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41. The chapter on Fundamental Duties includes

(1) Duty to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired out freedom movement.

(2) Duty to vote in General Election

(3) Duty to promote the sense of fraternity among the people

(4) Duty to stick to the political party on whose ticket one contested election.



The Constituent Assembly of India was elected to write the Constitution of India. The Constituent Assembly was set up while India was still under British rule, following negotiations between Indian leaders and members of the 1946 Cabinet Mission to India from the United Kingdom.

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42. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy?

(1) Part I

(2) Part III

(3) Part IV

(4) Part V



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John Locke's "Two Treatises on Government" of 1689 established two fundamental liberal ideas: economic liberty (meaning the right to have and use

Property) and intellectual liberty (including freedom of conscience). According to Locke, the individual was naturally free and only became a political subject out of free choice. Without the consent of the people there could not be formed a civil society/ community. Secondly, Locke emphasized that all men were equal. There was a perfect state of equality with all the power being reciprocal and no one having more than the other. This is a fundamental principle of present day

democracy. From it, flows the democratic principle of universal participation. That no man shall be excluded from the political process.

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43. How many types of writs can be issued by the Supreme Court?

(1) Two

(2) Three

(3) Five

(4) Six



Cabinet system and its collective responsibility is constitutional convention in governments using the Westminster System that members of the Cabinet must publicly support all government decisions made in Cabinet, even if they do not privately agree with them. This support includes voting for the government in the legislature. In the United Kingdom, the doctrine applies to all members of the government, from members of the cabinet down to Parliamentary Private Secretaries.

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44. The Preamble of our Constitution reads India as

(1) Sovereign, Democratic, Socialist, Secular Republic

(2) Socialist, Democratic, Secular Republic

(3) Democratic, Sovereign, Secular, Socialist Republic

(4) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic



In general, the term "direct democracy" usually refers to citizens making policy and law decisions in person, without going through representatives and legislatures. Direct democracy is a form of democracy in which people vote on policy initiatives directly, as opposed to a representative democracy in which people vote for representatives who then vote on policy initiatives.

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45. Who is the guardian of Fundamental Rights enumerated in Indian Constitution?

(1) Supreme Court

(2) Parliament

(3) Constitution

(4) President



Legal sovereignty represents the lawyer's conception of sovereignty. It is associated with the supreme law-making authority in the state. The body which has the power to issue final commands in the form of laws is the legal sovereign in a state. This power may be vested in one person or a body of persons. It may be a king or dictator or parliament. Legal sovereignty is organized and re-organized by constitutional law.

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46. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with 'Fundamental Rights'?

(1) Part I

(2) Part II

(3) Part III

(4) Part IV



Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected the President of Constituent Assembly on 11 December, 1946. On January 26, 1950, the Constitution of independent India was ratified and Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected the nation's first President.

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47. How many Fundamental Duties are in the Indian Constitution?

(1) Eleven

(2) Nine

(3) Twenty

(4) Twelve



Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected president of the Constituent Assembly while B.R. Ambedkar was appointed the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

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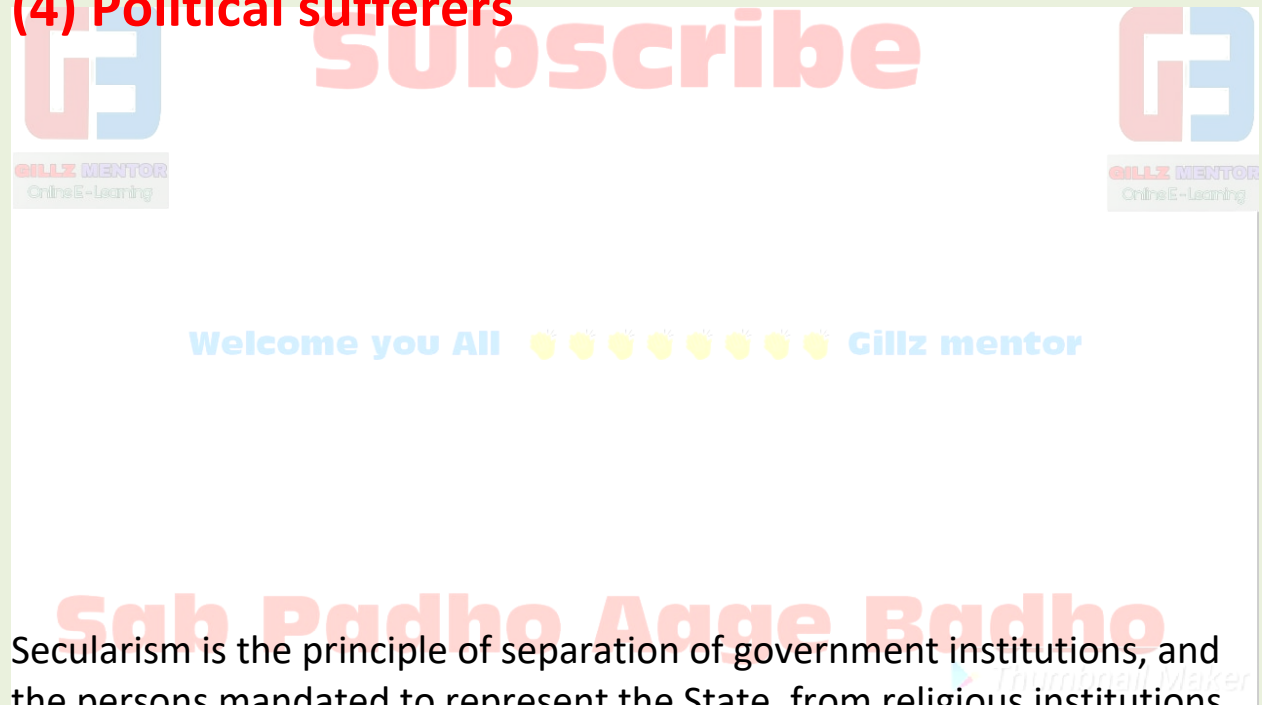
48. Fundamental Rights are not given to

(1) Bankrupt persons

(2) Aliens

(3) Persons suffering from incurable diseases

(4) Political sufferers



Secularism is the principle of separation of government institutions, and the persons mandated to represent the State, from religious institutions and religious dignitaries. India is a secular country as per the declaration in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution. It prohibits discrimination against members of a particular religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Every person has the right to preach, practice and propagate any religion they choose. The government must not favour or discriminate against any religion. It must treat all religions with equal respect. All citizens, irrespective of their religious beliefs are equal in front of law

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49. 'Consent of the people' means consent of

(1) A few people

(2) All people

(3) Majority of the people

(4) Leader of the people



The Indian constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on the 26th November, 1949 and it came into force after two months on 26th January, 1950. The day January 26 was chosen because it was this very day when the Poorna Swaraj resolution was made in Lahore in 1930 and the first tricolor of India unfurled.

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50. The Directive Principles of State Policy was adopted from the

(1) British Constitution

(2) Swiss Constitution

(3) U.S. Constitution

(4) Irish Constitution



A unitary system of government, or unitary state, is a sovereign state governed as a single entity. The central government is supreme and any administrative divisions (sub-national units) exercise only powers that their central government chooses to delegate. Lower-level governments,

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if they exist at all, do nothing but implement the policies of the national government.

51. Which one of the following is the guardian of Fundamental Rights?

(1) Legislature

(2) Executive

(3) Political parties

(4) Judiciary



The state has four essential elements. These are: (1) population, (2) territory (land), (3) government, (4) sovereignty (or independence). The first two elements constitute the physical or material basis of the state while the last two form its political and spiritual basis.

In modern times relations among nations have grown and many international organizations and institutions have come into being.

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Therefore some scholars have argued that international recognition be an essential element of state.

52. The idea of 'Directive Principles of State Policy' was borrowed by the framers of the Indian Constitution from the Constitution of

(1) South Africa

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(2) The Republic of Germany

(3) The Republic of Ireland

(4) Canada

On 29 August, 1947, the Drafting Committee was Appointed, with Dr. B. R. Ambedkar as the Chairman Along with six other members assisted by a

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Constitutional advisor

53. Which one of the following fundamental rights is available to Indian citizens only ?

(1) Equality before law

(2) Protection of life and personal liberty against any action without authority of law

(3) Protection from discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth

(4) Freedom of religion

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The concept of Parliamentary sovereignty holds that the legislative body may change or repeal any previous legislation, and so that it is not bound by written law (in some cases, even a constitution) or by precedent. It is a principle of the UK constitution. It makes Parliament the supreme legal authority in the UK, which can create or end any law. Generally, the courts cannot overrule its legislation and no Parliament can pass laws that future Parliaments cannot change.

54. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution deals with the Fundamental Duties ?

(1) Article 39 C

(2) Article 51 A

(3) Article 29 B

(4) None of the above

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B. R. Ambedkar was the chief architect of the Indian Constitution. Granville Austin has described the Indian Constitution drafted by Ambedkar as 'first and foremost a social document'. ... 'The majority of India's constitutional provisions are either directly arrived at furthering the aim of social revolution or attempt to foster this revolution by establishing conditions necessary for its achievement.'

55. The Preamble to our Constitution makes no mention of

(1) Justice

(2) Fraternity

(3) Equality of status

(4) Adult franchise

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The Constitution of India borrowed the following features from Australia: concurrent list; language of the preamble; and provisions regarding trade, commerce and intercourse

56. Which part of the Constitution deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy?

(1) Part-III

(2) Part-IV

(3) Part-I

(4) Part-II

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The Constitution was enacted by the Constituent Assembly on 26 November, 1949, and came into effect on 26 January, 1950. With its adoption, the Union of India officially became the modern and contemporary Republic of India and it replaced the Government of India Act 1935 as the country's fundamental Governing document.

57. Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution by

(1) 24th Amendment

(2) 39th Amendment 

(3) 42nd Amendment

(4) 44th Amendment

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The mind and ideals of the framers of the Constitution are reflected in the Preamble



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58. A Secular State is one which:

(1) Has no religion of its own

(2) Is irreligious

(3) Is anti-religion

(4) Takes into consideration the religious

sentiments of the people

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Presidential Form of Government' is not a feature of Indian Constitution



The image is a video thumbnail with a white background. At the top, the word "Subscribe" is written in large, pink, sans-serif font. On either side of this text is a logo consisting of a blue square with a white stylized 'G' and 'M' inside. Below each logo is the text "GILLZ MENTOR" in blue and "Online E-Learning" in grey. The main title of the video is "59. Freedom of the press is implied in the right to" in bold red font. Below the title is a list of four items in bold red font: (1) Equal protection of the laws, (2) Freedom of speech, (3) Freedom of association, and (4) Work and material security. At the bottom of the thumbnail, the text "Sab Padho Aage Badho" is written in large, pink, sans-serif font. In the bottom right corner, there is a small blue play button icon and the text "Thumbnail Maker" in grey.

59. Freedom of the press is implied in the right to

- (1) Equal protection of the laws**
- (2) Freedom of speech**
- (3) Freedom of association**
- (4) Work and material security**

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The basic principles of federalism are the distribution
Of powers between the Centre and the States



60. Fundamental Rights granted to the Indian citizens

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(1) Cannot be suspended

(2) Can be suspended

(3) Can never be suspended under any

circumstance

(4) None of the above is correct

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The Indian constitution which envisages parliamentary form of government is federal in structure with unitary features. Thus, it is quasi-federal



61. A writ issued by the High Court or the Supreme Court to protect the fundamental rights of the citizens is known as

(1) Mandamus

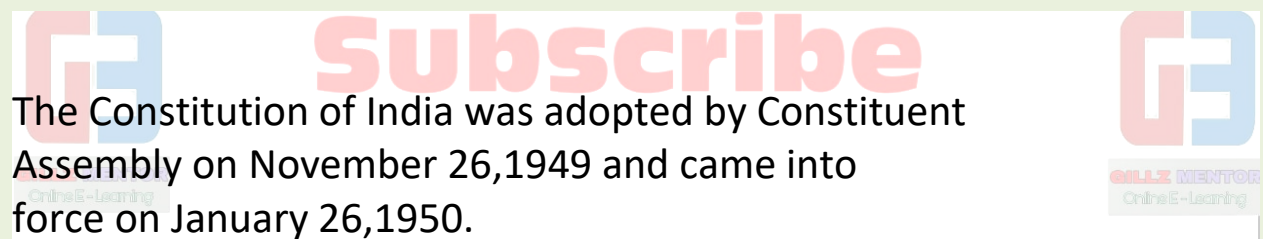
(2) Quo Warranto

(3) Certiorari

(4) Habeas Corpus

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The Constitution of India was adopted by Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949 and came into force on January 26, 1950.

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62. The main purpose of including the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution

is to

- (1) Establish a welfare State**
- (2) Establish a secular State**
- (3) Check the arbitrary action of the Government**
- (4) Provide best opportunities of development by the Government**

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At its core, sovereignty is typically taken to mean the possession of absolute authority within a bounded territorial space. There is essentially an internal and external dimension of sovereignty. Internally, a sovereign government is a fixed authority with a settled population that possesses a monopoly on the use of force. It is the supreme authority within its territory. Externally, sovereignty is the entry ticket into the society of states.

63. Which one of the following fundamental rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the heart and soul of the Constitution?

(1) Right to religion

(2) Right to constitutional remedies

(3) Right to property

(4) Right to education

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The provincial part of the Government of India Act, 1935 basically followed the recommendations of the Simon Commission. Simon Commission had proposed almost fully responsible government in the provinces. Under the 1935 Act, provincial diarchy was abolished; i.e. all provincial portfolios were to be placed in charge of ministers enjoying the support of the provincial legislatures.

64. No person shall be a citizen of India if he has

(1) Lived in a foreign country for more than five years

(2) Been convicted by a foreign court of law

(3) Voluntarily acquired citizen ship of another country

(4) Accepted employment in another country

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At the Faizpur Session of the Congress in December 1936, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in his Presidential Address, referred to the Government of India Act 1935 as “The new Charter of Bondage” which was being imposed upon them despite complete rejection. He said that the Congress was going to the Legislatures to combat the Act and seek to end it.

65. Which one of the following is a Fundamental Right guaranteed by the Constitution of India?

- (1) Right to govern**
- (2) Right to property**
- (3) Right to information**
- (4) Right to equality**

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The Constitution has made the Supreme Court as the custodian and protector of the Constitution. The Supreme Court decides disputes between the Centre and the Units as well as protects the Fundamental Rights of the citizens of India.

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66. Right to free education within certain limits is

(1) Guaranteed as a Fundamental Right

(2) Enshrined in the Directive Principles of State Policy

(3) Outlined in the Preamble of the Constitution

(4) Ignored by the Constitution

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The state has four essential elements: population, territory, government and sovereignty. Absence of any of these elements denies to it the status of statehood.

67. No person can be employed in factories or mines unless he is above the age of

(1) 12 years

(2) 14 years

(3) 18 years

(4) 20 years

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Democracy is a form of government in which all eligible citizens have an equal say in the decisions that affect their lives. Democracy allows eligible citizens to participate equally in creation of laws and enables the free and equal practice of political self-determination. So the political aspect can be considered to the most important.

68. The writ of 'Habeas Corpus' is issued in the event of

- (1) Loss of property**
- (2) Refund of excess taxes**
- (3) Wrongful police detention**
- (4) Violation of the freedom of speech**

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The Preamble to the Constitution of India is 'Declaration of Independence' statement & a brief introductory that sets out the guiding principles & purpose of the document as well as Indian democracy. It describes the state as a "sovereign democratic republic". The first part of the preamble "We, the people of India" and, its last part "give to ourselves this Constitution" clearly indicate the democratic spirit.

69. Political equality is found in

- (1) The absence of privileges**
- (2) Universal adult suffrage**
- (3) Equal distribution of wealth**
- (4) The rationality of the individual**

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A government is the system by which a state or community is governed. It is the means by which state policy is enforced, as well as the mechanism for determining the policy of the state. A form of Government refers to the set of political systems and institutions that make up the organization of a specific government.

70. List of Fundamental Duties were added to the Indian Constitution as Part

(1) Four

(2) Five

(3) Two

(4) Threeny action without authority of law

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The Central Legislative Assembly was a legislature for India created by the Government of India Act 1919 from the former Imperial Legislative Council, implementing the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. It was formed in 1920.

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