

Parts of Constitution

1) In Indian Constitution, the idea of "A Union of States in the Indian Constitution" has been derived from

- a) Constitution of Belgium
- b) The Australian Constitution
- c) Constitution of Colombia
- d) Constitution of Bhutan

Answer: b

2) Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with Official Language?

- a) XVII
- b) XVI
- c) X
- d) XV

Answer: a

3) Which Article of the Indian Constitution directs the State to take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State?

- a) Article 58
- b) Article 44
- c) Article 52
- d) Article 50

Answer: d

4) The right to move freely throughout the territory of India comes under which Article of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Article 11
- b) Article 13
- c) Article 19
- d) Article 22

Answer:

5) What is the quorum to constitute a meeting of Lok Sabha?

- a) Half of the total members of the House
- b) A quarter of the total members of the House
- c) One- fifth of the total members of the House
- d) One-tenth of the total members of the House.

Answer: d

6) How many Fundamental Rights have been provided by the Constitution of India?

- a) Eight
- b) Nine
- c) Five
- d) Six

Answer: d

7) Who is the Constitutional head of the state governments?

- a) Chief Minister of the State
- b) High court judge
- c) Governor
- d) Health Minister of the State

Answer: c

8) How many fundamental duties are noticed in the Constitution of India?

- a) Nine
- b) Eleven
- c) Eight
- d) Eleven

Answer: d

9) Which of the given schedules of the Indian Constitution includes the Provision regarding Anti-Defection Law?

- a) Sixth schedule
- b) Seventh schedule
- c) Tenth schedule
- d) Eleventh schedule

Answer: c

10) The foundation of the Finance commission is laid down under which of the given articles?

- a) Article 202
- b) Article 280
- c) Article 263
- d) Article 231

Answer: b

11) Which of the Indian Constitution's given Article has the right to privacy been incorporated as fundamental rights?

- a) Article 15
- b) Article 17
- c) Article 21
- d) Article 23

Answer: c

12) Which of the given Article of the Indian Constitution prescribes for the submission of an annual report of the work done by the State Public Service Commission?

- a) Article 320
- b) Article 323
- c) Article 326
- d) Article 330

Answer: b

13) In which part of the Indian Constitution, we find the provisions relating to citizenship?

- a) Part II
- b) Part V
- c) Part VI
- d) Part IV

Answer: b

14) Who among the given has the right to summon the Parliament?

- a) Prime minister
- b) President
- c) Speaker of Rajya Sabha
- d) Vice President

Answer: b

15) Habeas Corpus is associated with which of the given part of the Indian Constitution?

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

Answer: b

16) Federalism is taken in the Indian Constitution form which of the following countries?

- a) Germany
- b) Canada
- c) Australia
- d) Italy

Answer: b

17) The first session of the Constituent Assembly was held on

- a) 25 December 1949
- b) 26 January 1949
- c) 09 December 1946
- d) 11 November 1946

Answer: c

18) What does the 10th Schedule of the Indian Constitution contain?

- a) Provisions relating to disqualification on the ground of defection
- b) Administration and control of Tribal Areas of Northeastern states
- c) Powers, authority, and responsibilities of municipalities
- d) Administration and control Schedule areas and Schedule Tribes

Answer: a

19) Which Article of the Indian Constitution states the directive principles of state policy on 'Promotion of international peace and security'?

- a) Article 57
- b) Article 51
- c) Article 59
- d) Article 49

Answer: b

20) India is called a secular country because citizens have the fundamental right to

- a) freedom of speech and expression
- b) freedom to profess the religion of one's choice.
- c) assemble peaceably and without arms
- d) form associations or unions or co-operative societies

Answer: b

21) What is the meaning of the term 'Liberty'?

- a) Right to express anything
- b) Right to go anywhere
- c) Absence of restrictions
- d) Presence of restrictions

Answer: c

22) The doctrine of "Basic Structure" was evolved in which of the given case?

- a) Madhav Jiawaji Rao Scindia case
- b) Kesavananda Bharti case
- c) Champakam Dorairajan case
- d) Golaknath case

Answer: b

23) Which Article of the Indian Constitution describes the Taxes are levied and collected by the center but distributed between the Centre and the states?

- a) Article 322
- b) Article 270
- c) Article 318
- d) Article 251

Answer: b

24) The code of Criminal Procedure was coming into existence on

- a) 26 January 1946
- b) 01 March 1973
- c) 24 April 1955
- d) 01 April 1974

Answer: d

25) Which of the given Articles of the Indian Constitution empowers the President to grant pardons to any person?

- a) Article 41
- b) Article 72
- c) Article 27
- d) Article 91

Answer: b

26) Which of the given Articles of the Indian Constitution is regarding the duties of the Chief Minister with respect to the furnishing of information to the Governor?

- a) Article 167
- b) Article 195
- c) Article 187
- d) Article 165

Answer: a

27) The law-making procedure in the Indian Constitution has been inconsiderably influenced by the Constitution of -----?

- a) Australia
- b) Japan
- c) North Korea
- d) UK

Answer: b

28) An inter-state council may be established by

- a) The Prime Minister
- b) The Chief Justice of India
- c) The President
- d) The National Development Council

Answer: c

29) Who among the following appoints the Lokayukta and Uplokayukta?

- a) President
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Vice President
- d) Governor or Lieutenant Governor the concerned state/UT

Answer: d