

Module 1

Historical Background & Making of the Constitution

1. Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- B) Sardar Patel
- C) Rajendra Prasad
- D) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Correct)

2. The Constitution of India was adopted on:

- A) 15 August 1947
- B) 26 November 1949 (Correct)
- C) 26 January 1950
- D) 2 October 1949

3. Which Act is known as the 'Mini Constitution'?

- A) 44th Amendment Act
- B) 24th Amendment Act
- C) 42nd Amendment Act (Correct)
- D) 86th Amendment Act

4. The Indian Independence Act was passed in:

- A) 1946
- B) 1935
- C) 1919
- D) 1947 (Correct)

5. The Cabinet Mission Plan was sent to India in:

- A) 1945
- B) 1946 (Correct)
- C) 1947

D) 1950

6. The Constituent Assembly was formed in:

A) 1945

B) 1946 (Correct)

C) 1947

D) 1950

7. Which event led to the creation of Pakistan?

A) Mountbatten Plan

B) Two-Nation Theory (Correct)

C) Cripps Mission

D) Nehru Report

8. Which act introduced the system of dyarchy in provinces?

A) Indian Councils Act, 1909

B) Government of India Act, 1858

C) Government of India Act, 1919 (Correct)

D) Government of India Act, 1935

9. The Constitution of India was enforced on:

A) 26 January 1950 (Correct)

B) 15 August 1947

C) 26 November 1949

D) 2 October 1950

10. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?

A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

B) Jawaharlal Nehru

C) B.N. Rau

D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (Correct)

Module 2:

Preamble, Citizenship, Fundamental Rights and Duties

1. The Preamble declares India as:

- A) Federal, Democratic Republic
- B) Democratic and Secular State
- C) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic (Correct)
- D) Socialist, Federal, Democratic

2. The Preamble was amended by the:

- A) 44th Amendment
- B) 24th Amendment
- C) 42nd Amendment (Correct)
- D) 86th Amendment

3. Which part of the Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights?

- A) Part I
- B) Part II
- C) Part III (Correct)
- D) Part IV

4. Article 21 ensures:

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Protection of life and personal liberty (Correct)
- C) Right against Exploitation
- D) Right to Property

5. Right to Education is provided under:

- A) Article 19A
- B) Article 32

C) Article 21A (Correct)

D) Article 39A

6. Which Article provides for Equality before Law?

A) Article 14 (Correct)

B) Article 15

C) Article 16

D) Article 17

7. Which Article prohibits discrimination?

A) Article 14

B) Article 15 (Correct)

C) Article 18

D) Article 20

8. Right to Freedom is enshrined in:

A) Article 17

B) Article 20

C) Article 19 (Correct)

D) Article 16

9. The Right to Constitutional Remedies is guaranteed by:

A) Article 226

B) Article 14

C) Article 32 (Correct)

D) Article 19

10. Which Article deals with the Abolition of Untouchability?

A) Article 17 (Correct)

B) Article 19

C) Article 15

D) Article 16

Module 3

Union and State Executive

1. Who is the head of the Indian State?

A) Prime Minister

B) Chief Justice of India

C) President (Correct)

D) Speaker

2. The President is elected for a term of:

A) 3 years

B) 5 years (Correct)

C) 6 years

D) 4 years

3. The minimum age to become the President of India is:

A) 25 years

B) 35 years (Correct)

C) 30 years

D) 40 years

4. Who elects the President of India?

A) People of India directly

B) Electoral College (Correct)

C) Lok Sabha members only

D) Rajya Sabha members only

5. Which Article deals with the election of the President?

A) Article 52

B) Article 54 (Correct)

C) Article 74

D) Article 76

6. Who is the real executive in India?

A) President

B) Prime Minister (Correct)

C) Governor

D) Speaker

7. The Prime Minister is appointed by the:

A) Lok Sabha

B) Rajya Sabha

C) President (Correct)

D) Supreme Court

8. Who advises the President in the functioning of government?

A) Parliament

B) Council of Ministers (Correct)

C) Attorney General

D) Chief Justice

9. Which Article provides for a Council of Ministers to aid the President?

A) Article 53

B) Article 54

C) Article 74 (Correct)

D) Article 76

10. Who is the head of the Union Council of Ministers?

A) President

B) Prime Minister (Correct)

C) Vice President

D) Speaker

11. What is the role of the Vice President?

A) Head of the State

B) Chairperson of Rajya Sabha (Correct)

C) Cabinet Minister

D) Governor

12. The President can declare Emergency under:

A) Article 76

B) Article 352 (Correct)

C) Article 370

D) Article 356

13. Who appoints the Governors of States?

A) Chief Ministers

B) President (Correct)

C) Prime Minister

D) Chief Justice

14. The executive head of a state in India is the:

A) Chief Minister

B) Governor (Correct)

C) Home Minister

D) Speaker

15. The Governor holds office for:

A) 3 years

B) 5 years (Correct)

C) 6 years

D) During pleasure of the President

16. Article 153 provides for:

A) Election of Governor

B) One Governor for each State (Correct)

C) Impeachment of Governor

D) Duties of Governor

17. Who appoints the Chief Minister?

A) President

B) Prime Minister

C) Governor (Correct)

D) Speaker

18. The State Council of Ministers is headed by:

A) Governor

B) Chief Minister (Correct)

C) Speaker

D) Home Minister

19. The Chief Minister is responsible to:

A) President

B) State Legislative Assembly (Correct)

C) Governor

D) State Council

20. The Governor can reserve a bill for the consideration of:

A) State Legislature

B) President (Correct)

C) Chief Minister

D) Parliament

Module 4

Union and State Legislature

1. The Indian Parliament consists of:

- A) President and Lok Sabha
- B) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- C) President, Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha (Correct)**
- D) Prime Minister and Lok Sabha

2. The Rajya Sabha is also known as:

- A) Lower House
- B) First House
- C) Council of States (Correct)**
- D) Federal House

3. Lok Sabha is also called:

- A) Upper House
- B) House of the People (Correct)**
- C) Council of States
- D) Assembly House

4. The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is:

- A) 500
- B) 540
- C) 552 (Correct)**
- D) 600

5. Members of Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of:

- A) 3 years
- B) 6 years (Correct)**
- C) 5 years

D) 2 years

6. How many members of Rajya Sabha retire every two years?

A) 1/3rd

B) 1/3rd (Correct)

C) 1/2

D) 1/4

7. The Speaker of Lok Sabha is elected by:

A) President

B) Rajya Sabha

C) Members of Lok Sabha (Correct)

D) Prime Minister

8. The minimum age to be a member of Lok Sabha is:

A) 30 years

B) 35 years

C) 25 years (Correct)

D) 21 years

9. Money Bills can be introduced only in:

A) Rajya Sabha

B) Lok Sabha (Correct)

C) Either House

D) State Legislature

10. A Bill becomes a law after it is signed by the:

A) Prime Minister

B) Speaker

C) President (Correct)

D) Chief Justice

11. The term of Lok Sabha is:

- A) 4 years
- B) 5 years (Correct)
- C) 6 years
- D) Until dissolved

12. Joint sitting of Parliament is presided over by:

- A) President
- B) Speaker of Lok Sabha (Correct)
- C) Vice President
- D) Chief Justice

13. Who decides on the question of disqualification of MPs?

- A) Election Commission
- B) President in consultation with Election Commission (Correct)
- C) Speaker
- D) Prime Minister

14. What is the quorum to hold meetings of Lok Sabha?

- A) 10%
- B) 20%
- C) 1/10th of total members (Correct)
- D) No minimum

15. Rajya Sabha is a:

- A) Temporary body
- B) Permanent body (Correct)
- C) Dissolved after 5 years
- D) Elected every year

16. State Legislatures in India are:

- A) Unicameral only
- B) Unicameral or Bicameral (Correct)**
- C) Only Bicameral
- D) Only advisory

17. Who nominates 12 members to Rajya Sabha?

- A) Prime Minister
- B) President (Correct)**
- C) Lok Sabha
- D) Chief Justice

18. Which House is more powerful in financial matters?

- A) Rajya Sabha
- B) Lok Sabha (Correct)**
- C) Both equal
- D) None

19. Who has the power to summon or dissolve the Lok Sabha?

- A) Prime Minister
- B) President (Correct)**
- C) Chief Justice
- D) Speaker

20. The budget is presented in:

- A) Rajya Sabha
- B) Lok Sabha (Correct)**
- C) Both Houses
- D) Cabinet

Module 5: Judiciary, Federalism & Emergency Provisions

1. The Supreme Court of India was established in the year:

- A) 1947

B) 1950 (Correct)

C) 1949

D) 1952

2. The Supreme Court is the guardian of the:

A) Parliament

B) Constitution (Correct)

C) Directive Principles

D) Fundamental Duties

3. The Chief Justice of India is appointed by the:

A) Prime Minister

B) Speaker of Lok Sabha

C) President (Correct)

D) Vice President

4. The retirement age of Supreme Court judges is:

A) 60 years

B) 65 years (Correct)

C) 62 years

D) 68 years

5. The High Court is the highest court at the:

A) Central level

B) State level (Correct)

C) District level

D) Panchayat level

6. Which Article deals with the establishment of the Supreme Court?

A) Article 124 (Correct)

B) Article 214

C) Article 136

D) Article 141

7. Judicial Review is the power of:

A) Parliament

B) President

C) Judiciary (Correct)

D) Executive

8. Which Article provides for High Courts in the states?

A) Article 122

B) Article 120

C) Article 214 (Correct)

D) Article 230

9. Which type of jurisdiction allows the Supreme Court to hear appeals?

A) Original

B) Appellate (Correct)

C) Advisory

D) Suo-motu

10. Federalism in India means:

A) Single level government

B) Division of powers between Centre and States (Correct)

C) Presidential rule

D) Military rule

11. Which part of the Constitution deals with Centre-State relations?

A) Part V

B) Part VI

C) Part XI (Correct)

D) Part XII

12. Which schedule lists the Union, State, and Concurrent lists?

A) 6th Schedule

B) 7th Schedule (Correct)

C) 8th Schedule

D) 9th Schedule

13. Residuary powers in India rest with the:

A) States

B) Union Government (Correct)

C) High Courts

D) Panchayats

14. The three types of emergencies mentioned in the Constitution are:

A) State, Central, Military

B) National, State, Financial (Correct)

C) Executive, Judicial, Military

D) Defence, External, Civil

15. Article 352 refers to:

A) President's Rule

B) Financial Emergency

C) National Emergency (Correct)

D) Governor's Rule

16. President's Rule in a state is imposed under:

A) Article 352

B) Article 356 (Correct)

C) Article 360

D) Article 368

17. Financial Emergency can be declared under:

A) Article 355

B) Article 360 (Correct)

C) Article 356

D) Article 365

18. During National Emergency, the Parliament can make laws on:

A) State subjects only

B) Any subject (Correct)

C) Central subjects only

D) Foreign subjects only

19. Which article allows the Supreme Court to issue writs?

A) Article 32

B) Article 32 (Correct)

C) Article 226

D) Article 131

20. Which of the following is not a writ?

A) Habeas Corpus

B) Quo Waranto

C) Curative Petition (Correct)

D) Mandamus

Module 6:

Local Self Government

1. The concept of local self-government in India was first introduced by:

A) Lord Dalhousie

B) Mahatma Gandhi

C) Lord Ripon (Correct)

D) Jawaharlal Nehru

2. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act deals with:

A) Municipalities

B) Panchayati Raj (Correct)

C) Cooperative Societies

D) Election Commission

3. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act relates to:

A) Gram Panchayats

B) Zila Parishads

C) Urban Local Bodies (Correct)

D) State Assemblies

4. Panchayati Raj system is based on the principle of:

A) Decentralization (Correct)

B) Centralization

C) Bureaucracy

D) Federalism

5. How many tiers are there in the Panchayati Raj system?

A) 2

B) 3 (Correct)

C) 4

D) 5

6. The three levels of Panchayati Raj are:

A) State, District, Village

B) Gram Sabha, Taluka, State

C) Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad (Correct)

D) Ward, Division, Region

7. The term of a Panchayat is:

A) 3 years

B) 6 years

C) 5 years (Correct)

D) 4 years

8. The State Election Commission conducts elections to:

A) Parliament

B) Panchayats and Municipalities (Correct)

C) High Court

D) Legislative Council

9. Which Article gives constitutional status to Panchayati Raj?

A) Article 240

B) Article 243 (Correct)

C) Article 250

D) Article 280

10. Which level of Panchayati Raj deals with the block-level administration?

A) Gram Panchayat

B) Panchayat Samiti (Correct)

C) Zila Parishad

D) Ward Committee

11. Urban local governance is provided under which amendment?

A) 42nd Amendment

B) 74th Amendment (Correct)

C) 52nd Amendment

D) 44th Amendment

12. A Municipality is formed in an area with a population of:

A) 10,000+

B) 50,000+

C) 1,00,000+ (Correct)

D) 5,00,000+

13. Nagar Panchayat is constituted in:

A) Rural areas

B) Transitional areas (Correct)

C) Metro cities

D) Capital cities only

14. The chairman of a Municipal Corporation is called:

A) Mayor

B) Mayor (Correct)

C) Commissioner

D) Chief Minister

15. What is the function of Gram Sabha?

A) Make laws

B) Supervise the functioning of Panchayat (Correct)

C) Enforce police laws

D) Resolve court cases

16. Which constitutional body supervises local body elections?

A) Election Commission of India

B) State Election Commission (Correct)

C) District Magistrate

D) State Legislature

17. Which level of Panchayat prepares the district development plan?

A) Gram Panchayat

B) Panchayat Samiti

C) Zila Parishad (Correct)

D) MLA

18. Who acts as the link between State Government and Panchayats?

A) Collector

B) Block Development Officer (Correct)

C) Gram Sevak

D) Panchayat Head

19. The function of local self-government includes:

A) National Defense

B) Water supply and sanitation (Correct)

C) Printing currency

D) Judiciary

20. Which Article mandates the formation of State Finance Commission for local bodies?

A) Article 280

B) Article 243-I (Correct)

C) Article 370

D) Article 350