

## **UPSChub Test series , Polity test 1, M.LAXHMIKANT (ch 1- ch 5)**

### **Chapter 1: Historical Background**

**1. The Regulating Act of 1773 designated the Governor of Bengal as the:**

- A) Viceroy of India
- B) Governor-General of India
- C) Governor-General of Bengal
- D) Secretary of State for India

**Answer: C) Governor-General of Bengal**

**2. Which Act established a Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1774?**

- A) Pitt's India Act, 1784
- B) Regulating Act, 1773
- C) Charter Act, 1813
- D) Charter Act, 1833

**Answer: B) Regulating Act, 1773**

**3. The Pitt's India Act of 1784 distinguished between the:**

- A) Civil and military functions of the Company
- B) Legislative and executive functions of the Council
- C) Commercial and political functions of the Company
- D) British possessions in India and the Company's territories

**Answer: C) Commercial and political functions of the Company**

**4. Which Act made the Governor-General of Bengal the Governor-General of India?**

- A) Charter Act of 1813
- B) Charter Act of 1833
- C) Charter Act of 1853
- D) Government of India Act of 1858

**Answer: B) Charter Act of 1833**

**5. The system of 'double government' was established by the:**

- A) Regulating Act, 1773
- B) Pitt's India Act, 1784
- C) Government of India Act, 1858
- D) Indian Councils Act, 1909

**Answer: B) Pitt's India Act, 1784**

**6. The Government of India Act of 1858 transferred the powers of government, territories, and revenues from the East India Company to:**

- A) The British Parliament
- B) The British Crown
- C) The Secretary of State for India

D) The Viceroy of India

**Answer: B) The British Crown**

**7. Who was the first Viceroy of India?**

A) Lord Warren Hastings

B) Lord William Bentinck

C) Lord Canning

D) Lord Mountbatten

**Answer: C) Lord Canning**

**8. The system of communal representation through separate electorates was first introduced by the:**

A) Indian Councils Act of 1892

B) Morley-Minto Reforms (Indian Councils Act of 1909)

C) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (Government of India Act of 1919)

D) Government of India Act of 1935

**Answer: B) Morley-Minto Reforms (Indian Councils Act of 1909)**

**9. The concept of 'dyarchy' in the provinces was introduced by the:**

A) Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909

B) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919

C) Simon Commission

D) Government of India Act, 1935

**Answer: B) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919**

**10. Which Act introduced bicameralism and direct elections in the country for the first time?**

A) Indian Councils Act, 1909

B) Government of India Act, 1919

C) Government of India Act, 1935

D) Indian Independence Act, 1947

**Answer: B) Government of India Act, 1919**

**11. The Government of India Act, 1935 provided for the establishment of:**

A) A Federal Court

B) The Reserve Bank of India

C) Provincial autonomy

D) All of the above

**Answer: D) All of the above**

**12. The Indian Independence Act of 1947:**

A) Provided for the partition of India

B) Abolished the office of Viceroy

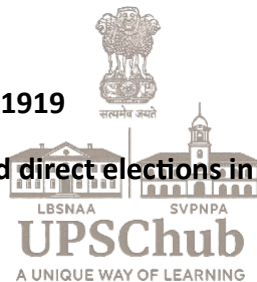
C) Empowered the Constituent Assemblies to frame their respective constitutions

D) All of the above

**Answer: D) All of the above**

**13. Who was the first Governor-General of the Dominion of India?**

A) C. Rajagopalachari



- B) Lord Mountbatten
- C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- D) Jawaharlal Nehru

**Answer: B) Lord Mountbatten**

**14. The office of the Secretary of State for India was created by which Act?**

- A) Charter Act, 1853
- B) Government of India Act, 1858
- C) Indian Councils Act, 1909
- D) Government of India Act, 1919

**Answer: B) Government of India Act, 1858**

**15. For the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council were separated under the:**

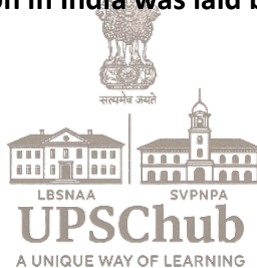
- A) Charter Act of 1833
- B) Charter Act of 1853
- C) Government of India Act of 1858
- D) Indian Councils Act of 1861

**Answer: B) Charter Act of 1853**

**16. The foundation of central administration in India was laid by the:**

- A) Regulating Act of 1773
- B) Pitt's India Act of 1784
- C) Charter Act of 1833
- D) Government of India Act of 1858

**Answer: A) Regulating Act of 1773**



**17. The Government of India Act, 1935 abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced:**

- A) Dyarchy at the Centre
- B) Provincial autonomy
- C) A bicameral legislature at the Centre
- D) Both A and B

**Answer: D) Both A and B**

**18. Lord Macaulay was associated with the:**

- A) Introduction of English education
- B) Abolition of Sati
- C) Codification of laws
- D) Both A and C

**Answer: D) Both A and C**

**19. The Act that ended the East India Company's activities as a commercial body was the:**

- A) Charter Act of 1813
- B) Charter Act of 1833
- C) Charter Act of 1853
- D) Government of India Act of 1858

**Answer: B) Charter Act of 1833**

**20. The Simon Commission was appointed to review the working of the:**

- A) Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909
- B) Government of India Act, 1919
- C) Government of India Act, 1935
- D) Indian Independence Act, 1947

**Answer: B) Government of India Act, 1919**

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## **Chapter 2: Making of the Constitution**

**1. The idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was first put forward by:**

- A) Mahatma Gandhi
- B) M.N. Roy
- C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- D) Sardar Patel

**Answer: B) M.N. Roy**

**2. The Constituent Assembly was formed in 1946 under the scheme of the:**

- A) Cripps Mission
- B) Simon Commission
- C) Cabinet Mission Plan
- D) Mountbatten Plan

**Answer: C) Cabinet Mission Plan**

**3. Who was the temporary President of the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly?**

- A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- C) Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha
- D) H.C. Mukherjee

**Answer: C) Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha**

**4. Who was elected as the permanent President of the Constituent Assembly?**

- A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) Sardar Patel
- D) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

**Answer: A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad**

**5. The historic 'Objectives Resolution' was moved in the Constituent Assembly by:**

- A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- D) C. Rajagopalachari

**Answer: B) Jawaharlal Nehru**

**6. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?**

- A) N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar



- B) Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar
- C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- D) K.M. Munshi

**Answer: C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**

**7. The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on:**

- A) August 15, 1947
- B) January 26, 1950
- C) November 26, 1949
- D) December 9, 1946

**Answer: C) November 26, 1949**

**8. The Constitution of India came into full force on:**

- A) November 26, 1949
- B) January 26, 1950
- C) August 15, 1947
- D) January 30, 1948

**Answer: B) January 26, 1950**

**9. How many members were there in the Drafting Committee of the Constitution?**

- A) 5
- B) 6
- C) 7
- D) 8

**Answer: C) 7**



**10. Who was the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly?**

- A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- B) K.M. Munshi
- C) Sir B.N. Rau
- D) H.V.R. Iengar

**Answer: C) Sir B.N. Rau**

**11. The original Indian Constitution contained:**

- A) A Preamble, 395 Articles, and 8 Schedules
- B) A Preamble, 448 Articles, and 12 Schedules
- C) A Preamble, 395 Articles, and 10 Schedules
- D) A Preamble, 400 Articles, and 8 Schedules

**Answer: A) A Preamble, 395 Articles, and 8 Schedules**

**12. The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held on:**

- A) November 26, 1949
- B) December 9, 1946
- C) August 15, 1947
- D) January 26, 1950

**Answer: B) December 9, 1946**

**13. Who was the Chairman of the Union Powers Committee of the Constituent Assembly?**

- A) Sardar Patel
- B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- C) J.B. Kripalani
- D) Jawaharlal Nehru

**Answer: D) Jawaharlal Nehru**

**14. The Constituent Assembly took how long to frame the Constitution?**

- A) 2 years, 11 months, and 18 days
- B) 3 years, 10 months, and 10 days
- C) 2 years, 10 months, and 18 days
- D) 3 years, 11 months, and 18 days

**Answer: A) 2 years, 11 months, and 18 days**

**15. The 'Objectives Resolution' later became the:**

- A) Preamble of the Constitution
- B) Fundamental Rights
- C) Directive Principles of State Policy
- D) Fundamental Duties

**Answer: A) Preamble of the Constitution**

**16. The members of the Constituent Assembly were:**

- A) Directly elected by the people
- B) Nominated by the Governor-General
- C) Elected by the members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies
- D) Nominated by the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League

**Answer: C) Elected by the members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies**

**17. Who were the Vice-Presidents of the Constituent Assembly?**

- A) V.T. Krishnamachari
- B) H.C. Mukherjee
- C) K.M. Munshi
- D) Both H.C. Mukherjee and V.T. Krishnamachari

**Answer: D) Both H.C. Mukherjee and V.T. Krishnamachari**

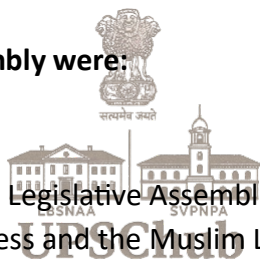
**18. The Indian National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on:**

- A) August 15, 1947
- B) July 22, 1947
- C) January 24, 1950
- D) January 26, 1950

**Answer: B) July 22, 1947**

**19. Which of the following personalities was NOT a member of the Drafting Committee?**

- A) N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar
- B) K.M. Munshi
- C) Mahatma Gandhi



D) T.T. Krishnamachari

**Answer: C) Mahatma Gandhi**

**20. The final reading of the draft Constitution was completed on:**

A) November 26, 1949

B) January 24, 1950

C) December 9, 1946

D) October 17, 1949

**Answer: A) November 26, 1949**

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### Chapter 3: Salient Features of the Constitution

**1. The Indian Constitution is known as the:**

A) Shortest Written Constitution

B) Longest Written Constitution

C) Unwritten Constitution

D) Rigid Constitution

**Answer: B) Longest Written Constitution**

**2. The concept of Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution is borrowed from:**

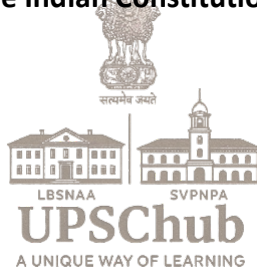
A) Constitution of the UK

B) Constitution of the USA

C) Constitution of Ireland

D) Constitution of Canada

**Answer: B) Constitution of the USA**



**3. The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are inspired by the:**

A) Constitution of Germany

B) Constitution of Australia

C) Constitution of Ireland

D) Constitution of South Africa

**Answer: C) Constitution of Ireland**

**4. The Indian Constitution is described as a 'blend of rigidity and flexibility' because:**

A) All amendments require a special majority

B) It can be amended by a simple majority only

C) Some provisions can be amended by a special majority, while others by a simple majority

D) The President can amend the Constitution

**Answer: C) Some provisions can be amended by a special majority, while others by a simple majority**

**5. The Parliamentary form of government in India is adopted from:**

A) American model

B) British model

C) Swiss model

D) French model

**Answer: B) British model**

**6. Which feature of the Indian Constitution reflects a unitary bias in an otherwise federal system?**

- A) Division of powers
- B) Written Constitution
- C) Single Citizenship
- D) Independent Judiciary

**Answer: C) Single Citizenship**

**7. The term 'Federation' is:**

- A) Used in Article 1 of the Constitution
- B) Used in the Preamble of the Constitution
- C) Used several times in the Constitution
- D) Nowhere used in the Constitution

**Answer: D) Nowhere used in the Constitution**

**8. The concept of an 'Integrated and Independent Judiciary' means:**

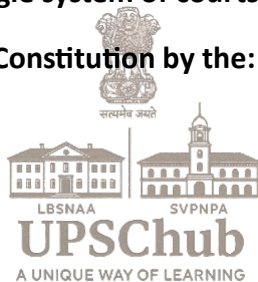
- A) There is no separation of powers
- B) The Supreme Court heads a single system of courts enforcing both central and state laws
- C) The judiciary is not accountable to anyone
- D) The states have their own separate Supreme Courts

**Answer: B) The Supreme Court heads a single system of courts enforcing both central and state laws**

**9. Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution by the:**

- A) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
- B) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
- C) 1st Amendment Act, 1951
- D) 24th Amendment Act, 1971

**Answer: A) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976**



**10. The concept of Universal Adult Franchise means:**

- A) Only graduates can vote
- B) All citizens who are 21 years or older can vote
- C) All citizens who are 18 years or older can vote without discrimination
- D) Only property owners can vote

**Answer: C) All citizens who are 18 years or older can vote without discrimination**

**11. The Emergency provisions in the Indian Constitution are taken from the:**

- A) Constitution of the USA
- B) Weimar Constitution of Germany
- C) Constitution of South Africa
- D) Constitution of Japan

**Answer: B) Weimar Constitution of Germany**

**12. The Indian Constitution establishes a:**

- A) Theocratic State
- B) Secular State
- C) Atheistic State



D) State with an official religion

**Answer: B) Secular State**

**13. Which of the following is NOT a federal feature of the Indian Constitution?**

A) All-India Services

B) Written Constitution

C) Supremacy of the Constitution

D) Bicameralism

**Answer: A) All-India Services**

**14. The Indian parliamentary system is different from the British parliamentary system in that India has:**

A) A real and a nominal executive

B) A system of collective responsibility

C) A system of judicial review

D) A bicameral legislature

**Answer: C) A system of judicial review**

**15. The feature of 'procedure established by law' is borrowed from the:**

A) Constitution of Britain

B) Constitution of the USA

C) Constitution of Japan

D) Constitution of France

**Answer: C) Constitution of Japan**

**16. The provision for a 'Federation with a strong Centre' is borrowed from the:**

A) Constitution of the USA

B) Constitution of Canada

C) Constitution of Australia

D) Constitution of the UK

**Answer: B) Constitution of Canada**

**17. Part IV-A of the Indian Constitution deals with:**

A) Fundamental Rights

B) Directive Principles of State Policy

C) Fundamental Duties

D) The Union and its Territory

**Answer: C) Fundamental Duties**

**18. In a parliamentary form of government, the executive is responsible to the:**

A) President

B) Judiciary

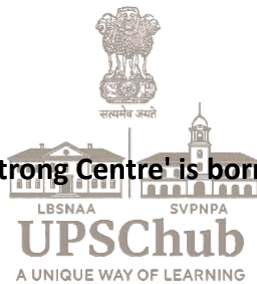
C) Legislature

D) People directly

**Answer: C) Legislature**

**19. The concept of 'synthesis of Parliamentary Sovereignty and Judicial Supremacy' is a key feature of:**

A) The British Constitution



- B) The American Constitution
- C) The Indian Constitution
- D) The Australian Constitution

**Answer: C) The Indian Constitution**

**20. Three-tier government (local self-government) was constitutionally recognized by the:**

- A) 42nd and 43rd Amendments
- B) 63rd and 64th Amendments
- C) 73rd and 74th Amendments
- D) 86th Amendment

**Answer: C) 73rd and 74th Amendments**

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## Chapter 4: Preamble of the Constitution

**1. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on the:**

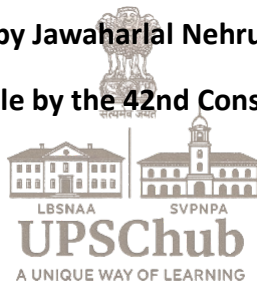
- A) Government of India Act, 1935
- B) 'Objectives Resolution' moved by Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) Nehru Report, 1928
- D) Preamble of the US Constitution

**Answer: B) 'Objectives Resolution' moved by Jawaharlal Nehru**

**2. Which words were added to the Preamble by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976?**

- A) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular
- B) Socialist, Secular, Integrity
- C) Republic, Democratic, Justice
- D) Liberty, Equality, Fraternity

**Answer: B) Socialist, Secular, Integrity**



**3. The Preamble declares that the authority of the Constitution is derived from:**

- A) The Parliament of India
- B) The President of India
- C) The People of India
- D) The Constituent Assembly

**Answer: C) The People of India**

**4. The term 'We, the people of India' in the Preamble signifies:**

- A) Popular Sovereignty
- B) Parliamentary Sovereignty
- C) Judicial Supremacy
- D) Limited Government

**Answer: A) Popular Sovereignty**

**5. Which one of the following is NOT mentioned in the Preamble?**

- A) Justice
- B) Liberty
- C) Adult Franchise

D) Fraternity

**Answer: C) Adult Franchise**

**6. The Preamble secures Justice in which of the following forms?**

A) Social and Economic

B) Political and Economic

C) Social and Political

D) Social, Economic, and Political

**Answer: D) Social, Economic, and Political**

**7. In which landmark case did the Supreme Court hold that the Preamble is NOT a part of the Constitution?**

A) Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)

B) Berubari Union case (1960)

C) Golaknath case (1967)

D) Minerva Mills case (1980)

**Answer: B) Berubari Union case (1960)**

**8. In which case did the Supreme Court reverse its earlier decision and hold that the Preamble IS a part of the Constitution?**

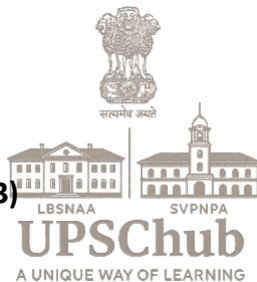
A) Berubari Union case (1960)

B) S.R. Bommai case (1994)

C) Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)

D) Maneka Gandhi case (1978)

**Answer: C) Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)**



**9. The Preamble of the Constitution is:**

A) Justiciable in nature (enforceable by courts)

B) Non-justiciable in nature

C) Justiciable only in matters of Fundamental Rights

D) A source of power to the legislature

**Answer: B) Non-justiciable in nature**

**10. How many times has the Preamble to the Constitution of India been amended?**

A) Once

B) Twice

C) Thrice

D) Never

**Answer: A) Once**

**11. The term 'Secular' in the Indian Preamble means:**

A) The state has no religion of its own

B) The state treats all religions equally

C) The state protects all religions impartially

D) All of the above

**Answer: D) All of the above**

**12. The word 'Liberty' in the Preamble does not include the liberty of:**

- A) Thought
- B) Expression
- C) Action
- D) Belief

**Answer: C) Action**

**13. The ideal of 'Fraternity' in the Preamble is to assure:**

- A) The dignity of the individual
- B) The unity and integrity of the nation
- C) Both A and B
- D) Only the unity of the nation

**Answer: C) Both A and B**

**14. The Preamble specifies the date of adoption of the Constitution as:**

- A) 15th August, 1947
- B) 26th January, 1950
- C) 26th November, 1949
- D) 9th December, 1946

**Answer: C) 26th November, 1949**

**15. What is the correct sequence of the following words in the Preamble?**

- A) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
- B) Sovereign, Democratic, Socialist, Secular, Republic
- C) Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic, Secular, Republic
- D) Socialist, Sovereign, Democratic, Secular, Republic

**Answer: A) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic**

**16. The term 'Socialist' in the Preamble implies:**

- A) A commitment to a purely communist form of state
- B) The state's ownership of all means of production
- C) A commitment to democratic socialism for ending poverty and inequality
- D) A commitment to a laissez-faire economy

**Answer: C) A commitment to democratic socialism for ending poverty and inequality**

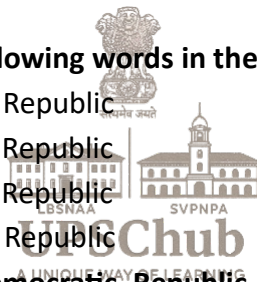
**17. Who described the Preamble as the 'political horoscope' of the Indian Constitution?**

- A) N.A. Palkhivala
- B) K.M. Munshi
- C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- D) Sir Ernest Barker

**Answer: B) K.M. Munshi**

**18. The Preamble can be amended under which Article of the Constitution?**

- A) Article 356
- B) Article 360
- C) Article 368



D) It cannot be amended

**Answer: C) Article 368**

**19. The concept of liberty, equality, and fraternity in our Preamble is inspired by the:**

A) Russian Revolution

B) French Revolution

C) American War of Independence

D) Irish Revolution

**Answer: B) French Revolution**

**20. The Preamble is important because it:**

A) Contains the basic structure of the Constitution

B) Embodies the philosophy and fundamental values of the Constitution

C) Is the key to open the mind of the makers

D) All of the above

**Answer: D) All of the above**

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## Chapter 5: Union and its Territory

**1. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Union and its Territory?**

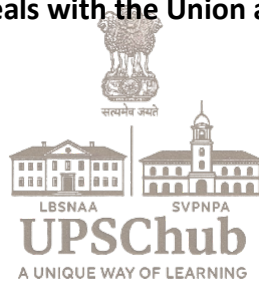
A) Part I

B) Part II

C) Part III

D) Part IV

**Answer: A) Part I**



**2. Article 1 of the Constitution describes India as a:**

A) Federation of States

B) Quasi-Federation

C) Union of States

D) Confederation of States

**Answer: C) Union of States**

**3. The power to admit new states into the Union of India is vested in the:**

A) President

B) Supreme Court

C) Parliament

D) Prime Minister

**Answer: C) Parliament**

**4. Which Article empowers the Parliament to form new states and alter the areas, boundaries, or names of existing states?**

A) Article 1

B) Article 2

C) Article 3

D) Article 4

**Answer: C) Article 3**

**5. A bill for the purpose of altering the boundaries of a state can be introduced in the Parliament only with the prior recommendation of the:**

A) Prime Minister

B) President

C) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

D) Concerned State Legislature

**Answer: B) President**

**6. The phrase 'indestructible union of destructible states' applies to:**

A) The USA

B) Canada

C) India

D) Australia

**Answer: C) India**

**7. Which Article deals with the admission or establishment of new states that are not part of the Union of India?**

A) Article 2

B) Article 3

C) Article 4

D) Article 1

**Answer: A) Article 2**



**8. Are the views of a state legislature on a bill to alter its boundaries binding on the Parliament?**

A) Yes, always

B) Yes, if passed by a special majority

C) No, they are not binding

D) Yes, if ratified by half of the states

**Answer: C) No, they are not binding**

**9. Article 4 of the Constitution declares that laws made under Articles 2 and 3 are:**

A) Considered as constitutional amendments under Article 368

B) Not considered as constitutional amendments under Article 368

C) Require a special majority for passage

D) Require ratification by the states

**Answer: B) Not considered as constitutional amendments under Article 368**

**10. The state of Sikkim became an integral part of India under the:**

A) 35th Amendment Act

B) 36th Amendment Act

C) 42nd Amendment Act

D) 44th Amendment Act

**Answer: B) 36th Amendment Act**

**11. The States Reorganisation Act of 1956 was based on the recommendations of the:**

- A) Dhar Commission
- B) JVP Committee
- C) Fazl Ali Commission
- D) Simon Commission

**Answer: C) Fazl Ali Commission**

**12. The first linguistic state to be created in India was:**

- A) Tamil Nadu
- B) Kerala
- C) Andhra Pradesh
- D) Maharashtra

**Answer: C) Andhra Pradesh**

**13. The power to cede Indian territory to a foreign country lies with:**

- A) The President through an executive order
- B) The Parliament through a simple majority law
- C) The Parliament through a Constitutional Amendment under Article 368
- D) The Prime Minister

**Answer: C) The Parliament through a Constitutional Amendment under Article 368**

**14. The JVP Committee, which reviewed the issue of linguistic states, comprised:**

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Pattabhi Sitaramayya
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru, B. R. Ambedkar, K. M. Munshi
- C) Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad
- D) Jawaharlal Nehru, V.P. Menon, Pattabhi Sitaramayya

**Answer: A) Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Pattabhi Sitaramayya**

**15. The territory of India under Article 1 comprises:**

- A) The territories of the states
- B) The union territories
- C) Territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any time
- D) All of the above

**Answer: D) All of the above**

**16. The States Reorganisation Act of 1956 created:**

- A) 16 States and 3 Union Territories
- B) 14 States and 6 Union Territories
- C) 15 States and 5 Union Territories
- D) 22 States and 9 Union Territories

**Answer: B) 14 States and 6 Union Territories**

**17. Which of the following states was created in the year 2000?**

- A) Goa
- B) Sikkim
- C) Jharkhand

D) Arunachal Pradesh

**Answer: C) Jharkhand**

**18. The Dhar Commission (1948) recommended the reorganisation of states on the basis of:**

A) Language

B) Administrative convenience

C) Geographic contiguity

D) Religion

**Answer: B) Administrative convenience**

**19. Alteration of the name of a state requires an amendment to which Schedule of the Constitution?**

A) First Schedule

B) Second Schedule

C) Third Schedule

D) Fourth Schedule

**Answer: A) First Schedule**

**20. The choice of 'Union of States' over 'Federation of States' in Article 1 signifies that:**

A) The states have the right to secede

B) The Indian Federation is a result of an agreement among the states

C) The states have no right to secede from the federation

D) The Union is more powerful than the states

**Answer: C) The states have no right to secede from the federation**

