

Module 1 - Indian Constitution

1. Which one of these is the primary source of Indian constitution

- a) British constitution
- b) Irish constitution
- c) Government of India Act 1935
- d) US constitution

2. The constitution of India came into force / effect on

- a) January 26, 1950
- b) January 26, 1949
- c) January 1, 1950
- d) November 26, 1949

3. The source of authority of Indian constitution is

- a) The Government of India
- b) the people of India
- c) The President
- d) The Parliament

4. 26th November 1949 is a significant day in our constitutional history because

- a) The constitution was adopted on that day
- b) India took pledge of complete independence on that day
- c) India became republic on that day
- d) The first amendment to the constitution was passed on that day

5. The constitution of India is / One of the salient features of our constitution is

- a) Rigid
- b) Very rigid
- c) flexible
- d) Partly rigid and partly flexible

6. In which year was the first constitution amendment act passed?

- a) 1951
- b) 1952
- c) 1953
- d) 1950

7. The constitution of India was adopted on / preamble declares that the constitution of India was adopted on /The date of adaption and enactment of Indian constitution is

- a) November 26, 1949
- b) August 15, 1947
- c) January 26, 1949
- d) January 26, 1950

8. When did constitution came into force

- a) 1946
- b) 1948
- c) 1949
- d) 1950

9. Who made the constitution of India / The constitution of India has been framed by

- a) Constituent assembly
- b) Indian parliament
- c) British parliament
- d) The queen of England

10. The union constitution committee under the chairmanship of Nehru Consisted

- a) 7 members
- b) 10 members
- c) 12 members
- d) 15 members

11. Who is called the architect of Indian constitution? / Who was the chairman of the drafting committee? / Founder father of Indian constitution is

- a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Dr B R Ambedkar
- d) Dr Rajendra Prasad

12. The name Dr B R Ambedkar is associated with which of the following?

- a) Chairman-drafting Committee
- b) Chairman constituent assembly
- c) Lahore session
- d) Indian National Congress

13. How much money was spent on preparing the constitution of India

- a) 7 Crores
- b) 8 Crores
- c) 6.4 Crores
- d) 1 Crore

14. The preamble of Indian Constitution Indicates

- a) The reservation of Backward classes
- b) Amendments
- c) The sources of Indian constitution
- d) The powers of the parliament

15. One of the objectives of the constitution is to achieve

- a) Law and order
- b) Justice
- c) Political stability
- d) Social Control

16. How much time did the constituent assembly take to prepare the constitution of India / For how many years, months and dates did the constituent assembly work on the framing of constitution of India

- a) 2 years 11 months 19 days
- b) 5 years 11 months 19 days
- c) 4 years 10 months 17 days
- c) 3 years 11 months 7 days

17. **The constitution of India does not mention the post of**

- a) Deputy Prime Minister
- b) Deputy speaker of the Loka Sabha
- c) The Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- d) The Deputy speaker of the state legislative assemblies

18. **Who was the Prime minister of England when India got Independence**

- a) Winston Churchill
- b) Clement Atlee
- c) Margaret Thacher
- d) Lord Mountbatten

19. **The method of amending the rigid constitution is by**

- a) Simple majority
- b) Special majority
- c) cannot be amended
- d) None of these

20. **The Chairman of the constituent assembly was _____ & _____ was the chairman of the drafting committee**

- a) Dr Rajendra Prasad & Dr B R Ambedkar
- b) Dr B R Ambedkar & Dr Rajendra Prasad
- c) Pt Jawaharlal Nehru & M K Gandhi
- d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel & Dr Rajendra Prasad

21. **Our constitution was adopted _____ & Came into effect on _____**

- a) 26th Nov 1949; 26th Jan 1950
- b) 26th Jan 1949; 26th Jan 1959
- c) 26th Feb 1946; 26th Jan 1949

d) 15th Jan 1949; 15th Jan 1950

22. The credit of developing preamble of the constitution goes to

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Pandit Nehru
- c) Ambedkar
- d) Sardar Patel

23. The preamble to the constitution is based on the objective resolutions by

- a) Ambedkar
- b) Gandhiji
- c) Nehru
- d) Patel

24. Which one was originally contained in the preamble

- a) Democratic state
- b) Socialist State
- c) Republican state
- d) Sovereign state

25. Republican state stands for

- a) Hereditary head of state
- b) The rotating head of state
- c) Elected head of state
- d) None

26. Which one is not the feature of Indian preamble?

- a) Introductory
- b) Integral
- c) Key point of constitution
- d) Legal

27. The preamble of the constitution does not contain

- a) Democratic
- b) adult franchise

- c) Sovereignty
 - d) Fraternity
28. **The concept of constitution was first originated in**
- a) Britain
 - b) USA
 - c) Switzerland
29. **The parliamentary form of Government first evolved in / parliamentary system in India is based on the pattern of**
- a) USA
 - b) Greece
 - c) France
 - d) Great Britain / United Kingdom
30. **The constitution of India describes India as a**
- a) Dominion of Free states
 - b) Quasi federation
 - c) Union of states
 - d) federation of Independent states
31. **From which of the following constitutions we have (India) barrowed the idea of preamble**
- a) Canada constitution
 - b) UK constitution
 - c) USA constitution
 - d) France constitution
32. **From the constitution of Ireland we have barrowed the concept of**
- a) Fundamental rights
 - b) Directive principles
 - c) Supreme court
 - d) election system
33. **From the Canada constitution we have barrowed the scheme of our**

- a) Directive principles
 - b) Fundamental rights
 - c) Fundamental duties
 - d) Federation
34. **The concept of Judicial review has been borrowed from the constitution of**
- a) Switzerland
 - b) UK
 - c) USSR
 - d) USA
35. **The words socialist secular were added to preamble of the constitution by the / By which amendment the words Socialist and Secular was added to preamble**
- a) 24th amendment
 - b) 25th amendment
 - c) 42nd amendment
 - d) 48th amendment
36. **Which of the following words were added to the preamble of the Indian constitution by the 42nd amendment**
- a) Secular
 - b) Socialist
 - c) Integrity
 - d) All of these
37. **How many times the preamble of the constitution of India been amended**
- a) Once
 - b) twice
 - c) Thrice
 - d) never
38. **The basic feature of Indian constitution is found in**
- a) Fundamental duties

b) Fundamental rights

c) The preamble

d) DPSP

39. Original Constitution classified fundamental rights into seven categories but now there are

a) Eight

b) Six

c) regrouped into social, economical and political

d) five

40. In Indian constitution there is no provision for

a) Religion rights

b) Educational rights

c) Economic rights

d) Social rights

41. In which year did the cabinet mission came to India

a) 1942

b) 1946

c) 1947

d) 1949

42. The cabinet mission plan was announce on

a) April 16, 1946

b) July 17, 1946

c) May 16, 1946

d) June 16, 1946

43. Under the cabinet mission plan the constituent assembly was to consist

a) 500 members

b) 400 members

c) 349 members

d) 389 members

- 44. The formation of interim government set up on September 2, 1946 was put forward by**
- a) Cabinet mission
 - b) Cripps mission
 - c) Wavel plan
 - d) None of these
- 45. The constituent assembly was set up under the**
- a) Government of India Act 1919
 - b) Government of India Act 1935
 - c) Cabinet mission plan of act 1946
 - d) Indian Independence act 1947
- 46. The act of 1935 abolished**
- a) diarchy in the provinces
 - b) provincial autonomy
 - c) diarchy at the center
 - d) None
- 47. Which of the following was the original due date announced by Mr. Clement Atlee then prime minister of England for transfer of power to Indians**
- a) June 1948
 - b) June 1949
 - c) August 15, 1947
 - d) February 20, 1947
- 48. Which plan finalized the partition of India**
- a) Cabinet Mission
 - b) Mountbatten Plan
 - c) Cripps mission
 - d) none
- 49. The constituent assembly met for the first time on**

- a) December 7, 1949
- b) December 10, 1946
- c) December 9, 1947
- d) December 9, 1946

50. **Which wing of the union government has power to amend the constitution**

- a) Executive
- b) Judiciary
- c) Parliament
- d) Press

51. **The procedure for amending the Indian constitution is**

- a) Partly rigid and partly flexible
- b) Very rigid
- c) Very flexible
- d) Occasionally done

52. **The constitution is flexible that it**

- a) Cannot be amended easily
- b) Can be amended only after undergoing a special procedure
- c) Can be amended easily
- d) does not allow frequent changes

53. **Who was the first President of the Constituent assembly**

- a) Dr Rajendra Prasad
- b) Sachidanand Sinha
- c) Nehru
- d) V Patel

54. **Who was the second President of the Constituent assembly**

- a) Dr Rajendra Prasad
- b) Dr B R Ambedkar
- c) Nehru
- d) V Patel

55. Which article of Indian constitution deal with union judiciary

- a) Article 123
- b) Article 118
- c) Articles 124-147
- d) None

56. Dr Ambedkar said the article_____should be normally remain as dead let and become only in the last resort

- a) 352
- b) 355
- c) 356
- d) 357

57. How many articles included while making the Indian constitution / Indian constitution has

- a) 300
- b) 368
- c) 395
- d) 448

58. In the final form of the constitution adopted by the constituent assembly, how many articles and schedules were there

- a) 397 articles and 7 schedules
- b) 395 articles and 4 schedules
- c) 400 articles and 10 schedules
- d) 395 articles and 8 schedules

59. Indian constitution has

- a) 12 schedules
- b) 7 schedules
- c) 9 schedules
- d) 10 schedules

60. The Constitution of India is

- a) One of the briefest constitution
- c) A medium sized constitution
- b) One of the bulkiest constitution
- d) an evolved constitution

61. **The constitution permits the state to make special provisions for**

- a) Women and unemployed
- b) Old sick and disabled people
- c) Socially and educationally backward class people
- d) backward class people

62. **Constitution protects the minorities in**

- a) Political rights
- b) Religious rights
- c) Culture
- d) Right to reservation in educational institutions

63. **Minorities have right to _____**

- a) Establish and administer educational institution
- b) Only to establish educational institution
- c) Carryout any profession or business
- d) none of these

64. **The constitution empowers the state government to make special law for**

- a) Workers
- b) teachers
- c) Women and children
- d) Farmers

65. **Our constitution prohibits**

- a) Untouchability
- b) Freedom
- c) Liquor
- d) Politics

66. The famous Dandi March done by Gandhiji was against

- a) British rules
- b) Salt tax
- c) Sati system
- d) Untouchability

67. Untouchability is _____

- a) An offence
- b) Not an offence
- c) Permissible
- d) None of these

68. In which year was untouchability abolished in India

- a) 1950
- b) 1956
- c) 1954
- d) 1952

69. Abolition of untouchability under article /Untouchability in any form has been declared unconstitutional under / under the provision of which article of the constitution the government abolished the practice of untouchability

- a) Article 17
- b) Article 18
- c) Article 15
- d) Article 20

70. Article 21(A) was a gift of

- a) 81st amendment act
- b) 82nd amendment act
- c) 86th amendment act
- d) 89th Amendment act

71. Article 21 protects

- a) life only

- b) liberty only
- c) Life and personal liberty
- d) None

72. British parliament passed the Indian Independence act on

- a) 15th August 1947
- b) 18th July 1947
- c) 26th January 1950
- d) 14th August 1947

73. The preamble of the constitution declared India as

- a) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic
- b) Sovereign, Socialistic, Democratic, Republic
- c) Sovereign, Socialistic, Secular, Democratic, Republic
- d) Sovereign, Republic

74. The beginning word “WE” in the preamble refers to the

- a) British rulers
- b) Members of constituent assembly
- c) Citizens of India
- d) All of these

75. Preamble declares the objectives of the constitution as

- a) Secularism
- b) Justice, Liberty, Equality and fraternity
- c) Democratic socialist
- d) Liberalism

76. In our constitution what justice is not given to citizens?

- a) Social
- b) Economic
- c) Political
- d) Technical

77. Secularism means

- a) Absence of state religion
- b) right to religious freedom
- c) Equality of all religions
- d) All the above

78. **The amendment procedure of the constitution is barrowed from the constitution of**

- a) South Africa
- b) United states
- c) Australia
- d) Britain

79. **The first written part of the Indian constitution was**

- a) The regulating act, 1773
- b) The Charter act 1813
- c) Pitt's India act 1784
- d) The Indian council act 1892

80. **The Indian council act 1909 is called as**

- a) Montague and Chelmesford reforms
- b) Minto Morley reforms
- c) Cripps mission act
- d) British act

81. **Which act transferred the administration from East India Company to Crown?**

- a) The Charter act 1853
- b) The Charter act 1813
- c) The Charter act 1833
- d) The act of 1858

82. **Who interprets constitution?**

- a) Supreme Court
- b) parliament

- c) President
- d) Prime Minister

83. Which was the lengthiest amendment to the constitution?

- a) 46th
- b) 44th
- c) 42nd
- d) 24th

84. The preamble of the constitution reads as follows

- a) We the members of the parliament
- b) We the people of India
- c) We the members of cabinet
- d) We the members of the association

85. Which state in India has its own constitution

- a) Kerala
- b) Jammu and Kashmir
- c) Assam
- d) Bihar

86. India became republic on

- a) 26-01-1950
- b) 26-11-1949
- c) 15-08-1947
- d) None

87. In our constitution what justice is not given to citizens

- a) Social
- b) Economic
- c) Political
- d) Technical

88. Who interprets the constitution

- a) President

- b) parliament
- c) Founding fathers
- d) supreme court

Fundamental rights under part III-Details of exercise of rights, limitations & important cases

- 1. Classification of fundamental rights under part/The fundamental rights are enshrined in part**
 - a) I
 - b) II
 - c) III
 - d) IV
- 2. The fundamental rights of Indian Citizen are contained in**
 - a) Part III of constitution
 - b) part IV of constitution
 - c) The seventh schedule of the constitution
 - d) None of these
- 3. Part-III of the constitution guarantees how many categories of fundamental rights**
 - a) Five
 - b) Six
 - c) Seven
 - d) Eight
- 4. Which of the following is not a fundamental right?**
 - a) Right to work
 - b) Right to form association
 - c) Right to speech
 - d) Right to religion
- 5. Right to religion is included under the article_____**
 - a) 25 to 28

b) 29 to 30

c) 31 to 32

d) 21 to 23

6. Right to constitutional remedies under article_____

a) 16

b) 14

c) 21

d) 32

7. Which fundamental right of the Indian constitution has been deleted by 44th amendment act 1978? / Which of the below rights is deleted from the list of Fundamental rights

a) Right against exploitation

b) right to property

c) Right to strike and protest

d) Right to speak

8. Unnikrishnan V/s state of Andhra Pradesh 1993 AIR/SC/645 regarding

a) Public interest litigation

b) Abolition of Capitation fee

c) Smoking in public place

d) Noise pollution due to blaring of music in festivals

9. Fundamental rights very well described in 1214 of

a) Bill of rights

b) Magna Carta

c) S Swaransingh

d) Dr Ambedkar

10. Fundamental rights can be claimed against

a) Judiciary

b) Individual

c) State

- d) all of these
11. **Fundamental rights are inspired by the constitution of / India has borrowed the idea of fundamental rights in the constitution from**
- a) UK
 - b) Switzerland
 - c) Russia
 - d) USA
12. **How many fundamental rights are there?**
- a) 5
 - b) 6
 - c) 8
 - d) 10
13. **The ultimate source of authority of India is**
- a) The government
 - b) The constitution
 - c) the people
 - d) The parliament
14. **Which of the following is no longer a fundamental right?/ Which is not a fundamental right**
- a) Right to property
 - b) right to freedom of religion
 - c) Right to equality
 - d) Right to liberty
15. **Right to property is**
- a) Ordinary right
 - b) Fundamental right
 - c) Moral right
 - d) Birth right
16. **Protection of fundamental rights under article ___ of High Court**

a) 225

b) 226

c) 227

d) 228

17. The theory of basic structure of the constitution was proposed by the supreme court in

a) Golaknath case

b) Keshavnanad Bharathi case

c) Gopalan v/s Madras state

d) Shyam Prasad Mukherjee case

18. In which one of the following cases did the Supreme Court declared that the constituent assembly should be convened to amend the fundamental rights?

a) Gopalan v/s Madras state

b) KeshavnanadBharathi case

c) Golaknath v/s Punjab State

d) Shyam Prasad Mukherjee case

19. The fundamental rights are mostly

a) Social rights

b) Educational rights

c) Economic rights

d) Political rights

20. Fundamental rights are

a) the rights of the rulers

b) the rights of the ruled

c) the basic conditions of social life

d) none

21. Freedom of religion is guaranteed by

a) the preamble

- b) directive principles
 - c) fundamental rights
 - d) convention
22. **Right against exploitation seeks to protect the weaker sections of the society by**
- a) Giving equal pay for equal work for men and women
 - b) Prohibiting human trafficking and beggary
 - c) Providing compulsory education for children below the age of 14 years
 - d) None of these
23. **Right to cultural and educational rights implies**
- a) Provision for free and compulsory education
 - b) Special assistance to backward classes to educate them
 - c) Provision of religious and cultural instructions in schools run by the government
 - d) Right to minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice
24. **Cultural and educational rights have been incorporated under fundamental rights with the objective to**
- a) Preserve Indian Culture
 - b) evolve a single culture
 - c) Eradicate illiteracy
 - d) Help minorities to conserve their culture
25. **The main objective of the cultural and educational right granted to the citizen is to**
- a) Preserve the rich and cultural heritage of India
 - b) Help the minorities to conserve their culture
 - c) Evolve single integrated Indian culture
 - d) All of these
26. **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar termed Article 32 of the Indian Constitution as the “Heart and Soul” of the Indian constitution. Which one of the following**

Fundamental Right it contains?

- a) Right to freedom
- b) right to constitutional remedies
- c) Right to education
- d) help minorities conserve their culture

27. Who said article 32 is Heart and Soul" of the Indian constitution.

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- c) Lalbhadr Shastri
- d) Dr B R Ambedkar

28. Part IIIrd from articles 12 to 35 of the Indian constitution contains

- a) Fundamental rights
- b) Directive principles of state policy
- c) Emergency provisions
- d) Citizenship

29. Right against exploitation prohibits

- a) Lending money at high interest
- b) marriage of minor girls
- c) Women working in night at factories
- d) Trafficking human beings

30. India has recognized

- a) Only one religion as National religion
- b) 3 religions as national religion
- c) 5 religions as national religion
- d) No religion as national religion

31. Freedom of press is included in

- a) Right to carry on any profession
- b) Right to personal liberty
- c) Right to freedom of speech and expression

d) Right to education

32. **Right to education is a_____**

- a) Fundamental right
- b) Ordinary legal right
- c) not a right
- d) both a and b

33. **This is the custodian of fundamental rights**

- a) Civil court
- b) Supreme court
- c) State Government
- d) Central Government

34. **Classification of fundamental rights under part**

- a) I
- b) II
- c) III
- d) IV

35. **Which of the following is not a fundamental right?**

- a) Constitutional remedies
- b) Property
- c) Assemble peacefully
- d) Move freely

36. **Right to equality is guaranteed under the article / Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment under article**

- a) 13
- b) 14
- c) 15
- d) 17

37. **“Equal pay for equal work” is an accomplishment of**

- a) Right to freedom

- b) right to religion
- c) Right to constitutional remedies
- d) Right to equality

38. **Articles dealing Right to Equality are**

- a) Articles 14-18
- b) Articles 12-35
- c) Articles 36-51
- d) Articles 52-78

39. **Freedom of speech and expression is contained in**

- a) 19(1) A
- b) 19(1) C
- c) 19(1) D
- d) none

40. **Right to pollution free environment includes**

- a) right to assemble
- b) right to move freely
- c) right to practice any religion
- d) right to life

41. **Fundamental rights are**

- a) Civil rights
- b) Basic rights
- c) Criminal rights
- d) None

42. **Sexual harassment of working women is violation of**

- a) Fundamental duty
- b) Directive principles of state policy
- c) Fundamental right
- d) rule of law

43. **Fundamental rights and directive principles are**

- a) opposed to each other
- b) unrelated and unconnected to each other
- c) Supplementary and complementary
- d) none of these

44. Fundamental rights are protected by the

- a) Civil court
- b) Criminal courts
- c) Supreme Court
- d) None of these

45. The constitution guarantees Right to practice

- a) Any profession, occupation, trade or business
- b) only profession
- c) Both a &b
- d) None of these

46. The fundamental rights granted by the constitution of India to its citizens cannot be suspended

- a) except by an order of Supreme Court
- b) Under any circumstances
- c) except by an order of the President during National Emergency
- d) except through an order of President during war

47. The fundamental rights can be suspended during

- a) Elections
- b) State Emergency
- c) National Emergency
- d) Financial emergency

48. Which of the following writ is issued by the Supreme Court if it sends an order to restrain a person from acting in an office to which he is not entitled?

- a) Habeas corpus

- b) Prohibition
- c) Certiorari
- d) Quo-warranto

49. **This is not a writ**

- a) Habeas Corpus
- b) mandamus
- c) Certiorari
- d) Prevention

50. **Mandamus means**

- a) Request
- b) Command
- c) Permission
- d) All of these

51. **Which one of the following writs issued by the court in case of an illegal detention of a person by police / In case of illegal imprisonment the writ issued is**

- a) Habeas corpus
- b) Prohibition
- c) Certiorari
- d) Quo-warranto

52. **Our constitution grants to the citizens ___ fundamental rights / Fundamental rights are classified into how many heads**

- a) Six
- b) Five
- c) Ten
- d) Seven

53. **Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth is a fundamental right classifiable under**

- a) Right to freedom of religion
- b) Right against exploitation

c) Right to equality

d) None of these

54. Who are not entitled to form union?

a) Students

b) Police

c) Teachers

d) Entrepreneurs

55. Which one is not fundamental right?

a) Right against exploitation

b) Right to freedom of religion

c) Right to strike

d) Right to equality

56. Full form of PIL is

a) Public interest Legislation

b) Private interest Legislation

c) Private interest Litigation

b) Public interest Litigation

57. This is not a writ

a) Mandamus

b) Habeas Corpus

c) Certiorari

d) Prevention

58. Writ of mandamus can be issued on the ground of

a) Non-performance of public duties

b) Unlawful detention

c) Unlawful occupation of public office

d) None of these

59. How many writs are there?

a) One

- b) Two
- c) Four
- d) Five

60. Habeas corpus issued by

- a) State Govt
- b) Union Govt
- c) Court
- d) Police Station.

61. The writ of Habeas Corpus is issued

- a) In the form of an order calling upon a person who has detained another person before the court and show the authority for such detention
- b) By a superior court to a lower court not to exceed its jurisdiction
- c) By a superior court to the subordinate court to do something in the nature of its allotted duty
- d) In the form of an order to stop proceeding in certain case

62. A person arrested by police has to be produced before the magistrate within

- a) 12 hours
- b) 24 hours
- c) 48 hours
- d) 72 hours

63. This is not the right of the arrested person

- a) To produce before the Magistrate immediately
- b) To inform him the grounds of his arrest
- c) to consult his lawyer
- d) To produce before the Magistrate within 24 hours of his arrest

64. An arrested person has how many number of rights under article-22

- a) Six
- b) seven

- c) four
 - d) Five
65. To whom the Indian constitution given the power to pardon the sentence of death?
- a) Chief justice of Supreme court
 - b) Governor of state government
 - c) President of Union Government
 - d) Both b and c
66. This is not a ground to impose restriction on freedom of speech and expression
- a) Morality and decency
 - b) Contempt of court
 - c) National security
 - d) None of the above
67. Right to primary education guaranteed under the article 21A was inserted to the constitution by ____ amendment
- a) 61st
 - b) 74th
 - c) 86th
 - d) 97th
68. 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments are related to:
- a) Land reforms
 - b) Anti defection law
 - c) Local self government
 - d) Extension of reservations to SCs and STs
69. Freedom of speech and expression means right to express one's own opinion only by
- a) Words by mouth
 - b) Writing and printing
 - c) both a and b

- d) none of these
70. Under which amendment, a new article 21-A was inserted and it provides for “Right to Education” was made a fundamental right?
- a) The 76th Amendment (1994)
 - b) The 86th Amendment (2002)
 - c) The 91st Amendment(2003)
 - d) The 42nd Amendment (1976)

Directive principles of state policy and Relevance to Directive principles of state policy under part IV, Fundamental duties

1. How many fundamental duties are enumerated in Article 51 A of Indian constitution? / Now the total number of fundamental duty is
 - a) 5
 - b) 11
 - c) 6
 - d) 12
2. How many fundamental duties are there / The constitution lays down how many fundamental duties of a citizen? / At present the fundamental duties of Indian Citizens are
 - a) 5
 - b) 6
 - c) 10
 - d) 11
3. Which among the following were given supremacy over fundamental rights
 - a) Fundamental duties
 - b) Citizenship
 - c) DPSP
 - d) none of these
4. The Directive principles of State policy can be enforced in
 - a) High Court

- b) Supreme court
- c) Parliament
- d) Assembly

5. Fundamental duties were incorporated in the constitution to

- a) Curb subversive and unconstitutional activities
- b) Prevent misuse of fundamental rights
- c) Curb the growing power of execution
- d) Make the fundamental right more meaningful

6. The directive principles incorporated in the Indian constitution have been inspired by the constitution of

- a) Ireland
- b) USA
- c) Australia
- d) Canada

7. Who described the DPSP as the novel features of the Indian Constitution

- a) Dr B R Ambedkar
- b) Motilal Nehru
- c) Madhav Rao N
- d) L M Singhvi

8. Who said directive principles of state policy are the “Novel feature of the Indian Constitution”?

- a) Motilal Nehru
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) B R Ambedkar
- D) None

9. Fundamental duties are borrowed from the constitution of

- a) Russia
- b) America
- c) Japan & China

d) Australia

10. The directive principles of state policy under article

a) 16 to 30

b) 31 to 51

c) 61 to 76

d) None

11. The fundamental duties has been inserted during the tenure ship of

a) Dr Ambedkar

b) Gandhiji

c) Dr Babu Rajendra Prasad

d) Indira Gandhi

12. Fundamental duties are discussed in

a) Part III

b) Part IV

c) Part III A

d) Part IV A

13. The fundamental duties of Indian Citizens were incorporated in the constitution in

a) 1952

b) 1976

c) 1980

d) 1985

14. The aim of directive principles of State policy is to establish

a) Capitalist state in our country

b) Communist state in our country

c) Welfare state in the country

d) All of these

15. Protection of wild life comes under which of the following in India

a) Fundamental rights

- b) Fundamental duties
- c) Directive principles of state policies
- d) None of these

16. **Which one of the following is not a Directive principles of state policy?**

- a) Free legal aid to poor
- b) maternity relief
- c) Improvement of public health
- d) none of these

17. **The concept of welfare state is included in the constitution of India in the / Which part of the constitution aims at establishing a welfare state in the country?**

- a) Preamble
- b) Fundamental rights
- c) Fourth schedule
- d) The directive principles of state policy

18. **DPSP (Directive principles of state policy) directs the state to safeguard**

- a) Wild life
- b) The rights of SC and ST
- c) The rights of workers specially women and children
- d) None

19. **The DPSP**

- a) Can be enforced in High court
- b) Can be enforced only in Supreme Court
- c) Cannot be enforced in any court
- d) Can be enforced relating only to SC and ST

20. **This is not a DPSP**

- a) Organize village panchayat
- b) provide free legal aid
- c) Secure living wage

d) Secure Just and efficient judiciary

21. Fundamental duty demands

- a) To abide by the constitution
- c) To avoid corruption
- b) To work sincerely
- d) To abide by moral rules

22. The recent fundamental duty added by 86th amendment in 2002 is

- a) Duty to safe guard public property
- b) Duty of parent and guardian to provide education to his child
- c) Duty to protect and improve the natural environment
- d) Duty to abide by the constitution

23. The obligation of the parent / guardian to provide opportunities for the education to their children between 6 to 14 years of age is

- a) Fundamental duty
- b) Fundamental right
- c) Directive Principle
- d) None of these

24. Which of the following is a fundamental duty of the Indian citizen?

- a) Strive to eradicate untouchability
- b) To cast his / her vote
- c) To develop scientific temper
- d) Not to indulge in corrupt practice

25. This is not a fundamental duty

- a) To abide by the constitution
- c) To develop scientific temper
- d) To promote literacy
- b) To protect and improve natural environment

26. Fundamental duties are incorporated in the constitution on the recommendation of

- a) Karan Sing Committee
- b) Charan Singh committee
- c) Swaran Singh Committee
- d) None of the above

27. **This is not a directive principle**

- a) Uniform civil code
- b) workers participation in management
- c) Minimum wage
- d) Prohibition of slaughtering of cows and calves

28. **This is not a fundamental duty**

- a) Respect to national flag and national Anthem
- b) Safe guard public property
- c) respect to elders and teachers
- d) Renounces the practices insulting to the dignity of women

29. **The recent fundamental duty is _____**

- a) Duty of a parent or guardian to provide education to his child
- b) Duty to safe guard [public property
- c) Duty to protect and improve the natural environment
- d) Duty to abide by the constitution

30. **The directive principles under article 46 considered _____ as
educationally and economically backward/ weaker sections of the society**

- a) Women and children
- b) Disabled
- c) SC and ST and other weaker sections
- d) None of these

31. **Monuments, places and object of importance are protected because India
is a country with _____**

- a) Richest population
- b) lengthiest constitution

- c) Rich cultural heritage
 - d) diverse culture
32. State should protect every monument or place or object declared to be of _____
- a) State importance
 - b) national importance
 - c) International importance
 - d) local importance
33. Directive principles of state policies come under _____ of the constitution
- a) Part I
 - b) Part II
 - c) Part III
 - d) Part IV
34. The directive principles of state policies are / The directive principles of state policies are _____ rights
- a) Social rights
 - b) Constitutional rights
 - c) Political rights
 - d) legal rights
35. To respect the National Flag and National Anthem is a / Respecting national flag is a
- a) Fundamental duty of every citizen
 - b) Fundamental right of every citizen
 - c) Directive principles of state
 - d) none of these
36. Fundamental duties under Indian constitution area provided by
- a) An order of the President
 - b) An order of the Supreme Court
 - c) An amendment to the constitution

d) A legislation by the parliament

37. Directive principles of state policies were incorporated in the constitution with a view to

- a) Ensure democratic government in the country
- b) Provide strong central government
- c) Establish welfare state
- d) Raise the living standards of weaker sections of the society

38. Directive principles of state policies are

- a) Non- justiciable
- b) Justiciable
- c) Partly justiciable
- d) None

39. Which of the following is not a fundamental duty?

- a) To abide by the constitution
- b) To protect and improve natural environment
- c) To develop scientific temper
- d) To secure uniform civil code applicable to entire country

40. Uniform civil code means

- a) A code related to individual's public life
- b) A codified law applicable to all persons of India irrespective of their religion
- c) A civil procedure code
- d) A code meant for Hindu only

41. Which one of the following directive principles can be described as Gandhian in Nature?

- a) Providing equal pay and equal work for men and women
- b) Workers' in management
- c) Organization of village panchayats as units of self government
- d) Separation of Judiciary from Executive

42. There are ____ numbers of fundamental duties under part IV A of the constitution of India / How many fundamental duties are there?

- a) 4
- b) 7
- c) 6
- d) 10

43. What is main sanction behind the fundamental duties?

- a) Legal
- b) Social
- c) Moral
- d) All of these

44. Which of the following are fundamental duties

- a) To uphold and protect the sovereignty of India
- b) To protect and improve environment
- c) To safeguard the public property
- d) All of these

45. The directive principles of state policy may be classified in to

- a) Socialist, Gandhian and Liberal
- b) Gandhian, Liberal and Communist
- c) Socialist and Communist
- d) Liberal and communist

46. Which one of the following is a directive principle of state policy?

- a) The state shall not deny to any person equality before the law
- b) The state shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment
- c) The state shall not discriminate against any person on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth
- d) Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is punishable by law

47. Fundamental duties are applicable to all / Constitution guarantees fundamental rights to

- a) States
- b) Citizens
- c) Persons
- d) Foreigners

48. This is not a Fundamental duty

- a) Respect to national Flag and national Anthem
- b) Safeguard public property
- c) Respect to elder and teachers
- d) None of the above

49. Uniform civil code for all citizens is

- a) Directive principles
- b) Fundamental right
- c) fundamental duty
- d) none of these

50. The underlying objective of the directive principles is to achieve / The major objective of the directive principles of state policy are aimed to secure a

- a) Police state
- b) secular state
- c) welfare state
- d) none of these