



DAILY PT MCQs-CRACK PRELIMS 2020 TEST-VI (POLITY-I)

1. Consider the following statements:

1. A judge of Supreme Court can be removed by an impeachment motion passed jointly by two-third majority.
2. Impeachment of Supreme Court Judges has happened twice till date in India.

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

2. Which of the following activities are grounds for prohibition under Right to Freedom of expression:

1. Defamation
2. Public Order
3. Government Criticism

Which of the given above is/are correct?

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

3. Which of the following statement clearly depict the notion of Secularism adopted in the Indian Constitution?

- a) Complete Separation of State and Religion
- b) Neutral and Impartial role of State towards religion.
- c) Both a and b

d) None of the above.

4. Minorities in India are based on the principle of:

- a) Religion b) Language
c) Caste d) Both a and b

5. Which of the following rights are guaranteed under International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights?

1. Right to Work
2. Right to adequate standard of living
3. Right to Health
4. Right to Education

Which of the given above is/are correct?

- a) 1, 3 and 4 b) 1, 2 and 3
c) 2 and 4 d) All of the above

6. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental Duty?

- a) Preservation of Heritage
- b) Safeguarding public property
- c) Striving for international peace
- d) Development of Scientific temper.

7. Which of the following are the functions of a modern Constitution?

1. Enabling the government
2. Setting limitations on the government
3. Expressing political and moral identity of individuals

Which of the given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 b) 2 and 3
c) 1 and 2 d) All of the above

8. Consider the following statements:

1. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the President of the Constituent assembly
2. Objective resolution was moved by Rajendra Prasad in the Constituent assembly

Which of the above given statements is/are INCORRECT?

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

9. Which of the following terms were NOT part of Objective Resolution?

1. Sovereignty
2. Republic
3. Political Justice
4. Equality before law

Which of the given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
b) 2 and 3
c) 3 only
d) None of the above

10. Match the following countries with the feature borrowed from them:

Country	Feature
1. USA	A. Residual powers concept
2. Canada	B. DPSP
3. Irish	C. Fundamental Rights
4. Britain	D. Office of Speaker

Correct code is:

- a) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-D
b) 1-B, 2-D, 3-C, 4-A

- c) 1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A
d) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A, 4-D

11. Consider the following statements:

1. Fundamental rights can be changed by the legislature.
2. Fundamental rights are absolute.

Which of the above statement/s is/are INCORRECT?

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

12. Consider the following statements:

1. A person can be detained without bringing him/her in front of any magistrate or advisory body for a maximum of six months.
2. In normal situations, this period extends to maximum 24 hours.

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

13. Read the following statements:

1. Decade of 2000-10 saw highest number of amendments to the Constitution of India.
2. First amendment was passed in 1951 and added 9th schedule to constitution.

Which of the above given statements is/are incorrect?

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

14. Consider the following statements regarding 42nd Constitutional amendment:

1. It brought changes in as many as 100 articles of constitution.
2. It brought changes in schedule 7.
3. It impacted the review power of Judiciary.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

15. Consider the following statements regarding Keshavananda case:

1. It has set specific limits to the Parliament's power to amend the Constitution.
2. It allows the Parliament to amend any and all parts of the Constitution.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

16. Which of the following is feature of constitution as living document?

1. Judicial review
2. Writ jurisdiction of Supreme Court.
3. Directive principle of state policy

Which of the above given is/are incorrect?

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

DIRECTIONS for the question 92: In each of the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

17. Assertion (A): Nehru and Ambedkar both were not in favor of local government in constituent Assembly.

Reason (R): Extreme localism was threat to unity and integration of the nation and promote factionalism.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

18. Which of the followings are subject mentioned under Schedule XI?

1. Rural Electrification
2. Roads and culverts
3. Food processing
4. Public distribution System

Select the correct option:

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

19. Which of the following is NOT a mandatory provision of 73rd or 74th constitutional amendment act?

- a) Reservation of seats for OBCs
- b) Provision for State Finance Commission
- c) Creation of District Planning Committee
- d) Creation of State Election commission

20. Consider following statements:

1. Equality is nothing but absence of privileges.
2. Affirmative action is an essential feature of a democratic governance system.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

21. Consider the following pairs:

1. Affirmative action : Every Child should get free education.
2. Equality of opportunity: Bank offer higher rate of interest to senior citizens.
3. Equal Rights: Every adult citizen has a right to vote.

Which of the above pairs is/are correct?

- a) 1 only b) 3 only
c) Both 2 and 3 d) None

22. Read the following statement with respect to concept of Rights:

1. Rights places obligation upon citizens.
2. Rights are obligation upon state.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

23. Consider the following pairs:

1. Citizenship : Based on concept of Justice and Freedom.
2. Equality before law: Providing equal opportunities to all those who are in similar circumstances.

Which of the above pair is/are correctly

matched?

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

24. Consider the following statement:

1. Imposing restriction on liberty is important to ensure Rule of Law in the society.
2. Protecting liberty of citizens is primary function of State.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

25. Which of the following arguments could be used to justify state action to provide basic minimum conditions of life to all citizens?

- a) Providing free services to the poor and needy can be justified as an act of charity.
- b) Providing all citizens with a basic minimum standard of living is one way of ensuring equality of opportunity.
- c) Ensuring minimum condition of life to all citizen shows the paternalistic nature of State.
- d) Ensuring a basic facilities and a minimum standard of living to all is a recognition of our shared humanity and a human right.

ANSWER

1. Answer: (d)

- **Explanation:** It has not happened ever in the history of India. The impeachment motion need to be passed separately by both the Houses and not jointly.

2. Answer: (a)

- The State can impose reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the freedom of speech and expression on the grounds of sovereignty and integrity of

India, security of the state, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency or morality, contempt of court, defamation, and incitement to an offence.

3. **Answer: (b)**

- **Explanation:** Indian Secularism is different from Western conception of Secularism. Indian secularism practices an attitude of a principled and equal distance from all religions. The state has to be neutral and impartial in dealing with all religions.

4. **Answer: (d)**

- The Constitution of India uses the word 'minority' or its plural form in some Articles viz Article 20 to 30 and 350 A to 350 B, but does not define the word 'minority'.
- The SC in TMA Pai Foundation & ors vs State of Karnataka & ors consider the question of the unit for the purpose of determining the definition of 'minority' within the meaning of Article 30(1). It held that '**a minority either linguistic or religious is determinable only by reference to demography of the State and not by taking into consideration the population of the country as a whole**'.

5. **Answer: (d)**

- The **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)** is a multilateral treaty adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 16 December 1966.

Core provisions

- Principle of progressive realisation
- Labour rights
- Right to social security

- Right to family life
- Right to an adequate standard of living
- Right to health
- Right to free education
- Right to participation in cultural life

6. **Answer: (c)**

- Article 51 of the Constitution (Directive Principles of State Policy) directs the Indian State to promote international peace and security, maintain just and honourable relations between nations, foster respect for international law and treaty obligations, and encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

7. **Answer: (d)**

8. **Answer: (d)**

- Dr Sachchidanand Sinha, the oldest member, was elected as the temporary President of the Assembly, following the French practice.
- Later, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of the Assembly.

9. **Answer: (d)**

All terms were the part of Objective Resolution.

10. **Answer: (a)**

11. **Answer: (b)**

- In the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Supreme Court overruled its judgement in the Golak Nath case (1967). It upheld the validity of the 24th Amendment Act (1971) and stated that **Parliament is empowered to abridge or take away any of the Fundamental Rights**. At the same time, it laid down a new doctrine of the 'basic structure' (or 'basic features') of the Constitution. It ruled that the constituent power of Parliament under

Article 368 does not enable it to alter the 'basic structure' of the Constitution. This means that the Parliament cannot abridge or take away a Fundamental Right that forms a part of the 'basic structure' of the Constitution.

12. Answer:(b)

- Article 22 grants protection to persons who are arrested or detained.
 - The Article 22 has two parts—the first part deals with the cases of ordinary law and the second part deals with the cases of preventive detention law.
- (a) The first part of Article 22 confers the following rights on a person who is arrested or detained under an ordinary law:
- (i) Right to be informed of the grounds of arrest.
 - (ii) Right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner.
 - (iii) Right to be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours, excluding the journey time.
 - (iv) Right to be released after 24 hours unless the magistrate authorises further detention.
- (b) The second part of Article 22 grants protection to persons who are arrested or detained under a preventive detention law. This protection is available to both citizens as well as aliens and includes the following:
- (i) The detention of a person cannot exceed three months unless an advisory board reports sufficient cause for extended detention. The board is to consist of judges of a high court.
 - (ii) The grounds of detention should be

communicated to the detenu. However, the facts considered to be against the public interest need not be disclosed.

- (iii) The detenu should be afforded an opportunity to make a representation against the detention order.

13. Answer: (b)

14. Answer: (d)

15. Answer:(c)

16. Answer: (d)

17. Answer:(a)

18. Answer: (d)

19. Answer: (a)

20 Answer:(c)

- Political equality and welfaristic government are the essential features of the Democratic Governance System. The affirmative actions/measures taken by any government are part of these two features.

21. Answer:(b)

- **Affirmative action:** Bank offer higher rate of interest to senior citizens.
- **Equality of opportunity:** Every Child should get free education.

22. Answer: (b)

- Fundamental Duties place obligations upon the citizens.

23. Answer: (c)

24. Answer: (c)

- John Locke wrote that freedom in society means being subject only to laws made by a legislature that apply to everyone, with a person being otherwise free from both governmental and private restrictions upon liberty.

25. Answer: (b)



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