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T.B.C. : STS-K-TPT Test Booklet Series

Serial No.:

A

TEST BOOKLET

Subject : Test 3 – Indian Polity

Question Paper

Time Allowed : Two Hours **Maximum Marks : 200**

INSTRUCTIONS

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5. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.

6. All items carry equal marks

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(i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one third** if the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.

(ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.

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1. There is popular demand to incorporate "Yehzabo" in the Constitution of India. Yehzabo is associated with

(a) Jammu and Kashmir
(b) Andaman and Nicobar
(c) Nagaland
(d) Sikkim

2. "'the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles'." The above idea was spelled out by the Supreme Court in the

(a) Minerva Mills Case
(b) Keshavananda Bharati Case
(c) Golaknath Case
(d) Shankari Prasad case

3. To protect the interest of Scheduled Tribes, which of the following schedules are incorporated in the constitutions

1. 5th Schedule
2. 6th Schedule
3. 8th Schedule
4. 9th Schedule

Select the answer from the below codes

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 and 4 only
(d) 1 and 4 only

4. Which is the right order in which the terms are mentioned in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?

(a) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic, Socialist, Secular
(b) Socialist, Secular, Sovereign, Democratic, Republic
(c) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
(d) Socialist, Sovereign, Secular, Democratic, Republic

5. Consider the following claims in light of the constitutional authority of the Parliament to rearrange the states.

1. No reference to Union Territory is required if the reorganisation is associated with Union Territory.
2. Reference to State Legislature is mandatory if the reorganisation is associated with a state.
3. Views of the concerned state legislature in reorganisation is not binding on the parliament.
4. Reorganisation laws does not require a special majority but can be passed by simple majority.

Which of the above is/are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 3 and 4
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

6. Which of the following are the essential ingredient to define a State?

(a) People, Territory, Government, Sovereignty
(b) People, Government, Secularism, Territory
(c) People, Secularism, Republic, Territory
(d) People, Land, Border, Government, Sovereignty

7. Consider the following statements regarding the constitutional importance of the Regulating Act of 1773:

1. It was the first effort by the British government to monitor and regulate the East India Company's operations in India.
2. It acknowledged for the first time the Company's political and administrative powers.
3. It separated between the company's commercial and political roles.

Which of the above statements are correct?

a) One statement is correct
b) Two statements are correct
c) Three statements are correct
d) None of the statement is correct

8. Seventh Schedule of the constitution is an example of

(a) Federation of Power
(b) Separation of Power
(c) Execution of Power
(d) Division of Power

9. With reference to regionalism in India, which of the following pairs are correctly matched with the regional aspiration and respective state ?

1. Socio-religious identity: Punjab
2. Linguistic Identity : Tamil Nadu
3. Regional Imbalance: Jharkhand
4. Secessionist tribal identity: Nagaland

Select the answer from the below codes

(a) Only one pair
(b) Only two pair
(c) Only three pair
(d) All four pairs

10. Which of the following is not matched corrcctly with rcfcrcncc to thc "Writ" and "Available Against" ?

1. Quo Warranto: Any person
2. Mandamus: Public official
3. Prohibition: Lower court
4. Certiorari: Legislative bodies

Select the answer from the below codes

(a) Only one pair
(b) Only two pair
(c) Only three pair
(d) All four pairs

11. Which of the following is correct under the Indian Constitution?

(a) No territorial changes can be made in the boundaries of states
(b) Territorial changes in the boundaries of states can be made with the consent of the majority of the states
(c) Territorial changes can be made by the Parliament after the approval of the majority of the State Legislatures had been obtained
(d) The territorial changes in the boundaries of states can be made by the Parliament

12. Which one of the following is a basic feature of the Presidential Government?

(a) Rigid Constitution
(b) Single Executive
(c) Supremacy of the Legislature
(d) Residual Powers of the States

13. Which of the following on Indian territorial integrity is true?

a) an destructible union of destructible states
b) an destructible union of indestructible states
c) an indestructible union of indestructible states
d) an indestructible union of destructible states

14. Which of the following are examples of separation of power in the Indian political system??

1. The Ministers are the members of the legislatures.
2. The Collegium System for the appointment of the judges.
3. The Ordinance making power of the President.
4. Bar on the legislature to discuss the conduct of the judges, except when considering the removal of a judge.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2 and 4 only

15. The Constitution includes the Fundamental Duties with the intention of

(a) giving more importance to the Fundamental Rights.
(b) preventing subversive and unconstitutional behaviour.
(c) preventing abuse of Fundamental Rights.
(d) giving more powers to the Executive.

16. Which of the following differentiate between Fundamental Duties and Fundamental Rights as enshrined in the constitution?

1. In contrast to fundamental rights, fundamental duties are limited to citizens and do not apply to non-citizens.
2. While fundamental rights can be enforced by legislation, fundamental duties cannot be.
3. The fundamental duties are non-justifiable but fundamental rights are.

Select the answer from the below codes

a) 1 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 2 only

17. Consider the following statements:

With reference to the Constitution of India, the Directive Principles of State Policy constitute limitations upon

1. legislative function.
2. executive function.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

18. The proper assertions regarding the Directive Principle of State Policy include

1. They are borrowed from the Irish Constitution.
2. They are incorporated in Part V of the Constitution.
3. They seek to provide social and economic base to democracy.
4. The state must compulsorily implement them.
5. All of them are Gandhian in nature.

Codes

(a) 1, 2, 3 and 5
(b) 1, 3 and 5
(c) 1, 3, 4 and 5
(d) 1 and 3

19. Which of the following is not included in the Directive Principles of State Policy?

(a) Prohibition of Liquor
(b) Right to Work
(c) Equal Wage for Equal Work
(d) Right to Information

20. Which of the following are envisaged as being part of the "Right against Exploitation" in the Constitution of India?

1. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
2. Abolition of untouchability
3. Protection of the interests of the minorities
4. Prohibition of employment of children in factories and mines

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

(a) 1 and 2
(b) 1 and 3
(c) 1 and 4
(d) 2, 3 and 4

21. Which one of the following subjects comes under the common jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the High Court?

(a) Mutual disputes among States
(b) Dispute between Centre and State
(c) Protection of the Fundamental Rights
(d) Protection from the violation of the Constitution

22. Citizenship cannot be terminated

(a) when there is emergency
(b) when there is war
(c) when there are elections
(d) when it can be terminated regardless of conditions

23. "Parliament cannot cease to be a creature of the Constitution and become its master". The above phrase is best suitable to explain

(a) Parliament cannot alter the basic structure of the Constitution.

(b) Parliamentary supremacy over the Constitution

(c) Parliamentary sovereignty cannot be diluted

(d) Supreme Court cannot curtail the powers of the Parliament

24. Consider the following statements in the context prior to April 24, 1973

1. All acts under 9th Schedule have immunity from judicial review.
2. All acts under 9th Schedule do not have immunity from judicial review.
3. There was no Judicial review prior to April 24th 1973
4. There was no concept of Basic structure prior to April 24th 1973

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1, 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 4 only
d) 2 and 3 only

25. Which of the following languages were not in the Constitution as of 26th January 1950 ?

(a) Assamese, Sanskrit, Gujarati
(b) Bengali, Marathi, Oriya
(c) Bodo, Maithili, Sindhi
(d) Kashmiri, Punjabi, Urdu

26. Which of the following types of Liberty is mentioned in the Preamble

1. thought, expression, belief
2. faith and worship
3. work, political, association
4. civil, opportunity, economic

Select the answer from the below codes

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1 and 4
(d) 1, 3 and 4

27. In the words of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, which of the following is defined as "Instrument of Instruction given Government of India Act of 1935"

(a) Preamble
(b) Directive Principle of State Policy
(c) Fundamental Rights
(d) Fundamental Duties

28. East India Company had the exclusive right of trading in India under a charter granted by

(a) Queen Elizabeth I
(b) Queen Victoria
(c) George VI
(d) Queen Elizabeth II

29. Which of the following is correctly matched

1. Structural part: British Constitution
2. Philosophical part : Government of India Act of 1935
3. Political part: American and Irish Constitutions

Select the answer from the below codes

(a) Only one pair
(b) Only two pair
(c) Only three pair
(d) None of the pairs

30. Consider the following statements regarding elections in India

1. A convicted person for 2 years imprisonment cannot contest in election
2. A person in jail punished for less than 2 years cannot contest in election
3. A person in jail cannot vote
4. A person in jail for preventive detention cannot vote

Which of the above statement is correct

(a) 1 and 3
(b) 1 and 4
(c) 2 and 3
(d) 2 and 4

31. Under which of the following requirements did the Government of India Act of 1919 grant the right to vote in direct elections?

(a) Gender and Taxation
(b) Religion and Property
(c) Gender and Education
(d) Property and Education

32. In Fundamental Duties and Third Schedule of the Constitution, which of the following phrases can be seen

(a) Unity and Integrity of India
(b) Uphold the Sovereignty and Integrity of India
(c) Uphold the Sovereignty and Integrity of the Constitution
(d) Unity and Integrity of the Nation

33. According to the Indian Constitution, which of the following are fundamental to the country's governance??

(a) Fundamental Rights
(b) Fundamental Duties
(c) Directive Principles of State Policy
(d) Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties

34. Consider the following statements regarding the structure of the government in India:

1. The Union and the states have separate governments, both based on the Parliamentary systems.
2. There is a strict division of public services in India.
3. The Indian judiciary is integrated.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

35. The Indian Constitution incorporates asymmetric federalism. Which of the following is associated with the term "asymmetric federalism"?

a) More powers to the centre than states.
b) Special provisions for some states in the constitution.
c) Bicameral legislature at centre.
d) Emergency powers to centre in the constitution.

36. Which of the following is/are among the Fundamental Duties of citizens laid down in the Indian Constitution?

1. To develop the scientific temper and spirit of enquiry
2. To protect the weaker sections from social injustices
3. To preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
4. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

(a) 1 and 2
(b) Only 2
(c) 1, 3 and 4
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

37. Which of the following principles was introduced to the Constitution's Directive Principles of State Policy by the 42nd Amendment??

(a) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women
(b) Participation of workers in the management of industries
(c) Right to work, education and public assistance
(d) Securing living wage and human conditions of work to workers

38. As a result of Minerva Mills case, a law will be Protected by Article 31C if

(a) it has been made to implement the Directives in Article 39(b) and (c)
(b) it has been made to implement any Directive Principle
(c) it conflicts with a Fundamental Right
(d) None of the above

39. Which Constitutional Amendment granted a position of primacy to all the Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights?

(a) 24th
(b) 25th
(c) 36th
(d) 42nd

40. Which of the following are Constitutional rights?

1. Right to Property
2. Freedom of Trade, Commerce, and Intercourse
3. Right to Vote

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

(a) 1 and 3
(b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 2
(d) 2 and 3

41. Consider the following assertions in relation to the Formation of New States in India:

1. Parliament can establish a new state by a simple majority
2. President permission is required to introduce a state reorganization bill in parliament
3. The bill for reorganization can be introduced only in Rajya Sabha
4. President cannot permit such bill if the states involved pass a resolution against the bill

Which of the above statements are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) None of the Above
(d) 1, 2 and 3

42. The Act for the Good Government of India is the other name of

a) Charter Act 1813
b) Charter Act 1833
c) Charter Act 1853
d) Government of India Act 1858

43. "The Indian Independence Act, 1947 and the Government of India Act, 1935 was repealed while enacting the constitution". This information is documented in

(a) Preamble of the Constitution
(b) Part 1 of the Constitution
(c) Part 22 of the Constitution
(d) Part 18 of the Constitution

44. Which of the following aspects is/are related to the provisions of the Indian Councils Act of 1861?

1. It restored the legislative powers to Bombay and Madras
2. It had associated Indians with the law-making process.
3. It had recognized the portfolio system.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

45. Which of the following is correct chronological arrangement of evolution of the constitution

(a) Cabinet Mission – Mountbatten plan – August Offer – Cripps Mission
(b) Cripps Mission – Cabinet Mission – Mountbatten plan – August Offer
(c) August Offer – Cripps Mission – Cabinet Mission – Mountbatten plan
(d) Mountbatten plan – August Offer – Cripps Mission – Cabinet Mission

46. Consider the following statements regarding the features of the Indian Constitution:

1. The procedures for amending the Constitution and electing Rajya Sabha members are derived from the South African Constitution.
2. The Procedure Established by Law is borrowed from the Japanese Constitution.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

47. In which of the following way, Indian parliamentary system is different from the British parliamentary system

(a) judicial review system
(b) bicameral legislature
(c) both a real and nominal executive
(d) a system of collective responsibility

48. The Presidential Government operates on the principle of

(a) division of powers between Centre and States
(b) centralization of powers
(c) balance of powers
(d) separation of power between executive and legislature

49. Indian Constitution is

a) More rigid than American Constitution but flexible than English constitution
b) More flexible than English Constitution
c) More rigid than both English and American Constitution
d) More rigid than English Constitution, but flexible than American constitution

50. Which of the following is/are associated with the inclusion of fundamental duties in the Indian Constitution?

1. Swaran Singh committee
2. 42nd constitutional amendment
3. 44th constitutional amendment
4. 86th constitutional amendment

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a) 2 and 3 only
b) 1, 2 and 4 only
c) 1, 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

51. The 73rd constitutional amendment act of 1992 has given a practical shape to which of the following provision of the Indian Constitution?

a) Fundamental Rights
b) Directive Principle of State Policy
c) Fundamental duties
d) Preamble

52. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court rule that harmony and balance between the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles is a basic feature of the Constitution?

(a) Keshavananda Bharathi vs State of Kerala
(b) Minerva Mills vs Union of India
(c) Golaknath vs State of Punjab
(d) Waman Rao vs Union of India

53. Regarding Equality before Law, the Indian Constitution makes exceptions in the case of

1. The President
2. Governors
3. Foreign citizens
4. Foreign diplomats

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 1, 2 and 4
(c) 1 and 2
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

54. India is a

(a) Federation of States with Unitary Features
(b) Federation of States with Federal Features
(c) Union of State with Federal Features
(d) Union of State with Unitary Features

55. In the Constitution, the source of its authority is specified.

(a) Part V – The Union Government
(b) Part III – The Fundamental Rights
(c) The Preamble
(d) Part 22 – Commencement of the Constitution

56. Which of the following is not part of "Union of Trinity" as mentioned by Dr.B.R.Ambedkar

(a) Justice
(b) Liberty
(c) Equality
(d) Fraternity

57. Which of the following statements about the Preamble is NOT correct?

(a) The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on the 'Objectives Resolution' drafted by Jawaharlal Nehru

(b) It has been amended only once by inserting two words

(c) The Preamble states that the Constitution derives its authority from the people of India

(d) Preamble is a part of the Constitution and forms the basic structure of the constitution

58. The Constituent Assembly set up in November 1946 is a body created by

(a) Indirect Election with limited franchise and partly nominated

(b) Direct Election with universal franchise and partly nominated

(c) Indirect Election with universal franchise and partly nominated

(d) Direct Election with limited franchise and partly nominated

59. The date 26th January 1950 is mentioned in which of the following part of the constitution

(a) The Preamble

(b) Article 394

(c) Article 1

(d) Not mentioned in the Constitution

60. Which of the following is not a feature of Government of India Act of 1935?

a) Dyarchy at the Centre

b) All-India Federation

c) Provincial autonomy

d) Dyarchy in the provinces

61. Which of the following is correctly matched

1. Suspension of Fundamental Rights : Weimer Constitution
2. Directive Principles : Soviet Constitution
3. Republic, Liberty and Equality : French Constitution

Select the answer from the below codes

(a) Only one pair

(b) Only two pair

(c) Only three pair

(d) None of the pairs

62. Which of the following states are matched correctly with the method of integration with India

1. Goa : Operation Caterpillar
2. Hyderabad : Operation Vijay
3. Punjab : Shah Commission
4. Puducherry : French Cessation

Select the answer from the below codes

(a) Only one pair

(b) Only two pair

(c) Only three pair

(d) All four pairs

63. Which of the following sets of countries has only federations ?

(a) New Zealand, India, Zimbabwe and Argentina

(b) Malaysia, Australia, Nigeria and Brazil

(c) India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and South Africa

(d) France, Germany, Sweden and Switzerland

64. Which of the following Writs can be enforced only by the aggrieved person

1. Habeus Corpus
2. Mandamus
3. Quo Warranto
4. Certiorari
5. Prohibition

Select the answer from the below codes

(a) 1, 2, 3 and 4

(b) 2, 4 and 5

(c) 2, 3 and 5

(d) 1, 3 and 5

65. Which of the following characteristics of the Constitution of India indicates that the Council of Ministers, led by the Prime Minister, holds the true executive power?

(a) Federal features
(b) Parliamentary democracy
(c) Universal adult franchise
(d) Representative legislature

66. The declaration of establishing "Socialistic Pattern of Society" in 1955 was made by/in

(a) Planning commission
(b) Parliament
(c) Annual session of congress
(d) First General election manifesto

67. The Constitution of India recognises:

(a) only religious minorities
(b) only linguistic minorities
(c) religious and linguistic minorities
(d) religious, linguistic and ethnic minorities

68. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:

(Functionaries)	*(Oaths / affirmations)*
A. President of India	1. Preserve, protect and defend the Constitution
B. Judges of Supreme Court	2. Faithful Discharge of duties
C. Members of Parliament	3. Faith and Allegiance to the Constitution of India
D. Minister for the Union	4. Upholding the Constitution and the law

Code:

	A	B	C	D
a)	1	3	4	2
b)	1	4	3	2
c)	3	4	1	2
d)	3	1	4	2

69. Consider the following statements:

1. The state is legally bound to implement the Directive Principles of State Policy
2. The DPSPs are non-justiciable in the courts of law.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

70. Which of the following statement is correct

1. Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive is a mandate of directive principles of state policy
2. promotion of international peace and security is a mandate of fundamental rights

Select the answer from the below codes

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

71. In which of the following cases, the attempt to confer primacy to Directive Principles of State Policy upon Fundamental Rights was failed by the Supreme Court?

(a) Indira Sawhni vs Union of India
(b) Shankari Prasad vs Union of India
(c) Bennet Coleman vs Union of India
(d) Minerva Mills vs Union of India

72. The Oaths of Affirmation of which of the following person cannot be found in Third Schedule of the Constitution

1. Candidates for election to the Parliament
2. President and Vice President
3. Members of parliament and Union Ministers
4. Speaker and the Deputy Speaker

Select the answer from the below codes

(a) None of the above
(b) 1, 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 and 4 only
(d) 2 and 4 only

73. Which of the following statement is correct

1. Without equality, liberty would produce the supremacy of the few over the many.
2. Equality without liberty, would kill individual initiative

Select the answer from the below codes

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 and 2

74. The Preamble of India is _____ in court of law

(a) enforceable but non-Justiciable
(b) non enforceable but justiciable
(c) enforceable and justiciable
(d) neither enforceable nor justiciable

75. Which of the following statements regarding Charter Act 1833 is true ??

1. The East India Company ceased to exist as a business entity.
2. Governors of Bombay and Madras were deprived of legislative authority.
3. Government of India established with power over British possessions in India

Select the answer from the codes given below

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) None of the Above
d) 1, 2 and 3

76. National Anthem and National Song were adopted on

(a) 22nd November 1949
(b) 26th January 1950
(c) 24th January 1950
(d) 22nd July 1947

77. In which of the following cases a person doesn't stand disqualified as per the Anti Defection Provisions

1. If a member goes out of his party as a result of a merger of the party with another party, where two-thirds of the members of the party have agreed to such merger.
2. If a member, after being elected as the presiding officer of the House, voluntarily gives up the membership of his party or rejoins it after he ceases to hold that office.
3. When a member is expelled by the Party from its Party positions

Select the answers from the code given below

a) 1 and 3 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 1, 2 and 3
d) 2 and 3 only

78. Which of the following commission Rejected language as basis of reorganisation and Accepted language as a basis of reorganisation respectively?

(a) Dhar Commission and JVP commission
(b) Fazl Ali Commission and JVP commission
(c) JVP commission and Fazl Ali Commission
(d) Fazl Ali Commission and Dhar Commission

79. Recently in which of the following countries does a constitution drafted by a convention split equally between male and female delegates,

(a) Argentina
(b) Chile
(c) Venezuela
(d) New Zealand

80. What are the essentials of writ of mandamus?

1. It should relate to a public duty.
2. It should be ordered against a public officer.
3. The duty must have been requested.
4. Said duty must have not been performed

Codes

(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 1, 3 and 4
(c) 2, 3 and 4
(d) All of these

81. Which one of the following determines that the Indian Constitution is federal?

(a) A written and rigid Constitution
(b) An independent Judiciary
(c) Vesting of Residuary Powers with the Centre
(d) Power distribution between the union and state

82. As one of the goals of the Indian Constitution, "Economic Justice" has been set out in

(a) the Preamble and the Fundamental Rights
(b) the Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy
(c) the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy
(d) Preamble only

83. How many different sorts of Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity are listed in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?

(a) 3, 5, 2, 1
(b) 1, 3, 5, 2
(c) 2, 5, 3, 1
(d) 5, 2, 1, 3

84. Parliamentary System of India is inspired from British Parliamentary System, but it is different in the sense that:

1. British type Parliamentary Sovereignty is not followed in India
2. India is a republic, while the United Kingdom is a monarchy.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

85. Which of the following statement is correct?

1. Meghalaya is the only state to be created as a Sub-State and subsequently become a full State
2. Sikkim is the only state to be created as a Protectorate and then Associate state subsequently to become a full state
3. There is no territory in India which was integrated through referendum

Select the answers from the code given below

a) 1 and 3 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 1, 2 and 3
d) 2 and 3 only

86. What is/are the major difference between a written and an unwritten constitution?

1. The official source of all constitutional laws in a country is the written constitution, not the unwritten constitution.
2. A written constitution is entirely codified whereas an unwritten constitution is not.
3. India is an example of Written constitution on the contrast with Britain which has unwritten constitution

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) 2 and 3 only

87. The cardinal features of political system in India are

1. It is a democratic republic.
2. It has a parliamentary form of Government.
3. The supreme power is vested in the Constitution.

Codes

(a) 1 and 2
(b) 2 and 3
(c) 1, 2, and 3
(d) 1 and 3

88. Consider the following statements:
1.Division of power is a feature of unitary government.
2.Bicameral legislature is a feature of federal government.
3.Indian federalism is an indestructible union of destructible states.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1, 2 and 3
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1 and 3 only

89. The mutual delegation of executive power between center and states cannot occur:
a) from Centre to State through President
b) from State to Centre through Governor
c) from Centre to State through Parliament
d) from State to Centre through State legislature

90. The enforcement of Directive Principles depends mostly on
(a) the Courts
(b) an effective opposition in Parliament
(c) resources available to the Government
(d) Public cooperation

91. In the Indian Constitution, the Right to Equality is granted by five Articles. They are
(a) Article 13 to Article 17
(b) Article 14 to Article 18
(c) Article 15 to Article 19
(d) Article 16 to Article 20

92. The term 'Justice' in the Preamble of Indian Constitution does NOT embrace which of the following forms?
(a) Social
(b) Legal
(c) Political
(d) Economic

93. Consider the following provision in Constitution of India relating to Universal Adult Franchise:
1. This means that all adult citizens should have the right to vote, regardless of caste, class, race, religion, or sex.
2. Right to vote in India is a constitutional right and a statutory right.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

94. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Constitution of India?
1. It specifies the nature of the state and structure of the government
2. It establishes limitations on the government's authority.
3. It offers a benchmark for assessing and comparing all laws and actions.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1, 2 and 3 only
b) 2, and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, and 2

95. Which among the following is not a basic feature of the Constitution of India?
(a) right of the parliament to amend the constitution
(b) Federal character of the Constitution
(c) Sovereign, democratic and republican nature of the Indian polity
(d) unlimited power of parliament to amend the constitution

96. Consider the following statements:
1. The Parliament is supreme in making laws and amending the Constitution.
2. The right to decide what constitutes the basic structure of the Constitution lies with the Parliament.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

97. Which one of the following is a Fundamental Duty in India?

(a) Separation of judiciary from executive
(b) To value and maintain the diverse cultural legacy of our nation
(c) Free and compulsory education for children
(d) Abolition of untouchability

98. Under the Constitution of India, which one of the following is not a Fundamental Duty?

(a) To safeguard public property
(b) To develop the scientific temper
(c) To vote in public elections
(d) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals

99. 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

100. The correct statements about Fundamental Rights are

1. They are enforceable in the court of law.
2. These rights are absolute.
3. They can be suspended during National Emergency, except some.
4. They are available only to Indian citizens.
5. They are contained in Part IV of the Constitution.

Choose the right answer from the options given below

(a) 1, 3, 4 and 5
(b) 1, 2, 3 and 5
(c) 1 and 3
(d) 1, 3 and 5