

**Group 2 2A Syllabus Topic Wise Revision Test**  
**Indian Polity Revision Test Part 2 in English**

**Portion: UNIT – V : Indian Polity: Citizenship, Fundamental rights, Fundamental duties, Directive Principles of State Policy**

1. The word 'Citizen' is derived from the Latin word
  - a) Civics
  - b) Civis**
  - c) Cities
  - d) Citisen

**Explanation:** The word 'Citizen' is derived from the Latin word 'Civis' which means resident of a City State of Ancient Rome.

2. Which Act is enacted to acquisition and termination of Indian citizenship earlier after independence?
  - a) The citizenship Act of 1955**
  - b) The citizenship Act of 1949
  - c) The Acquisition of Citizenship act 1961
  - d) None of above

**Explanation:** Indian Citizenship Act, 1955 This act is to provide for the acquisition and termination of Indian citizenship.

3. The Citizen ship Act 1955 prescribes how many ways of acquiring citizenship?
  - a) 4
  - b) 5**
  - c) 3
  - d) 8

**Explanation:** The citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes five ways of acquiring citizenship. They are by birth, descent, registration, naturalisation and incorporation of territory.

4. Consider the Following
  - 1) A person born in India on or after 1st July 1987 is considered as a citizen of India only if either of his Parents is a citizen of India at the time of his birth.
  - 2) A Person born outside India on or after 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950 but before 10th December 1992 is a citizen of India by descent, if his father was a citizen of India at the time of his birth.
  - a) Both are True**
  - b) Only 1 is True
  - c) Only 2 is True
  - d) Both are False

**Explanation: By Birth :** A person born in India on or after 1st July 1987 is considered as a citizen of India only if either of his Parents is a citizen of India at the time of his birth.

**By Descent:** A Person born outside India on or after 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950 but before 10<sup>th</sup> December 1992 is a citizen of India by descent, if his father was a citizen of India at the time of his birth.

5. The Part II of the Constitution of India (Article 5-11) prescribes how many ways of losing citizenship?
- 2
  - 3**
  - 4
  - 5

**Explanation:** Part II of the Constitution of India (Article 5-11) prescribes three ways of losing citizenship. They are Renunciation, Termination and Deprivation.

6. Consider the Following
- Nationality is the status of belonging to a particular nation by origin, birth basically, it's an ethnic and racial concept. Nationality of a person cannot be changed.
  - Citizenship is granted to an individual by the government of the country when he/she complies with the legal formalities. Citizenship can be changed.
- Both are False
  - Both are True**
  - Only 1 is True
  - Only 2 is False

**Explanation:** Nationality is the status of belonging to a particular nation by origin, birth basically, it's an ethnic and racial concept. Nationality of a person cannot be changed. Citizenship is granted to an individual by the government of the country when he/she complies with the legal formalities. Citizenship can be changed.

7. Which of these Countries have Dual Citizenship?
- India
  - USA**
  - Finland
  - Germany

**Explanation:** Our Indian Constitution provides for only Single citizenship, that is, the Indian citizenship. But federal states like USA and Switzerland has dual citizenship. (National citizenship and the State citizenship).

8. The Fundamental Duties are prescribed for all citizens of India by the Constitutional amendment
- 42<sup>nd</sup>**
  - 43<sup>rd</sup>

- c) 56<sup>th</sup>
- d) 73<sup>rd</sup>

**Explanation:** According to 42 Amendment of our Constitution, a set of Fundamental Duties are prescribed for all citizens of India.

9. Which of the following is not a condition for becoming the citizen of India?
- a) Birth
  - b) Descent
  - c) **Acquiring Property**
  - d) Naturalisation

**Explanation:** The citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes five ways of acquiring citizenship. They are by birth, descent, registration, naturalisation and incorporation of territory.

10. PravasiBharatiya Divas is celebrated
- a) Every year
  - b) **Once in 2 years**
  - c) Once in 3 years
  - d) Once in 4 years

**Explanation:** PravasiBharatiya Divas (PBD) Sponsored by Ministry of External Affairs of Government of India is celebrated once in every two years, to “mark the contributions of Overseas Indian Community in the development of India”. The day commemorates the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi in India from South Africa.

11. The Rule of Law is Advocated by
- a) Ambedkar
  - b) Amartya Sen
  - c) **A.V Dicey**
  - d) None of above

**Explanation:** Rule of law was advocated by **A.V.Dicey**, the British legal luminary.

12. Gender equality is \_\_\_\_\_ of seventeen sustainable development goals of the United Nations?
- a) 6
  - b) **5**
  - c) 3
  - d) 4

**Explanation:** As of 2017, gender equality is the fifth of seventeen sustainable development goals of the United Nations.

13. Which is first country to give right to vote to women from the very first general election?
- a) USA
  - b) England

- c) **India**
- d) France

**Explanation:** India is the first country to give right to vote to women from the very first general election held in the year 1952.

14. Which one of the following does not come under Equality?
- a) Non discrimination on the basis of birth, caste, religion, race, colour, gender.
  - b) Right to contest in the election.
  - c) **Showing inequality between rich and poor.**
  - d) All are treated equal in the eyes of law.

**Explanation:** Equality is a powerful moral and political ideal that has inspired and guided human society for many centuries. The concept of equality invokes the idea that all human beings have equal worth regardless of their caste, colour, gender, race or nationality.

15. Abolition of titles is Mentioned in the Constitution in the Article
- a) Article 14
  - b) Article 15
  - c) Article 17
  - d) **Article 18**

**Explanation:** Article 18 - abolishes the titles conferred to citizen.

16. Equality before law and equal protection of law have been strengthened in the Indian constitution under Article
- a) 20
  - b) **21**
  - c) 27
  - d) 28

**Explanation:** Equality before law and equal protection of law have been further strengthened in the Indian constitution under Article 21.

17. Consider the Following
- 1) Sovereignty and Equality are the two fundamental concepts of democracy.
  - 2) All people should be equal before law and everybody should be given equal chance and opportunity to participate in political life.
- a) **Only 1 is False**
  - b) Only 2 is False
  - c) Both are False
  - d) Both are True

**Explanation:** Liberty and Equality are the two fundamental concepts of democracy. All people should be equal before law and everybody should be given equal chance and opportunity to participate in political life.

18. In Switzerland, the right to vote is given to women in the year

- a) 1921
- b) 1943
- c) **1971**
- d) 1963

**Explanation:** In Switzerland the right to vote is given to women in 1971.

19. "Equality does not mean identity of treatment, the sameness of reward. It means first of all absence of social privilege, on the second it means that adequate opportunities are laid upon to all". Who said this?

- a) Gandhi
- b) **Professor Laski**
- c) Karl Marx
- d) Ambedkar

**Explanation:** According to Prof Laski "Equality does not mean identity of treatment, the sameness of reward. It means first of all absence of social privilege, on the second it means that adequate opportunities are laid upon to all".

20. The First General Election In India Was held in the year?

- a) 1950
- b) 1949
- c) **1952**
- d) 1953

**Explanation:** The First General Election In India was held in 1952.

21. Who citizenship as "he who has the power to take part in the deliberative or judicial administration of any state"?

- a) **Aristotle**
- b) Stoics
- c) Marx
- d) Socrates

**Explanation:** Aristotle - defines citizenship as "he who has the power to take part in the deliberative or judicial administration of any state."

22. Who in his Theory linked citizenship to social class in the context of capitalism?

- a) Marx
- b) Adam Smith

- c) **Marshall**
- d) Aristotle

**Explanation:** Marshall, a liberal-social democrat links citizenship to social class in the context of capitalism.

23. The Maintenance and welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act was passed in the Year
- a) 2001
  - b) **2007**
  - c) 2016
  - d) 2018

**Explanation:** The Maintenance and welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act was passed in 2007 by to provide maintenance and support to elderly parents and senior citizens.

24. Consider the Statements

- 1) National citizenship assumes that our state can provide us with protection and rights we need to live.
  - 2) Global citizenship on the other hand, deals with the importance of citizenship across the national boundaries.
- a) **Both are True**
  - b) Only 1 is True
  - c) Both are False
  - d) Only 2 is True

**Explanation:** National citizenship assumes that our state can provide us with protection and rights we need to live. However, states today are to tackle a lot of problems and hence individual rights are guaranteed to protect the safety of the people. Global citizenship on the other hand, deals with the importance of citizenship across the national boundaries.

25. Which of the Following is Not a essential division of Marshall's view on Citizenship?

- a) Civil
- b) Political
- c) **Democractical**
- d) Social

**Explanation:** Marshall, citizenship has three essential divisions: civil, political and social. Every individual requires a right for freedom and that is what is in as civil component. This is also an important ingredient of rule of law.

26. Which of the Following is Not true regarding The Maintenance and welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act

- a) Maintenance, according to the Act, pertains to "provision for food, clothing, residence and medical attendance and treatment".

- b) The Act mandates that the maximum maintenance paid will be 10,000/- per month. The maintenance amount is determined by the needs of the claimant and the aim is provide maintenance for the person to lead a normal life.
- c) Any person who is responsible for the protection and care of a senior citizen and intentionally abandons the senior citizen completely is liable to pay a fine of 5000/- or be imprisoned for three months or both.
- d) **None of above.**

**Explanation:** Maintenance, according to the Act, pertains to “provision for food, clothing, residence and medical attendance and treatment”. Any person who is responsible for the protection and care of a senior citizen and intentionally abandons the senior citizen completely is liable to pay a fine of 5000/- or be imprisoned for three months or both. The Act mandates that the maximum maintenance paid will be 10,000/- per month. The maintenance amount is determined by the needs of the claimant and the aim is provide maintenance for the person to lead a normal life.

27. “Rights are powers necessary for the fulfilment of man’s vocation as a moral being...” Who said this?
- a) Marx
  - b) Marshall
  - c) **T.H Green**
  - d) None of above

**Explanation:** “Rights are powers necessary for the fulfilment of man’s vocation as a moral being...”  
**T.H. Green.**

28. Who defines defines rights in terms of positive liberties and negative freedoms?
- a) T.H Green
  - b) **Isaiah Berlin**
  - c) J.s. Mills
  - d) Tocqueville

**Explanation:** Isaiah Berlin defines rights in terms of positive liberties and negative freedoms. A positive right is an entitlement to: A right to free expression, for instance, entitles one to voice opinions publicly. A negative right is a freedom from; Freedom of person is a right to be free of bodily interference.

29. Which of the Following incorrect regarding rights
- a) Rights are the important rational and moral claims of the people for the societal development.
  - b) Rights are duties are interrelated to each other. “No duties, no rights.” “If I have rights it is my duty to respect the rights of others in the society”.
  - c) **Rights are Non- justiciable.**
  - d) Rights are protected and enforced by the laws of the state. It is the duty of the state to protect the rights of the people.

**Explanation:** Rights are the important rational and moral claims of the people for the societal development.

They are available to all the people irrespective of caste, creed, race or gender bias.

Rights and duties are interrelated to each other. "No duties, no rights." "If I have rights it is my duty to respect the rights of others in the society".

Rights are justiciable.

Rights are protected and enforced by the laws of the state. It is the duty of the state to protect the rights of the people.

30. The Constituent Assembly set up a drafting committee under the chairmanship of
- B.L. Mitter
  - Jawaharlal Nehru
  - Ambedkar**
  - Panikar

**Explanation:** On August 29, 1947, the Constituent Assembly set up a drafting committee under the chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

31. The Fundamental Rights are present in which part of the Constitution?
- Part 1
  - Part 2
  - Part 4
  - Part 3**

**Explanation:** Part-III of the Indian Constitution contains Fundamental Rights that is the critical foundation of the Democratic ethos of the Indian Constitution.

32. Which Constitution is the most detailed and the most elaborate in the world?
- Indian**
  - French
  - USA
  - British

**Explanation:** Indian Constitution in its text and scope is the most detailed and the most elaborate in the world.

33. "Duties and rights are inseparable, for the privilege of the later one has to perform the former". Who said these lines?
- Mahatma Gandhi**
  - Marshal
  - Adam Smith
  - Jawaharlal Nehru

**Explanation:** "Duties and rights are inseparable, for the privilege of the later one has to perform the former". -Mahatma Gandhi.

34. The Time it took for Framing of Indian Constitution is

- a) 2 years 12 Months 10 days
- b) 2 years 11 months 20 days**
- c) 2 years 12 Months
- d) 2 years 10 Months 13 days.

**Explanation:** It took the Constituent Assembly 2 years 11 months and 20 days to frame the Constitution.

35. Right to Freedom is mentioned in the Articles

- a) 14-18
- b) 19-22**
- c) 23-28
- d) 29-30

**Explanation:** Articles 14–18 : Right to Equality

**Articles 19-22 :**Right to Freedom

**Articles 23–24 :** Right against Exploitation

**Articles 25–28 :** Right to Freedom of Religion

**Articles 29–30 :** Cultural and Educational Rights

**Article 32 :** Right to Constitutional Remedies.

36. Which Article allows establishing and maintaining institutions related to religious affairs and charitable purposes also?

- a) Article 24
- b) Article 27
- c) Article 26**
- d) Article 32

**Explanation:** Article 26 allows establishing and maintaining institutions related to religious affairs and charitable purposes also.

37. Right against Exploitation prohibits the children below the age of \_\_\_\_\_ years from employment in any factory or mine or any kind of hazardous labour.

- a) 12 years
- b) 14 years**
- c) 16 years
- d) 18 years

**Explanation:** prohibits the children below the age of 14 years from employment in any factory or mine or any kind of hazardous labour.

38. Which article Provides Right to Constitutional Remedies?

- a) Article 27
- b) Article 32**
- c) Article 33
- d) Article 40

**Explanation:** Article 32 provides the remedies to the citizens at the Supreme Court while Article 226 by the High Court.

39. "The right to privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of the right to life and personal liberty under

- a) Article 22
- b) Article 25
- c) Article 21**
- d) Article 30

**Explanation:** "The right privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 and as a part of the freedoms guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution".

40. An arrested person not to be kept under custody beyond \_\_\_\_\_ and must be produced before the Magistrate.

- a) 20 hours
- b) 8 hours
- c) 24 hours**
- d) 48 hours

**Explanation:** An arrested person has also the liberty to consult and be defended by a lawyer of his choice. Besides this, he is not to be kept under custody beyond 24 hours and must be produced before the Magistrate.

41. Which is is considered as a check on the actions of the miscreants which is actually the dire need of the hour?

- a) Preventive Detention**
- b) National Emergency
- c) Mandamus
- d) None of above

**Explanation:** Preventive Detention is considered as a check on the actions of the miscreants which is actually the dire need of the hour.

42. The writ Power of High court is Given by the Article?

- a) 220

- b) 123
- c) **226**
- d) 143

**Explanation:** High Court Writs- Article 226

Supreme Court – Article 32

43. Right to Information Act was enacted in the Year

- a) 2009
- b) **2005**
- c) 2012
- d) 2014

**Explanation:** The RTI act was enacted in the Year 2005.

44. Whose Principles are Incorporated in DPSP to promote cottage industries on an individual or cooperative basis in the rural areas?

- a) Aristotle
- b) **Gandhi**
- c) Ambedkar
- d) Nehru

**Explanation:** The incorporation of Gandhian Principles under the Directive Principles of State Policy directs in promoting cottage industries on an individual or cooperative basis in the rural areas. These principles also endeavour in controlling the consumption of intoxicants.

45. \_\_\_\_\_ forbids any form of untouchability and considers this as a serious offence.

- a) **Right to Equality**
- b) Right to Life
- c) Right to Freedom
- d) Right against Exploitation

**Explanation:** Right to equality forbids any form of untouchability and considers this as a serious offence.

46. Rajendra Prasad as the first President of the Indian Union is selected in which session of constituent assembly?

- a) 11<sup>th</sup>
- b) **12<sup>th</sup>**
- c) 13<sup>th</sup>
- d) 10<sup>th</sup>

**Explanation:** The 12th session of the Assembly held on January 24, 1950 elected Rajendra Prasad as the first President of the Indian Union.

47. Who considers education is a cure to corruption and political instability?

- a) **Plato**
- b) Marshall
- c) Aristotle
- d) Green TH

**Explanation:** Plato considers education is a cure to corruption and political instability. Hence, he speaks for an effective and responsible form of education.

48. The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act mandates that the maximum maintenance paid will be

- a) **10,000 pm**
- b) 20,000 pm
- c) 15,000 pm
- d) 8500 pm

**Explanation:** The Act mandates that the maximum maintenance paid will be 10,000/- per month. The maintenance amount is determined by the needs of the claimant and the aim is to provide maintenance for the person to lead a normal life.

49. Which of the following is not a legal right?

- a) Civil Right
- b) Political right
- c) **Contractual right**
- d) Economic rights

**Explanation:** Legal rights are those which are accepted and enforced by the state. Legal rights are of three types: Civil, Political, and Economical Rights.

50. Who was the one who proposed the Bill of Rights?

- a) George Mason
- b) **James Madison**
- c) Isaiah Berlin
- d) None of above

**Explanation:** James Madison proposed the Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights was influenced by George Mason's 1776 Virginia Declaration of Rights & 1689 English Bill of Rights.

51. Consider the following

- 1) The legal and political luminaries of the Assembly affixed their signatures on the official copies of the Indian Constitution.
  - 2) The 12th session of the Assembly held on January 26, 1950 elected Rajendra Prasad as the first President of the Indian Union.
- a) Only 1 is False
  - b) **Only 2 is False**

- c) Both are False
- d) Both are True

**Explanation:** The 12th session of the Assembly held on **January 24, 1950** elected Rajendra Prasad as the first President of the Indian Union. The legal and political luminaries of the Assembly affixed their signatures on the official copies of the Indian Constitution.

52. \_\_\_\_\_ are critical and instrumental in protecting the rights and liberties of the individuals in the country.
- a) Government
  - b) Law
  - c) **Fundamental rights**
  - d) Fundamental Duties

**Explanation:** Fundamental rights are critical and instrumental in protecting the rights and liberties of the individuals in the country. By doing so, they establish the democratic way of living through the cardinal principles of equality and justice.

53. Directive Principles of State Policy is Present in Which Part of the Constitution?
- a) Part I
  - b) Part II
  - c) Part III
  - d) **Part IV**

**Explanation:** Part-IV of the Indian Constitution is Directive Principles of State Policy. It constitutes the most comprehensive political, economic and social programme for the welfare state.

54. DPSP also seeks to provide free and compulsory education to all children between the age group of
- a) 4-18 years
  - b) **6-14 years**
  - c) 6-12 years
  - d) 5-18 years

**Explanation:** It also seeks to provide free and compulsory education to all children between the age group of 6 and 14 years.

55. Match
- 1) Articles 14–18 - Right to Freedom of religion
  - 2) Articles 19-22 - Right to Freedom
  - 3) Articles 23–24 - Right against Exploitation
  - 4) Articles 25–28 – Right to equality
- a) 1234
  - b) 3214
  - c) **4231**

d) 4123

**Explanation:** Articles 14–18 : Right to Equality

Articles 19-22 : Right to Freedom

Articles 23–24 : Right against Exploitation

Articles 25–28 : Right to Freedom of Religion

56. Which guarantees to all persons freedom of conscience and authorises them to profess, practice and propagate any religion?

- a) Right to Life
- b) Right to Freedom of religion**
- c) Right to Pray
- d) Right to Freedom

**Explanation:** Right to freedom of religion guarantees to all persons freedom of conscience and authorises them to profess, practice and propagate any religion subject to the prescribed limitations of public order, morality and health.

57. Dr. Ambedkar was Posthumously awarded Bharat Ratna in the year

- a) 1978
- b) 1990**
- c) 1989
- d) 1992

**Explanation:** • He was posthumously awarded the Bharat Ratna in 1990.

58. How many women members were therein the Constituent Assembly?

- a) 10
- b) 12
- c) 15**
- d) 14

**Explanation:** "15 women members were in the Constituent Assembly"

59. Which country has a long history of Direct democracy?

- a) Spain
- b) Switzerland**
- c) France
- d) USA

**Explanation:** Switzerland has had a long history of a successful direct democracy.

60. International Day of Democracy is observed every year on

- a) 11<sup>th</sup> December

- b) 15<sup>th</sup> September
- c) 12<sup>th</sup> November
- d) 11<sup>th</sup> October

**Explanation:** In 2007, the UNO General Assembly resolved to observe 15th September as the International Day of Democracy.

61. Which is the first country to allow women to vote?
- a) **Newzealand**
  - b) USA
  - c) UK
  - d) France

**Explanation:** New Zealand is the first country to allow women to vote (1893). Voting rights to women were given in 1918 and 1920 in the UK and USA respectively.

62. The right to property as enshrined in the constitution removed by
- a) 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment
  - b) **44<sup>th</sup> Constitutional amendment**
  - c) 39<sup>th</sup> Constitutional amendment
  - d) 40<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment

**Explanation:** The right to property as enshrined in the constitution removed by the 44th amendment of 1978.

63. Article 19 of the constitution guarantees \_\_\_\_\_ freedoms
- a) 7
  - b) 8
  - c) 9
  - d) 6

**Explanation:** Article 19 of the constitution guarantees seven freedoms :

- a. Freedom of speech and expression
- b. Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms.
- c. Freedom to form associations or unions.
- d. Freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India.
- e. Freedom to reside and settle in any part of the territory on India.
- g. Freedom to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

64. Which Article is Called as the Heart and Soul of our Constitution?
- a) Article 21

- b) Article 30
- c) **Article 32**
- d) Article 22

**Explanation:** According to Dr. Ambedkar, Article 32 is “the heart and soul of the whole constitution.”

65. The United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights ON
- a) **Dec 10 1984**
  - b) Nov 11 1984
  - c) Sep 10 1984
  - d) Sep 15 1984

**Explanation:** On 10 December 1984, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which has become a universal standard for defending and promoting human rights.

66. Right to self – determination, peace and an acceptable environment IS grouped as
- a) **Collective rights**
  - b) Economic and Social rights
  - c) Civil and Political Rights
  - d) None of above

**Explanation:** There are three different groups of rights :

- Civil and political rights : the right to life, freedom of expression, the right to vote, personal safety and integrity.
- Economic, social and cultural rights : such as the right to an education, housing, health and work.
- Collective rights : such as the right to self – determination, peace and an acceptable environment.

67. In which one of the following electors participate in government indirectly?
- a) **Direct Democracy**
  - b) Indirect Democracy
  - c) Oligarchy
  - d) Monarchy

**Explanation:** In Direct Democracy the Electors Participate in Government Indirectly.

68. “Democracy comes from the Greek word demos meaning
- a) Authority
  - b) Public
  - c) **People**
  - d) Power

**Explanation:** "Democracy comes from the Greek words demos meaning 'People' and kratos meaning 'authority' or 'power.'"

69. Which one of the following is not a device of direct democracy?

- a) Referendum
- b) Recall
- c) Initiative
- d) **Gerrymandering**

**Explanation:** The chief direct democratic devices are :

1. Initiative

2. Referendum

3. Recall

70. Consider the Following

- 1) The fundamental rights in India are justiciable in a court of law.
  - 2) They are contained from article 19 to 32.
- a) **Both are True**
  - b) Only 2 is True
  - c) Only 1 is True
  - d) Both are False

**Explanation:** The fundamental rights in India are justiciable in a court of law. They are contained from article 19 to 32.

71. All minorities, religious or linguistic have been given the right to establish and administer educational institutions. This right is given under

- a) Right to Freedom of Religion
- b) Right to Freedom
- c) **Cultural Educational Rights**
- d) Right to Privacy

**Explanation: Cultural and educational Rights :**

The constitution safeguards the freedom of every minority community to practice its own religion and conserve its own culture, language and script.

All minorities, religious or linguistic have been given the right to establish and administer educational institutions and no discrimination can be shown in granting aid to them.

72. Equality of opportunity in Public Employment is Enshrined in the Article

- a) Article 14
- b) **Article 16**

- c) Article 18
- d) Article 17

**Explanation: Article 16-** Equal Opportunity for all Matters of Public Employment.

73. Which Article Prohibits Arbitrary Imprisonment of a Person?

- a) Article 19
- b) Article 21A
- c) Article 21
- d) **Article 20**

**Explanation:** Article 20 of the Constitution Prohibits Arbitrary Imprisonment of a Person.

74. The Fundamental Duties are Enshrined in Part IV Constitution from the Articles

- a) 32-54
- b) 32-51
- c) **36-51**
- d) 40-52

**Explanation:** The Fundamental Duties are Enshrined in Part IV Constitution from the Articles 36-51.

75. The fundamental rights are classified under \_\_\_\_\_ heads

- a) 7
- b) 5
- c) **6**
- d) 4

**Explanation:** The Fundamental Rights are Classified under 6 heads.

76. Consider the Statements

- 1) Legal are parts of human nature and reason. Political theory explains that an individual has certain basic rights and the government cannot deny these rights.
  - 2) Natural rights are equally available to all the citizens and they follow without any discrimination. These rights are those which are accepted and enforced by the state.
- a) Only 1 is False
  - b) **Both are False**
  - c) Only 2 is False
  - d) Both are True

**Explanation:** Natural :These rights are parts of human nature and reason. Political theory explains that an individual has certain basic rights and the government cannot deny these rights. rights are equally available to all the citizens and they follow without any discrimination. Legal rights are those which are accepted and enforced by the state.

77. Consider the Following

- 1) Political rights include the right to vote, right to get elected, right to hold public office.
  - 2) Economic rights provide the economic security to the people.
- a) Only 2 is True
  - b) Only 1 is True
  - c) **Both are True**
  - d) Both are False

**Explanation:** Political rights include the right to vote, right to get elected, right to hold public office. Economic rights provide the economic security to the people.

78. Which rights originate from the practice of promise – keeping?
- a) Legal Rights
  - b) Political Rights
  - c) **Contractual Rights**
  - d) None of above

**Explanation:** Contractual Rights These rights originate from the practice of promise – keeping.

79. Which of the following thinker advocated citizenship only to limited persons?
- a) Ptolemy
  - b) **Aristotle**
  - c) Keynes
  - d) Both a and b

**Explanation:** Slaves for example were not considered as citizen, and so could not participate in public affairs. Ancient political thinkers like Aristotle, advocated citizenship only to limited persons.

80. A Alien to a particular country enjoys
- a) Political right
  - b) Social right
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) **None of the above**

**Explanation:** For example, ambassadors of different countries are working and living in India. But they are not citizens of India but are aliens. The difference between a citizen and an alien is, that former enjoys political and social rights, whereas the latter does not enjoy. An alien cannot vote or contest in election in that country.

81. How long should a person should reside in a country to acquire its citizenship?
- a) 10 years
  - b) 12 years
  - c) 20 years
  - d) **15 years**

**Explanation :** An acquired citizen is one who acquires the citizenship on application fulfilling certain requirements. A person who stays in a country for 15 years is eligible to apply for citizenship.

82. which system is designed for multimember constituency, the voter possesses only one vote. But he can make his priority like 1,2,3, etc, according to his requirement?
- One man one vote
  - Single transferable vote**
  - Plural voting
  - All the above

**Explanation :** Single Transferable Vote: In this system, which is designed for multimember constituency, the voter possesses only one vote. But he can make his priority like 1,2,3, etc, according to his requirement. If a candidate fails to secure a majority, the votes polled for him will be reallocated according to the second choice, and then third choice, until a clear majority is obtained by a candidate. In India, election of the president, and members of Rajya Sabha are held on the single transferable vote method.

83. Open Ballot system of election is introduced by
- Edmund burke
  - Montesquieu**
  - Kumble khan
  - None of the above

#### **Explanation**

Open Ballot: Under this system, the voters raise their hands to support a candidate. Montesquieu advocated this system because, seeing intelligent people raise their hands for a right candidates, the uneducated man would also support him. However this method is not practical, considering the vast size of electorates. In the legislative assemblies and the parliament, when motions and bills are introduced the speaker puts it for voting. Members who support raise their hands on that basis, the speaker declares the bill passed or defeated.

84. The violation of human rights or negligence in the prevention of such violation by a public servant are Inquired by
- National Human rights Commission**
  - Central Human Rights Commission
  - Indian Human Rights Committee
  - None of above

#### **Explanation: Functions of NHRC**

- To inquire into the violation of human rights or negligence in the prevention of such violation by a public servant

- To intervene in court proceedings relating to human rights
- To undertake and promote research in the field of human rights.

85. The Right of children To free and compulsory Education (RTE) Act, was enacted in the Year

- a) 2010
- b) 2009**
- c) 2006
- d) 2018

**Explanation:** The Right of children To free and compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, means that every child has a right to formal Elementary Education.

86. The declaration of the Rights of the child was accepted and adopted in the UN General Assembly on

- a) November 1989**
- b) November 1990
- c) November 2000
- d) November 1978

**Explanation:** the declaration of the Rights of the child was accepted and adopted in the UN General Assembly on 20th November, 1989.

87. Free and compulsory education for all children until they attain the age of 14 years is also enshrined in article

- a) Article 12
- b) Article 45**
- c) Article 30
- d) Article 44

**Explanation:** Article 45 – Free and compulsory education for all children until they attain the age of 14 years.

88. In Tamil Nadu, ancestral property rights were given to women through Hindu Succession (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act of

- a) 1990
- b) 1998
- c) 1989**
- d) 1991

**Explanation:** In Tamil Nadu, ancestral property rights were given to women through Hindu Succession (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act 1989. The Central Government amended the Hindu Succession Act in 2005. By this amendment, women are now given equal shares in inheritance of the undivided property.

89. Which Act was enacted in lies of Right against Sexual Exploitation?

- a) POSCO ACT
- b) POTA ACT
- c) Women and Child Labour Protection Act
- d) None of above

**Explanation:** Salient features of POCSO Act

- The Act defines a child as any person below eighteen years of age, to ensure the healthy, physical, emotional, intellectual and social development of the child.
- When the abuse is committed by a person in a position of trust or authority vis-à-vis the child, like a family member, neighbours or any other acquaintances.

90. An ordinance providing the death penalty for rapists of girls below 12 years of age and other stringent penal provisions for rape has been promulgated in
- a) April 2017
  - b) April 2018**
  - c) May 2018
  - d) May 2017

**Explanation:** An ordinance providing the death penalty for rapists of girls below 12 years of age and other stringent penal provisions for rape has been promulgated in April 2018. The Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 2018, amended the Indian Penal Code.

91. \_\_\_\_right was removed from the fundamental Rights by the 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
- a) Right to Equality
  - b) Right to Property**
  - c) Right to Freedom
  - d) Right to Freedom of Religion

**Explanation:** Right to Property was removed from the fundamental Rights by the 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

92. Consider the Following
- 1) 'The original Constitution which came into force with effect from 26th January, 1950 did not contain Fundamental Duties.
  - 2) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India is a Fundamental Duty.
- a) Both are True**
  - b) Both are False
  - c) Only 2 is True
  - d) Only 1 is True

**Explanation:** 'The original Constitution which came into force with effect from 26th January, 1950 did not contain Fundamental Duties. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India is one of a Fundamental Duty.

93. Preethika Yashini won her right of employment by approaching the court according to

- a) Right to Life
- b) Right to Work
- c) **Right to Constitutional Remedies**
- d) None of above

**Explanation:** PreethikaYashini won her right of employment by approaching the court according to the Right to Constitutional remedies.

94. Consider the Following

- 1) The SHRC shall enquire into violation of human rights in respect of matters specified in the state and concurrent lists.
  - 2) It has the power of a civil court and can take cognizance of cases if received or in suo motu.
  - 3) Its objectives and duties are the same as NHRC, but confined only to the state. It has a chairman and 4 members.
- a) **Only 1 and 2 are true**
  - b) Only 2 is True
  - c) Only 3 and 2 are True
  - d) All are True

**Explanation:** The SHRC shall enquire into violation of human rights in respect of matters specified in the state and concurrent lists.

- Its objectives and duties are the same as NHRC, but confined only to the state. It has a chairman and **two members**.
- It has the power of a civil court and can take cognizance of cases if received or in suo motu.
- It can also recommend compensation to victims.

95. A child is a person who has not completed the age of \_\_\_\_\_ is . a minor as per UNO.

- a) 21
- b) **18**
- c) 16
- d) 14

**Explanation:** A child is a person who has not completed the age of 18 years i.e. a minor as per UNO.

96. The state of Tamil Nadu provides \_\_\_\_\_ of reservation to the Scheduled Classes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes Denotified communities and Minorities.

- a) **69**
- b) 50
- c) 54
- d) 42

**Explanation:** The state of Tamil Nadu provides 69% of reservation to the Scheduled Classes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, Denotified communities and Minorities.

97. The court can issue orders which are called \_\_\_\_\_ to the government to restore the rights to the citizen if he moves to court for getting denied the F.Rights
- a) Mandamus
  - b) Injunction
  - c) **Writs**
  - d) G.O

**Explanation:** The court then issues orders which are called 'Writs' to the government to restore the rights to the citizen.

98. Which of the following is incorrect regarding Fundamental Duties
- a) To follow and cherish the noble ideals which inspired our National Struggle for freedom.
  - b) To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
  - c) To safeguard public property and to abjure from violence.
  - d) **None of above**

**Explanation:** The Constitution states eleven

Fundamental Duties as given below:

1. Respect for the Constitution and its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
2. To follow and cherish the noble ideals which inspired our National Struggle for freedom.
3. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
4. To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
5. To promote harmony and spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India, transcending religious, linguistic, regional or sectional diversities, to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
6. To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
7. To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and have compassion on living creatures.
8. To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
9. To safeguard public property and to abjure from violence.

10. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity, so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievements.

11. To provide opportunities for education by the parent and guardian to their child or ward upto the age of 14 years.

99. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, was enacted in year

- a) 2010
- b) 2013
- c) **2012**
- d) 2014

**Explanation:** The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 regards the best interest of the child as being of paramount importance at every stage.

100. Consider the Following

- 1) Human rights include those rights which are basic to a real life and are absolute, i.e. it cannot be taken away.
  - 2) Fundamental rights includes only those rights which are basic to a normal life.
- a) Both are False
  - b) Only 2 is False
  - c) Only 1 is False
  - d) **Both are True**

**Explanation:** Human rights include those rights which are basic to a real life and are absolute, i.e. it cannot be taken away.

Fundamental rights includes only those rights which are basic to a normal life.