

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Political Science MCQs (Practice_Test 109 of 150)

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1. The right against exploitation prohibits children
 - a. below 14 years of age from employment in family businesses
 - b. below 14 years of age from being employed in hazardous occupations
 - c. below 14 years from working on family farms
 - d. from doing all the above

Answer: b

2. The granting of fundamental rights to citizens aims at ensuring
 - a. an independent judiciary
 - b. socialistic government
 - c. individual liberty
 - d. none of these

Answer: c

3. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as a freedom provided to the Indian citizens under Article 19?
 - a. Freedom of speech and expression
 - b. Freedom of residence and settlement
 - c. Freedom of profession
 - d. Freedom of press

Codes:

- a. None of the above
- b. only 4
- c. only 3
- d. only 2

Answer: b

4. The Preventive Detention Act has a restraining effect on
- Right to Equality
 - Right to Freedom
 - Right to Religion
 - Right to Constitutional Remedies

Answer: b

5. The right enumerated under the heading 'Right to freedom' include
- protection against arrest and detention in certain cases
 - freedom of speech and expression
 - freedom of conscience
 - protection of life and personal liberty

Codes:

- 1, 2, 3 and 4
- only 2
- only 1, 2
- 1, 2 and 4

Answer: d

6. Only the citizens of India enjoy the right to
- equality before law
 - protection of life and personal liberty
 - Freedom as to payment of taxes for the promotion of any particular religion
 - equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
- Codes:
- 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - 1, 3, 4 only
 - only 4
 - 3 and 4

Answer: c

7. Who is the final authority to expound the meaning of the Constitution?
- The Parliament

- b. The President in consultation with Parliament
- c. The Speaker of Lok Sabha in consultation with Supreme Court
- d. The Supreme Court

Answer: d

8. Which one of the following sets of Articles in Part 3 of the Constitution emphasises its secular character?

- a. Articles 8 to 11
- b. Articles 25 to 28
- c. Articles 45 to 48A
- d. Articles 14 to 19

Answer: b

9. The Fundamental Rights ensure protection of

- a. citizens against exploitation by traders
- b. individual against arbitrary rule
- c. country's security
- d. dignity of citizens

Answer: b

10. Civil and political equality gives citizens

- a. right to vote and rights to be elected without any distinction of caste, religion, sex, property, etc
- b. right to vote and right to be elected without any distinction of age, caste, creed or sex
- c. equal opportunity for taking part in elections
- d. the right to occupy highest office in the State irrespective of qualifications

Answer: a

11. Which one of the following is not a right listed in the Constitution?

- a. Equality in matters of appointment under State
- b. Denial of special treatment for all sections including women, children and backward classes
- c. Abolition of titles other than academic and military distinctions Codes:
 - i. 1 2 and 3

ii. 1 and 3 only

iii. 2 only

iv. 1 2 only

Answer: c

12. Which Fundamental Right is concerned with abolition of social distinctions?

- a. Right to equality
- b. Right against exploitation
- c. Right to life and liberty
- d. Cultural and educational rights

Answer: a

13. The Fundamental Rights have the sanction of

- a. the Supreme Court
- b. the Constitution
- c. majority opinion
- d. the Government

Answer: b

14. How can the Fundamental Right be suspended?

- a. If Parliament passes a law by two-thirds majority
- b. If the Supreme Court orders it
- c. If the President orders it in the time of National Emergency
- d. They can never be suspended

Answer: c

15. Which of the following one provided for in the Fundamental Right regarding prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of the birth?

- a. Access to hotels and places of public entertainment
- b. Access to clubs
- c. Access to shops
- d. Access to public restaurants Codes:

i. 1 2,3 and 4

- ii. 1 and 4 only
- iii. 1,3 and 4 only
- iv. 3 and 4 only

Answer: c

16. The basic condition imposed on the citizen's right to assemble is that the assembly should be
- a. for constructive aims
 - b. peaceful and unarmed
 - c. non-violent
 - d. peaceful

Answer: b

17. Under the Indian Constitution, a citizen
- a. cannot be deprived of his life and liberty under any condition
 - b. can be deprived of life and liberty by the President during emergency
 - c. can be deprived of life and liberty only in accordance with the procedure established by law
 - d. none of the above

Answer: c

18. In which case did the Supreme Court declare that a Constituent Assembly should be convened to amend the Fundamental Rights?
- a. Golak Nath vs. State of Punjab
 - b. Gopalan case
 - c. Kesavananda Bharati case
 - d. Sajjan Singh vs. Union of India

Answer: a

19. What was the main judgement of the Supreme Court regarding Parliament's right to amend the Fundamental Rights in the Kesavananda Bharati case
- a. The Supreme Court took away the right of Parliament to amend the Fundamental Rights
 - b. The Supreme Court declared that Parliament had no right to amend the Fundamental Rights

- c. The Supreme Court upheld the right of Parliament to amend any part of Constitution including Part 3 of the Constitution but it also declared that Parliament had no right to amend the basic structure of the Constitution
- d. None of the above

Answer: c

20. The right which is available only to citizens are
- a. Freedom of speech, assembly and association
 - b. Freedom to acquire property or to carry on any occupation, trade or business
 - c. Freedom to move, reside and settle in any part of the territory of India 4 Right to Constitutional Remedies Codes:
 - i. 1 2,3 and 4
 - ii. 1 2 and 3
 - iii. 1 2
 - iv. 1 2 only

Answer: b

21. January 26 was selected as the date for the inauguration of the Constitution because
- a. it was considered to be an auspicious day
 - b. on that day the Quit India Movement was started in 1942
 - c. the Congress had observed it as the Independence Day in 1930
 - d. none of the above

Answer: c

22. Which one of the following is not treated as part of the Constitution?
- a. Preamble
 - b. Fundamental Rights
 - c. Directive Principles of State Policy
 - d. None of the above

Answer: d

23. India adopted a federal system with a strong centre from
- a. USA
 - b. Canada

- c. Australia
- d. New Zealand

Answer: b

24. Which one of the following features of the Indian Constitution was greatly influenced by the Government of India Act, 1935?

- a. federal scheme
- b. powers of the federal judiciary
- c. office of the governor

Codes:

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

Answer: d

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