

# 100 Indian Constitution MCQ's

1. The design of the National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India in

- (a) July, 1947
- (b) August, 1947
- (c) July, 1948
- (d) July, 1950

Answer: July, 1947

2. The Constitution of India was enacted by a Constituent Assembly set up

- (a) Through a resolution of the provisional government
- (b) By the Indian National Congress
- (c) Under the Indian Independence Act, 1947
- (d) Under the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946

Answer: D

3. A bill in the imperial Legislative Council for compulsory and free primary education was introduced by

- (a) Mohammad Shafi
- (b) Feroz Shah Mehta
- (c) G.K. Gokhale
- (d) Shankaran Nair

Answer: G.K. Gokhale

4. Who among the following was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution

- (a) Rajendra Prasad
- (b) C. Rajagopalachari
- (c) Tej Bahadur Sapru
- (d) B.R. Ambedkar

Answer: B.R. Ambedkar

5. The Constituent Assembly which framed the Constitution for Independent India was set up in

- (a) 1947
- (b) 1949
- (c) 1945
- (d) 1946

Answer: 1946

6. The Constitution of India was enacted by a Constituent Assembly set up

- (a) By the Indian National Congress
- (b) Through a resolution of the provisional government
- (c) Under the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946
- (d) Under the Indian Independence Act, 1947

Answer: Under the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946

7. Who among the following was not a member of the Constituent Assembly established in July 1946?

- (a) K.M. Munshi
- (b) J.B. Kripalani
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Vallabhbhai Patel

Answer: Mahatma Gandhi

8. What is the special Constitutional position of Jammu and Kashmir ?

- (a) Indian laws are not applicable.
- (b) It is above Indian Constitution.
- (c) It is not of the integral parts of Indian Union.
- (d) It has its own Constitution

Answer: It has its own Constitution

9. On whose recommendation was the Constituent Assembly formed ?

- (a) Cabinet Mission Plan
- (b) Govt. of India Act, 1935
- (c) Mountbatten Plan
- (d) Cripps's Mission

Answer: Cabinet Mission Plan

10. Which of the following Acts gave representation to the Indians for the first time in legislation ?

- (a) Indian Councils Act, 1919
- (b) Govt. of India Act, 1935
- (c) Indian Councils Act, 1909
- (d) Govt of India Act, 1919

Answer: Govt. of India Act, 1935

11. Which of the following was adopted from the Maurya dynasty in the emblem of Government of India ?

- (a) Horse
- (b) Words Satyameva Jayate
- (c) Four lions
- (d) Chariot Wheel

Answer: Four lions

12. Who presided over the inaugural meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India ?

- (a) Sachchidananda Sinha
- (b) P. Upendra
- (c) B.R. Ambedkar
- (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Answer: Sachchidananda Sinha

13. The idea of the Constitution of India was first of all given by

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Shri M.N. Roy
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Answer: Shri M.N. Roy

14. The Constitution of India was promulgated on January 26, 1950 because

- (a) It was an auspicious day.
- (b) This day was being celebrated as the Independence Day since 1929.
- (c) It was the wish of the farmers of the Constitution.
- (d) The British did not want to leave India earlier than this date.

Answer: This day was being celebrated as the Independence Day since 1929.

15. The first session of the Constituent Assembly was held in

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Lahore
- (c) Calcutta
- (d) New Delhi

Answer: New Delhi

16. The members of the Constituent Assembly were

- (a) Elected by Provincial Assemblies
- (b) Only representatives of the princely states.
- (c) Elected directly by people.
- (d) Nominated by the government.

Answer: Elected by Provincial Assemblies

17. The Indian Constitution was enforced on

- (a) 15th Aug, 1947
- (b) 26th Nov, 1949
- (c) 26th Jan, 1950
- (d) 30th Jan, 1950

Answer: 26th Jan, 1950

18. The Constitution of India was adopted by the

- (a) Parliament of India
- (b) Constituent Assembly
- (c) Governor General
- (d) British Parliament

Answer: Constituent Assembly

19. How long did the Constituent Assembly take to finally pass the Constitution?

- (a) About 6 months in 1949
- (b) About 2 years since Aug 15, 1947
- (c) Exactly a year since Nov 26, 1948
- (d) About 3 years since Dec 9, 1946

Answer: About 3 years since Dec 9, 1946

20. The office of Governor General of India was created by

- (a) Government of India Act, 1935
- (b) Charter Act, 1833
- (c) Charter Act, 1813
- (d) Governor of India Act, 1858

Answer: Charter Act, 1833

21. Who was the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly ?

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) C. Rajagopalachari
- (c) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Answer: Dr. Rajendra Prasad

22. When did Mr. Attlee, Prime Minister of England, announce the transfer of power to the Indians ?

- (a) February, 1947
- (b) June, 1949
- (c) August, 1947
- (d) June, 1948

Answer: June, 1948

23. The Constituent Assembly was created by

- (a) Simla Conference, 1945
- (b) Cripps Mission
- (c) Indian Independence Act
- (d) Cabinet Mission Plan

Answer: Cabinet Mission Plan

24. The Constitution names our country as

- (a) Bharat
- (b) Aryavarta
- (c) Hindustan
- (d) India, that is Bharat

Answer: India, that is Bharat

25. The demand for the Constituent Assembly was put forward by the Indian National Congress in 1936 at its session held at

- (a) Kanpur
- (b) Lahore
- (c) Bombay
- (d) Fezpur

Answer: Fezpur

26. A constitution is

- (a) A set of ordinary laws
- (b) A set of financial laws.
- (c) A set of official laws
- (d) The basic structure defining the powers of the state and the rights and duties of the citizens.

Answer: The basic structure defining the powers of the state and the rights and duties of the citizens.

27. The Cabinet Mission to India was headed by

- (a) Stafford Cripps
- (b) Hugh Gaitskell
- (c) A.V. Alexander
- (d) Lord Pethick Lawrence

Answer: Lord Pethick Lawrence

28. Cripps Mission visited India in

- (a) 1927
- (b) 1946
- (c) 1939
- (d) 1942

Answer: 1942

29. Which of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as The Heart and soul of the Constitution?

- (a) Right to Equality
- (b) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- (c) Right to Freedom of Religion
- (d) Right to Property

Answer; Right to Constitutional Remedies

30. Who proposed the Preamble before the Drafting Committee of the Constitution ?

- (a) B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) B.N. Rao
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer: Jawaharlal Nehru

31. Who was the first speaker of the Lok Sabha ?

- (a) P. Upendra
- (b) Hukam Singh
- (c) Anantha Sayanam Ayyanagar
- (d) Malvankar

Answer: D

32. The state of Bombay was bifurcated into Maharashtra and Gujarat on May 1, in the year

- (a) 1959
- (b) 1962
- (c) 1960
- (d) 1958

Answer: 1960

33. Which of the following is correct regarding the Indian Constitution ?

- (a) It is completely based on British Constitution.
- (b) It is original
- (c) It is made only on the basis of Government of India Act, 1935
- (d) It is a mixture of several Constitutions.

Answer: It is a mixture of several Constitutions.

34. Which of the following Union Territories attained statehood in February, 1987 ?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh
- (b) Daman and Diu
- (c) Goa
- (d) Pondicherry

Answer: Arunachal Pradesh

35. The 25th Indian state to achieve statehood is

- (a) Sikkim
- (b) Goa
- (c) Arunachal Pradesh
- (d) Mizoram

Answer: Goa

36. Chairman of Constitution Drafting Committee at the time of independence was

- (a) Sardar Patel
- (b) B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) S. Radhakrishnan
- (d) J.L. Nehru

Answer: B.R. Ambedkar

37. The demand for a Constitution made by the people of India without outside interference was officially asserted by the National Congress in

- (a) 1939
- (b) 1942
- (c) 1935
- (d) 1929

Answer: 1935

38. The Constituent Assembly for undivided India first met on

- (a) 6th December, 1946
- (b) 3rd June, 1947
- (c) 20th February, 1947
- (d) 9th December, 1946

Answer: 9th December, 1946

39. When was the Madras state renamed Tamil Nadu ?

- (a) 1968
- (b) 1971
- (c) 1969
- (d) 1970

Answer: 1969

40. In 1938, who among the following definitely formulated his demand for a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise ?

- (a) C.R. Das
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer: Jawaharlal Nehru

41. The first state to become bifurcated after independence was

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Assam
- (c) Bombay
- (d) Bengal

Answer: Bombay 42. When the Constituent Assembly for the Dominion of India reassembled on 31st October, 1947, its reduced membership was

- (a) 331
- (b) 299
- (c) 311

(d) 319

Answer: 299

43. For the philosophy underlying our Constitution, the historic Objectives Resolution was moved in the Constituent Assembly on 22<sup>nd</sup> January, 1947 by

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Answer; Jawaharlal Nehru

44. Which of the following writs is issued by the court in case of illegal detention of a person ?

- (a) Quo Warranto
- (b) Habeas Corpus
- (c) Mandamus
- (d) Certiorari

Answer: Habeas Corpus

45. Which of the following cases cannot be filed directly in the Supreme Court ?

- (a) Cases against encroachment on Fundamental Rights
- (b) Both (a) and (b) above.
- (c) If one's property is forcefully occupied by the other
- (d) Disputes between two or more States

Answer: Disputes between two or more States

46. Which is not an eligibility criterion for appointment as a Judge of the High Court ?

- (a) Must have been an advocate of a High Court for not less than 10 years
- (b) Must be, in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist.
- (c) Must have attained the age of 55 years
- (d) Must have been a High Court Judge for at least 5 years

Answer: A

47. Judicial Review function of the Supreme Court means the power to

- (a) Review the functioning of judiciary in the country
- (b) Undertake periodic review of the Constitution.
- (c) Examine the constitutional validity of the laws
- (d) Review its own judgement

Answer: Examine the constitutional validity of the laws

48. The High Courts in India were first started at

- (a) Bombay, Delhi, Madras
- (b) Madras and Bombay
- (c) Bombay, Madras, Calcutta



(d) Delhi and Calcutta

Answer: Bombay, Madras, Calcutta

49. For the enforcement of Fundamental Rights, the Supreme Court may issue a/an

(a) Notification

(b) Writ

(c) Decree

(d) Ordinance

Answer: B

50. Besides its permanent seal at Delhi, the Supreme Court can also meet at

(a) Any other Union Territory

(b) Any other place as decided by the Chief Justice of India in consultation with the President

(c) Any other metropolitan city

(d) Any other major city

Answer: Any other place as decided by the Chief Justice of India in consultation with the President

51. What is meant by a Court of Record?

(a) The court that maintains records of all lower courts.

(b) The court that is competent to give directions and issue writs.

(c) The court that can punish for its contempt.

(d) The court that preserves all its records.

Answer: The court that preserves all its records.

52. Judges of the High Court are appointed by the

(a) Chief Justice of the High Court

(b) President

(c) Governor

(d) Chief Justice of India

Answer: President

53. After retirement, a Judge of a High Court can undertake practice in

(a) Any other court except the same court

(b) Wherever he intends to practice.

(c) The same court

(d) Lower courts only

Answer: Any other court except the same court

54. The age of retirement of the Judges of the High Court is

(a) 62 years

(b) 60 years

(c) 65 years

(d) 58 years

Answer: 65 Year

55. Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive is enjoined by

- (a) VII Schedule to the Constitution
- (b) Judicial decision
- (c) Directive Principles
- (d) Preamble

Answer: Directive Principles

56. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court are appointed by the

- (a) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- (b) Chief Minister of the concerned state
- (c) Governor of the concerned state
- (d) President

Answer: President

57. Which High Court has jurisdiction over the state of Arunachal Pradesh ?

- (a) Guwahati
- (b) Chandigarh
- (c) Bombay
- (d) Calcutta

Answer: Guwahati

58. A Judge of the Supreme Court of India is to hold office until he attains the age of

- (a) 58 years
- (b) 62 years
- (c) 60 years
- (d) 65 years

Answer: 65 years

59. The President of India referred the Ayodhya issue to the Supreme Court of India under which Article ?

- (a) 143
- (b) 132
- (c) 138
- (d) 136

Answer: 143

60. Judicial Review signifies that the Supreme Court

- (a) Can impeach the President
- (b) Can declare a state law as unconstitutional
- (c) Can review cases decided by the High Courts.
- (d) Has final authority over all cases

Answer: Can review cases decided by the High Courts.

61. Which one of the following comes under the jurisdiction of both the High Court and the Supreme Court ?

- (a) Disputes between the States inter se
- (b) Protection against the violation of the Constitution
- (c) Protection of the Fundamental Rights
- (d) Disputes between the Centre and the States

Answer: Protection of the Fundamental Rights

62. Cognizable offence refers to an offence where

- (a) Arrests can be made without warrant
- (b) Police can register a case without formal complaints
- (c) Arrests can be made with warrant
- (d) It is under the jurisdiction of a court

Answer: B

63. Under the writ of Mandamus, the Court can

- (a) Ask the person to be produced
- (b) Order to transfer the case from one court
- (c) Ask to let a person free for a temporary period
- (d) Direct the Government to do or not to do a thing

Answer: Direct the Government to do or not to do a thing

64. Which of the following writs is a bulwark of personal freedom ?

- (a) Certiorari
- (b) Habeas Corpus
- (c) Mandamus
- (d) Quo Warranto

Answer: Habeas Corpus

65. The High Courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, were established under the Indian High Courts Act of

- (a) 1909
- (b) 1911
- (c) 1861
- (d) 1865

Answer: 1861

66. Appointment of officers and servants of a High Court are made by the

- (a) None of these
- (b) Chief Justice of the High Court
- (c) President
- (d) Governor

Answer: Chief Justice of the High Court

67. Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court are drawn from the

- (a) Grants-in-aid
- (b) Public Accounts
- (c) Contingency Fund
- (d) Consolidated Fund

Answer: Consolidated Fund

68. The Constitution gives the powers of superintendence over all sub-ordinate courts to the High Courts under Article

- (a) 229
- (b) 227
- (c) 226
- (d) 228

Answer: 227

69. Which of the following High Courts covers more than one State/ Union Territories ?

- (a) Allahabad
- (b) None of these
- (c) Guwahati
- (d) Delhi

Answer: Guwahati

70. Which of the following writs may be issued to enforce a Fundamental Right ?

- (a) Certiorari
- (b) Habeas Corpus
- (c) Mandamus
- (d) Prohibition

Answer: Habeas Corpus

71. The total number of High Courts in India at present is

- (a) 15
- (b) 21
- (c) 16
- (d) 18

Answer: 21

72. The Judges of the Supreme Court can be removed from office by the

- (a) President on request of Parliament
- (b) Chief Justice of India
- (c) President
- (d) Prime Minister

Answer: President on request of Parliament

73. The authority competent to suspend the operation of Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India is

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

Answer: President

74. Which is the highest and final judicial tribunal in respect of the Constitution of India ?

- (a) President
- (b) Union Cabinet
- (c) Supreme Court
- (d) Parliament

Answer: Supreme Court

75. Which of the following is an extensive original jurisdiction given by the Constitution of India to the Supreme Court ?

- (a) Enforcement of Fundamental Rights
- (b) Advising the Chief Executive in legal matters
- (c) Hearing revenue cases of appeal
- (d) Hearing criminal cases of appeal

Answer: Enforcement of Fundamental Rights

76. The High Court of West Bengal (Calcutta) has got the additional jurisdiction to hear cases from

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh
- (b) Mizoram
- (c) Tripura
- (d) Andaman and Nicobar islands

Answer: Andaman and Nicobar islands

77. Which of the following is enforceable in a court of law ?

- (a) Fundamental Rights
- (b) Fundamental Duties
- (c) Directive Principles
- (d) Preamble

Answer: Fundamental Rights

78. In whom are the powers of Judicial Review vested in India ?

- (a) All the courts
- (b) Supreme Court and all the High Courts
- (c) President
- (d) Parliament

Answer: Supreme Court and all the High Courts

79. There is no appeal except on a point of law against the decisions of the

- (a) Sub Judges
- (b) Small causes courts
- (c) Court of Munsifs
- (d) High Court

Answer: Small causes courts

80. The lowest court of revenue is that of a

- (a) Naib Tehsildar
- (b) Sub-judge
- (c) Third class magistrate
- (d) Munsif

Answer: Naib Tehsildar

81. The First Class Magistrates are competent to award sentence of imprisonment upto

- (a) 4 years
- (b) 2 years
- (c) 1 year
- (d) 3 years

Answer: 2 years

82. Which is the highest court of appeal in India ?

- (a) Supreme Court
- (b) President
- (c) High Court
- (d) Privy Council

Answer: Supreme Court

83. To ensure impartiality, the retired Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court are debarred from practising law

- (a) In any court other than State High Courts
- (b) In any Criminal Court
- (c) In any court of India
- (d) In any court other than the Supreme Court

Answer: In any court of India

84. Who decides the number of Judges in a High Court ?

- (a) Governor of the State
- (b) Parliament
- (c) President
- (d) State Government

Answer: President

85. Who is appointed as an adhoc judge of the Supreme Court ?

- (a) A sitting judge of a High Court duly qualified for appointment as a Supreme Court Judge
- (b) A person fully qualified for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court
- (c) A retired judge of Supreme Court
- (d) An acting judge of the Supreme Court

Answer: A sitting judge of a High Court duly qualified for appointment as a Supreme Court Judge

86. Which of the following is covered under the original jurisdiction of the supreme court ?

- (a) Dispute relating to civil matters
- (b) Dispute between two citizens from two different states
- (c) Dispute relating to criminal cases involving murder
- (d) Disputes between two states of the Indian Union

Answer: Disputes between two states of the Indian Union

87. Which High Court in India, has held that the pronouncement of Talaq thrice in one go is illegal ?

- (a) Bombay High Court
- (b) None of these
- (c) Calcutta High Court
- (d) Allahabad High Court

Answer: Allahabad High Court

88. The small causes court can hear cases involving a maximum amount of

- (a) Rs 5000
- (b) Rs 2000
- (c) Rs 1000
- (d) Rs 500

Answer: Rs 2000

89. The power of the Supreme Court to review any judgement pronounced or order made by it previously is provided in Article ?

- (a) 126
- (b) 139
- (c) 138
- (d) 137

Answer: 137

90. A common High Court for two or more states and Union Territory may be established by

- (a) Parliament by Law
- (b) Chief Justice of India
- (c) President
- (d) Governor of the state

Answer: Parliament by Law

91. Which of the following amendments curtailed the power of Judicial review of the Supreme Court and the High Court ?

- (a) 24th
- (b) 44th
- (c) 26th
- (d) 42nd

Answer: 42 nd

92. Under a single, integrated, hierarchical judicial system, the High Court in the states are directly under the

- (a) President
- (b) Union Parliament
- (c) Governor of the state
- (d) Supreme Court

Answer: Supreme Court

93. A Judge of a Supreme court may resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the

- (a) Chief Justice of India
- (b) Senior most judge of the supreme court
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) President

Answer: President

94. The Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court dose not involve

- (a) Criminal Cases
- (b) Cases involving interpretation of the Constitution
- (c) Civil Cases
- (d) Disputes arising out of pre-Constitution treaties and agreements

Answer; Disputes arising out of pre-Constitution treaties and agreements

95. Which of the following is not a writ issued by a superior court to an inferior court ?

- (a) Mandamus
- (b) Certiorari
- (c) Quo Warranto
- (d) Prohibition

Answer: Quo Warranto

96. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is appointed by the President

- (a) In consultation with the Judges of the supreme court and the High Court
- (b) Alone
- (c) In consultation with the Governor
- (d) In consultation with the Judges of the supreme court alone



Answer: Alone

97. The concept of the Judicial review has been borrowed from the Constitution of

- (a) U.K.
- (b) Switzerland
- (c) U.S.A
- (d) U.S.S.R.

Answer: U.S.A

98. Which Amendment Act conferred on the Supreme Court the jurisdiction to transfer cases from one High Court to another ?

- (a) 43rd
- (b) 45th
- (c) 42nd
- (d) 39th

Answer: 42 nd

99. The only-Union Territory which has a High Court of its own

- (a) Daman and Diu
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Lakshadweep
- (d) Chandigarh

Answer: Delhi

100. The Supreme Court originally consisted of how many other judges besides the Chief Justice ?

- (a) 6
- (b) 12
- (c) 14
- (d) 7

Answer: 7