

CIVICS

Q1. Newspapers play an important role in building

- (a) Public opinion
- (b) Government opinion
- (c) Political Parties
- (d) Opinion of all

Ans. (a)

Q2. Adult suffrage is the basis of

- (a) Democracy
- (b) Dictatorship
- (c) Autocracy
- (d) Communism

Ans. (a)

Q3. The concept of welfare state is included in which part of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) The Preamble of the Constitution
- (b) Fundamental Rights
- (c) Directive Principles of the State Policy
- (d) 4th schedule of the Constitution

Ans. (c)

Q4. The Preamble to the Constitution includes all except

- (a) Adult Franchise
- (b) Equality of status
- (c) Fraternity
- (d) Justice

Ans. (a)

Q5. The Constituent Assembly that framed the Constitution of Independent India was set up

- (a) Under the Indian Independence Act, 1947
- (b) By the Indian National Congress
- (c) Under the Cabinet Mission Plan
- (d) Through a resolution of the provisional government

Ans. (c)

Q6. The importance of family rests on the fact

- (a) Family is the enemy of the society
- (b) Family distorts our sense of duty towards the society
- (c) Family is the first school of social virtues
- (d) Family is the basis of nothing

Ans. (c)

Q7. Dictatorship is a government in which

- (a) The entire power of the government is held by a single person
- (b) The dictator is tolerant of any opposing group
- (c) There is individual liberty
- (d) There is freedom of speech and Press

Ans. (a)

Q8. Secularism means

- (a) Suppression of all religions
- (b) Freedom of worship to minorities
- (c) Separation of religion from State
- (d) A system of political and social philosophy that does not favour any particular religious faith

Ans. (d)

Q9. Which of the following is not a fundamental right?

- (a) Right to Equality
- (b) Right against Exploitation
- (c) Right to Property
- (d) Right to Freedom of Religion

Ans. (c)

Q10. How many fundamental duties are provided by our Constitution?

- (a) 13
- (b) 10
- (c) 7
- (d) 4

Ans. (b)

Q11. The Rajya Sabha can be dissolved by

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) Constitutional Amendment
- (c) President
- (d) None of these

Ans. (d)

Q12. What is 'zero hour'?

- (a) When the proposals of the opposition are considered
- (b) When the matters of utmost importance are raised
- (c) When a money bill is introduced in the Lok sabha
- (d) Interval between the morning and the evening sessions

Ans. (b)

Q13. What is the maximum membership of a State Legislative Assembly

- (a) 400
- (b) 500
- (c) 450
- (d) 550

Ans. (b)

Q14. The legislative powers are vested in

- (a) President
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) Governor

Ans. (b)

Q15. Minimum age required to contest for Presidentship is

- (a) 30 years
- (b) 35 years
- (c) 23 years
- (d) 21 years

Ans. (b)

Q16. The President of India can be removed from his office by the

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Lok Sabha
- (c) Chief Justice of India
- (d) Parliament

Ans. (d)

Q17. For the enforcement of Fundamental Rights, the Supreme Court may issue a/an

- (a) Decree
- (b) Ordinance
- (c) Notification
- (d) Writ

Ans. (d)

Q18. By which amendment Bill did the Parliament lower the voting age from 21 to 18 years?

- (a) 42nd
- (b) 44th
- (c) 62nd
- (d) 73rd

Ans. (c)

Q19. Lok Sabha elections are held after every ____ years

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 7
- (d) 5

Ans. (d)

Q20. In which of the following states was the Panchayati Raj system first introduced?

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) U.P.
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Bihar

Ans. (c)

Q21. Who is the executive head of the Municipal Corporation?

- (a) Mayor
- (b) Commissioner
- (c) Secretary
- (d) Deputy Mayor

Ans. (b)

Q22. The maximum time gap between two successive sessions of the Parliament can be

- (a) 4 months
- (b) 6 months
- (c) 1 year
- (d) As specified by the President

Ans. (b)

Q23. Who is the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha?

- (a) President
- (b) Vice President
- (c) Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
- (d) Leader of opposition

Ans. (b)

Q24. A constitution is

- (a) A set of ordinary laws
- (b) A set of ordinary laws
- (c) A set of financial laws
- (d) The basic structure defining the powers of the state and the rights and duties of the citizens

Ans. (d)

Q25. In a federal state

- (a) The Constitution effects division of power between the centre and the states with safeguards against transgression of jurisdiction.
- (b) States are more powerful than the centre
- (c) Centre is more powerful than the state.
- (d) A Presidential form of government functions

Ans. (a)

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