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General Knowledge

Indian Polity
(Practice Assignment 01)

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Indian Polity Practice Assignment 01

DIRECTIONS for questions 1-40: Mark the best option:

1. The Government Bill means a bill introduced by a :
 - A) Member of the Treasury bench in the Lok Sabha
 - B) Member of Parliament who is not a Minister
 - C) Minister in the Lok Sabha
 - D) Ministry in any House of Parliament

2. The Prime Minister of India is which of the following ?
 - A) is head of government
 - B) is the leader of Lok Sabha
 - C) may change the portfolios of the Ministers at will
 - D) may do all the above

3. Who among the following can establish additional courts for better administration of any existing law with respect to a matter concerned in the Union list?
 - A) Chief Justice of India
 - B) High Court of the concerned State



- C) Parliament
 - D) Concerned State Legislature
4. Treaty making power is conferred upon:
- A) Prime Minister of India
 - B) President of India
 - C) The Parliament
 - D) President of India but is subject to ratification by the Parliament
5. Which High Court in India has the jurisdiction over largest number of States?
- A) Calcutta High Court
 - B) Bombay High Court
 - C) Guwahati High Court
 - D) Madras High Court
6. Which one of the following will be the consequence of the event of the resignation or death of the Prime Minister :
- A) the Ministry is dissolved
 - B) fresh general elections must take place
 - C) the Cabinet may choose another leader
 - D) the President decides what to do



7. The Prime Minister continues to stay in office as long as he enjoys the confidence of?
- A) the electorate
 - B) the Lok Sabha
 - C) the party to which he belongs
 - D) Parliament
8. Who became the second person after S. Radhakrishnan to get a second term as Vice-President?
- A) Hamid Ansari
 - B) Pratibha Patel
 - C) Dr. S.D. Sharma
 - D) K.R. Narayanan
9. 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 State
 - C) with the consent of the State concerned
 - D) without the consent of any State



10. In India the salary and perquisites of the Prime Minister are decided by whom?
- A) Constitution B) Cabinet
C) Parliament D) President
11. Who has the authority/power to assign the portfolio to the Ministers ?
- A) the President
B) the Prime Minister
C) collective decision of the Council of Ministers
D) individual choice
12. Which out of the following represents the Union Council of Ministers ?
- A) Prime Minister
B) Cabinet Minister
C) Cabinet Ministers and Chief Ministers of the States
D) Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers



- 13.** Who has the authority to make withdrawal of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India?
- A) The President of India
 - B) The Parliament of India
 - C) The Prime Minister of India
 - D) The Union Finance Minister
- 14.** _____, the then Prime Minister of India could not vote for himself during the 'Vote of Confidence' that he was seeking from the Lok Sabha?
- A) VP Singh
 - B) PV Narasimha Rao
 - C) Chandra Shekhar
 - D) Manmohan Singh
- 15.** Postal voting is otherwise called:
- A) plural voting
 - B) proxy voting
 - C) weighted voting
 - D) secret voting
- 16.** Stability of the Government is assured in :
- A) Parliamentary Form of Government
 - B) Presidential Form of Government
 - C) Plural Executive System
 - D) Direct Democracy



- 17.** According to the Indian Constitution, the vacancy in the office of the President of India shall be filled within :
- A) 1 month B) 6 months
C) 3 months D) 1 year
- 18.** In Indian Republic the real executive authority rests with the :
- A) Prime Minister B) President
C) Bureaucrats D) Council of Ministers
- 19.** The Constitution of India does not contain any Article with respect to which of the following :
- A) Manner of election of President
B) Restriction on a person to remain President for only two terms
C) Eligibility for re-election as President
D) Procedure for impeachment of the President
- 20.** Who among the following are not appointed by the President of India?
- A) Governors of States
B) Chief Justice and Judges of High Court



- C) Vice-President
D) Chief Justice and Judges of Supreme Court
21. What is the period within which a proclamation of national emergency made by the President is to be placed before each house of the Parliament for approval?
- A) within one month B) within two months
C) within four months D) within six months
22. What was the exact constitutional position of the Indian Republic when the Constitution was brought into force with effect from 26th January, 1950?
- A) A Democratic Republic
B) A Sovereign Democratic Republic
C) A Sovereign Secular Democratic Republic
D) A Sovereign Secular Socialist Democratic Republic
23. A federal structure for India was first put forward by the :
- A) Act of 1909 B) Act of 1919
C) Act of 1935 D) Act of 1947



24. Which Writ is issued by a High Court or the Supreme Court to compel an authority to perform a function that it was not performing?
- A) Writ of Certiorari
 - B) Writ of Habeas Corpus
 - C) Writ of Mandamus
 - D) Writ of Quo Warranto
25. In case of a disagreement between the two Houses of Parliament over a non-money bill:
- A) the bill will lapse
 - B) the President may sign it into a law
 - C) the President may call a joint sitting of both the Houses to consider it.
 - D) the President may ask both the Houses to reconsider it.
26. Which of these is NOT included as a Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution?
- A) Right to Freedom of Speech
 - B) Right to Equality before the Law
 - C) Right to Constitutional Remedies
 - D) Right to equal wages for equal work



27. Bills of which of the following categories can be initiated only in Lok Sabha ?
- A) Ordinary Bill
 - B) Private Members Bill
 - C) Money Bill
 - D) Constitution Amendment Bill
28. From the following languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution pick out the one which is the official language of a State :
- A) Kashmiri
 - B) Urdu
 - C) Sindhi
 - D) Nepali
29. Which of the following non-members of Parliament has the right to address it ?
- A) Attorney-General of India
 - B) Solicitor-General of India
 - C) Chief Justice of India
 - D) Chief Election Commissioner



- 30.** Rajya Sabha enjoys more powers than the Lok Sabha in the case of
- A) Money Bills
 - B) Non-money bills
 - C) Setting up of new All-India Services
 - D) Amendment of the Constitution
- 31.** Which of the following writs/orders of the High Court/Supreme Court is sought to get an order of an authority quashed?
- A) Mandamus
 - B) Certiorari
 - C) Quo Warranto
 - D) Habeas Corpus
- 32.** Which authority recommends the principles governing the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India ?
- A) Public Accounts Committee
 - B) Union Ministry of Finance
 - C) Finance Commission
 - D) Inter-State Council



- 33.** Who is competent to dissolve the Rajya Sabha?
- A) The Chairman, Rajya Sabha
 - B) The President
 - C) The Joint-session of Parliament
 - D) None
- 34.** In addition to the Speaker, the Lok Sabha has a Deputy Speaker who is appointed by which of the following :
- A) the President
 - B) the Speaker
 - C) the Prime Minister
 - D) the members of the Lok Sabha
- 35.** Grants-in-aid are provided to the states by _____.
- A) Union Parliament
 - B) President
 - C) Finance Commission
 - D) RBI



- 36.** The Legislative Council in a State in India may be created or abolished by the
- A) President on the recommendation of the Governor
 - B) Parliament
 - C) Parliament after the State Legislative Assembly passes a resolution to that effect.
 - D) Governor on a recommendation by the State Cabinet
- 37.** No Money bill can be introduced in the Lok Sabha without the prior approval of the
- A) Vice-President
 - B) President
 - C) Prime Minister
 - D) Finance Minister
- 38.** The deciding authority of States share in central taxes is the
- A) Finance Commission
 - B) Planning Commission
 - C) Election Commission
 - D) Finance Minister



39. When was the Public Service Commission, the original version of the U.P.S.C. setup?
- A) 01st October, 1926 B) 01st April, 1937
C) 15th August, 1947 D) 26th January, 1950
40. Which State in India, has given the highest number of Deputy Prime Ministers ?
- A) Maharashtra B) Uttar Pradesh
C) Bihar D) Gujarat



Answer Key

Q. No.	Key	Q. No.	Key
1.	D	21.	A
2.	D	22.	B
3.	C	23.	B
4.	D	24.	C
5.	C	25.	C
6.	A	26.	D
7.	B	27.	C
8.	A	28.	A
9.	D	29.	A
10.	C	30.	C
11.	B	31.	B
12.	D	32.	C
13.	B	33.	D
14.	D	34.	D
15.	B	35.	A
16.	B	36.	C
17.	B	37.	B
18.	A	38.	A
19.	B	39.	A
20.	C	40.	D