

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Political Science MCQs (Practice_Test 108 of 150)

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1. Which of the following factors do not explain why the rights included in Part 3 of the Constitution are called 'fundamental'

- a. They are equally available to citizens and aliens
- b. They are superior to ordinary law
- c. They are fundamental for governing the country
- d. They are not absolute Codes:

i. 2 4

ii. 1 2 3

iii. 1 3 4

iv. 3 4

Answer: c

2. Which statement/s is/are not correct regarding the Fundamental Rights?

- a. Some of these rights are not available to the Armed Forces
- b. They are automatically suspended when any emergency is proclaimed by the President
- c. The President alone can decide upon modifying their application to the Armed Forces
- d. They cannot be amended as they form the basic feature of the Constitution

Codes:

a. 1 2

b. 2 3 4

c. 1 4

d. 1 2 3 4

Answer: b

3. The Fundamental Right to has been deleted by the _____ Amendment Act.

- a. form association; 44th
- b. property; 44th
- c. against exploitation; 42th
- d. private property; 42th

Answer: b

4. Who decides about the reasonableness of the restrictions placed on Fundamental Rights?

- a. Parliament
- b. President
- c. Courts
- d. Special Tribunal

Answer: c

5. Which of the following Fundamental Rights are available to Indian citizens but not to aliens?

- a. Equality before law
- b. Freedom of expression and speech
- c. Right of minorities to conserve their language and culture
- d. Protection to life and liberty

Codes:

- a. 1 2 and 4
- b. 1 2 and 3
- c. 2 3 and 4
- d. 2 and 3

Answer: d

6. Regarding equality before law, the Indian Constitution makes exceptions in the case of

- a. The President
- b. Governors
- c. Foreign sovereigns
- d. Foreign Diplomats

Codes:

- a. 1 2 and 3 only
- b. 1 2 and 4
- c. 1 2 only
- d. 1 2, 3 and 4

Answer: b

7. Censorship of the press

- a. is prohibited by the Constitution
- b. has to be judged by the test of reasonableness
- c. is a restriction on the freedom of the press mentioned in Article 19
- d. is specified in Article 31 of the Constitution

Answer: b

8. Freedom of speech and expression are restricted in the Constitution on grounds of

- a. defamation
- b. contempt of court
- c. protecting a scheduled tribe
- d. friendly relations with foreign states

Codes:

- a. 1 2 and 3
- b. 1 2, 3 and 4
- c. 1 and 4
- d. 1 2 and 4

Answer: d

9. Which of the following comes under Right to Equality?

- a. Non-discrimination by State on grounds of religion or race
- b. Equal protection of the laws
- c. Equal pay for equal work 4 Equality of opportunity in matters of employment under the State

Codes:

- a. 1 2, 3 and 4
- b. 1, 3 and 4
- c. 1 and 4
- d. 1 2 and 4

Answer: d

10. Which of the following can impose reasonable restrictions on the Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens?

- a. Supreme Court
- b. Parliament
- c. President on the advice of the Council of Ministers
- d. None of these; the restrictions have already been included in the Constitution

Answer: b

11. In case of proclamation of Emergency on grounds of war or external aggression

- a. all fundamental rights will be automatically suspended
- b. the right to move a court for enforcement of any fundamental right is suspended
- c. the President may order the suspension of enforcement of any fundamental right except Article 20 – 21
- d. Parliament may authorise suspension of all fundamental rights

Answer: c

12. The Constitution

- a. forbids the practice of untouchability
- b. prescribes penalties for practicing untouchability
- c. defines untouchability as a vicious historical practice

Codes:

- a. 1 2
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 1 only
- d. 1 2 and 3

Answer: c

13. The Fundamental Rights in Indian Constitution primarily act as limitations upon the powers of the
- a. Executive
 - b. Legislature
 - c. Individuals

Codes:

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 1 2
- d. 1 2 and 3

Answer: a

14. Which of the following Fundamental Rights have been deleted from our Constitution through a constitutional amendment?
- a. Right against exploitation
 - b. Right to freedom of religion
 - c. Right to property
 - d. Freedom of speech and expression

Answer: c

15. How can the Fundamental Rights be protected by a citizens?
- a. By approaching the Supreme Court which will issue appropriate writs against the authority
 - b. Supreme Court will direct Parliament to implement
 - c. The Executive will inform the Courts
 - d. It is automatically protected

Answer: a

16. Which of the following is a Fundamental Right?
- a. Right against exploitation
 - b. Equality of opportunity in matters of public appointment

- c. Right to strike
- d. Right to freedom of practicing any profession

Codes:

- a. 1 2 3 and 4
- b. 2 and 4
- c. 1 2 and 4
- d. 2 3 and 4

Answer: c

17. Can Parliament amend or modify any of the Fundamental Rights given in the Constitution?
- a. Parliament can do so only after a referendum
 - b. Parliament can amend them by special majority, but with recommendations of President
 - c. Parliament cannot amend any
 - d. Parliament can amend but subject to judicial review

Answer: d

8. Right to participate in government and equal opportunity to occupy the highest office by qualification gives the citizens:
- a. National liberty
 - b. Political liberty
 - c. Natural liberty
 - d. Civil liberty

Answer: b

19. Which Fundamental Right cannot be suspended even during an emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution?
- a. Right to equality
 - b. Right to freedom of speech and expression
 - c. Protection in respect of conviction for offences
 - d. Right to constitutional remedies

Answer: c

20. Which one of the following features of the Fundamental Rights under Indian Constitution is not correct?
- a. They are above ordinary laws
 - b. They are absolute
 - c. They are justiciable
 - d. They are six in number
Codes:
 - i. 2 and 4
 - ii. only 2
 - iii. 1 and 3
 - iv. 2 3 and 4

Answer: b

21. The Constitution allows preventive detention but stipulates
- a. that no one should be detained beyond three months unless an Advisory Board authorises detention beyond that period
 - b. that the grounds for detention should be conveyed to the detenu before arresting him
 - c. that the detained person must be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of 24 hours of his arrest
- Codes:
- a. 1 2, 3 are correct
 - b. 1 2 are correct
 - c. 2 and 3 are correct
 - d. only 1 is correct

Answer: d

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