly elected House of the Indian Parliament?

- (a) Rajya Sabha
- (b) Lok Sabha
- (c) Lok Sabha as well as Rajya Sabha
- (d) None of the above

Ans.(b)

Q30. In India, the Residuary Powers are vested with

- (a) Union Government
- (b) State Government
- (c) Both the Union Government and the State Government
- (d) Local Government

Ans.(a)