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# Polity Miscellaneous Questions for CGL Tier 1, SSC 10+2 and CLAT

## Polity Miscellaneous Quiz 3

Choose the right answer from the given options.

**1. What amidst the following is not true of the general electoral roll prepared through the agency of the Election Commission? It is to be used for elections to the**

- A. Lok Sabha
- B. Panchayatiraj and Nagarpalika institutions
- C. Legislative Assembly of the states
- D. Legislative Council of the states where these exist

**2. Which of the following categories of citizens of the prescribed age may be registered as voter?**

- A. Bankrupt
- B. Convicted for certain crime
- C. Non-resident citizens
- D. Mentally unsound

**3. The maximum time a person can continue to be the minister of the State Government without being a member the state legislature \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. One year
- B. Three months
- C. Six months
- D. No time limit

**4. With respect to Article 371 A of the Constitution of India, the Governor of which one of the following States has special responsibility with respect to law and order of the State?**

- A. Assam
- B. Manipur
- C. Nagaland
- D. Andhra Pradesh

**5. How many members of the State Legislative Council are elected by the Assembly?**

- A. 1/6th of the members

- B. 1/3rd of the members
- C. 1/12th of the members
- D. 5/6th of the members

**6. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT about Fundamental Duties under the Constitution of India? It shall be the duty of every citizen of India-**

- A. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
- B. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of Endeavour and Achievement.
- C. Who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.
- D. To vote in public elections

**7. Which one of the following is the guardian of Fundamental Rights?**

- A. Legislature
- B. Executive
- C. Political parties
- D. Judiciary

**8. Which was described by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar as the 'heart and soul' of the Constitution?**

- A. Right to Equality
- B. Right against Exploitation
- C. Right to Constitutional Remedies
- D. Right to Freedom of Religion

**9. When the state disallows a candidate from securing votes in the name of religion**

- A. When the state disallows a candidate from securing votes in the name of religion
- B. When the state disallows citizens from forming a club out of State funds that denies access to women
- C. When the Government of Nagaland disallows temporary residents to buy immovable property in Nagaland.
- D. All of the above

**Correct Answers:**

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
D	C	C	C	B	D	D	C	D

**Explanations:****1.**

The Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Council) is the upper house in those states of India that have a bicameral legislature. In contrast with state's Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly), the Legislative Council is permanent body and cannot be dissolve; each Member of the Legislative Council (MLC) serves for a six year term, with terms staggered so that the terms of one third of Council's members expires every two year. This arrangement parallels that for the Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Parliament of India.

Hence, the option D is correct.

**2.**

The Indian citizenship and nationality law and the Constitution of India provide single citizenship for all of India. The provisions relating to citizenship upon adoption of the constitution are contained in Articles 5 to 11 in Part II of the Constitution of India. There is a form of Indian Nationality. The holders of which are known as Overseas Citizens of India. The Constitution of India forbids dual citizenship or dual nationality, except for minors where the second nationality was involuntarily acquired. The Central Indian Government, on application, may register any person as an Overseas Citizen of India if that Person is of Indian Origin and is from a country which allows dual citizenship in some form or the other.

Hence, the option C is correct.

**3.**

A non-member may be appointed a Minister in the state Government provided he gets a seat in the State Legislature within a period of six months from the date of his appointment. This has been mentioned in Article 164 of the Indian Constitution.

Hence, the option C is correct.

**4.**

Article 371 A deals with special provisions with respect to the State of Nagaland.

Hence, the option C is correct.

**5.**

The Legislative Council or the Vidhan Parishad is the Upper Chamber of the State Legislature. As mentioned in the constitution the total membership of the Legislative Council shall not be less than forty and more than one third of the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly of the concerned state. One-third of the members of this House are elected by the Legislative Assembly from amongst persons who are not its members. One-third of its members “are elected by the local bodies like Municipalities or District Boards or any other local authority as specified by the law of the Parliament. One-twelfth of the members are elected by graduates of at least three years standing. One-twelfth of the members are elected by teachers of secondary schools having at least three years experience. About one-sixth of the members are nominated by the Governor from among persons possessing special knowledge and experience in the field of art, science, literature, social service and cooperative movement.

Hence, the option B is correct.

**6.**

List of Fundamental Duties under the Constitution of India:

- 1.** To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- 2.** To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- 3.** To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- 4.** To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- 5.** To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;

6. To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
7. To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures;
8. To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
9. To safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
10. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.
11. To provide opportunities for education by the parent the guardian, to his child, or a ward between the age of 6-14 years as the case may be.

Hence, the option D is correct.

**7.**

The Supreme Court is the guardian of Fundamental Rights.

The Constitution of India has assigned to the Supreme Court the responsibility for the protection of Fundamental Rights. The Supreme Court can declare any law null and void if it violates the exercise of Fundamental Rights. The Court also protects these rights if they are infringed by the action of the executive.

Hence, the option D is correct.

**8.**

Right to Constitutional Remedies was described by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar as the 'heart and soul' of the Constitution.

The right to constitutional remedy was created as one of the main fundamental rights, because the constitution recognized the need to protect the rights of the citizens. In case of any one of the fundamental rights being deprived or denied to the resident of the country, the individual or the party has the right to present their case in a court. In this case, the court has the flexibility to assign writs to the public in the form of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari. In the case of a national emergency, the government has the flexibility to append the right of the citizen. According to Article 32, Indian citizens can stand up and fight for their fundamental rights if they are breached.

Hence, the option C is correct.

## 9.

About Right to Freedom:

The Constitution of India contains the right to freedom, given in articles 19, 20, 21, 21A and 22, with the view of guaranteeing individual rights that were considered vital by the framers of the constitution. It is a cluster of four main laws. The right to freedom in Article 19 guarantees the following six freedoms:

1. Freedom of speech and expression, on which the State can impose reasonable restrictions in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence.
2. Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms on which the State can impose reasonable restrictions in the interest of public order and the sovereignty and integrity of India.
3. The Freedom to form associations or unions or co-operative societies on which the State can impose reasonable restrictions on this freedom in the interest of public order, morality and the sovereignty and integrity of India.
4. Freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India though reasonable restrictions can be imposed on this right in the interest of the general public, for example, restrictions may be imposed on movement and travelling, so as to control epidemics.
5. Freedom to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India, subject to reasonable restrictions by the State in the interest of the general public or for the protection of the scheduled tribes because certain safeguards as are envisaged here seem to be justified to protect indigenous and tribal peoples from exploitation and coercion. Article 370 restricts citizens from other Indian states and Kashmiri women who marry men from other states from purchasing land or property in Jammu & Kashmir.
6. Freedom to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business on which the State may impose reasonable restrictions in the interest of the general public. Thus, there is no right to carry on a business which is dangerous or immoral. Also, professional or technical qualifications may be prescribed for practicing any profession or carrying on any trade.

Hence, the option D is correct.



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