

To
The Principal,
BBM College,
Agartala.

Sub: Submission of 60 MCQ of Indian Constitution

Sir,

With due respect to state that I am here submitting 60 MCQ of Indian Constitution.

This is for favour of your kind information and necessary action please.

Yours faithfully,
Anindita Begum (Kusari),
Deptt. Of Political Science,
BBM College,
Agartala,
08.04.2019.

1. Who told "Constitution is the aggregate of laws and customs"

(a) Dicey

(b) Bryce

(c) Fine

(d) None of them.

2. A Constitution can be only

(a) Written

(b) Custom and usages

© Both written and unwritten

(d) None of them

3. "A Constitution is not made, it grows" said by

(a) Dicey

(b) Strong

© Maine

(d) None of them.

4. The Articles 14 to 18 of the Constitution of India guarantees

(a) Right to equality

(b) Right to Freedom

© Right against exploitation

(d) None of these.

5. Which Article of the Constitution abolishes untouchability and forbid its practice in any form

(a) Article 13

(b) Article 17

© Article 19

(d) None of these.

6. The Chairman of the Constituent Assembly was

(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

(b) Dr. B R Ambedkar

© Jawaharlal Nehru

(d) None of them.

7. The Chairman of Drafting Committee was

(a) Dr B R Ambedkar

(b) Ballavvai Patel

© Dr Rajendra Prasad

(d) None of them

8. A Preamble to the Constitution means

(a) A Preface

(b) An introduction

© A justiciable

(d) None of them.

9. Which of the following Articles was formerly known as the 'Article of Freedom'?

(a) Article 15

(b) Article 17

(c) Article 19

(d) None of them.

10. According to which Article, the Supreme Court can issue writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights

(a) **Article 32**

(b) Article 34

© Article 39

(d) None of these.

11. Which part of the Indian Constitution expressed 'Fabian Socialism'

(a) Part I

(b) Part II

© Part III

(d) **Part IV**

12. Directive Principles of State policy are found in

(a) Part I

(b) Part II

© Part III

(d) **Part IV**

13. Fundamental Rights are found in

(a) Part I

(b) Part II

© **Part III**

(d) Part IV

14. Who is the following is called the father of the Preamble to the Constitution

(a) **Pandit Nehru**

(b) Gandhiji

© B. N Rao

(d) None of them.

15. Which is not now a Fundamental Right

(a) Right to equality

(b) Right to freedom

© **Right to property**

(d) None of them.

16. The fundamental duties have been incorporated by the Amendment Act of

(a) 25th Amendment Act

(b) **42nd Amendment Act**

© 44th Amendment Act

(d) None of them.

17. The Directive Principles aims at a

(a) Secular State

(b) **Welfare State**

© Totalitarian State

(d) None of these.

18. The term 'Democratic' used in the preamble denotes

(a) Political democracy

(b) Social democracy

© Economic democracy

(d) **All of these**

19. Right to six freedom is found in

(a) Article 19

(b) Article 20

© Article 21

(d) Article 23

20. Who told that the right to Constitutional remedies is the soul and heart of the Constitution?

(a) B. R Ambedkar

(b) J Nehru

© Rajendra Prasad

(d) None of them.

21. Who is the Guardian of the Constitution?

(a) President

(b) Parliament

© **Supreme Court**

(d) None of them.

22. In which year the term 'socialist' added to the Preamble of the Constitution?

(a) 1976

(b) 1977

© 1978

(d) None of these

23. Which Constitutional Amendment Act incorporated the term 'socialist'?

(a) 42nd Amendment

(b) 40th Amendment

© 44th Amendment

(d) None of them.

24. Which of the following Article guarantee the right to religious freedom?

(a) Article 20-22

(b) Article 23-24

© **Article 25-28**

(d) None of these.

25. India is a Republic Country, because

(a) **Head of the country is an elected one**

(b) Absence of any privileged classes

© Prime Minister is elected directly

(d) None of the above causes.

26. The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity have been taken from

(a) American Revvolution

(b) **French Revolution**

© Russian Revolution

(d) None of these

27. The ideal of justice, social, economic and political has been taken from

(a) French Revolution

(b) **Russian Revolution**

© Glorious Revolution

(d) None of these.

28. The idea of Directive Principles of state policy was borrowed from

(a) America

(B) Ireland

© Canada

(d) None of these.

29. Which Article of the Indian Constitution empowers the High Courts to issue writs

(a) Article 32

(b) Article 33

© **Article 226**

(d) None of these.

30. How many writs can be issued by Supreme Court and High Courts?

(a) 4

(b) 5

© 7

(d) 8

31. The words 'secular and socialist' were added to the Indian Constitution by amending the

(a) Fundamental Rights

(b) Fundamental Duties

© **Preamble**

(d) None of these.

32. How many fundamental rights can be found in the Constitution

(a) Five

(b) Six

© Seven

(d) Eight.

33. Untouchability is abolished in

(a) Article 14

(b) Article 15

© **Article 17**

(d) Article 18.

34. Which part of the Indian Constitution is described as 'Magna Carta'?

(a) Part II

(b) Part III

© Part IV

(d) None of these.

35. What is 'Magna carta'?

(a) Charter of rights

(b) Economic Journal

© Social Magazine

(d) None of these.

36. Which one of the following is the first written document relating to the fundamental rights of citizen?

(a) Magna Carta

(b) Preamble

© Fundamental duties

(d) None of these.

37. In Indian Constitution the fundamental duties are found in

(a) Part III

(b) Part II

© **Part IV-A**

(d) Part IV.

38. How many fundamental duties are found in the Constitution?

(a) 8

(b) 10

© 12

(d) 14.

39. The organization of village panchayat is found in

(a) Article 38

(b) Article 40

© Article 41

(d) Article 42.

40. In which year 'Right to Property' was deleted as fundamental right?

(a) 1978

(b) 1979

(c) 1980

(d) 1981.

41. By which Amendment Act Right to Property was deleted?

(a) 44th

(b) 45th

© 46th

(d) None of these.

42. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with Property Right?

(a) **Part XII**

(b) Part XI

© Part X

(d) None of these.

43. Which Article deals with Right to Equality i.e equality before law?

(a) **Article 14**

(b) Article 13

© Article 15

(d) Article 16

44. Which writ is called bulwark of personal liberty?

(a) **Habeas Corpus.**

(b) Mandamus

© Prohibition

(d) Quo-warranto.

45. The Constitution of India was passed by

(a) **National Assembly**

(b) Referendum

© Constituent Assembly

(d) None of these.

46. The Constitution of India was adopted in

(a) 1949

(b) 1950

© 1960

(d) None of these.

47. The Constitution of India came into force on

(a) 15th August 1947

(b) 26th November 1949

© 26th January 1950

(d) None of these.

48. Who told that 'A Constitution is known by the rights that it maintain'

(a) Garner

(b) Laski

© Barker

(d) None of them.

49. Who can amend the Fundamental Rights?

(a) The President

(b) The Supreme Court

© The Parliament

(d) None of these.

50. Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for a high court for each state?

(a) Article 213

(b) Article 214

© Article 215

(d) Article 216.

51. The Prime Minister must be a member of

(a) Lok sabha

(b) Rajya sabha

© Supreme Court

(d) None of these.

52. When was the Calcutta High Court set up?

(a) on 1st July 1862

(b) on 1st July 1863

(c) on 1st July 1864

(d) None of these.

53. Who is the real executive head of India?

(a) The Prime Minister

(b) The President

© The Governor

(d) None of them.

54. “Federation is a union without unity” – who said?

(a) Jahari

(b) Jennings

© **Dicey**

(d) None of them.

55. When was the Supreme Court of India inaugurated?

(a) January 28, 1949

(b) January 28, 1950

© January 28, 1951

(d) January 28, 1952

56. Which part of the Constitution deals with Supreme Court?

(a) Part III

(b) Part IV

© Part V (Articles 124-147)

(d) None of these.

57. The money bill can be introduced only in the-

(a) Lok Sabha

(b) Rajya Sabha

© High Court

(d) None of these.

58. An Amendment Bill should be passed by

(a) Both the houses of Parliament separately

(b) Lok Sabha only

© Rajya Sabha only

(d) None of these.

59. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by-

(a) The President

(b) The Prime Minister

© The Speaker

(d) None of them.

60. The Governor of a state is appointed by-

(a) The President

(b) The Prime Minister

© The Chief Justice of India

(d) None of them.