

**Group 2 2A Syllabus Topic Wise Revision Test**  
**Indian Polity Revision Test Part 1 in English**

**Portion: UNIT – V : Indian Polity: Constitution of India – Preamble to the constitution – salient features of the constitution – Union, State and Union territory**

1. The length and width proportion of our national flag is\_\_\_\_\_

- a) 2:3
- b) 3:2**
- c) 2:5
- d) 5:2

**Explanation**

The saffron at the top represents valour and sacrifice. The green at the bottom represents fertility and prosperity. The white band in between represents honesty peace and purity. The Ashoka chakra or the wheel in navy blue represents truth and peace. Our National Flag's length and width proportion is 3:2 respectively and the Ashoka's chakra has 24 spokes in it.

2. The National flag of India was designed by\_\_\_\_\_

- a) Rabindranath Tagore
- b) Satyendranath Tagore
- c) Pingali Venkayya**
- d) Sarojini Naidu

**Explanation**

The National flag was designed by Pingali Venkayya from Andhra Pradesh. The tricolour flag is our National flag. The three colours are of the same width and are arranged horizontally.

3. The first Indian Flag was woven at\_\_\_\_\_

- a) Lahore
- b) Tirupur
- c) Gudiyatham**
- d) Bombay

**Explanation**

The first Indian Flag was woven at Gudiyatham in Vellore district of Tamil Nadu. This flag was hoisted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 15th August 1947 at Red Fort (Delhi). This flag is now an exhibit at the St. George's Fort Museum, Chennai.

4. The term "Satyameva Jayate" is taken from\_\_\_\_\_

- a) Manusmriti
- b) Mahabharatha
- c) **Mundaka Upanishad**
- d) Aranyakas

#### Explanation

"Satyameva Jayate" is taken from Mundaka Upanishad. The four lions on top of the Ashoka Pillar at Sarnath was chosen to be our National emblem. The national emblem was accepted on 26th January 1950, 'Satyameva Jayate" has been inscribed at its bottom. It means 'Truth alone triumph. The National emblem consists of two parts the upper and the lower parts.

5. Which of the following animals are found in the lower part of Ashoka pillar?

- 1) Elephant
  - 2) Horse
  - 3) Bull
  - 4) Lion
- a) 1, 3, 4
  - b) 1, 2, 3
  - c) **1, 2, 3, 4**
  - d) 1, 3, 4

#### Explanation

The lower part has an elephant, a horse, a bull and a lion. The 'Wheel of righteousness' is placed between them. This emblem is found at the top of the government communication, Indian currency and passport.

6. Which of the following rules to be observed while singing the Anthem?

- 1) This anthem has to be sung at a duration of 52 seconds.
  - 2) Everyone should stand erect while singing the national anthem
  - 3) One should understand the meaning while singing.
- a) 1, 2
  - b) **1, 2, 3**
  - c) 1, 3
  - d) 2 alone

#### Explanation

The rules to be observed while singing the National Anthem are: the anthem has to be sung at a duration of 52 seconds. Everyone should stand erect while singing the national anthem. One should understand the meaning while singing.

7. The National song was sung for the first time on\_\_\_\_\_

- a) 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1930
- b) 26<sup>th</sup> December, 1911**
- c) 26<sup>th</sup> December, 1935
- d) 26<sup>th</sup> December, 1950

#### Explanation

On 27th December 1911, National anthem was sung for the first time during the Congress committee meet held at Kolkata.

8. National pledge was written by\_\_\_\_\_

- a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- b) Pydimarri Venkata Subba Rao**
- c) Pingali Venkayya
- d) Rabindranath Tagore

#### Explanation

“India is my country. All Indians are my brothers and sisters” is our national pledge. The pledge was written by Pydimarri Venkata Subba Rao in Telugu.

9. Which among the following statement is incorrect?

- a) The symbol of rupees was designed by D. Udhayakumar from Tamil Nadu in the year 2010.
- b) Lacto bacillus delbrueckii was accepted as our national micro-organism in the year 2012.
- c) The National anthem was written by Rabindranath Tagore in Bengali.
- d) None**

#### Explanation

‘Jana Gana Mana’ is our National anthem. It symbolises the sovereignty and intergrity of our nation. This anthem was written by Rabindranath Tagore in Bengali. This was trans-scripted in Hindi and was accepted by the Constituent Assembly on 24th January 1950. The symbol of rupees was designed by D. Udhayakumar from Tamil Nadu in the year 2010. The curd which we consume every day is curdled from milk by a micro-organism called Lacto bacillus delbrueckii. This was accepted as our national micro-organism in the year 2012.

10. Which among the following is our National reptile?

- a) King Cobra
- b) Chameleons
- c) Green turtle
- d) There is no such a thing

**Explanation**

Tiger, Elephant, River dolphin of Ganges, Peacock, King Cobra, Banyan tree, mango, The Ganges and lotus are the natural national symbols.

11. Who among the following is the advisor of Drafting committee?

- a) B.R. Ambedkar
- b) **B.N. Rao**
- c) Moulana Azad
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

**Explanation**

The Drafting committee was formed with eight members and its Chairman was B.R. Ambedkar; B.N. Rao was appointed as an advisor. The committee met for the first time on 9th December 1946. On the same day, the drafting of constitution of India started.

12. The Constitution day is celebrated on\_\_\_\_\_

- a) 26<sup>th</sup> January
- b) **26<sup>th</sup> November**
- c) 26<sup>th</sup> December
- d) 26<sup>th</sup> August

**Explanation**

It took a period of 2 years, 11 months, and 17 days to complete the constitution. It was completed on 26th November 1949. The constitution was accepted by the Constituent Assembly. So, 26th November is celebrated as the Day of the Constitution.

13. How many articles were in the constitution when it was drafted?

- a) 398
- b) **395**
- c) 385
- d) 390

**Explanation**

When the Constitution was drafted, there were 395 articles in 22 parts and 8 schedules.

14. The guidelines to be followed while framing laws are mentioned in\_\_\_\_\_

- a) DPSP
- b) Fundamental Rights
- c) Fundamental duties
- d) Central list

#### Explanation

Directive Principles are certain guidelines to be followed while the governments frame laws. Though these are not mandatory, they should be taken into account.

15. In which amendment terms Socialistic, Secular were added to the preamble of the constitution?

- a) 42<sup>nd</sup>
- b) 44<sup>th</sup>
- c) 72<sup>nd</sup>
- d) 74<sup>th</sup>

#### Explanation

The 42nd Amendment enlarged the Preamble of the Indian Constitution from "Sovereign Democratic Republic" to a "Sovereign, Socialist Secular Democratic Republic".

16. Under who's government the words "unity of the nation" changed to "unity and integrity of the nation."?

- a) Rajiv Gandhi
- b) **Indira Gandhi**
- c) Morarji Desai
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

#### Explanation

The 42nd Amendment changed the words "unity of the nation" to "unity and integrity of the nation." Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi enacted the 42nd Amendment in 1976, during the Emergency, obviously to emphasise the latent secular and socialist ideals as inalienable spirit of the constitution.

17. The Indian constitution separates the power to\_\_\_\_\_

- 1) legislature

- 2) executive
- 3) judiciary
  
- a) 1, 3
- b) 1, 2
- c) **1, 2, 3**
- d) 2, 3

**Explanation**

The Indian Constitution separates the power horizontally amongst institutions like the legislature, executive and judiciary that prevents any of the organs from subverting the Constitution and enhances its success and durability.

18. The concept of Office of the Governor was adopted from\_\_\_\_\_

- a) Britain
- b) Canadian Constitution
- c) **Government of India Act, 1935**
- d) Irish Constitution

**Explanation**

Federal provisions, office of Governor, judiciary, public service commissions, emergency provisions, and administrative details were adopted from the Government of India Act, 1935.

19. Independence of Judiciary was adopted from\_\_\_\_\_ constitution

- a) Irish
- b) **US**
- c) Weimar
- d) Soviet

**Explanation**

Fundamental Rights, Judicial Review, Independence of Judiciary, Impeachment of the President, removal of Supreme Court Judges, High Court Judges and Vice-President were adopted from the US Constitution.

20. The Directive Principles of State Policy were adopted from\_\_\_\_\_

- a) Britain
- b) Canadian
- c) **Irish**
- d) Weimar

**Explanation**

The Directive Principles of State Policy, were adopted from the Irish Constitution.

21. Which of the following idea was adopted from French constitution?

- a) **Ideals in Preamble**
- b) Freedom of Trade
- c) Fundamental Duties
- d) Fundamental Rights

**Explanation**

Republic and the ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity in the Preamble, were adopted from the French constitution.

22. Procedure for amendment of constitution was adopted from\_\_\_\_\_ constitution.

- a) US
- b) **South African**
- c) Irish
- d) Britain

**Explanation**

Procedure for amendment to the Constitution, and election of the members of Rajya Sabha, were on South African model. The final and amended draft was adopted on 20th November 1949.

23. Which of the following fact is correct regarding the Indian constitution?

- a) The Indian Constitution is considered to be the longest written constitution in the world.
- b) Indian Constitution contains different provisions for states and centre and their interrelationship
- c) The framers of the Constitution have borrowed provisions from several sources and several other constitutions of the world.
- d) **All the above**

**Explanation**

The Indian Constitution is considered to be the longest written constitution in the world. It contains different provisions for states and centre and their interrelationship. The framers of the Constitution have borrowed provisions from several sources and several other constitutions of the world. The Indian Constitution contains the detailed list of individual rights as fundamental rights, directive principles of state policy and details of administrative procedures.

24. Who among the following is the constitutional head of the Government?

- a) Prime Minister
- b) President**
- c) Attorney General
- d) Chief Justice

**Explanation**

The President of India, remaining in office for a five-year duration, is the nominal, titular or constitutional head, and the executive head.

25. The 1<sup>st</sup> sitting of Rajya Sabha held on\_\_\_\_\_

- a) 13<sup>th</sup> December 1951
- b) 13<sup>th</sup> May 1951
- c) 13<sup>th</sup> May 1952**
- d) 13<sup>th</sup> December 1952

**Explanation**

The Rajya Sabha means "Council of States," and it is the upper house of the Parliament of India. The Rajya Sabha held its first sitting (1st session) on 13th May 1952, and recent sitting (246th session) held on 1st August 2018.

26. The constitutional amendment is mentioned article\_\_\_\_\_

- a) 56
- b) 360
- c) 368**
- d) 370

**Explanation**

Article 368 of the Indian Constitution has the provision through which Parliament may in the exercise of its constituent power amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any provision of this Constitution by the procedure laid down in this article.

27. Our Indian constitution is\_\_\_\_\_

- a) Flexible
- b) Rigid
- c) Unique blend of rigidity and flexibility**
- d) None

**Explanation**

A unique blend of rigidity and flexibility: Indian Constitution may be called rigid as well as flexible based on its amending procedure.

28. The citizenship in India is\_\_\_\_\_

- a) Single
- b) Double
- c) Single in some state and double in other state
- d) None

**Explanation**

Indian Constitution has the provision for single citizenship provided by the union and recognized by all the states across India.

29. The fundamental duties placed in which Part of the constitution?

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

**Explanation**

The Fundamental Duties were added to the Indian Constitution through the 42nd Amendment. Fundamental duties provided in part IVA Article 51A are moral conscience which ought to be followed by the Indian Citizens.

30. How many members are nominated by president to Rajya Sabha?

- a) 12
- b) 13
- c) 2
- d) 15

**Explanation**

250 Members: 238 representing states/UTs and 12 nominated by President of India.

31. Which of the following provided a way for the creation of council of state?

- a) Government of India Act, 1919
- b) Government of India Act, 1935
- c) Queen's proclamation, 1858
- d) Charter act, 1853

**Explanation**

The Government of India Act, 1919 provided for the creation of a 'Council of State' as a second chamber of the then legislature with a restricted franchise which came into existence in 1921.

32. Which Article of the Constitution of India makes way for the Governor for nominating Anglo – Indian representation?

- a) 323
- b) 333**
- c) 343
- d) 313

#### Explanation

Under Article 333 of the Constitution of India, the Governor nominated one Member representing from Anglo-Indian Community.

33. Which among the following is not a type of Constitutional amendment?

- 1) A simple majority
  - 2) Amendment can be made by a special majority of the two houses of the Parliament.
  - 3) The third method requires a special majority of the Parliament and consent of half of the State legislatures.
- a) 1, 2
  - b) 1, 2, 3
  - c) 2, 3
  - d) None**

#### Explanation

There are three types of Constitutional Amendments, they are;

1. A simple majority (requires addition)
2. Amendment can be made by a special majority of the two houses of the Parliament. (2/3 of members present and at least 50 percent of the total members)
3. The third method requires a special majority of the Parliament and consent of half of the State legislatures.

34. Who among the following drafted Article 370\_\_\_\_\_

- a) Sankarlinganar
- b) Gopaldaswami Ayyangar**
- c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- d) Jeevanardham

#### Explanation

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the principal drafter of the Indian Constitution, had refused to draft Article 370. Gopalaswami Ayyangar eventually drafted article 370.

35. Who among the following died on demand for change in the name of the state from

Madras to Tamil Nadu.?

- a) M.P. Sivaganam
- b) Jeevanardham
- c) **Sankarlinganar**
- d) C.N. Annadurai

#### Explanation

In 1956, Sankarlinganar started to fast on demand for change in the name of the state from Madras to Tamil Nadu. He started his hunger strike on 27th July on 1956 in Virudhunagar for 12 demands. Despite the request of C.N. Annadurai, M.P Sivaganam, and Jeevanardham, he continued to fast and died on the 76th day on 13th October 1956.

36. When was the Madras state renamed Tamil Nadu?

- a) 1956
- b) **1969**
- c) 1979
- d) 1959

#### Explanation

On 26 January 1950, it was formed as Madras State by the Government of India. As a result of the 1956 States Reorganisation Act, the state's boundaries were re-organized following linguistic lines. The state was finally renamed as Tamil Nadu on 14 January 1969 by C.N. Annadurai, Chief Minister.

37. The Rights of Transgender Persons Bill was passed in\_\_\_\_\_

- a) 2016
- b) **2014**
- c) 2013
- d) 2018

#### Explanation

The Rights of Transgender Persons Bill, 2014 is a private member bill introduced by Trichy Shiva, which seeks to end the discrimination faced by transgender people in India. The Bill was passed by the upper house Rajya Sabha on 24 April 2015. It was introduced in the lower house Lok Sabha

on 26 February 2016. The Bill is considered historic as for being the first private member's bill to be passed by any house in 36 years and by Rajya Sabha in 45 years.

38. The Right to Property was omitted by which Amendment?

- a) 42<sup>nd</sup>
- b) 44<sup>th</sup>**
- c) 72<sup>nd</sup>
- d) 74<sup>th</sup>

#### Explanation

Initially there was a provision for Right to Property under Article-31 which was also a Fundamental Right. The 44th Amendment Act, 1978 had omitted Right to Property from the Fundamental Rights Part and added it as Article 300A therefore considered as a legal right.

39. The last bill that amended the Citizenship Act, 1955?

- a) Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2015**
- b) Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2017
- c) Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 1974
- d) Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 1976

#### Explanation

The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2015 was introduced in Lok Sabha by the Minister of State, Ministry of Home Affairs, on February 27, 2015 that amends the Citizenship Act, 1955.

40. India is a\_\_\_\_\_ country

- a) Federal
- b) Unitary
- c) Quasi federal and Quasi unitary**
- d) None

#### Explanation

Though federal in form, the Indian Constitution, unlike other federal Constitutions, is both unitary as well as federal according to the requirements of the times and the circumstances. The Union is not strictly a federal polity but a quasi-federal polity with some vital elements of unitariness.

41. When does India attain unitary character?

- a) During election
- b) During emergency**
- c) Both a and b
- d) None

**Explanation**

India is an indestructible Union with destructible states which means it acquires a unitary character during the time of emergency.

42. The Chairman of "Signing of the Constitution" session was\_\_\_\_\_

- a) **Rajendra Prasad**
- b) Sachchidananda Sinha
- c) Acharya J.B. Kripalani
- d) B. R. Ambedkar

**Explanation**

The Final meeting held on 24.01.1950 with the title of "Signing of the Constitution" and Dr. Rajendra Prasad is the Chairman of the debate.

43. Which of the following country is a Theocratic State?

- a) India
- b) USA
- c) **Pakistan**
- d) Russia

**Explanation**

A state which is not secular is a Theocratic State. Theocratic state has an official religion (State religion), and all the high posts of the country are reserved for the followers of the religion. Pakistan, Israel etc., are some examples of a Theocratic State.

44. Which among the following is required for the safeguard of liberty?

- a) **Decentralization of power**
- b) Power in single hand
- c) Single party system
- d) None

**Explanation**

Decentralization of power is required for the safeguard of liberty. Power should be divided into central, provincial and local government and such decentralization leads to efficient administration.

45. Which of the following part in Preamble of the constitution states that power is not handed down to the king or any outside powers?

- a) LIBERTY
- b) FRATERNITY
- c) **WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA**
- d) SOCIALIST

**Explanation**

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA: The constitution has been drawn up and enacted by the people through their representatives, and not handed down to them by a king or any outside powers.

46. Judiciary in our country is\_\_\_\_\_

- a) **Independent**
- b) Dependant
- c) Quasi-independent
- d) None

**Explanation**

Safeguard of Liberty depends upon the independence of judiciary. It should be free from the control of the executive. In the communist countries or in the countries which have dictatorship, fundamental rights are given to the people but judiciary is not free from the influence of the executive. In such countries, the safeguard and security of fundamental rights, liberty and constitution is not possible.

47. The concept of constitution was first originated in\_\_\_\_\_

- a) **USA**
- b) Britain
- c) Irish
- d) India

**Explanation**

The Constitution is the fundamental law of a country which reflects the fundamental principles on which the government of that country is based. The concept of constitution was first originated in U.S.A.

48. Who among the following is the Father of Indian Constitution?

- a) H.C. Mukherjee
- b) V.T. Krishnamachari
- c) **B.R. Ambedkar**
- d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

**Explanation**

The Assembly worked through various committees and the draft of the Constitution was prepared by the Drafting Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. He is recognised as the 'Father of the Constitution of India.

49. \_\_\_\_\_ was the calligrapher of the Indian Constitution

- a) B.R. Ambedkar
- b) Rajendra Prasad
- c) **Prem Behari Narain Raizada**
- d) H.C. Mukherjee

#### Explanation

Prem Behari Narain Raizada was the calligrapher of the Indian Constitution. The original constitution was handwritten by him in a flowing italic style.

50. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on the 'Objective Resolution', drafted

By\_\_\_\_\_

- a) Prem Behari Narain Raizada
- b) **Jawaharlal Nehru**
- c) V.T. Krishnamachari
- d) Rajendra Prasad

#### Explanation

The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on the 'Objective Resolution', drafted by Jawaharlal Nehru, which was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on January 22, 1947.

51. Which were the important slogans during the French Revolution?

- 1) Liberty
  - 2) Equality
  - 3) Fraternity
  - 4) Democratic
- a) 1, 3, 4
  - b) 1, 2, 4
  - c) **1, 2, 3**
  - d) 2, 3, 4

#### Explanation

Liberty, Equality and Fraternity were the important slogans during the French Revolution in 1789. They are given importance in the Preamble of our Constitution.

52. When Emergency is proclaimed under article 352, which articles rights gets suspended

automatically?

- a) Article 21
- b) Article 19**
- c) Article 32
- d) Article 16

### Explanation

When the President makes a Proclamation of Emergency under Article 352, the freedoms guaranteed under Article 19 are automatically suspended. The President can suspend other fundamental rights through specific orders.

53. Which schedule of the constitution embodies state list, central list and concurrent list?

- a) 4<sup>th</sup>
- b) 6<sup>th</sup>
- c) 7<sup>th</sup>**
- d) 12<sup>th</sup>

### Explanation

The Union Parliament has the power to legislate for the whole or any part of the territory of India, which includes not only the States but also the Union Territories or any other area for the time being, included in the territory of India. The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution embodies three lists namely, the Union List, State List and Concurrent List.

54. Which of the following is incorrect?

- a) The Union List, State List and Concurrent List consisting at present 100, 61 and 52 items respectively
- b) The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 transferred five subjects to Concurrent List from State List
- c) State Legislatures only have power to legislate on subjects contained in the Concurrent list**
- d) In case of conflict between the law of the State and the Union on a subject in the Concurrent List, the law of Parliament prevails.

### Explanation

The Union List, State List and Concurrent List consisting at present 100, 61 and 52 items respectively. The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 transferred five subjects to Concurrent List from State List. Both Parliament and State Legislatures have power to legislate on subjects contained in the Concurrent List. But in case of conflict between the law of the State and the Union on a subject in the Concurrent List, the law of Parliament prevails.

55. Which part of the constitution deals with finance relation between centre and state?

- a) Part X
- b) Part IX
- c) **Part XII**
- d) Part XI

**Explanation**

Article 268-293 in Part XII deal with the Financial relations between centre and the states. The Centre and States are empowered by the Constitution to impose various kinds of taxes.

56. Finance commission is appointed by\_\_\_\_\_

- a) Prime Minister
- b) **President**
- c) Comptroller and Auditor General
- d) Attorney General

**Explanation**

Certain taxes are imposed and collected by the centre and divided between centre and states based on the recommendation of the Finance Commission appointed by the President under Article 280 of the Constitution.

57. Who among the following Prime Minister appointed Sarkaria Commission?

- a) **Indira Gandhi**
- b) Rajiv Gandhi
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) V.P. Singh

**Explanation**

Late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi appointed the Sarkaria Commission in 1983 to make an enquiry into the Centre-State relations. The Central government has implemented 180 (out of 247) recommendations of the Commission. The most important is the establishment of the Inter-State Council in 1990.

58. Which part of the constitution deals with Official languages?

- a) Part XI
- b) Part VIII
- c) **Part XVII**
- d) Part XVI

**Explanation**

Part XVII of the Constitution deals with the official language in Articles 343 to 351. Its provisions are divided into four heads namely, Language of the Union, Regional languages, Language of the judiciary and texts of laws and Special directives.

59. The First language committee was appointed in\_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1950
- b) 1955**
- c) 1997
- d) 1995

### Explanation

The First language committee was appointed in 1955. It submitted its report in 1956. As a follow up of the report, parliament enacted the Official Language Act, 1963.

60. Match the following correctly:

|               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| I. Tamil      | 1. 2008 |
| II. Malayalam | 2. 2014 |
| III. Odia     | 3. 2013 |
| IV. Telugu    | 4. 2004 |

- a) 1, 2, 3, 4
- b) 3, 2, 4, 1
- c) 4, 3, 2, 1**
- d) 1, 2, 4, 3

### Explanation

In 2004, the Government of India decided to create new category of languages called as "classical languages". So far, the six languages are granted the classical language status namely Tamil (2004), Sanskrit (2005), Telugu (2008), Kannada (2008), Malayalam (2013) and Odia (2014).

61. Number of types of emergency are there in Indian Constitution?

- a) 4
- b) 3**
- c) 5
- d) 6

### Explanation

The Central Government has been vested with extraordinary powers to deal with conditions of emergency. Three types of emergencies are envisaged in the Constitution.

62. Who among the following can declare emergency?

- a) **President**
- b) Chief Justice
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Home Minister

#### Explanation

The President under Article 352 can declare emergency if he is satisfied that India's security is threatened due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion, or if there is an imminent danger or threat. This type of emergency has been declared three times so far: in 1962, 1971 and 1975.

63. State Emergency comes under\_\_\_\_\_

- a) Article 362
- b) Article 365
- c) **Article 356**
- d) Article 352

#### Explanation

Under Article 356, the President can declare an emergency in a state if the Governor reports that a situation has arisen under which the government of a State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

64. After state emergency the state is governed by\_\_\_\_\_

- a) President
- b) **Governor on behalf of President**
- c) Chief Minister
- d) Chief Justice of the concern High Court

#### Explanation

In state emergency, the States lose much of their autonomy in legislative and executive matters. After such an announcement state legislature is suspended and the State is governed by the Governor on behalf of the President.

65. The State Emergency was imposed for the first time in\_\_\_\_\_

- a) Jammu and Kashmir
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) **Punjab**
- d) Tamil Nadu

#### Explanation

Under Article 356, the President can declare an emergency in a state. For the first time, the President's Rule was imposed in Punjab in 1951.

66. The maximum duration of State emergency is\_\_\_\_\_

- a) 6 months
- b) 1 year
- c) **3 years**
- d) Indefinite

#### Explanation

The continuance of State emergency beyond one year is possible only if emergency under Art. 352 are in operation or the Election Commission certifies that there are difficulties in holding Assembly elections. Maximum duration of the emergency can be three years.

67. How many times financial emergency has been declared in India?

- a) 5
- b) 3
- c) **0**
- d) 1

#### Explanation

Article 360 authorises the President to declare financial emergency if he is satisfied that the financial stability or credit of India or of any of its parts is in danger. This type of emergency has not been declared in India so far.

68. Which part of the constitution deals with Amendment of the constitution?

- a) **Part XX**
- b) Part XV
- c) Part XIV
- d) Part XXII

#### Explanation

Article 368 of the Constitution in Part XX, deals with the powers of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure.

69. Which Amendment is called as mini constitution?

- a) 21<sup>st</sup>
- b) 44<sup>th</sup>
- c) **42<sup>nd</sup>**
- d) 76<sup>th</sup>

**Explanation**

The term amendment denotes change, improvement and modification. 42nd amendment of the Constitution is known as the mini Constitution.

70. In 2000, the National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution was headed by\_\_\_

- a) Sarkaria
- b) M.N. Venkatachaliah**
- c) Dr. Ambedkar
- d) M.M. Punchchi

**Explanation**

The National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution was set up by a resolution of the Government of India in 2000 headed by M.N. Venkatachaliah.

71. The Parliament House in India was designed by\_\_\_\_\_

- a) Edwin Lutyens
- b) Herbert Baker
- c) Norman Foster
- d) Both a and b**

**Explanation**

The Parliament House in India was designed by the British architects Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker in 1912-13 and construction began in 1921 and ended in 1927.

72. The Electoral system in our country in which part?

- a) Part XV**
- b) Part XVII
- c) Part XX
- d) Part IX

**Explanation**

Articles 324 to 329 in part XV of the Constitution make the following provisions with regard to the electoral system in our country.

73. Currently how many states and union territories in India?

- a) 28, 7
- b) 28, 9**

- c) 27, 7
- d) 31, 7

**Explanation**

There are 28 states and 9 Union territories in the country. Union Territories are administered by the President through an Administrator appointed by him/her.

74. Assertion [A]: Andhra Pradesh is Bifurcated into Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

Reason [R]: Bifurcation is based on Article 3 which specifies that Bifurcation of states

- a) [A] is true, but [R] is false.
- b) Both [A] & [R] are true; and [R] is the correct Explanation of [A]**
- c) [A] is false, but [R] is true.
- d) Both [A] and [R] are true, but [R] is not the correct Explanation of [A].

**Explanation**

This article 3 empowers the parliament to form a new state by separation of a part of territory of an established state or to unite two or more states or parts of states or by uniting any territory to a part of any state. This article provides that area of any state can reduced or increased and alter the boundaries or change the name of a state. Even though the state boundaries are subject to change, their area cannot be acquired by a foreign state.

75. Based on which article the Parliament can admit new state?

- a) Article 1
- b) Article 2**
- c) Article 10
- d) Article 6

**Explanation**

Parliament may by law admit into the Union, or establish, new States on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit is based on Article 2

76. 103<sup>rd</sup> Amendment ensures\_\_\_\_\_

- a) Abolition of triple Talak
- b) Reservation for EWS**
- c) Introduction of GST
- d) Bifurcation of J and K

**Explanation**

The One Hundred and Third Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, 2019, introduces 10% reservation for economically weaker sections (EWS) of society for admission to Central Government-run educational institutions and private educational institutions (except for minority educational institutions), and for employment in Central Government jobs. The Amendment does not make such reservations mandatory in State Government-run educational institutions or State Government jobs. However, some states have chosen to implement the 10% reservation for economically weaker sections.

77. The amendment act through which GST has been introduced into constitution?

- a) 101<sup>st</sup>
- b) 100<sup>th</sup>
- c) 103<sup>rd</sup>
- d) 104<sup>th</sup>

#### Explanation

It was introduced as the One Hundred and Twenty Second Amendment Bill of the Constitution of India 101<sup>st</sup> act, The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a Value added Tax (VAT) proposed to be a comprehensive indirect tax levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods as well as services at the national level.

78. Who was the president of India when GST act was passed?

- a) Ram Nath Kovind
- b) **Pranab Mukherjee**
- c) Pratibha Patil
- d) Narendra Modi

#### Explanation

President Pranab Mukherjee has given assent to four key legislations on Goods and Services Tax (GST), paving the way for the roll out of one-nation-one- tax regime from July 1.

79. In which year the constitution of India was adopted?

- a) 1950
- b) **1949**
- c) 1947
- d) 1951

#### Explanation

In Our Constituent Assembly This Twenty-Sixth Day Of November, 1949, Do Hereby Adopt, Enact And Give To Ourselves This Constitution.

80. At present how many of schedules are there in the Indian Constitution?

- a) 24
- b) 12**
- c) 8
- d) 22

**Explanation**

At present our Indian Constitution contains 448 articles in 25 parts and 12 schedules.

81. Which Amendment Included the Tamil Nadu Reservation Act of 1994?

- a) 76<sup>th</sup>**
- b) 99<sup>th</sup>
- c) 79<sup>th</sup>
- d) 90<sup>th</sup>

**Explanation**

76<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1994 Included the Tamil Nadu Reservation Act of 1994 (which provided for 69 percent reservation of seats in educational institutions and posts in state services) in the Ninth Schedule to protect it from judicial review. In 1992, the supreme court ruled that the total reservation should not exceed 50 percent.

82. Which amendment act made elementary education a fundamental right?

- a) 77<sup>th</sup>
- b) 86<sup>th</sup>**
- c) 66<sup>th</sup>
- d) 92<sup>nd</sup>

**Explanation**

86<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act 2002 Made elementary education a fundamental right. The newly added Article 21-A declares that 'the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may determine.

83. Which amendment act increased the official language number to 22?

- a) 93<sup>rd</sup>**
- b) 99<sup>th</sup>
- c) 103<sup>rd</sup>
- d) 85<sup>th</sup>

**Explanation**

92nd Amendment Act, 2003 Included four more languages in the Eighth Schedule. They are Bodo, Dogri (Dongri), Maithili (Maithili) and Santhali. With this, the total number of constitutionally recognised languages increased to 22.

84. 100<sup>th</sup> Amendment is about\_\_\_\_\_

- a) Goods and Service Tax
- b) Constitutional status to National Commission of Backward Classes
- c) 10% Reservation for Economically Weaker Section
- d) **Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) between India and Bangladesh**

#### Explanation

100th Amendment Act, 2014 This amendment is the Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) between India and Bangladesh.

85. 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment enacted on recommendation of\_\_\_\_\_

- a) Sarkaria Committee
- b) **Swaran Singh Committee**
- c) Kothari Commission
- d) Mandal commission

#### Explanation

42nd Amendment Act 1976 is also known as Mini-Constitution. It was enacted to give effect to the recommendations of Swaran Singh Committee.

86. Till now how many private bills are passed?

- a) 10
- b) 12
- c) **14**
- d) 20

#### Explanation

Till Now, only Fourteen Private Member's bill have been passed by the Parliament. If any member other than a minister introduces a bill, it is called a private member bill. The bill can be introduced by both ruling and opposition party MP's.

87. Which Article says that the states can take steps to organize village panchayat?

- a) Article 45
- b) Article 45A
- c) **Article 40**
- d) Article 21

**Explanation**

Article 40 states that the State shall take steps to organize village panchayat and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.

88. Which among the following statement is incorrect?

- a) Gandhi wanted the central government to have minimal power
- b) Many Gandhians persuaded the committee to have a provision for the village panchayats in Part IV
- c) **Many Gandhians persuaded the committee to have a provision for the village panchayats in Part V**
- d) According to Ambedkar, village possessed a cruel reality of communalism and caste system

**Explanation**

Gandhi wanted the central government to have minimal power, and he wanted the villages to rule themselves traditionally with village chiefs and councilors. According to Ambedkar, village possessed a cruel reality of communalism and caste system; thus it will lead to the cornering of minorities. Many Gandhians persuaded the committee to have a provision for the village panchayats in Part IV of the Indian Constitution titled Directive Principle of State Policy vesting the responsibility in State legislatures.

89. Who among the following is not member of Drafting committee?

- a) N. Madhava Rao
- b) Saiyid Muhammad
- c) **Rajendra Prasad**
- d) B. R. Ambedkar

**Explanation**

some members of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India: N. Madhava Rao, Saiyid Muhammad Saadulla, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar and Sir B. N. Rao, S.N. Mukherjee. Jugal Kishore Khanna and Kewal Krishnan.

90. The seats of each province were distributed among\_\_\_\_\_

- 1) Hindu
  - 2) Muslim
  - 3) Christian
  - 4) Sikh
- a) 1, 2, 3, 4
  - b) **1, 2, 4**

- c) 1, 2, 3
- d) 1, 3, 4

**Explanation**

Provinces and princely states or group of states were allotted seats proportional to their respective population roughly in the ratio of 1:1 million. The seats of each province were distributed among three main communities, namely, the Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs, in proportion to their respective populations in their province.

91. How many members appended their signature for passing the constitution?

- a) 500
- b) **284**
- c) 243
- d) 134

**Explanation**

Two hundred eighty-four members were present on 26 November 1949 and appended their signature to the Constitution as finally passed.

92. Who was requested to take the Chair as temporary Chairman. (Constituent Assembly Debates)?

- a) J. B. Kripalani
- b) **Sachchidananda Sinha**
- c) Rajendra Prasad
- d) Ambedkar

**Explanation**

The 1st meeting of the Constituent Assembly took place in Constitution Hall, New Delhi, on Monday, the 9th December 1946, at Eleven of the Clock. The title of the first debate was "Election of Temporary Chairman," Acharya J. B. Kripalani (United Provinces: General) requesting Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha to take the Chair as temporary Chairman. (Constituent Assembly Debates)

93. Suspension of Fundamental Rights was taken from\_\_\_\_\_ Constitution

- a) **Weimar**
- b) USA
- c) French
- d) Australian

**Explanation**

The Weimar constitution influenced the constitutional provision for the suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency.

94. The joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament were inspired from\_\_\_\_\_

- a) Weimer
- b) USA
- c) **Australian**
- d) French

#### Explanation

Freedom of trade, commerce, and the joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament were inspired by the Australian Constitution.

95. The concept of single citizenship is adopted from\_\_\_\_\_ constitution

- a) Weimar
- b) Australian
- c) **Britain**
- d) USA

#### Explanation

Parliamentary government, single citizenship, rule of law, cabinet system, legislative procedure, prerogative writs were adopted from the Britain.

96. How many fundamentals rights does constitution promises?

- a) 7
- b) **6**
- c) 8
- d) 11

#### Explanation

Fundamental Rights as categorized into six heads, firstly Right to Equality, secondly Right to Freedom, thirdly Right against Exploitation, fourthly Right to Freedom of Religion, fifthly Cultural and Educational Rights and lastly Right to Constitutional Remedies.

97. The Indian legislature is\_\_\_\_\_

- a) Unicameral
- b) **Bicameral**
- c) Tricameral
- d) None

**Explanation**

The Indian constitution provides a bicameral legislatures at centre consisting of Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and Lok Sabha (House of the People) (Article 79).

98. In which article the Indian constitution described India as a 'Union of States'?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

**Explanation**

The Indian constitution described India as a 'Union of States' (Article 1), which implies that Indian federation is not the result of any agreement among the units and the units cannot secede from it.

99. How many times the preamble of Indian constitution had been amended?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 0
- d) 4

**Explanation**

The preamble has been amended only once so far. On 18 December 1976, during the Emergency in India, the Indira Gandhi government pushed through several changes in the Forty-second Amendment of the constitution.

100. The Power in India is decentralised among/between\_\_\_\_\_

- 1) Legislative
  - 2) Executive
  - 3) Judiciary
- a) 1, 2
  - b) 1, 3
  - c) 1, 2, 3
  - d) 2, 3

**Explanation**

The power in India is decentralized among the legislative, executive, judiciary.