

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

QUIZ – SET A

NAME OF THE STUDENT (IN BLOCK LETTERS)	SECTION	ROLL NO.

TOTAL MARKS: 30

- MCQ- 1 mark each

Q.1 Constitution Day is celebrated on

a) 26 th January	b) 26 th November
c) 15 th August	d) 26 th March

Q.2 The term 'State' is defined under

a) Article 13 of the Constitution of India	b) Article 1 of the Constitution of India
c) Article 11 of the Constitution of India	d) Article 12 of the Constitution of India

Q.3 The Chairman of the Drafting Committee was

a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
c) Sachchidananda Sinha	d) Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru

Q.4 Which feature reflects the federal character of the Indian Constitution?

a) Single citizenship	b) A strong central government
c) Distribution of powers between centre and state	d) President as head of the country

Q.5 Which of the following terms is mentioned in our Preamble?

a) Independent	b) Federalism
c) Public	d) Democratic

Q.6 The concept of equal protection of law is adopted from

a) USA	b) UK
c) Australia	d) France

Q.7 The authority to interpret the Constitution lies with:

a) Supreme Court	b) President
c) Prime Minister	d) Parliament

Q.8 Right against discrimination is mentioned in

a) Article 14	b) Article 15
c) Article 16	d) all of them

Q.9. The definition of the term 'State' does not include

a) Central Government	b) State Government
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c) Citizens of India	d) Local authority in control of the Government
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Q.10 Which of the following is not a primary source of the Constitution of India?

a) Government of India Act, 1935	b) British Constitution
c) Finland Constitution	d) USA Constitution

Q.11 Fundamental Rights are suspended during:

a) Election	b) Financial Emergency
c) National Emergency	d) at the will of the government

Q.12 Which Article allows the Supreme Court to enforce Fundamental Rights?

a) Article 19	b) Article 21
c) Article 44	d) Article 32

Q.13 Which Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Equality?

a) Article 14–18	b) Article 19–22
c) Article 25–28	d) Article 32

Q.14 The Separation of Powers is a doctrine that ensures:

- a) The judiciary and executive are merged.
- b) The legislature has supreme power over the other branches.
- c) The powers of government are divided between the legislature, executive, and judiciary.
- d) The judiciary can override the legislature

Q.15 Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India are:

- a) Absolute and cannot be restricted under any circumstance.
- b) Subject to reasonable restrictions.
- c) Reserved only for Indian citizens.
- d) Not enforceable by the courts

Q. 16 True or False

- 7 Marks

- a. The Constitution of India is a blend of rigidity and flexibility.
- b. The Constitution of India is federal in nature.
- c. Indian Parliament is a sovereign body.
- d. The Indian State has an elected head (republic) while the British State has a hereditary head (monarchy).
- e. The Directive Principles of State Policy are enforceable before the Court of law.
- f. Right under Article 15 is available to all persons residing in India.

- g. Preamble is a part of the Constitution of India was held in Keshvananda Bharti case.

Q. 17 Fill in the blank:

- 8 Marks

- a. The Constitution itself declares that _____ are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the state to apply these principles in making laws.
- b. Our constitution abolishes _____ and _____ under Article 17 and 18 respectively.
- c. The Indian constitution embodies the _____ concept of secularism, i.e., giving equal respect to all religions or protecting all religions equally.
- d. The voting age was reduced to _____ years from _____ years in 1989 by the 61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988.
- e. _____ emergency has never been declared in India.
- f. Article 14 is available to all _____.
- g. Article _____ of the Constitution provides equality of opportunity in Public employment.

ANSWER KEY

Q.1 to Q.15 (1 mark each)

1. b) 26th November
2. d) Article 12 of the Constitution of India
3. a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
4. c) Distribution of powers between centre and state
5. d) Democratic
6. a) USA
7. a) Supreme Court
8. d) all of them
9. c) Citizens of India
10. c) Finland Constitution
11. c) National Emergency
12. d) Article 32
13. a) Article 14–18
14. c) The powers of government are divided between the legislature, executive, and judiciary.
15. b) Subject to reasonable restrictions

Q.16 True or False (1 mark each, 7 marks total)

- a. True
- b. False – Its quasi-federal
- c. False (Indian Parliament is not sovereign like the British Parliament; it's bound by the Constitution)

- d. True
- e. False (DPSPs are not enforceable by any court)
- f. False (Article 15 is available only to citizens, not all persons)
- g. True

Q.17 Fill in the blanks (1 mark each, 8 marks total)

- a. Directive Principles of State Policy
- b. Untouchability, titles
- c. positive
- d. 18, 21
- e. Financial
- f. persons
- g. 16