

## Competitive Exams: Political Science MCQs (Practice-Test 110 of 150)

1. The parliamentary system of government in India is based on the pattern of parliamentary government existing in
  - a. France
  - b. Canada
  - c. Britain
  - d. all the above countries

Answer: c

2. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution reads:
  - a. We, the people of India adopt, enact and give to India this Constitution
  - b. We, the members of the Constitution Assembly adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution
  - c. We, the citizens of India adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution
  - d. We, the people of India in our Constituent Assembly adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution

Answer: d

3. What was the exact constitutional status of the Indian Republic on January 26, 1950, when the Constitution was inaugurated?
  - a. a Democratic Republic
  - b. a Sovereign Democratic Republic
  - c. a Sovereign Secular Democratic Republic
  - d. a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic

Answer: b

4. How many times has the Preamble of the Indian Constitution been amended so far?

Visit examrace.com for free study material, doorsteptutor.com for questions with detailed explanations, and "Examrace" YouTube channel for free videos lectures

- a. once
- b. twice
- c. thrice
- d. never

Answer: a

5. In which case did the Supreme Court give a ruling that the Preamble was a part of the Constitution?

- a. Golak Nath case
- b. Berubari case
- c. Keshavananda Bharati case
- d. Minerva mills case

Answer: c

6. At present India consists of

- a. 25 states and 9 union territories
- b. 28 states and 9 union territories
- c. 25 states and 7 union territories
- d. 28 states and 7 union territories

Answer: d

7. The famous JVP Committee consisting of Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhai Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramayya, was appointed in December 1948 to

- a. examine the case of establishment of secular polity in the country
- b. examine the issue of reorganisation of states on a linguistic basis
- c. determine the compensation to be paid to the rulers of Indian states consequent to the merger of their states with India
- d. none of the above

Answer: b

8. The States Reorganisation Commission, set up in 1953 to consider the demand for linguistic states, was headed by

- a. FazlAli
- b. KMPannikkar
- c. H N Kunzru
- d. M C Mahajan

Answer: a

9. Which of the following is not a condition for becoming a citizen of India?

- a. citizenship by birth
- b. citizenship by descent
- c. citizenship through acquisition of property
- d. citizenship by naturalisation

Codes:

- a. 1 2 and 4
- b. none
- c. 1 and 3
- d. 3 only

Answer: d

10. Which one of the following has been added to the list of original Fundamental Rights?

- a. Right to property
- b. Right to Constitutional Remedies
- c. Right to Freedom of Religion
- d. None of the above

Answer: d

11. The Right to equality

- a. prevents the state from making special provision for women, children and backward classes
- b. prevents the state to make discrimination on ground of residence

- c. permits the state to make special provisions for women, children and backward classes
- d. permits the state to nationalise all means of production and distribution

Answer: c

12. The right against exploitation prohibits

- a. traffic in human beings
- b. beggar
- c. employment of children below 14 years of age Codes:
  - i. 1 2 and 3
  - ii. 1 2
  - iii. II and 3
  - iv. I and 3

Answer: b

13. The Government of India introduced Bharat Ratna and Padma Shri awards under

- a. Article 14 of the Constitution
- b. Article 18 of the Constitution
- c. Article 25 of the Constitution
- d. None of the above

Answer: b

14. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as a special feature of Fundamental Rights in India?

- a. Fundamental Rights are more sacrosanct than rights granted by ordinary laws
- b. Fundamental Rights are subject to reasonable restrictions
- c. Fundamental Rights are justiciable and can be enforced through the Supreme Court Codes:
  - i. 1 2 and 3
  - ii. 1 2 only
  - iii. 2 3 only

iv. none

Answer: d

15. The Sikhs in India are permitted to carry Kirpan. Under which one of the following Fundamental Rights are they permitted to do so?

- a. right to freedom
- b. right to freedom of religion
- c. right to life and liberty
- d. none of the above

Answer: b

16. Freedom of speech under the Indian Constitution is subject to reasonable restrictions on the grounds of protection of

- a. sovereignty and integrity of the country
- b. the dignity of the office of the Prime Minister
- c. the dignity of the council of ministers

Codes:

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

Answer: d

17. Which one of the following rights is available only to the citizens within the territory of India?

- a. freedom of speech
- b. right to form associations or unions
- c. equality before law
- d. freedom to assemble peacefully without arms

Codes:

Visit examrace.com for free study material, doorsteptutor.com for questions with detailed explanations, and "Examrace" YouTube channel for free videos lectures

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

Answer: a

18. The Constitution grants right against exploitation to

- a. Children
- b. Women
- c. Tribals
- d. Dalits

Codes:

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

Answer: a

19. The writ of mandamus is available for the purpose of

- a. Enforcement of Fundamental Rights
- b. Compelling a Court or Judicial Tribunal to exercise its jurisdiction when it has refused to exercise it
- c. Directing a public official or the Government not to enforce a law which is unconstitutional

Codes:

- a. II & 3
- b. 1 2 & 3
- c. I & 3
- d. 1 only

Answer: b

20. The writ of prohibition issued by the Supreme Court or a High Court is issued against

- a. judicial or quasi-judicial authorities
- b. administrative and judicial authorities
- c. administrative authorities only
- d. administrative authorities and government

Codes:

- a. 1 & 4 only
- b. 1 only
- c. 2 only
- d. 4 only

Answer: b

21. Mandamus is

- a. a writ from a superior court commanding some officer or particular authority to do a specific act
- b. an order from a higher court to stop proceedings in a certain case
- c. an order to produce the body of a person
- d. an order from a superior court to any official to show his right to the office

Answer: a

22. Only the citizens of India enjoy the right to

- a. freedom as to payment of taxes for the promotion of any particular religion
- b. protection of life and personal liberty
- c. equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
- d. equality before law

Answer: c

23. The phrase 'procedure established by law'

Visit examrace.com for free study material, doorsteptutor.com for questions with detailed explanations, and "Examrace" YouTube channel for free videos lectures

- a. gives the authority to the Courts to go into the question as to whether a law is 'due' 1. e. Just or not
- b. limits the authority of the Indian Courts in the matter of judicial review and the courts cannot go into the question as to whether a law is just or not
- c. gives immense powers in the hands of the Courts regarding judicial review
- d. None of the above is correct

Answer: b


24. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?

- a. The right to private property was removed from the Constitution by the Forty-Second Amendment
- b. The Right to private property which was granted by the original Constitution has been made more sacrosanct by the Forty-Fourth Amendment
- c. The Right to property was never a Fundamental Right under the Indian Constitution
- d. The Right to private property was granted by the original Constitution but it has since been removed from the list of Fundamental Rights

Codes:

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

Answer: a

 Master political science for your exam with our detailed and comprehensive study material