

INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITY
Multiple choice questions

1. Article 368 of the Indian Constitution deals with
 - (A) Amending Procedure
 - (B) Emergency Provisions
 - (C) Right for Information

2. The theory of Separation of Powers is a division of powers between
 - (A) the Economy and polity
 - (B) central and State Governments
 - (C) different branches of Government

3. Which of the following Article of Indian Constitution ensures Freedom of press in India?
 - (A) Article 25
 - (B) Article 350
 - (C) Article 19

4. Which one of the following item comes under the Concurrent list of Indian Constitution?
 - (A) Defence
 - (B) Education
 - (C) Citizenship

5. The words Socialist and Secular were added to the Preamble by:
 - (A) 42nd Amendment
 - (B) 47th Amendment
 - (C) 44th Amendment

6. Article 280 of the Indian Constitution deals with:
 - (A) Planning Commission
 - (B) Election Commission
 - (C) Finance Commission

7. The Article of the Indian Constitution deals with public Interest Litigation
 - (A) 226
 - (B) 300
 - (C) 360

8. Who made the following statement in the Constituent Assembly during the Assembly Debates? “ The first task of this Assembly is to free India through a new Constitution, to feed the starving people, and to clothe the naked masses, and to give every Indian the fullest opportunity to develop himself according to his capacity”.
 - (A) Dr.B.R. Ambedkar

- (B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (C) Jawaharlal Nehru

9. The fundamental duties of the Constitution were incorporated on the recommendations of:
- (A) Swaram Singh Committee
 - (B) Govardhan Mehta Committee
 - (C) Ashok Mehta Committee
10. The Indian Parliament passed the State Re-organization Act in the year?
- (A) 1956
 - (B) 1955
 - (C) 1991
11. Under Art: 321 of the Constitution of India, the power to extend functions of the Union Public Service Commission has been vested in the:
- (A) Parliament
 - (B) President of India
 - (C) Ministry of Home affairs
12. Under Indian Constitution who is empowered to make a proclamation of financial emergency?
- (A) Prime Minister
 - (B) Finance Minister
 - (C) President
13. Which of the following is not regarded as a salient feature of Indian constitution?
- (A) Universal Adult Franchise
 - (B) Quasi Federal nature
 - (C) Dual Citizenship
14. The term "integrity" in the preamble of Indian Constitution was inserted by the:
- (A) 39th Amendment Act
 - (B) 40th Amendment Act
 - (C) 42nd Amendment Act
15. Which of the following statement is false regarding Emergency Provisions in Indian Constitution?
- (A) Before the expiry of one month from the date of declaration of emergency, both the Houses of Parliament need to approve it by resolution.
 - (B) The fundamental rights guaranteed under Article 19 would be non-existent against the State during the operation of proclamation of emergency
 - (C) The proclamation of emergency is not subjected to judicial review.**

16. Who among the following is not a member of the committee for the appointment of the Chief Information Commissioner under the Right to Information Act, 2005?
- (A) The Prime Minister
 - (B) The Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha
 - (C) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
17. Who administers the oath of the office of the President of India?
- (A) The Prime Minister of India
 - (B) The Vice President of India
 - (C) The Chief Justice of India
18. Which article points National Emergency?
- (A) Article 246
 - (B) Article 208
 - (C) Article 252
19. The Verma Committee of 1999 was appointed in relation with
- (A) identification of legal provision for the implementation of some fundamental duties.
 - (B) The review of Governor's role in the State Administration.
 - (C) Human Rights Violations against women and children
20. Which of the followings are correct regarding the Finance Commission of India?
- (i) It is a quasi-judicial body
 - (ii) It submits report to the Parliament
 - (iii) The members of the Finance Commission are eligible for reappointment
- (A) (i) and (ii) are correct
 - (B) (ii) and (iii) are correct
 - (C) (i) and (iii) are correct
21. The supreme court of India made a special judgment that the basic structure of the constitution cannot be changed by the parliament by any amendment in the
- (A) Minerva Mill Case
 - (B) Keshavananda Bharathi Case
 - (C) Gokulnath vs State of Punjab
22. Sarkaria commission to study centre state relation was set up in
- (A) 1976
 - (B) 1981
 - (C) 1983
23. Seventh Schedule of the Constitution deals with
- (A) List of States and Union Territories
 - (B) List of subjects for Legislation- Union list, State list, Concurrent list
 - (C) List of National languages
24. The Presidential form of Govt. operates on the basis of the principle
- (A) Division of Power

- (B) Accountability to the Legislature
- (C) Separation of Power

25. Which Act established the post of Governor General in India?

- (A) Indian Councils Act, 1861
- (B) Indian Councils Act, 1893
- (C) Regulating Act, 1773

26. Who among the following was the Chairman of Fundamental Rights Sub-committee of Constituent Assembly?

- (A) Rajendra Prasad
- (B) J.B.Kripalani
- (C) B.R.Ambedkar

27. Which of the following Article empowers the President to appoint Prime Minister of India?

- (A) Article – 75
- (B) Article – 76
- (C) Article – 84

28. Who proposed the Preamble before the Drafting Committee of the Constitution?

- (A) B.R.Ambedkar
- (B) Mahatma Gandhi
- (C) Jawahar Lal Nehru

29. Of the following Committees which is not related with Panchayathi Raj System?

- (A) B.S. Chouhan Committee
- (B) V.T.Krishnamachari Committee
- (C) G.V.K.Rao Committee

30. Which among the following right cannot be suspended during the time of National Emergency?

- (A) Right to Religion
- (B) Right to Life
- (C) Right to Constitutional Remedies

31. The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the centre and the states falls under its

- (A) Advisory Jurisdiction
- (B) Appellate Jurisdiction
- (C) Original Jurisdiction

32. The resolution for removing the Vice President of India can be moved in the

- (A) Lok Sabha alone
- (B) Either House of Parliament
- (C) Rajya Sabha alone

33. Panchayath Raj System of local self-government is incorporated in
(A) The Directive principles of the State Policy
(B) The Fundamentals Rights
(C) National Developments Council
34. The right guaranteed under Article 32 can be suspended:
(A) by the Parliament
(B) by the State Legislature
(C) when the proclamation of emergency is in operation
35. Is popularly known as Minto Morely Reforms
(A) Indian Council Act 1982
(B) Government of India Act-1919
(C) Indian Councils Act 1909
36. Joint Sitting of Rajyasabha and Loksabha is presided over by :
(A) President
(B) Vice President
(C) Speaker of Loksabha
37. Constitution Day is celebrated in India to commemorate :
(A) Formation of Constituent Assembly
(B) Adoption of Constitution by Constituent Assembly
(C) Birthday of Dr. Rajendra Prasad
38. The fundamental duties of citizen described in which part of the constitution
(A) Part IV-A (Article 51.A)
(B) Part III –C (Article 12.B)
(C) Part V-A (Article -51.B)
39. The Cabinet Mission came to India to discuss transfer of power to India on
(A) 24th March 1946
(B) 22nd March, 1942
(C) 9th August, 1942
40. Who presided over the inaugural meeting of the constituent Assembly?
(A) Sachidananda Sneha
(B) K.M.Munshi
(C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
41. Article 19 of the Indian Constitution deals about
(A) Right to Constitutional Remedies
(B) Right against exploitation

- (C) Right to freedom of speech and expression
42. The right ensure the fundamental rights of the citizen is
(A) Right to Constitutional Remedies
(B) Right against exploitation
(C) Right to freedom of speech and expression
43. Fundamental rights in the Indian constitution have been taken from the
(A) Russian constitution
(B) U.S. constitution
(C) British constitution
44. Article 21A of the Constitution of India provides Right to _____.
(A) Work
(B) Privacy
(C) Education
45. Which amendment inserted Article 21 A into the Indian constitution.
(A) 86th constitutional amendment
(B) 74th constitutional amendment
(C) 55th constitutional amendment
46. Article – 21 of the Indian Constitution entitles
(A) Right to Freedom of Religion
(B) Right to Equality
(C) Right to Life
47. Which part of the Constitution deals the Fundamental Rights in India ?
(A) Part III
(B) Part VI
(C) The Seventh
48. Dr. BR Ambedkar called ---- as the heart and soul of the Constitution
(A) Right to Constitutional Remedies
(B) Right to Freedom of Religion
(C) Right to Equality
49. Who argued the nature of Indian Constitution is quasi-federal in nature
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) BR Ambedkar
(C) K.C. Wheare

50. Which constitution amendment brought fundamental duties in Indian constitution

- (A) 42th Constitutional Amendment Act
- (B) 47th Constitutional Amendment Act
- (C) 16th Constitutional Amendment Act

51. Article 60 of our constitution deals with

- (A) Prime Minister
- (B) President
- (C) Union Ministers

52. Which part of the constitution stands for fundamental duties in India

- (A) 41A
- (B) 51 A
- (C) 61 A

53. Which committee recommended fundamental duties in the India

- (A) Punchi commission
- (B) Sardar Swaran Singh Committee
- (C) Lalit committee

54. How many fundamental duties in the Indian constitution have

- (A) 15
- (B) 12
- (C) 11

55. The Partition of Bengal was cancelled in which year?

- (A) 1906
- (B) 1909
- (C) 1911

56. Who founded the Forward Block?

- (A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak,
- (B) Rasbehari Bose,
- (C) Subhas Chandra Bose

57. The Congress session which ratified the Quit India resolution was _____

- (A) Faizpuri
- (B) Calcutta
- (C) Bombay

58. The Revolt of 1857 was started on 10 May 1857 at -----

- (A) Kanpur,
- (B) Meerut
- (C) Jhansi,

59. Who led the first war of Independence in Jhansi

- (A) Nana Sahib
- (B) Rani Laxmi
- (C) Rao Sahib

60. The Indian constitution adopted the impeachment of the president from

- (A) US Constitution
- (B) South Africa Constitution,
- (C) Irish Constitution

61. Who was the chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee?

- (A) Jawahar Lal Neru
- (B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

62. The Constitution of India was adopted on

- (A) January 26, 1950
- (B) January 26, 1949
- (C) November 26, 1949

63. Who was the chairman of the Union Power Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India?

- (A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (B) J. B. Kripalani
- (C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

64. The concept of Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution was borrowed from,

- (A) French Constitution
- (B) Ireland constitution
- (C) British constitution

65. Who was the first permanent President of the Constituent Assembly of India.

- (A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (B) B. R. Ambedkar
- (C) Sachidananda Sinha

66. Which of the Act made the governor of Bengal as Governor General of India?

- (A) Pitt's India Act, 1784
- (B) The charter Act, 1813
- (C) Charter Act, 1793

67. The Government of India Act introduced the diarchy in India was?

- (A) Government of India Act, 1909
- (B) Government of India Act, 1919
- (C) Government of India Act, 1935

68. Which of the following Acts introduced Provincial Autonomy in British India?

- (A) Indian Councils Act, 1861
- (B) Indian Councils Act, 1909
- (C) Government of India Act, 1935

69. A system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and various Constituent unit of the country is called

- (A) Federalism
- (B) Communal-ism
- (C) Socialism

70. Who is the final interpreter of the constitution

- (A) Supreme court
- (B) central goverent
- (C) State government

71. How many languages are included in the Eight Schedule of the Indian Constitution?

- (A) 15
- (B) 22
- (C) 25

72. Major step towards decentralisation in India was taken up in

- (A) 1992
- (B) 1993
- (C) 1991

73. Which amentment pave the way for pachayathi raj in India

- (A) 66th

- (B) 73th
- (C) 75th

74. Which amendment paved the way for nagarpalika in India

- (A) 66th
- (B) 75th
- (C) 74th

75. The number of seats reserved for women in the panchayats and municipalities is

- (a) One-fourth
- (b) One-third
- (c) Half

76. Article 370 belongs to which state

- (A) Punjab
- (B) Kerala
- (C) J&K

77. Law and order comes under which list

- (A) Union list
- (B) State list
- (C) Concurrent list

78. Who is the head of urban local government?

- (A) Sarpanch
- (B) Commissioner
- (C) Mayor

79. Who is the head of local government?

- (A) President
- (B) Commissioner
- (C) Counsellor

80. Grass root level of democracy

- (A) Jilla panchayath
- (B) Grama panchayath
- (C) Gramasabha

81. Who among the following presides over a joint sitting of the two houses of Parliament?

- (A) The Vice-President

- (B) The Prime Minister
- (C) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

82. The Finance Bill has to be passed by the parliament within how many days of its introduction?

- (A) 90
- (B) 75
- (C) 60

83. The national level Finance Bill can be introduced only in

- (A) Rajyasabha
- (B) Lok sabha
- (C) Both

84. To whom can the Judge of the Supreme Court address his/her resignation letter?

- (A) The Prime Minister of India
- (B) The President of India
- (C) The Chief Justice of India

85. The power to increase the number of judges in the Supreme Court of India is vested in

- (A) The President of India
- (B) The Parliament
- (C) The Chief Justice of India

86. Highest court of appeal is

- (A) Supreme court
- (B) High court
- (C) District court

87. The judges in Supreme Court will be selected by

- (A) President
- (B) Vice president
- (C) Collegium

88. Article 368, amending procedure of constitution is mentioned in which part of Indian constitution?

- (A) Part X
- (B) Part VI

©Part XX

89. Which Article of the Constitution of India lays down the procedure for the amendment of the Constitution?

- (A) 348
- (B) 358
- (C) 368

90. Which of the following Constitutional Amendment is related to the Fundamental Duties?

- (A) 42nd
- (B) 44th
- (C) 46th

91. Which constitutional amendment curtailed the judicial review power of the High Courts

- (A) 42nd
- (B) 44th
- (C) 46th

92. Which constitutional amendment inserted the provision to promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A) in DDPS

- (A) 42nd
- (B) 44th
- (C) 46th

93. Which constitutional amendment removed the Right to Property from the list of fundamental rights and made it a legal right

- (A) 42nd

(B)44th

(C)46th

94. 44th constitutional amendment introduced in the year

(A) 1978

(B) 1987

(C) 1979

95. Which constitutional amendment allowed Centre to deploy central forces in State to deal with the conflicting situations of law and order (Article 257A)

(A)42nd

(B)44th

(C)46th

96. Which constitutional amendment made President bound to the advice of the cabinet

(A)42nd

(B)44th

(C)46th

97. In which case the Supreme court declared the Elements of the Basic Structure

(A)Puttuswami vs union of India

(B) Kesavananda Bharati vs govt of Kerala

(C) Indira Sawhney & Others v. Union of India

98. The concept of Suspension of Fundamental Rights during an emergency was adopted from

(A) Ireland

(B) Japan

(C) Germany

99. The concept of provisions of amendment was adopted from

(A) Ireland

(B) Japan

(C) South Africa

100. Chairman of drafting committee

(A) Sardar patel

(B) Jawaharlal Nehru

(C) BR Ambedkar