



DAILY PT MCQs-CRACK PRELIMS 2020 TEST-VII (POLITY-II)

1. Which of the following are the powers of the Supreme Court of India?

1. Original jurisdiction in a dispute between the Government of India and one or more States
2. The power to hear appeals from the High Courts.
3. Passing decrees and orders for doing justice in any matter before it
4. Render advice to the President of India in matters of law

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

2. Which one of the following statements in respect of the States of India is not correct?

- a) States in India cannot have their own Constitutions.
- b) The State of Jammu and Kashmir has its own Constitution.
- c) States in India do not have the right to secede from the Union of India.
- d) The maximum number of members in the Council of Ministers of Delhi can be 15 percent of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly.

3. Which of the following is against the federal features?

- a) Rigid Constitution
- b) Bicameralism
- c) Integrated Election Machinery
- d) Supremacy of the Constitution

4. Select the correct statement given below with reference to centre-state relations

1. A state legislature can make laws for the whole or any part of the state but these laws are not applicable outside the state.
2. Parliamentary laws on concurrent subjects have to be executed by state government unless laws specifies.

Choose the right option from code given below

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

5. With reference to functions of Inter-state Council, Consider the following statement

1. To Investigate subjects in which both the states and/or centre have common interest
2. To make recommendations upon any such subjects for the better coordination of policy and action on it

3. To deliberate upon such matters of general interest to states as suggested by Prime Minister.
- Which of the statements given above is/ are CORRECT?
- a) 1 and 2 only b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 only d) 1, 2 and 3
6. Which of the following DPSP is outside the PART IV of Indian Constitution?
- a) Promotion of equal justice
b) Instruction in the Mother tongue
c) Prohibition of Consumption of alcohol
d) To promote international peace and security
7. Consider the following statements
1. A proclamation of national emergency on the ground of 'Internal disturbance' is applicable to a specified part of India.
 2. Declaration of National emergency is Immune from Judicial review.
- Which of the statements given above is/ are INCORRECT?
- a) 1 only b) 2 only
c) Both d) Neither 1 nor 2
8. With reference to President of India, consider the following statements:
1. President can be removed from office by a process of impeachment for 'violation of Constitution' and Constitution has NOT defined the phrase violation of Constitution.
 2. Elected members of the legislative assembly can NOT be part of impeachment of President
- Which of the statements given above is/ are INCORRECT?
- a) 1 only b) 2 only
c) Both d) Neither 1 nor 2
9. Which of the following is individual privilege provided to Members of Parliament in the Constitution of India?
- a) Parliament can exclude strangers from its proceedings
b) Courts are prohibited to inquire into the proceedings of Parliament
c) Members of Parliament cannot be arrested during session and 40 days before and after session.
d) NO person can be served within the precincts of the house without the permission of the presiding officer.
10. Consider the following
1. Written Nature of Constitution
 2. Judicial Review System
 3. Federal system of Government
 4. Fundamental Rights
- Which of the above ensure the limitation on the Parliament of India ?
- a) 4 only b) 2 and 4 only
c) 1, 2 and 3 only d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
11. Choose the Sources of the Privileges enjoyed by the Members of Parliament
- 1) Constitutional Provisions
 - 2) Laws made by the Parliament
 - 3) Rules of both Houses
 - 4) Judicial Interpretation
- Select the CORRECT option from given below code
- a) 1 and 2 only b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1, 2 and 3 only d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

12. Consider the following statements about the power of Indian Parliament:

1. Parliament can make, amend, substitute or repeal any law.
2. The laws cannot be declared invalid by the judiciary.
3. Parliament can make constitutional laws and ordinary laws with same procedure.

Which of statements given above is/are correct?

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

13. The legislation can be challenged in High Courts if

- 1) It infringes the Fundamental rights only
- 2) It is outside the competence of the Authority which has framed the law
- 3) It is repugnant to constitutional Provisions

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

14. The establishment of Zonal council is done

- a) Under Article 262
- b) Under article 263
- c) By president's Order
- d) By parliamentary law

15. Select the incorrect ground for the declaration of President's rule

- a) In case of hung assembly after election
- b) When a ministry resigns after its defeat in the assembly and no other party is willing to form a ministry

- c) Maladministration in the state or allegations of corruption against the ministry or stringent financial exigencies of the state.
- d) Physical breakdown of the state government

16. Which of the following Constitutional amendment added the 9th schedule to Constitution?

- a) 1st Amendment
- b) 7th Amendment
- c) 35th Amendment
- d) 52nd Amendment

17. Consider the following statement With reference to Indian Supreme Court

1. It has no advisory jurisdiction to executives to ensure Separation of power
2. Its scope of judicial review is limited
3. It defends rights of the citizen according to the 'Due process of Law'

Which of the statements given above is/are INCORRECT?

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

18. Which of the following article of Constitution Ensures "Prohibition of traffic in human being and forced labour"?

- a) Article 24
- b) Article 25
- c) Article 26
- d) None of the above

19. With reference to 'Martial Law', Consider the following statements

1. The concept of Martial law is of Indian origin
2. The expression 'Martial Law' is not defined in Indian Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are CORRECT?

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

20. With reference to declaration of Emergency, Consider the following statements

1. When a proclamation of national emergency is made then all the six Fundamental Rights under article 19 are suspended by President's order.
2. The Fundamental Rights under article 19 would be suspended for a duration which has been mentioned in president's order.

Which of the statements given above is/are CORRECT?

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

21. Consider the following statements

1. These are positive in their nature.
2. They try to bring social and economic democracy in the society.
3. They ensure the welfare of the community.

Choose the correct answer which is depicted by the above statements

- a) Fundamental rights
b) Directive Principles of State Policy
c) Fundamental Duties

d) Legal Rights

22. Which of the following Directive principles of state policy has NOT been added through constitutional amendment?

- a) Equal Justice and Free legal aid
b) Participation of workers in management of industries
c) Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance
d) Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wildlife

23. In which of the following case, supreme court gave verdict of 'secularism' as part of basic structure of Indian Constitution?

- a) Keshawanand bharati case
b) S R bommai case
c) Indra Sawhney case
d) Minerva mill case

24. Choose the statements which is INCORRECT in context of National emergency

- a) There is no maximum period prescribed for its operation. It can be continued indefinitely with the approval of parliament for every six months.
b) It affects the both Fundamental rights and Fundamental Duties
c) Lok Sabha can pass a resolution for its revocation
d) None of the above

25. With reference to Electoral college for the election of President of India, Consider the following statements

1. The elected members of both the Houses of Parliament.
2. The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states
3. The elected members of the legislative

assemblies of the Union territories of Delhi Only.

Which of the statements given above is/ are CORRECT?

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

ANSWER

1. Answer: (a)

- The Supreme Court of India is the apex court of the country and enjoys all the powers mentioned above. The Constitution of India bestows all these powers on the Supreme Court in various provisions. In fact, the Supreme Court is considered as second most powerful judicial body in the world in a democratic set up, next only to the federal court of the USA.

2. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- The maximum limit of the ministers in the Delhi assembly is 10%.

3. Answer: (c)

4. Answer: (c)

5. Answer: (d)

6. Answer: (b)

7. Answer: (c)

8. Answer: (d)

9. Answer: (c)

10. Answer: (d)

11. Answer: (d)

12. Answer: (a)

13. Answer: (b)

14. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- Zonal Councils are statutory bodies which have been setup under State reorganization act 1956

15. Answer: (c)

16. Answer: (a)

17. Answer: (c)

18. Answer: (d)

19. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- The martial law concept has not been borrowed from English common law.

20. Answer: (d)

21. Answer: (b)

22. Answer : (c)

23. Answer: (b)

24. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- National emergency affects only Fundamental rights and Not the Fundamental Duties

25. Answer: (a)

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