BLOGS

Sectional Test on General Knowledge for CLAT UG [Part 7]

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1. Why is the Indian Constitution often referred to as “quasi-federal”? Choose the statement that offers the best explanation.

a. Presence of a written Constitution.

b. Single citizenship and strong Centre.

c. Division of powers under Schedule VII.

d. Supremacy of the judiciary.

2. The concept of “judicial review” in India primarily derives its authority from:

a. Parliamentary sovereignty

b. Doctrine of separation of powers

c. Supremacy of the Constitution

d. Common law traditions

3. Which of the following committees first recommended the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) model?

a. Sarkaria Commission

b. Law Commission (214th Report)

c. National Commission to Review the Constitution

d. Justice Malimath Committee

4. Which theorist is most closely associated with the “stag hunt dilemma”, a concept sometimes applied in international relations theory?

a. Realism

b. Liberal institutionalism

c. Constructivism

d. Game theory

5. Which of the following rivers is antecedent in origin, cutting across mountain ranges formed later?

a. Narmada

b. Indus

c. Godavari

d. Tapi

6. Which principle explains why inflation targeting is preferred over discretionary monetary policy?

a. Liquidity preference theory

b. Time inconsistency problem

c. Ricardian equivalence

d. Phillips curve trade-off

7. The Charter Act of 1833 is historically significant because it:

a. Ended the Company's trade monopoly.

b. Introduced competitive examinations.

c. Centralised legislative authority.

d. Separated executive and judiciary.

8. Which Indian art form blends Persian aesthetics with Hindu devotional themes?

a. Mughal miniature painting

b. Pahari painting

c. Kalamkari

d. Tanjore painting

9. The Montreux Convention (1936) governs access to which strategic waterways?

a. Bosphorus and Dardanelles

b. Suez Canal

c. Panama Canal

d. Strait of Hormuz

10. Which of the following correctly distinguishes carbon neutrality from net-zero emissions?

a. Carbon neutrality excludes offsets.

b. Net-zero applies only to CO_2.

c. Carbon neutrality allows compensation through offsets.

d. Net-zero ignores historical emissions.

11. The doctrine of "reasonable classification" under Article 14 requires:

a. Equality in outcomes.

b. Uniform application of law.

c. Intelligible differentia and rational nexus.

d. Absence of legislative discretion.

12. Which international organisation administers TRIPS, GATS, and GATT agreements collectively?

a. IMF

b. UNCTAD

c. OECD

d. WTO

13. Which scientific principle explains why satellites in Low Earth Orbit do not fall straight back to Earth?

a. Escape velocity

b. Centripetal Force

c. Gravitational equilibrium

d. Orbital velocity

14. Which feature most clearly differentiates a written constitution from an unwritten constitution?

a. Codification in a single document.

b. Presence of judicial review.

c. Rigidity of amendment.

d. Federal structure.

15. What is the source constitution from which the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) were incorporated into the Constitution of India?

a. The Constitution of the United States

b. The Constitution of Ireland

c. The Constitution of Canada

d. The Constitution of Australia

Answers

1. Correct Answer: B – Although India exhibits federal characteristics, it leans toward a unitary structure, giving it a quasi-federal nature. This unitary bias is evident in features such as single citizenship, the Centre holding residuary powers, and the presence of emergency provisions.
2. Correct Answer: C – Judicial review flows from constitutional supremacy, not parliamentary supremacy (as in the UK).
3. Correct Answer: C – The NCRWC (Venkatachaliah Commission) recommended replacing the collegium system.
4. Correct Answer: D – The stag hunt is a coordination game illustrating trust and cooperation dilemmas.
5. Correct Answer: B – The Indus existed before the Himalayas rose and cut through them.
6. Correct Answer: B – Inflation targeting reduces the time inconsistency problem identified by Kydland & Prescott.
7. Correct Answer: C – It made the Governor-General of Bengal the Governor-General of India with sole legislative power.
8. Correct Answer: B – Pahari painting blends Persian techniques with Bhakti themes like Krishna-Radha.
9. Correct Answer: A
10. Correct Answer: C – Carbon neutrality permits offsetting emissions, while net-zero demands deep structural reductions.
11. Correct Answer: C – Differential treatment is allowed if classification is logical and linked to legislative objectives.
12. Correct Answer: D – All three agreements operate under the World Trade Organization framework.
13. Correct Answer: B – Forward orbital velocity balances gravitational pull, creating continuous free fall.
14. Correct Answer: A
15. Correct Answer: B