

CLASS:--12TH

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

INDIAN POLITY & CONSTITUTION, MCQS

DATE:- 2/07/21

1. Supreme Court has made Right to Free Education as the part of which among the following rights?

- [A] Right to life
- [B] Right against Exploitation
- [C] Right to freedom of speech and expression
- [D] Cultural and Educational Rights

Answer: A [Right to life]

Notes:

As per Supreme Court judgements, the “right to education” flows from the “enforceable right to life and personal liberty” guaranteed by the Constitution under Article 21. This is because there can not be a dignified life or realisation of other rights of the person if he / she has no adequate education.

2. What is the maximum gap / interval between two sessions of parliament?

- [A] 30 days
- [B] 50 days
- [C] 6 months
- [D] 12 months

Answer: C [6 months]

Notes:

From time to time, the sessions of the parliament are called upon by president. According to constitution, the maximum gap between two sessions cannot be more than six months. Thus, in each year, there must be two sessions of parliament. However, there are usually three sessions viz. Budget session (between February to May), Monsoon Session (between July to September) and Winter Session (Between November to December).

3. In which year, parliament passed the Citizenship Act?

- [A] 1950
- [B] 1955
- [C] 1960
- [D] 1965

Answer: B [1955]

Notes:

Constitution of India did not codify permanent laws for citizenship and put this onus on parliament. Using the powers of article 10 and 11, the parliament enacted Citizenship Act 1955 which has been amended from time to time. This act mentions four ways in which a person may

be Indian citizen viz. by birth, by descent, by registration and by naturalization. Citizenship by birth and descent are called natural citizens.

4. In which among the following parts of Constitution of India are enshrined the Fundamental Duties?

- [A] Part III
- [B] Part IIIA
- [C] Part IVA
- [D] Part IV

Answer: C [Part IVA]

Notes:

The 42nd amendment Act 1976 added a new part in the constitution part IVA. It incorporated fundamental duties by inserting a new article 51A below article 51. The objective of incorporating the fundamental duties is to place before the country a code of conduct, which the citizens are expected to follow.

5. Which among the following amendments of Constitution of India had accorded precedence to Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights?

- [A] 25th
- [B] 42nd
- [C] 59th
- [D] 44th

Answer: B [42nd]

Notes:

42nd Amendment gave primacy to the Directive Principles, by stating that “no law implementing any of the Directive Principles could be declared unconstitutional on the grounds that it violated any of the Fundamental Rights”.

6. “Riksdag” is the name of parliament of which of the following?

- [A] Iran
- [B] Norway
- [C] Sweden
- [D] Kazakhstan

Answer: C [Sweden]

Notes:

The Riksdag is the national legislature and the supreme decision-making body of the government of Sweden.

7. The constitution of India derives its ultimate authority from ____?

- [A] Supreme Court of India
- [B] Parliament of India
- [C] People of India
- [D] Constituent Assembly of India

Answer: C [People of India]

Notes:

The Constitution draws its authority from the people and has been promulgated in the name of the people. This is evident from the Preamble which states “We the people of India do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution.” This implies that the direct authority of the people cannot be claimed or usurped by the legislature. Under the constitution, legislature is a representative body but people constitute the ultimate sovereign.

8.Which among the following are considered essential for the realization of the highest good of India’s citizens?

- [A] Fundamental rights
- [B] Fundamental duties
- [C] DPSP
- [D] Preamble

Answer: A [Fundamental rights]

Notes:

Fundamental rights are called fundamental or basic because they are essential for the realisation of the highest good of the citizens.

9.Single citizenship in india has been taken from which country?

- [A] Britan
- [B] Canada
- [C] Both 1 & 2
- [D] USA

Answer: C [Both 1 & 2]

Notes:

The Constitution of India has established a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of the country. This feature appears to have been borrowed from UK but today, UK itself has Dual citizenship.

10.Who among the following reserves the right to initiate the Constitutional Amendment?

- [A] Supreme Court of India
- [B] Parliamnet of India
- [C] President of India
- [D] Union council of ministers

Answer: B [Parliamnet of India]

Notes:

Constitutional Amendment can be initiated in any house of the parliament i.e. Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha.