

DPSP - Definition of State, Article-36, 37

1. Which of the following are Gandhian Directive Principles?

- 1) To organize village panchayats
 - 2) To secure opportunities for healthy development of children
 - 3) To promote cottage industries
- a. 2, 3
 - b. 1, 2
 - c. 1, 3
 - d. All of the above

Answer: C

2. Which of the following Directive Principles were added later?

- 1) Promote the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs, etc.
 - 2) Minimize inequalities in income.
 - 3) Secure the participation of workers in the management.
- a. 2, 3
 - b. 1, 2
 - c. 1,3
 - d. All the above

Answer: A

3. Which of the following is/are true regarding Directive Principles of State Policy?

- 1) DPSPs are not automatically enforced.
 - 2) Court can uphold the validity of a law on the ground that it was enacted to give effect to a DPSP.
- a. Only 1
 - b. Only 2
 - c. Both 1 and 2
 - d. All of the above

Answer: C

4. Which of the following are criticisms of Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs)?

- 1) Does not speak of welfare state
 - 2) Illogically Arranged
 - 3) Conservative
 - 4) Need more principles
- a. 1, 2, 3
 - b. 1, 4
 - c. 2, 3
 - d. All of the above

Answer: C

5. Which of the following examples of implementation of Directive Principles?

- 1) Planning Commission
 - 2) Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
 - 3) 73rd Amendment Act of 1992
 - 4) Minimum Wages Act
- a. 1, 2, 4
 - b. 1, 3
 - c. 2, 3, 4
 - d. All of the above

Answer: D

6. The purpose of Directive Principles of State Policy is to?

- A. lay down positive instructions which would guide State policy at all levels.
- B. implement Gandhiji's idea for a decentralized state.
- C. check the use of arbitrary powers by the government.
- D. promote welfare of the backward section of the society.

Answer: A

7. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy?

- A. Part III
- B. Part IV
- C. Part V
- D. Part VI

Answer: B

8. The enforcement of Directive Principles depends most on?

- A. the President
- B. the Court
- C. resources available to the government
- D. Chief Justice of India

Answer: C

9. One of the objectives of Directive Principles of State Policy is?

- A. total prohibition
- B. prevention of gambling and lotteries.
- C. making effective provisions for securing the right to work, education and public assistance in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement.
- D. all of these

Answer: C

10. Separation of the judiciary from the executive has been provided in one of the following parts of the Indian constitution?

- A. The preamble
- B. The fundamental right
- C. The directive principle of state policy
- D. The Seventh Schedule

Answer: C

11. Under the directive principle of state policy, up to what age of children they are expected to be provided free and compulsory education?

- A. 14 Years
- B. 15 Years
- C. 16 Years
- D. 18 Years

Answer: A

12. Which part of the Indian constitution deals with the directive principle of the state policy?

- A. Part I
- B. Part III
- C. Part IV
- D. Part V

Answer: C

13. The article of the constitution of India which deals with the directive principle of state policy is?

- A. 26 to 41
- B. 30 to 45
- C. 36 to 51
- D. 40 to 55

Answer: C

14. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- A. Fundamental duties- Part IV-A
- B. Directive principles of State policy- Part IV
- C. Fundamental rights- Part III
- D. none of these

Answer: D

15. which article under DPSP proposes for the separation of the Judiciary from the executive?

- A. Art. 51
- B. Art. 50
- C. Art. 49
- D. Art. 48

Answer: B

16. Protection of wildlife comes under which of the following in India?

- A. Fundamental Right
- B. Fundamental Duty
- C. DPSP
- D. Both B & C

Answer: D

17. Who among the following said this? " Directive Principles of State Policy are like a cheque on a bank payable at the convenience of the bank"?

- A. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
- B. Prof. K T Shah
- C. Dr. B R Ambedkar
- D. KM Munshi

Answer: B

18. Which among the following is correct regarding Directive Principles?

- A. Positive Injunctions
- B. Negative Injunctions
- C. Justifiable Injunctions
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

19. Who was the Chief Justice of the Patna High Court for a day only?

- A. A N. Ray
- B. S.R. Das
- C. A.K. Sarkar
- D. B.P. Jha

Answer: D

20. Which of the following Articles contain Directive Principles of State Policy?

- A. 30 to 49
- B. 36 to 51
- C. 42 to 56
- D. 28 to 48

Answer: B

DPSP - DPSP Amendment 42nd 44th 86th (Write 2002 Instead of 2009), Article 39,39(d),41

1.The framers of the Constitution borrowed the concept of Directive Principles from

- (A) Government of India Act, 1935
- (B) **Constitution of Ireland**
- (C) Constitution of Switzerland
- (D) Constitution of United States of America

Ans:B

2.According to the 86th Constitutional Amendment, 2002, the State shall endeavor to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete

- (A) age of 3 years
- (B) **age of 6 years**
- (C) age of 7 years
- (D) age of 12 years

Ans: B

3. A citizen of India, who holds any office of profit or trust under the State, cannot accept any title from any foreign State without the consent of the

- (A) Council of Ministers
- (B) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (C) Prime Minister
- (D) **President**

Ans: D

4.Article 23 of the Constitution does not prohibit

- (A) beggary
- (B) **compulsory service for public purposes**
- (C) forced labour
- (D) traffic in human beings

Ans: B

5. Fundamental Duties are enshrined in

- (A) Part IV, Article 51
- (B) Part IVA, Article 51
- (C) Part IV, Article 51A
- (D) **Part IVA, Article 51A**

Ans: D

6. Under the Indian Constitution, which one of the following is not a specific ground on which the State can place restrictions on freedom of religion?

- (A) Health
- (B) Morality
- (C) Public order
- (D) **Social justice**

Ans: D

7. The fundamental rights under Articles 12-35

- (A) are absolutely flexible
- (B) **can be amended**
- (C) not justiciable
- (D) cannot be amended

Ans: B

8. Petitions to the Supreme Court under Article 32 are subject to the rule of Res judicata except

- (A) Certiorari
- (B) **Habeas corpus**
- (C) Prohibition
- (D) Quo warranto

Ans: B

9. The right to property was dropped from the list of fundamental rights by the

- (A) 24th Amendment
- (B) 42nd Amendment
- (C) **44th Amendment (1978)**
- (D) None of the above

Ans: C

10. On which one of the following freedoms can reasonable restrictions be imposed on the ground of security of the State

- (A) **Speech and expression**
- (B) Peaceful assembly
- (C) Association or Union
- (D) Movement

Ans: A

11. Right to freedom of religion cannot be restricted on the ground of

- (A) Health
- (B) Morality
- (C) Public order
- (D) **Security of State**

Ans: D

12. Untouchability is abolished and its practice is punishable according to

- (A) Article 15
- (B) Article 16
- (C) **Article 17**
- (D) Article 18

Ans: C

13. For the purpose of Part III of the Constitution, which of the following are not State?

- (A) **Industrial and Financial Corporation**
- (B) Kerala Legislative Assembly
- (C) National Council of Educational Research and Training
- (D) Oil and Natural Gas Commission

Ans: A

14. Which of the following provisions in Part III of the Constitution automatically becomes suspended on proclamation of emergency?

- (A) Article 14
- (B) **Article 19**
- (C) Article 21
- (D) Article 32

Ans: B

15.Which of the following Amendments to the Constitution Inserted the words “Nothing in Article 13 shall apply to any amendment made under this Article” in Article 368?

- (A) 22nd Amendment
- (B) **24th Amendment**
- (C) 42nd Amendment
- (D) 44th Amendment

Ans:B

16.Which of the following were not inserted in Part IV of the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment?

- (A) Free legal aid to economically backward classes.
- (B) Participation of workers in the management of organization engaged in any industry.
- (C) Protection and improvement of environment.
- (D) **Organisation of Village Panchayats.**

Ans: D

17.Article 14 guarantees equality before law and equal protection of laws to

- (A) **all persons living within the territory of India**
- (B) all citizens living in India
- (C) all persons domiciled in India
- (D) all persons natural as well as artificial

Ans: A

18.The 42nd Constitutional Amendment did not

- (A) add the words ‘socialist’, ‘secular’ and ‘integrity’ to the Preamble.
- (B) add fundamental duties.
- (C) **delete the right to property clause from Article 19.**
- (D) amend Article 353 relating to Proclamation of Emergency

Ans: C

19.Which of the following Constitutional Amendments was enacted to deal with issues of national integration in the 1960s, enabling the State to impose by law reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the fundamental right to freedom guaranteed in Article 19 in the interests of the sovereignty and Integrity of India?

- (A) 15th Amendment
- (B) **16th Amendment**
- (C) 17th Amendment
- (D) State was never given such power

Ans: B

20.The term “law in force” in clause (3) of Article 13 means

- a) only statutory law
- b) customs and usage only
- c) **Both (a) and (b)**
- d) Newly formed public order only

Ans: c

21.The group of people in the State of constitute backward class to satisfy Article 15(4) is left to the decision of

- a) the Court
- b) **the President of India**
- c) the State
- d) the Parliament

Ans: b

22.Under Article 16, the words ‘any employment or office’ applies to

- a) **public employment**
- b) private employment
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

Ans: a

23.Against which of the following, writs cannot be issued under Article 32 for the enforcement of fundamental rights?

- a) **High Court**
- b) Port Trust
- c) Income Tax Tribunal
- d) Delhi Municipal Corporation

Ans: a

24.On which of the following freedoms are reasonable restrictions be imposed on the ground of security of the State?

- a) **Speech and expression**
- b) Peaceful assembly
- c) Association or union
- d) Movement

Ans: a

25.Untouchability is abolished and its practice is punishable according to

- a) Article 14
- b) Article 15
- c) Article 16
- d) **Article 17**

Ans: d

26.In Article 45, the State shall endeavor to provide early childhood care and education to children below the age of
(86th amendment act. 2002)

- a) **6 years**
- b) 8 years
- c) 12 years
- d) 14 years

Ans: a

27.How many duties are conferred on the citizens in Article 51A?
(1976 & 2002)

- a) 8
- b) 9
- c) **11**
- d) 12

Ans:c

28.According to Article 22(4), no detention of any person is possible without the intercession of the Advisory Board for a period exceeding

- a) two months
- b) less than two months
- c) **three months**
- d) twelve months

Ans:c

29.Under Article 30(1), the right to establish and administer educational institution belongs to

- a) all citizens of India
- b) all people of India
- c) **religious and linguistic minorities**
- d) minorities as well as majority

Ans:c

DPSP - Article - 42, 43

1. **When and which committee suggested the justiciable and non justiciable types of Rights?**

- a. Sapru Committee
- b. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
- c. Bhurelal committee
- d. None of the above

Ans. a

2. **What are the ideals that a state must keep in mind while framing policies called?**

- a. Fundamental Rights
- b. Directive Principles of State Policy
- c. Gandhian Principles
- d. Socialism

Ans. b

3. **Which of the following statements is true regarding DPSP?**

- i) The concept was mentioned in Government of India Act 1935
 - ii) DPSP are not legally enforceable
- a. Only i
 - b. Only ii
 - c. Both i and ii
 - d. None of the above

Ans. c

4. **Which of the following articles consists of equal pay for equal work for men and women?**

- a. Article 31
- b. Article 39A
- c. Article 41
- d. Article 39

Ans. d

5. **Article 43 of DPSP states:**

- i) Make provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief
 - ii) Secure a living wage
 - iii) A decent standard of living with social and cultural opportunities for all workers
- a. Only i and ii
 - b. Only ii and iii
 - c. i, ii and iii
 - d. Only i and iii

Ans. b

6. **Which of the articles in the Constitution state the Gandhian Principles?**

- a. Article 40-48
- b. Article 41-48
- c. Article 42
- d. Article 40

Ans. A

7. **Which article states about Uniform Civil Code throughout the country?**

- a. Article 48
- b. Article 44
- c. Article 42
- d. Article 49

Ans. A

8. **Which of the new DPSP was added to the Constitution through the 42nd amendment?**

- a. To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor
- b. Promote international peace and security between nations
- c. State need to minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities
- d. Prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs

Ans. A

9. **Which amendment made elementary education for all children a fundamental right? Also choose the article added after that:**

- a. 80th Amendment, Article 21 A
- b. 86th Amendment, Article 21
- c. 44th Amendment, Article 22 A
- d. 86th Amendment, Article 21 A

Ans.d

10. **From which country has Indian Constitution borrowed DPSP?**

- a. USA
- b. Ireland
- c. France
- d. Japan

Ans. B