

## **MCQ ON THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

**Course Code: 18UC0008/19UC0008**

### **CO2**

**1. Which known as the ‘Soul of the Constitution’**

- a. Fundamental Rights**
- b. Fundamental Duties**
- c. Directive Principles of State Policy**
- d. Preamble**

**Ans: D**

**2. The term ‘We’ in Preamble means**

- a. Indian Government**
- b. Supreme Courts**
- c. Indian Parliament**
- d. The People of India**

**Ans: D**

**3. Indian Constitution ensures ‘Justice’ in which form**

- a. Social**
- b. Economic**
- c. Political**
- d. All of the above**

**Ans: D**

**4. Preamble has been amended by which Amendment Act**

- a. 27th Constitutional Amendment**
- b. 42nd Constitutional Amendment**
- c. 44th Constitutional Amendment**
- d. 40th Constitutional Amendment**

**Ans: B**

**5. The Preamble states that the Constitution derives its authority from**

- a. Indian Culture**
- b. Government of India**
- c. The People of India**
- d. Princely states**

**Ans: C**

**6. As per Preamble, the date of adoption of the Constitution is**

- a. 26th January 1950**
- b. 26th November 1949**
- c. 11th December 1946**
- d. None of the above**

**Ans: B**

**7. 42nd Constitutional Amendment (1976) added which of the terms to the Preamble**

- a. Socialist**
- b. Secular**
- c. Sovereign**
- d. Both (a) & (b)**

**Ans: D**

**8. Which part of the Indian Constitution expressly declares that India is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic?**

- a. Fundamental Rights**
- b. Directive Principles of State Policy**
- c. Preamble**
- d. Fundamental Duties**

**Ans: C**

**9. 'Economic Justice' is one of the objective of the Indian Constitution which has been provided in**

- a. the Preamble and the Fundamental Rights**
- b. the Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy**
- c. the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy 4**
- d. None of the Above**

**Ans: B**

**10. The correct sequence of the following words in the Preamble is**

- a. Sovereign, Democratic, Socialist, Secular, Republic**
- b. Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic**
- c. Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic, Secular, Republic**
- d. None of these**

**Ans: B**

**14. The Constitution of which country was the first to begin with a Preamble.**

- a. USA**
- b. India**
- c. Britain**

**d. Canada**

**Ans: A**

**15. The ideal of Justice (Social, Economic and Political) in the Preamble draws its inspiration from**

- a. Russian Revolution**
- b. American Civil War**
- c. French Revolution**
- d. Japanese Constitution**

**Ans: A**

**16. The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in the Preamble have been taken from**

- a. French Revolution**
- b. Russian Revolution**
- c. American Civil War**
- d. None of the above**

**Ans: A**

**17. What does the term 'Secular' mean in the Indian context.**

- a. All religions are equal in the eyes of the government and the State does not uphold any particular religion as its official religion.**
- b. Special importance to a religion related to minorities.**
- c. One religion is promoted by the government.**
- d. None of the following.**

**Ans: A**

**18. . The Preamble to the Indian Constitution aims at securing**

- a. Dignity of Individual and Unity & Integrity of the nation.**

- b. Fundamental Rights to all individuals.**
- c. Fundamental Rights to the citizens of India.**
- d. Security of tenure to all government servants.**

**Ans: A**

**19. What is the meaning of ‘equality’ in the Indian Constitution?**

- a. Lack of opportunities**
- b. Lack of equality**
- c. Absence of special privileges to any section of the society, and provision of adequate opportunities for all individuals without any discrimination.**
- d. None of the above.**

**Ans: C**

**20. The philosophy underlying the Indian constitution was embodied quite early in the ‘Objective Resolution’ which was moved in the first session of the Constituent Assembly (on 13 December 1946) by:**

- a. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru**
- b. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**
- c. Chakravarti Rajagopalachari**
- d. Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar**

**Ans: A.**

**21. Which of the following Constitutional Amendment is also known as the “Mini-Constitution” of India?**

- a. 7th Amendment**
- b. 42nd Amendment**
- c. 44th Amendment**
- d. 73rd Amendment**

**Ans: B**

**22. Who described Indian Federal as “Quasi-federal”**

- a. KC Wheare.**
- b. Morris Jones**
- c. Granville Austin**
- d. Ivor Jennings**

**Ans: A**

**23. Who described Indian Federalism as a “ Federation with a centralizing tendency”**

- a. KC Wheare**
- b. Morris Jones**
- c. Granville Austin**
- d. Ivor Jennings**

**Ans: A**

**24. Which one of the following best describes the Parliament Form of Government?**

- a. Principle of Cooperation and Co-ordination between the legislative and executive organs.**
- b. Doctrine of separation of powers between the two organs**
- c. Written Constitution.**
- d. Rigid constitution.**

**Ans: A**

**25. Which of the following is not another name of the Parliament System?**

- a. Westminster**
- b. Responsible government**
- c. Cabinet Government**

**d. American System**

**Ans: D**

**26. How many types of Fundamental rights are provided by Indian Constitution?**

- a. 5**
- b. 6**
- c. 7**
- d. 9**

**Ans: B**

**27. Which of the following is not a feature of Fundamental rights:**

- a. It promotes the idea of political democracy.**
- b. It is justiciable in Nature**
- c. Fundamental rights are not absolute in Nature.**
- d. All the fundamental rights can be suspended during National Emergency.**

**Ans: D**

**28. According to Dr. B R Ambedkar, Which of the following parts of the Indian Constitution is a “Novel feature” of the Indian Constitution?**

- a. Preamble**
- b. Fundamental Rights**
- c. DPSP**
- d. Fundamental Duties**

**Ans: C**

**29. Which of the following is not a feature of DPSP?**

- a. It promotes the idea of social and economic democracy**

- b. It seeks to establish a “Welfare state”**
- c. It is non-enforceable by the court and it is non-justiciable in nature**
- d. It is the duty of the people to apply DPSP principles in making laws**

**Ans: D**

**30. Which constitutional Amendment Act reduces the voting rights from 21 years to 18 years;**

- a. 60th CAA**
- b. 61st CAA**
- c. 86th CAA**
- d. 97th CAA**

**Ans: B**

**31. Which of the following emergency is not mentioned in the Constitution**

- a. National Emergency**
- b. State Emergency**
- c. Disaster Emergency**
- d. Financial Emergency**

**Ans: C**

**32. State emergency is mentioned in which article of the Constitution?**

- a. Article 352**
- b. Article 356**
- c. Article 360**
- d. Article 398**

**Ans: B**



**33. Financial Emergency is mentioned in which article of the Constitution?**

- a. Article 352**
- b. Article 356**
- c. Article 360**
- d. Article 398**

**Ans: C**

**34. Which of the following is not a ground for a declaration of National Emergency?**

- a. War**
- b. External Aggression**
- c. Armed rebellion**
- d. Internal Aggression**

**Ans: D**

**35. By the 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011, the Formation of Cooperative societies is a fundamental right provided in which article?**

- a. Article 19**
- b. Article 20**
- c. Article 21**
- d. Article 22**

**Ans: A**

**36. Who said that the Indian Constitution is a "Lawyer's paradise"**

- a. Sir Ivor Jennings**
- b. H K Maheswari**

- c. P R Deshmukh
- d. Dr. B R Ambedkar

**Ans: A**

**37. When Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution of India?**

- a. 1976
- b. 1965
- c. 1970
- d. 1992

**Ans: A**

**38. 'Equal pay for equal work' has been ensured in the Indian constitution as one of them?**

- a. Fundamental right
- b. Directive principle of state policy
- c. Fundamental duties
- d. Economic right

**Ans: B**

**39. The 42nd amendment act has incorporated into the constitution of India a new chapter on?**

- a. Administration of union territories
- b. Formation of interstate councils
- c. Fundamental duties
- d. None of these

**Ans: C**

**40. Under which article provisions of fundamental duties incorporated**

- a. Article 50**
- b. Article 51**
- c. Article 51A**
- d. Article 52**

**Ans: C**

**41. In which part the part of fundamental duties have been incorporated**

- a. Part 3**
- b. Part 4A**
- c. Part 4**
- d. Part 5**

**Ans: B**

**42. How the fundamental duties are being enforced**

- a. There are no provisions in the constitution for direct enforcement nor any sanction to prevent their violation**
- b. The high courts have been granted the power to enforce the fundamental duties**
- c. The Supreme court has been granted powers to enforce the fundamental duties**
- d. Any of the courts may issue directions for enforcement of fundamental duties**

**Ans: A**

**43. Which of the following statements is incorrect?**

- a. Fundamental Duties are given in Part IV of the Constitution**
- b. After the 42nd constitutional amendment, Fundamental Duties have been added to the Constitution of India.**

- c. In 2002, after the 82nd Constitution Amendment Act, another Fundamental Duty was added.**
- d. Public Representation Act, Built in 1951.**

**Ans: C**

**44. What are the ideals that a state must keep in mind while framing policies called?**

- a. Fundamental Rights**
- b. Directive Principles of State Policy**
- c. Gandhian Principles**
- d. Socialism**

**Ans: B**

**45. Which of the following statements is true regarding DPSP;**

**i) The concept was mentioned in Government of India Act 1935**

**ii) DPSP are not legally enforceable**

- a. Only i**
- b. Only ii**
- c. Both i and ii**
- d. None of the above**

**Ans: C**

**46. Which of the following articles consists of equal pay for equal work for men and women?**

- a. Article 31**
- b. Article 39A**
- c. Article 41**

**d. Article 39**

**Ans: D**

**47. Which of the articles in the Constitution state the Gandhian Principles?**

- a. Article 40-48**
- b. Article 41-48**
- c. Article 42**
- d. Article 40**

**Ans: A**

**48. Which article states about Uniform Civil Code throughout the country?**

- a. Article 48**
- b. Article 44**
- c. Article 42**
- d. Article 49**

**Ans: A**

**49. Which amendment made elementary education for all children a fundamental right? Also choose the article added after that:**

- a. 80th Amendment, Article 21 A**
- b. 86th Amendment, Article 21**
- c. 44th Amendment, Article 22 A**
- d. 86th Amendment, Article 21 A**

**Ans: D**

**50. From which country has Indian Constitution borrowed DPSP?**

- a. USA**
- b. Ireland**
- c. France**
- d. Japan**

**Ans: B**