

# Question bank Constitution of India.

1) Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with the Fundamental Duties?

- (a) Article 32
- (b) Article 50
- (c) Article 51
- (d) Article 51 A

Answer: (d) Article 51 A

2) In a federal system the guardian of the Constitution is

- (a) the Parliament
- (b) the Judiciary
- (c) the council of Ministers
- (d) the National Security Advisor

Answer: (b) the judiciary

3) The power of the President to consult the Supreme Court is under Article

- (a) 132
- (b) 143
- (c) 136
- (d) 131

Answer: (b) 143

4) Which of the following is the inevitable outcome of liberalization?

- (a) Retrace of the state
- (b) reentry of the state
- (c) Neutrality of the state
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Retrace of the state

5) Preventive Detention is a reasonable restriction on

- (a) Article 14
- (b) Article 19
- (c) Article 21
- (d) Article 32

Answer: (c) Article 21

6) Judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from offices by

- (a) Executive order
- (b) Impeachment
- (c) Judicial order
- (d) Bureaucracy

Answer: (b) Impeachment

7) The power of the Supreme Court can be enlarged by

- (a) Cabinet
- (b) Parliament
- (c) President
- (d) Chief Justice

Answer: (b) Parliament

8) Under which article of the Constitution the Supreme Court of India has been established

- (a) 24
- (b) 124
- (c) 224
- (d) 231

Answer: (b) 124

9) The High Court in India do not possess

- (a) Original jurisdiction
- (b) Appellate jurisdiction
- (c) Advisory jurisdiction
- (d) Revisory jurisdiction

Answer: (c) Advisory jurisdiction

10) Which among the following is empowered to constitute Inter State Council?

- (a) The Parliament
- (b) The President
- (c) The National Development Council
- (d) The Planning Commission

Answer: (b) The President

11) The authority to alter the boundaries of state in India rests with

- (a) State government

- (b) Parliament
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) President

Answer: (b) Parliament

12) Finance Commission is constituted every 5 years by the

- (a) President
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Union Council of Ministers
- (d) Speaker

Answer: (a) President

13) The qualification for the Chairman and the members of the Finance Commission are specified in

- (a) Finance Act of 1951
- (b) Finance Act of 1952
- (c) Finance Act of 1950
- (d) Finance Act of 1953

Answer: (a) Finance Act of 1951

14) From among the following which amendment of the Constitution of India made “education to Children” as a Fundamental Duty?

- (a) 86<sup>th</sup>
- (b) 85<sup>th</sup>
- (c) 42<sup>nd</sup>
- (d) 72<sup>nd</sup>

Answer: (a) 86<sup>th</sup>

15) How many duties are included in the Constitution as Fundamental Duties?

- (a) 10
- (b) 11
- (c) 9
- (d) 6

Answer: (b) 11

16) The British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act in

- (a) July 1947
- (b) January 1947
- (c) June 1947

(d) August 1947

Answer: c) June 1947

17) Periodic elections to the local bodies are made mandatory by

(a) 72nd amendment

(b) 73rd amendment

(c) 86th amendment

(d) 87th amendment

Answer: (b) 73rd amendment

18) Balvant Rai Mehta Committee was appointed to review

(a) National Extension Service

(b) Panchayati Raj

(c) Electoral system

(d) Community Development Programme

Answer: (d) Community Development Programme

19) The Committee appointed in 1977 to study the working of Panchayati Raj institutions was under the chairmanship of

(a) Balvant Rai Mehta

(b) Ashok Mehta

(c) GVK Rao

(d) LM Singhvi

Answer: (b) Ashok Mehta

20) Mandal Commission recommendations were appointed by

(a) Rajiv Gandhi

(b) A B Vajpayee

(c) P V Narasimha Rao

(d) V P Singh

Answer: (d) V P Singh

21) Minto Morley Reforms is also known as

- (a) Government of India Act 1919
- (b) Government of India Act 1892
- (c) Government of India Act 1935
- (d) Government of India Act 1909

Answer: (a) Government of India Act 1909

22) A member of the Parliament formally loses his membership if he consecutively abstains himself from ----- sitting of the House

- (a) 15
- (b) 30
- (c) 60
- (d) 90

Answer: (c) 60

23) In India a person can be a member of the Council of Ministers without being a Member of Parliament for a maximum period

- (a) 1 month
- (b) 6 months
- (c) 1 year
- (d) 2 years

Answer: (b) 6 months

24) Who is the Head of the Government in India?

- (a) The President
- (b) the Prime Minister
- (c) the speaker
- (d) the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha

Answer: (b) the Prime Minister

25) The Governor of a state can nominate how many members to the Legislative Assembly?

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 1
- (d) 5

Answer: (c) 1

26) Which among the following type of authority is given to the President of India?

- (a) Political
- (b) Defacto
- (c) Dejure
- (d) Popular

Answer: (c) Dejure

27) The Public Accounts Committee submits its report to the

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Council of States
- (d) House of the People

Answer: (d) House of the People

28) The revenue estimate of a budget are prepared by

- (a) Estimates Committee
- (b) Central Ministry of Finance
- (c) Union Council of Ministers
- (d) Respective Ministers

Answer: (b) Central Ministry of Finance

29) The committee which examine the 'extravagance' of the government

- (a) Public Accounts Committee
- (b) Estimates Committee
- (c) Public Undertaking Committee
- (d) Ad hoc Committee

Answer: (b) Estimates Committee

30) The budget is an instrument of control by

- (a) the Government
- (b) the Executive
- (c) the Legislature
- (d) the Judiciary

Answer: (c) the Legislature

31) Who prepares the agenda in meeting of the Council of Ministers

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Deputy Prime Minister
- (d) Minister of Parliamentary Affairs

Answer: (b) Prime Minister

32) The Chairman of Council of States is elected by

- (a) Elected members of Council of States
- (b) All members of the Council of States
- (c) Members of both Houses of Parliament
- (d) elected members of the Parliament

Answer: (c) Members of both Houses of Parliament

33) Which of the following is not an objective of the Directive Principles of State Policy

- (a) To ensure a welfare state
- (b) to ensure socio-economic justice
- (c) To establish a religious state
- (d) to ensure the creation of village Panchayath

Answer: (c) To establish a religious state

34) The Head of the government under a Parliamentary government enjoys

- (a) Real power
- (b) nominal power
- (c) limited power
- (d) no power

Answer: (a) Real power

35) The classification of government as unitary and federal is on the basis of

- (a) Centralization of power
- (b) division of power
- (c) delegation of powers
- (d) separation of powers

Answer: (b) division of power

36) Majority provisions of the Constitution of India can be amended by

- (a) the Parliament

- (b) The President
- (c) the State Legislature
- (d) the Parliament of the consent of states

Answer: (a) the Parliament

37)Community Development Program was launched on

- (a) 2nd October 1951
- (b) 2nd October 1952
- (c) 2nd October 1953
- (d) 2nd October 1954

Answer: (b) 2nd October 1952

38)National Extension Service was launched on

- (a) 2nd October 1953
- (b) 2nd October 1952
- (c) 2nd October 1951
- (d) 2nd October 1950

Answer: (a) 2nd October 1953

39)Political homogeneity is a feature of

- (a) Presidential system
- (b) Parliamentary system
- (c) Democratic system
- (d) Collegiate executive

Answer: (b) Parliamentary system

40)To organize village Panchayath as units of self government is an example of

- (a) Liberal principle
- (b) Economic principle
- (c) Gandhian principle
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Gandhian principle

41)The age to exercise franchise was reduced from 21 years to 18 years by

- (a) 42nd amendment
- (b) 44th amendment



- (c) 61st amendment
- (d) 72nd amendment

Answer: (c) 61st amendment

42) The President of India can dissolve the House of People on the recommendation of the

- (a) Vice President
- (b) Chief Justice
- (c) Cabinet
- (d) Council of Ministers

Answer: (d) Council of Ministers

43) The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution of India was adopted from

- (a) Irish
- (b) Canada
- (c) Germany
- (d) Australia

Answer: (a) Irish

44) The makers of the Constitution of India adopted the concept of Judicial Review from

- (a) Russia
- (b) Germany
- (c) US
- (d) Australia

Answer: (c) US

45) The Indian federal system can be transformed into a unitary system under

- (a) Article 368
- (b) Article 356
- (c) Article 360
- (d) Article 352

Answer: (d) Article 352

46) Fundamental Rights are included in articles

- (a) 15-24
- (b) 12-36
- (c) 36-51

(d) 52-62

Answer: (b) 12-36

47) Untouchability Offence Act 1955 was renamed as “The Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955” in

(a) 1972

(b) 1977

(c) 1976

(d) 1955

Answer: (c) 1976

48) Right to Property was omitted from Part III of the Constitution by the

(a) 42nd amendment

(b) 44th amendment

(c) 86th amendment

(d) 62nd amendment

Answer: (b) 44th amendment

49) The watchword of a Parliamentary government is

(a) Stability

(b) checks and balances

(c) Political homogeneity

(d) responsibility

Answer: (d) responsibility

50) Who presides over the joint session of the Parliament?

(a) Speaker

(b) Deputy Chairman

(c) President

(d) Vice President

Answer: (c) President