

Which of the following is NOT a correct statement with respect to Freedom of speech and expression in India?

It is enshrined in Part III of the Constitution

It is not an absolute right to express one's thoughts freely

**It cannot be curtailed by legislation**

It can be suspended in emergency

For how long, a joint sitting of both the houses of Parliament may be convened to consider a bill which was passed by one house and pending in another house?

3 Months

**6 Months**

9 Months

12 Months

What is the number of Schedules in Constitution of India?

8

10

11

**12**

Which among the following articles speaks about impeachment of the President of India?

Article 60

**Article 61**

Article 62

Article 63

How many members can be nominated by the president to the Rajya Sabha & Lok Sabha Respectively?

**12 & 0**

10 & 2

10 & 0

12 & 6

Which among the following amendments of Constitution of India had accorded precedence to Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights?

25th

**42nd**

59th

44th

The territories of Goa, Daman & Diu were incorporated in the Indian Constitution by which amendment bill?

Tenth Amendment 1961

**Twelfth Amendment 1962**

Fourteenth Amendment 1962

Fifteenth Amendment 1963

The power to create or abolish legislative council in states is vested with which among the following?

Council of State Ministers

Governor of the state

Legislative assembly of the state

President of India

In which year Uttranchal was renamed as Uttarakhand?

2004

2005

2006

2007

Directive Principles are just like 'a cheque on bank payable at the convenience of the bank'.

Who among the following said this?

Jawahar Lal Nehru

Bhim Rao Ambedkar

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa

Prof. K T Shah

In which case, Supreme Court held that Preamble is integral part of the constitution?

SR Bommai Case

Kesavanand Bharti Case

Ashok Kumar Thakur Case

M C Mehta Case

The Indian constitution is the world's longest for a sovereign nation. Which of the following did not contribute to its large size?

Inputs from Government of India Act 1935

Geographical and Historical Factors

Inclusion of ideals of various Social Reformers in Constitution

Single Constitution for Union and States

Which of the following form of justice is not mentioned in the Preamble of the Constitution of India?

Social

Economic

Religious

Political

Which of the following are eligible for the office of President in India?

Naturalised citizen

Citizen by incorporation of territory

Citizen by descent

Citizen by registration

(A naturalized citizen of a particular country is **someone who has legally become a citizen of that country**, although they were not born there.)

Which of the following article prohibits the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs?

Article 43 B

Article 46

Article 47

Article 48

Which of the following Constitutional Amendment Act was called as 'Mini Constitution'?

42nd

46th

69th

91st

In which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that Parliament is empowered to take away any of the Fundamental Rights?

Golak Nath case

Minerva Mills case

Kesavananda Bharati case

Shankari Prasad case

Which of the following are included in the basic structure of the constitution of India?

1. Supremacy of the Constitution

2. Judicial Review

3. Principle of equality

4. Free and fair elections

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

[A] Only 1 & 2

[B] Only 1 & 3

[C] Only 1, 2 & 3

[D] All of the above

**Notes:**

The Supreme Court is yet to define what constitutes the 'basic structure' of the Constitution.

From the various judgments, the following features mentioned above have emerged as 'basic features' of the Constitution of India.

To whom does the Vice-President submit his resignation?

[A] President

[B] Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha

[C] Speaker of Lok Sabha

[D] Prime Minister

Which of the following states has reserved the maximum number of seats for Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha?

[A] Chhattisgarh

[B] Bihar

[C] Madhya Pradesh

[D] Uttar Pradesh

Which amendment gave constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes?

- [A] 100th Amendment
- [B] 101st Amendment
- [C] 102nd Amendment
- [D] 103rd Amendment

What is the minimum number of Judges of the Supreme Court required for hearing any case involving interpretation of the Constitution?

- [A] 10
- [B] 8
- [C] 7
- [D] 5

Which of the following Articles of the Constitution deal with the legislative relations between the Centre and the states?

- [A] Article 235 to 245
- [B] Articles 245 to 255
- [C] Article 255 to 265
- [D] None of the above

Which of the following comes under the territory of India?

- [A] States
- [B] Union Territories
- [C] Any other area for the time being included in the territory of India
- [D] All of the above

**Notes:**

The Parliament is empowered to make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India. The territory of India refers to the states, the union territories, and any other area for the time being included in the territory of India.

Who decides the salaries, allowances, privileges, leave and pension of the judges of the Supreme Court?

- [A] President
- [B] Prime Minister
- [C] Parliament
- [D] Council of Ministers

What is the maximum age until which a Supreme Court judge can hold office?

- [A] 60 years
- [B] 62 years
- [C] 65 years
- [D] 70 years

Whose approval needed for imposing President's Rule?

- [A] Council of Ministers
- [B] Lok Sabha

[C] Rajya Sabha

[D] **Both the Houses of Parliament**

In how many states the government headed by Morarji Desai imposed President's Rule in 1977?

[A] 6

[B] 7

[C] 8

[D] **9**

What is the other name for Public Interest Litigation?

[A] Class Action Litigation

[B] Social Action Litigation

[C] Social Interest Litigation

[D] **All of the above**

Who administers oath to every member of either House of state legislature?

[A] Chief Justice of India

[B] Chief Justice of High Court

[C] Chief Minister

[D] **Governor**

Who decides the salaries and allowances of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the assembly?

[A] Governor

[B] Chief Minister

[C] **State Legislature**

[D] Parliament

Which of the following Union Territories has a High Court of its own?

[A] Jammu & Kashmir

[B] Lakshadweep

[C] **Delhi**

[D] Andaman & Nicobar

Who appoints the judges of a high court?

[A] Supreme Court

[B] Chief Justice of India

[C] **President**

[D] Parliament

Which of the following are the grounds for removal of a High Court judge?

1. Proved misbehaviour

2. Incapacity

3. Insolvency

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

[A] Only 1

[B] **Only 1 & 2**

[C] Only 2 & 3

[D] 1, 2 & 3

Which of the following are the advantages of ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution) summarized by the Law Commission of India?

1. Less expensive

2. Time-consuming & effective

3. Parties are free to discuss their differences of opinion

4. Parties have the feeling that there is no losing or winning side

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

[A] Only 1 & 2

[B] Only 1 & 3

[C] Only 1, 3 & 4

[D] 1, 2, 3 & 4

**Notes:**

The following are the advantages of ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution) summarized by the Law Commission of India: (1) the process is less expensive, (2) it less time-consuming, (4) parties are free to discuss their differences of opinion and (4) parties have the feeling that there is no losing or winning side.

Which committee recommended that the three-tier system of panchayati raj should be replaced by the two-tier system?

[A] Dantwala Committee

[B] Hanumantha Rao Committee

[C] Ashok Mehta Committee

[D] Committee on Panchayati Raj Training Centres

Which committee recommended that there should also be reservation of seats for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions?

[A] Thungon Committee

[B] L M Singhvi Committee

[C] G.V.K. Rao Committee

[D] Gadgil Committee

Which of the following are a type of the urban local government?

[A] Municipal corporation

[B] Cantonment board

[C] Port trust

[D] All of the above

Who is considered the father of local-self government in India?

[A] Macaulay

[B] Lord Ripon

[C] Lord Mayo

[D] None of the above

**Notes:**

Lord Ripon's Resolution of 1882 laid the foundation of local self-government in India, which is why, he is often referred to as the father of local-self government in India.

Who is the present governor of Reserve Bank of India?

- [A] Urjit Patel
- [B] Raghuram Rajan
- [C] Bimal Jalan
- [D] **Shaktikanta Das**

**Notes:**

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is India's central bank. It was established on April 1, 1935 in accordance with the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The present governor is Shaktikant Das.

Who was the chief protagonist of all-India services in the Constituent Assembly?

- [A] Jawaharlal Nehru
- [B] Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- [C] **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**
- [D] K.M. Munshi

**Notes:**

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the chief protagonist of all-India services in the Constituent Assembly of India. He is also regarded as the 'Father of all-India Services'.

What is the term of Attorney General of India?

- [A] 2 years
- [B] 3 years
- [C] 5 years
- [D] **None**

**Notes:**

The Constitution of India does not contain the procedure and grounds for the removal of Attorney General of India. He holds office during the pleasure of the president of India.

Which article of the Constitution of India mentions the powers, privileges and immunities of Attorney-General of India?

- [A] 101
- [B] 103
- [C] 104
- [D] **105**

Who is empowered to remove the advocate general of the state?

- [A] Chief Justice of India
- [B] President
- [C] **Governor**
- [D] Chief Minister

**Notes:**

The Constitution of India does not contain the procedure and grounds for the removal of

advocate general of state. He holds office during the pleasure of the governor of the state. This means that he may be removed by the governor at any time.

Which of the following are correctly matched?

State	Official Language
1. Andhra Pradesh	Telugu
2. Kerala	Malayalam
3. Assam	Bodo
4. Uttar Pradesh	Hindi

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1 & 2
- [B] Only 2 & 3
- [C] Only 1, 2 & 4
- [D] 1, 2, 3 & 4

**Notes:**

The state legislature may adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the state or Hindi as the official language of that state. Based on this most of the states in India have adopted the major regional language as their official language such as Andhra Pradesh has adopted Telugu, Kerala–Malayalam, Assam–Assamese, Uttar Pradesh -Hindi.

Which of the following languages conferred with Classical Language status?

- 1. Tamil
- 2. Sanskrit
- 3. Kannada
- 4. Malayalam

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1 & 2
- [B] Only 1 & 3
- [C] Only 1, 2 & 3
- [D] 1, 2, 3 & 4

In which of the following cases the property accrues to the government as there is no rightful owner?

- 1. Escheat
- 2. Lapse
- 3. Bona vacantia

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1
- [B] Only 2
- [C] Only 3
- [D] 1, 2 & 3

In which of the cases, presence or absence of a guilty mind is irrelevant?



- [A] Motor Vehicles Act
- [B] Arms Act
- [C] Public Liability Insurance Act
- [D] All of the above

**Notes:**

In the case of a statute that imposes strict liability, presence or absence of a guilty mind is irrelevant. For example, Motor Vehicles Act, Arms Act, Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, Public Liability Insurance Act, etc.

Which of the following bills introduced foster care in India?

- [A] Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000
- [B] Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2005
- [C] Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2010
- [D] Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015

**Notes:**

Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 introduced foster care in India.

Families who sign up for foster care for abandoned, orphaned children, or those in conflict with the law will have such children sent to them.

Who was the first chairperson of National Green Tribunal?

- [A] Dipak Misra
- [B] Lokeshwar Singh Pant
- [C] Ranjan Gogoi
- [D] T. S. Thakur

**Notes:**

Justice Lokeshwar Singh Pant became the first Chairman of National Green Tribunal on 18th October in 2010. The Tribunal handles the expeditious disposal of the cases pertaining to environmental issues.

## Preamble

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;

and to promote among them all FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

Preamble MCQs

Which of the following is described as the 'Soul of the Constitution'?

(a) Fundamental Rights (b) Fundamental Duties (c) Directive Principles of State Policy (d)

### **Preamble**

The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on

(a) Philosophy of India (b) **'Objectives Resolution' drafted & moved by Pandit Nehru** (c) Indian Culture (d) Religious Concept

The term 'We' in Preamble means

(a) Indian Government (b) Supreme Courts (c) Indian Parliament (d) **The People of India**

Indian Constitution ensures 'Justice' in which of the following form

(a) Social (b) Economic (c) Political (d) **All of the above**

Preamble has been amended by which Amendment Act?

(a) 27th Constitutional Amendment (b) **42nd Constitutional Amendment** (c) 44th Constitutional Amendment (d) 40th Constitutional Amendment

In which case, the Supreme Court specifically opined that Preamble is 'not' a part of the Constitution?

(a) **Berubari Union case** (b) Kesavanada Bharati case (c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of the above

In which case, the Supreme Court rejected the earlier opinion and held that Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution?

(a) Berubari Union case

(b) **Kesavanada Bharati case**

(c) Both (a) & (b)

(d) None of the above

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

As per Preamble, date of adoption of the Constitution is

(a) 26th January 1950

(b) **26th November 1949**

(c) 11th December 1946

(d) None of the above

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

(a) Socialist

(b) Secular

(c) Sovereign

(d) **Both (a) & (b)**

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

'Economic Justice' as one of the objectives of the Indian Constitution 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

(d) None of the Above

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

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

**(a) USA**

(b) India

(c) Britain

(d) Canada

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

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

Which of the following is true about Preamble?

(a) It is a source of power to legislature and a source of prohibition upon the powers of legislature.

(b) It is justifiable.

(c) Its provisions are enforceable in courts of law.

**(d) None of the above.**

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.

The 42nd Constitutional Amendment added which of the following words in the Preamble?

- (a) Socialist
- (b) Secular
- (c) Integrity
- (d) **All of the above**

Which of the following words is not mentioned in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Sovereign
- (b) Socialist
- (c) Democratic
- (d) **Indians**

The word 'Sovereign' mentioned in the Preamble implies\_\_\_\_\_

- (a) India is an Independent State.
- (b) India is neither a dependency nor a dominion of any other nation.
- (c) India is free to conduct its own affairs (both internal and external).
- (d) **All of the above.**

Which of the following statements is/are true?

- (a) India's membership of the Commonwealth of Nations does not affect India's Sovereignty in any manner.
- (b) India's membership of United Nations Organization (UNO) does not limit India's Sovereignty
- (c) India can either acquire a foreign territory or cede a part of its territory in favor of a foreign state.
- (d) **All of the above.**

Till now, the Preamble to the Constitution of India has been amended how many times?

- (a) **Once**
- (b) Twice
- (c) Thrice
- (d) Never

In which of the following, are the basic aims and objectives of the Indian Constitution discussed?

- (a) Part -1
- (b) **Preamble**
- (c) Part –II
- (d) Schedule

Which among the following statements is incorrect?

- (a) The objective resolution passed by Pt. Nehru was what became the Preamble to the Constitution of India.
- (b) **Preamble is enforceable in the court of law.**
- (c) Preamble has been amended only once in 1976.
- (d) Preamble proves that the sovereignty lies ultimately with the Indian People.

42nd Constitutional Amendment was done in the year

- (a) **1976**
- (b) 1966
- (c) 1986
- (d) 1972

Which among the following was the outcome of Kesavananda Bharati v/s State of Kerala case, 1973?

(a) **Preamble is a part of the Indian Constitution and subject to amending power of the Parliament.**

(b) Preamble is not a part of the Indian Constitution and not subject to amending power of the Parliament.

(c) Preamble is a part of the Constitution but not subject to amending power of the parliament.

(d) Preamble is not a part of the Constitution but is subject to the amending power of the Parliament.

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.

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.

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