

# EDGE IAS



## Lakshya Mentorship Program

**Indian Polity Test 01 -  
Fundamentals (Part I to IV)**

1. Consider the following pairs:  
Provision of Article 20 - Feature of protection available
1. No Ex-Post Facto Legislation - Protection under this provision is applicable only for criminal laws and not civil laws.
2. No double jeopardy - Protection under this provision is available in court proceedings, tribunals and before departmental authorities.
3. No self-incrimination - Protection under this provision extends to criminal as well as civil proceedings.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) All three pairs
- (d) None

2. Consider the following statements :

1. Under Article 19(1)(c), right to obtain recognition of the 'Association' is a fundamental right.
2. In view of Supreme Court, Right to strike is a fundamental right.
3. Both Article 19(1)(d) and 19(1)(e) are subject to reasonable restrictions on two grounds namely interests of general public and the protection of interests of any scheduled caste.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

3. Which one of below restrictions is not mentioned in Article 19(2) of Indian Constitution?

- (a) Contempt of court
- (b) Defamation
- (c) Incitement to an offence
- (d) Safety of foreign nationals

4. Consider the following statements:

1. Only primary education not higher or professional education is now a Fundamental Right under Article 21A.
2. The Parliament passed the Right to Information Act 2005, in accordance with Article 21A.

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

5. Consider the following statements:

1. Article 21 of Indian Constitution puts a limit on the State where as Article 21A confers certain privileges on citizens.

2. Six rights guaranteed under Article 19 can be suspended during the operation of a national emergency on the ground of armed rebellion.

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

6. Which of the following states have been the former union territories?

1. Himachal Pradesh
2. Manipur
3. Tripura
4. Mizoram

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

7. Consider the following statements regarding Right to Equality guaranteed under Part III of the Indian Constitution:

1. It aims at establishing social equality.
2. It provides for reservation of seats for SC/ST in Parliament and State Legislature.

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

8. Which of the following Fundamental Rights under Part III of the Indian Constitution are available only to Indian citizens?

1. Right against discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.
2. Right to freedom of conscience and free profession, practice, and propagation of religion.
3. Right to elementary education.
4. Right to freedom of speech and expression.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

9. Which of the following statements is/are correct about Uniform Civil Code?

1. The Constitution in Article 44 requires the State to strive to secure for its citizens a Uniform Civil Code.
2. At present, Gujarat is the only state with a UCC.
3. A unified code is imperative, both for the protection of the vulnerable sections in Indian society and for the promotion of national unity and solidarity.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

10. Consider the following statement with reference to the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) based on Gandhian ideology:

1. Promoting cottage industries on an individual or cooperation basis in rural areas.
2. Public assistance in case of old age, sickness, and disablement, and right to work.
3. Promoting the voluntary formation of cooperative societies.
4. Promoting the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections of the society.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

11. Which of the following represents the list of sub-clauses under Article 26 of the Indian Constitution regarding the freedom to manage religious affairs?

1. Right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes.
2. Right to manage its own affairs in matters of religion.
3. Right to own and acquire movable and immovable property.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

12. Consider the following statements:-

**Statement I:** Article 27 of the Indian Constitution prohibits the levying of fees for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion.

**Statement II:** Objective to levy fee is to control secular administration of religious institution and provide some special service or safety measures. Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements:

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

13. Consider the following statements regarding Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) :

1. Main driving force for the implementation of these principles is 'legal sanctions'.
2. Their main focus is welfare of the individual.
3. Violation of DPSP could amount to invalidation of any law by Judiciary.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

14. Consider the following statements :

1. The 97th amendment introduced Part IX B of the Constitution, Article 43 B to Directive Principles of State Policies (DPSP) and amended Article 19(1)(c) in Fundamental Rights.
2. Article 45 of Indian Constitution states that "State to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years."
3. Article 48 of Indian Constitution prohibits the slaughter of cows, calves and other milch cattle with an exception of draught cattle.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

15. Which of the following is not intrinsic to Article 39 of Indian Constitution?

- (a) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
- (b) Just and humane conditions of work.

- (c) The protection of the strength and health of the workers.
- (d) Childhood and youth shall not be exploited.

16. Consider the following statements regarding 44th Constitutional Amendment, 1978 :

1. It inserted Section-2 to Article 38 of Indian Constitution.
2. It changed the subject-matter of Article 45 of Indian Constitution.

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

17. Consider the following pairs regarding the distinction between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) :

Important Case - Supreme

Court's view

1. Champakam Dorairajan Case - Court asserted that all DPSP are superior over Fundamental Rights.
2. Kerala Education Bill - Fundamental Rights are sacrosanct and absolute in nature.
3. Golak Nath Case - Propounded the Doctrine of Harmonious Construction.
4. Kesavananda Bharathi Case Evolution of Doctrine of Basic Structure of the Constitution.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

18. Consider the following :

1. Preamble
2. Fundamental Rights
3. Directive Principles of State Policy
4. Fundamental Duties

In how many of the above parts of Constitution of India, 86<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002 made changes with its commencement?

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

19. Which of the following is not mentioned under Article 51 of Indian Constitution ?

- (a) Maintain just and honourable relations with the nations.

- (b) Respect the charters of international organisations like United Nations Organisation (UNO).

- (c) Foster respect for international law and treaty obligations.

- (d) Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

20. Consider the following statements regarding the Constitutions of India and Canada :

1. Both India and Canada have an accountable government that answers to the lower house as a whole.
2. In contrast to India, which does not provide dual citizenship, Canada has a provision for it.

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

21. Consider the following statements :

**Statement-I:** 103<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act of 2019 empowered the state to make any special provision for the advancement of any economically weaker sections (EWS) of citizens.

**Statement-II:** The state was permitted to set aside up to 10% of seats for certain sections when it came to admission to educational institutions, including private and minority educational institutions.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

22. Consider the following statements regarding the Constitutions of India and Japan :

1. Both India and Japan has a federal organization.
2. Both countries have an elected head of state and are republics.
3. In Japan, Judges are appointed by the Diet, but in India, there is no role of Parliament.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two

- (c) All three
- (d) None

23. Consider the following statements :

1. Enemy aliens do not enjoy protection against arrest and detention under Article 22.
2. The Constitution of India confers the right to vote in elections to the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies only to citizens.
3. In India, only a 'citizen by birth' is eligible for the office of the President of India.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

24. With reference to constitutional provisions regarding Indian Citizenship, consider the following statements:

1. The constitution of India contains neither any permanent nor any elaborate provisions in this regard.
2. The constitution does not deal with the problem of acquisition or loss of citizenship subsequent to its commencement.
3. The constitution does not deal with the citizenship of persons of Indian origin residing outside India at its commencement.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

25. Consider the following statements :

1. Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) card holders have voting rights in India, but cannot contest elections or hold any constitutional office.
2. OCI card holders can buy farm property in India and exercise ownership rights.
3. A Non-Resident Indian (NRI) is a citizen of India whereas OCI card holders are not citizens.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

26. Which of the statements given below is/are correct regarding Citizenship Act, 1955?

- (a) A minor who is a citizen of India by virtue of descent and is also a citizen of any other

country shall cease to be a citizen of India if he does not renounce the citizenship or nationality of another country within six months of his attaining full age.

- (b) As per the provisions of the Act, if any foreign territory becomes a part of India, the people of the territory shall automatically become the citizens of India with immediate effect.
- (c) The Act prescribes five ways of losing citizenship whether acquired under the Act or prior to it under the Constitution.
- (d) All are correct.

27. Consider the following statements regarding recent Supreme Court ruling extending the ambit of Article 19 and 21 :

1. Supreme Court said that a fundamental right under Article 19/21 can be enforced even against persons other than the State or its instrumentalities.
2. According to the Supreme Court, a vertical application of the right to life would enable a citizen to bring a case against a private entity for causing pollution, which would be a violation of the right to a clean environment.

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

28. Consider the following :

1. Right to marry a person of one's choice.
2. Right to reputation
3. Right to go abroad
4. Right to sleep
5. Right to speedy justice

How many of the above are rights implied under Article 21?

- (a) Only two
- (b) Only three
- (c) Only four
- (d) All five

29. The expression 'Union of States' under Article 1 of the Indian Constitution includes which of the following?

1. Territories of the states
2. Union territories
3. Territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any time.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only

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

30. Consider the following statements:

1. Parliament can redraw the political map of India according to its will.
2. Territorial integrity of any state is not guaranteed by the constitution.
3. Indian territory can be ceded to a foreign state only by amending the Constitution under Article 368.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

31. Consider the following pairs:

Princely State : Means of integration

1. Hyderabad : Referendum
2. Junagarh : Police action
3. Kashmir : Instrument of Accession

How many of the pairs given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

32. Consider the following statements with reference to the term 'state' in Article 12 of the Indian Constitution:

1. It includes executive and legislative organs of the Union Government and State Government.
2. It includes all local authorities, that is, municipalities, Panchayats, district boards, improvement trusts.
3. Even a private body or an agency working as an instrument of state fall within the meaning of the 'state'.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

33. Consider the following statements with reference to Article 13 of the Indian Constitution:

1. Article 13 declares that all laws that are inconsistent with or in derogation of any of the fundamental rights shall be void.
2. The term 'law', may include both legislative and non-legislative sources of law.

3. Constitutional amendment is not a law and hence cannot be challenges.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

34. Consider the following statements regarding Articles 15 and 16:

1. Under both the articles, the state cannot discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.
2. Under both the articles, the state is permitted to make any special provision for women and children.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

35. Consider the following provisions in Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) added by 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976:

1. To secure opportunities for healthy development of children.
2. To promote equal justice and provide free legal aid to the poor.
3. To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife
4. To minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities, and opportunities.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

36. With reference to the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) in the Indian Constitution, consider the following pairs:

- | DPSP                              | : | Principle  |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. To secure the participation of | : | Liberal-intellectual workers in the management of industries |
| 2. To prohibit the consumption of | : | Socialist intoxicating drinks                                |
| 3. To secure for all citizens     | : | Gandhian a uniform civil code                                |

How many of the pairs given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two



- (c) All three
- (d) None

37. What are the implications of Article 25 of the Indian Constitution?

1. Protection of cultural and educational rights.
2. Right to equality before the law.
3. Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice of religion.
4. Right to propagate

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

38. Under Article 26 of the Indian Constitution, the Supreme Court of India has identified three denominations regarding state funding for religious activities. What are these denominations?

1. It should be a collection of individuals who have a system of beliefs which they regard as conclusive to their spiritual well being
2. It should have a common organisation
3. It should have majority region under its influence
4. It should be designated by a distinctive name

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

39. What does Article 28 of the Indian Constitution primarily address?

- (a) Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion
- (b) Freedom from taxation for promotion of a religion
- (c) Freedom to manage religious affairs
- (d) Freedom from attending religious instruction

40. Who among the following hold/s the office during the pleasure of the President?

1. Attorney General
2. Comptroller and Auditor General
3. Chief Election Commissioner
4. Prime Minister

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

41. Consider the following statements in respect of Martial Law:

Statement-I: When the Martial Law is in force in any area within the territory of India, the Fundamental Rights can be restricted.

Statement- II: It empowers the Parliament to indemnify any government servant or any other person for any act done by him. The Act of Indemnity made by the Parliament cannot be challenged in any court.

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement- II are correct and Statement- II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement- II are correct and Statement- II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement- II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement- II is correct

42. Which of the following are true regarding Article-35 of Indian constitution?

1. It allows the Parliament to enact laws to give effect to the provisions of fundamental rights and to restrict their scope in certain circumstances.
2. It ensures there is uniformity throughout India with regard to the nature of those fundamental rights and punishment.

Which of these statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of the above

43. Which Article of the Constitution of India safeguards one's right to marry the person of one's choice?

- (a) Article 19
- (b) Article 21
- (c) Article 25
- (d) Article 29

44. Which part of the constitution of India declares the ideals of welfare state?

- (a) Directive Principles of State policy
- (b) Fundamental Rights
- (c) Preamble
- (d) Seventh schedule

45. Consider the following statements

1. The constitution of India defines its basic structure in terms of federalism, secularism, fundamental rights and democracy
2. The constitution of India provides for the 'judicial review' to safeguard the citizen's liberties and to preserve the ideals on which the constitution is based.

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

46. The preamble to the constitution of India is
  - (a) A part of the constitution but has no legal effect
  - (b) Not a part of the constitution and has no legal effect either
  - (c) A part of the constitution and has the same legal effect as any other part
  - (d) A part of the constitution but has no legal effect independently of other part.

47. With reference to the provisions contained in part IV of the Constitution of India, Which of the following statements is/are correct?
  1. They shall be enforceable by the courts
  2. They shall not be enforceable by any courts
  3. The principles laid down in this part are to influence the making of laws by the state.

Select the correct answer using the given code below-

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

48. A constitutional government by definition is a
  - (a) Government by legislature
  - (b) Popular government
  - (c) Multi party government
  - (d) Limited government

49. Other than the fundamental rights, Which of the following parts of the Constitution of India reflect/reflects the principles and provisions of the Universal declaration of human rights (1948)?

1. Preamble
2. Directive principles of state policy
3. Fundamental duties

Select the correct answer using the given code below-

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only

- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

50. In India, legal service authorities provide free legal services to which of the following type of citizens?

1. Person with an annual income of less than Rs 1,00,000
2. Transgender with an annual income of less than Rs2,00,000
3. Member of other backward classes(OBC) with an annual income of less than Rs 3,00,000
4. 3,00,000
5. All senior citizens

Select the correct answer using the given code below-

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