



VIDHVATH ACADEMY FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMS

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SUBJECT WISE TEST: VST002

INDIAN POLITY

TEST BOOKLET

Time Allowed: 30 mins

Maximum Marks: 50

1. Which one of the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution?
 - (a) Federal Government
 - (b) Independence of Judiciary
 - (c) Parliamentary Government
 - (d) Dual Citizenship
2. In which part of the Constitution, details related to citizenship are mentioned?
 - (a) Part I
 - (b) Part II
 - (c) Part III
 - (d) Part IV
3. Which of the following statements are true regarding the citizenship of India?
 1. A citizen of India is anyone born on or after 26th January 1950
 2. Anyone born before July 1, 1987 is Indian citizen by birth irrespective of his parent's nationality
 - (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
4. Indian constitution took the concept of single citizenship from?
 - (a) USA
 - (b) UK
 - (c) Australia
 - (d) Japan
5. In which list of the Indian Constitution is the Citizenship included?
 - (a) State List
 - (b) Union List
 - (c) Concurrent List
 - (d) None of the above
6. The Constitution defines citizens as?
 - (a) Any person born in India
 - (b) Any person who spends more than 5 years in India
 - (c) Any person who is born in India or his/her parents are born in India
 - (d) Constitution does not define citizen
7. Which article of the Constitution contains the provisions of citizenship to persons migrated to India from Pakistan?
 - (a) Article 5
 - (b) Article 6
 - (c) Article 7
 - (d) Article 8
8. Indian citizenship can be acquired through which of the following?
 - (a) By descent
 - (b) By naturalization
 - (c) By registration
 - (d) All of the above
9. Which of the following is given the power to enforce the Fundamental Rights by the Constitution?
 - (a) All Courts in India
 - (b) The Parliament
 - (c) The President
 - (d) The Supreme Court and High Courts

10. Which of the following is correct?
- The Nehru Report (1928) had advocated the inclusion of Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India
 - The Government of India Act, 1935 referred to Fundamental Rights
 - The August Offer, 1940, included the Fundamental Rights
 - The Cripps Mission 1942 referred to Fundamental Rights
11. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- Rights are claims of the State against the citizens
 - Rights are privileges which are incorporated in the Constitution of a state
 - Rights are claims of the citizens against the State
 - Rights are privileges of a few citizens against the many
12. Which Article of the Constitution gives precedence to Constitutional provisions over the laws made by the Union Parliament/State Legislatures?
- 13
 - 32
 - 245
 - 326
13. Which one of the following is not included in the fundamental right to equality as enshrined in the Indian Constitution?
- Equality before law
 - Social equality
 - Equal opportunity
 - Economic equality
14. As a part of the Right to Freedom, which one of the following does not form part of 'Freedom to Assemble Peaceably and Without Arms'?
- Gherao officials not performing their duties
 - Peaceful assembly
 - People who assemble should not bear arms
 - State can make a law imposing reasonable restrictions on the exercise of this Right
15. Which one of the following is not properly matched?
- Article 23 - Prohibition of traffic in human and forced labour
 - Article 24 - Prohibition of employment of children in factories
 - Article 26 - Freedom to manage religious affairs
 - Article 29 - Freedom of establishment and administration of educational institutions by minorities
16. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
- K.M. Munshi was one of the members of the drafting committee of the Constitution
 - The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly
 - The Pachayati Raj was recommended by Balwant Rai Mehta Committee Report-1957
 - The President of India is the Guardian of Fundamental Rights under the Constitution
17. Which one of the following writs can be issued by a High Court to secure the liberty of the individual?
- Mandamus
 - Quo-warranto
 - Habeas Corpus
 - Prohibition
18. Under the Indian Constitution who is the guardian of the fundamental rights?
- Parliament
 - President
 - Supreme Court
 - Cabinet

19. Choose the fundamental rights available to Indian Citizen but not to aliens.

1. Freedom of Speech and Expression
2. Equality before the Law
3. Right to Minorities
4. Protection of Life and Liberty

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

20. Under the Preventive Detention Act, a person can be arrested without trial for

- (a) 1 month
- (b) 3 months
- (c) 6 months
- (d) 9 months

21. Which of the following are envisaged by 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 minorities
4. Prohibition of employment of children in factories and mines

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

22. The child labour was prohibited in hazardous employment by

- (a) Indian Constitution
- (b) The judgement of Supreme Court on December 10, 1996
- (c) United Nations Charter
- (d) All of the above

23. Which of the following has been recognized as fundamental rights by the Supreme Court of India?

1. Right to Shelter
2. Right to Travel Abroad
3. Right to Equal Pay for Equal Work

Select the correct answer from the code given below

Code

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

24. Assertion (A): The state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age group of six to fourteen years.

Reason (R): In a democratic society, right to education is indispensable in the interpretation of the right to development as a human right.

In the context of above statements select the correct answer.

Code

- (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) is true, but (R) is false
- (d) is false, but (R) is true

25. Assertion (A): The State can treat unequal differently with the objective of creating a level playing field in the social, economic and political spheres.

Reason (R): Among equals the law should be equal and equally administered.

In the context of above statements select the correct answer.

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