

History, Constitution and Public Administration

Public Administration Questions;

Public Administration Multiple Choice Questions Test Paper (Solved)

1. Which of the following administrative thinkers has defined administration as “the organization and direction of human and material resources to achieve desired ends” ?

- (A) L. D. White
- (B) J. M. Pfiffner
- (C) J. A. Veig
- (D) H. A. Simon

Ans : (B)

2. Which one of the following statements is not correct in respect of New Public Management ?

- (A) It has market orientation
- (B) It upholds public interest
- (C) It advocates managerial autonomy
- (D) It focuses on performance appraisal

Ans : (B)

3. ‘Good Governance’ and ‘Participating Civil Society for Development’ were stressed in World Bank Report of—

- (A) 1992
- (B) 1997
- (C) 2000
- (D) 2003

Ans : (A)

4. If the administrative authority within a department is vested in a single individual, then that system is known as—

- (A) Board
- (B) Bureau
- (C) Commission
- (D) Council

Ans : (B)

5. Globalisation means—

- (A) Financial market system is centered in a single state
- (B) The growth of a single unified world market
- (C) Geographical location of a firm is of utmost importance
- (D) Foreign capitalist transactions

Ans : (B)

6. By whom was the ‘Managerial Grid’ developed ?

- (A) Blake and White

- (B) Blake and Schmidt
 - (C) Blake and Mouton
 - (D) Mouton and Shophan
- Ans : (C)

7. Who among the following says that public administration includes the operations of only the executive branch of government ?
- (A) L. D. White and Luther Gulick
 - (B) L. D. White
 - (C) Luther Gulick
 - (D) W. F. Willoughby
- Ans : (C)

8. The concept of the 'zone of indifference' is associated with—
- (A) Decision-Making
 - (B) Leadership
 - (C) Authority
 - (D) Motivation
- Ans : (C)

9. Who has analysed the leadership in terms of 'circular response' ?
- (A) C. I. Barnard
 - (B) M. P. Follett
 - (C) Millet
 - (D) Taylor
- Ans : (B)

10. Simon proposed a new concept of administration based on the methodology of—
- (A) Decision-making
 - (B) Bounded rationality
 - (C) Logical positivism
 - (D) Satisfying
- Ans : (C)

11. Who wrote the book 'Towards A New Public Administration : The Minnowbrook Perspective' ?
- (A) Frank Marini
 - (B) Dwight Waldo
 - (C) C. J. Charlesworth
 - (D) J. M. Pfiffner
- Ans : (A)

12. Who rejected the principles of administration as 'myths' and 'proverbs' ?
- (A) W. F. Willoughby
 - (B) Herbert Simon
 - (C) Chester Barnard
 - (D) L. D. White

Ans : (B)

13. The classical theory of administration is also known as the—

- (A) Historical theory
- (B) Mechanistic theory
- (C) Locational theory
- (D) Human Relations theory

Ans : (B)

14. How many principles of organization were propounded by Henry Fayol ?

- (A) 10
- (B) 14
- (C) 5
- (D) 9

Ans : (B)

15. Simon was positively influenced by ideas of—

- (A) Terry
- (B) Barnard
- (C) L. D. White
- (D) Henry Fayol

Ans : (B)

16. Negative motivation is based on—

- (A) Fear
- (B) Reward
- (C) Money
- (D) Status

Ans : (A)

17. 'Job loading' means—

- (A) Shifting of an employee from one job to another
- (B) Deliberate upgrading of responsibility, scope and challenge
- (C) Making the job more interesting
- (D) None of the above

Ans : (B)

18. The theory of 'Prismatic Society' in Public Administration is based on—

- (A) Study of public services in developed and developing countries
- (B) Institutional comparison of public administration in developed countries
- (C) Structural-functional analysis of public administration in developing countries
- (D) Historical studies of public administration in different societies

Ans : (C)

19. Who among the following is an odd thinker ?

- (A) Taylor

- (B) Maslow
 - (C) Herzberg
 - (D) Likert
- Ans : (A)

20. Which of the following is not included in 'hygiene' factors in the Herzberg's two-factor theory of motivation ?

- (A) Salary
- (B) Working conditions
- (C) Company's policy
- (D) Responsibility

Ans : (D)

21. The 'Gang-Plank' refers to—

- (A) Discipline
- (B) Initiative
- (C) Equity
- (D) Level jumping

Ans : (D)

22. The history of evolution of the Public Administration is generally divided into—

- (A) Three phases
- (B) Four phases
- (C) Five phases
- (D) Six phases

Ans : (C)

23. Henry Fayol's General theory of Administration is applicable at—

- (A) Policy management level
- (B) Top management level
- (C) Middle management level
- (D) Workshop management level

Ans : (B)

24. F. W. Taylor, the founding father of Scientific Management movement propounded the theory which was conceived to be a scientific methodology of—

- (A) Careful observation
- (B) Measurement
- (C) Generalisation
- (D) All of these

Ans : (D)

25. In which of the following are public and private administrations not common ?

- (A) Filing
- (B) Managerial techniques
- (C) Scope and complexity

(D) Accounting

Ans : (C)

26. Bureaucracy that is committed to the programmes of the political party in power is called—

- (A) Depoliticised bureaucracy
- (B) Semi-politicised bureaucracy
- (C) Committed bureaucracy
- (D) Fully politicised bureaucracy

Ans : (C)

27. The principle of 'span of control' means—

- (A) An employee should receive orders from one superior only
- (B) The number of subordinate employees that an administrator can effectively direct
- (C) The control or supervision of the superior over the subordinate
- (D) The number of people being controlled

Ans : (B)

28. Which of the following is not a function of staff agency ?

- (A) Planning
- (B) Advising
- (C) Consultation
- (D) Achieving goals

Ans : (D)

29. Which of the following is not a staff agency in India ?

- (A) Cabinet Secretariat
- (B) Cabinet Committees
- (C) Planning Commission
- (D) Economic Affairs Department

Ans : (D)

30. In hierarchy, the term 'scalar' means—

- (A) Step
- (B) Ladder
- (C) Position
- (D) Process

Ans : (B)

31. The 4Ps theory of departmentalization as advocated by Luther Gulick are—

- (A) Purpose, process, plan, place
- (B) Place, person, programme, process
- (C) Purpose, process, place, programme
- (D) Purpose, process, person, place

Ans : (D)

32. One who tells one's supervisor anything detrimental to an associate is called—

- (A) A squealer
- (B) A rate buster
- (C) A chiseller
- (D) None of these

Ans : (A)

33. According to Urwick, where the work is of a more simple and routine nature, the span of control

varies from—

- (A) 9 to 12
- (B) 8 to 12
- (C) 7 to 9
- (D) 10 to 12

Ans : (B)

34. Delegation of authority by a Sales Manger to his saleman is an example of—

- (A) Upward delegation
- (B) Sideward delegation
- (C) Downward delegation
- (D) None of these

Ans : (C)

35. A virtual organisation is—

- (A) One which has profit as the major goal
- (B) One in which leadership always tends to fulfil psychological needs of the subordinates
- (C) A small, core organization that outsources major busi-ness functions
- (D) One which has concern of the employees as its top priority

Ans : (C)

36. The most effective means of citizen's control over administration is—

- (A) Election
- (B) Pressure Groups
- (C) Advisory Committees
- (D) Public Opinion

Ans : (A)

37. The Santhanam Committee on prevention of corruption was appointed in—

- (A) 1961
- (B) 1964
- (C) 1963
- (D) 1962

Ans : (D)

38. The first country in the world to introduce the right to information was—

- (A) Norway
- (B) USA
- (C) Sweden
- (D) Finland

Ans : (C)

39. What is meant by the Doctrine of State Immunity ?

- (A) The State is immune to being sued
- (B) The State can be sued but not in the national courts
- (C) The State cannot be sued in its own court without its consent
- (D) None of the above

Ans : (A)

40. 'Habeas Corpus' literally means—

- (A) To have the body of
- (B) To command

(C) To prohibit
(D) None of the above
Ans : (A)

41. The system of 'Rule of Law' was propounded by—
(A) A. V. Dicey
(B) Lowell
(C) W. F. Willoughby
(D) H. Finer
Ans : (A)

42. Who says that "Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely" ?
(A) L. D. White
(B) Lord Beveridge
(C) Lord Acton
(D) Josiah Stamp
Ans : (C)

43. The Public Accounts Committee of Parliament in India consists of—
(A) 15 members
(B) 22 members
(C) 25 members
(D) 30 members
Ans : (B)

44. If a public servant imposes upon the citizens duties and obligations which are not required by law, it can lead to—
(A) Error of law
(B) Abuse of power
(C) Error of authority
(D) Error of fact finding
Ans : (B)

45. Of which of the following administrative systems is the absence of judicial review a feature ?
1. USA
2. UK
3. France
4. India
(A) 3
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 1 and 3
(D) 2
Ans : (B)

46. The present constitution of the USA was adopted in—
(A) 1786
(B) 1778
(C) 1787
(D) 1789
Ans : (C)

47. 'Grand Corps' in French Civil Service stands for—
(A) Senior level of specialist administrators
(B) Senior level of generalist administrators
(C) Senior level of generalistcum-specialist administrators
(D) Senior level of defence administrators
Ans : (C)

48. In France, the term of the President is—
(A) Four years
(B) Five years
(C) Six years
(D) Seven years
Ans : (D)

49. In England, the Cabinet must resign from office as soon as it loses the confidence of—
(A) The King or the Queen
(B) The House of Commons
(C) The House of Lords
(D) All of these
Ans : (B)

50. Under their service rules, the British Civil servants—
(A) Are required to be neutral in politics
(B) Can be partisan
(C) Can be partly neutral and partly partisan
(D) Can pursue active party politics
Ans : (A)

51. The term 'Performance Budget' was coined by—
(A) Administrative Reforms Commission of India
(B) Second Hoover Commission of USA
(C) Estimates Committee of India
(D) First Hoover Commission of USA
Ans : (D)

52. During passing of budget in the Parliament 'Guillotine' is applied to those demands which are—
(A) Discussed and approved
(B) Discussed but not approved
(C) Discussed and reduced
(D) Not discussed for want of time
Ans : (D)

53. Audit of State Government is—
(A) A state subject
(B) A union subject
(C) In the concurrent list
(D) None of these
Ans : (B)

54. In which year was the Committee on Public Undertakings constituted by the Lok Sabha ?
(A) 1953
(B) 1956
(C) 1963

(D) 1964

Ans : (D)

55. The number of demands in the general budget for civil expenditure is—

(A) 103

(B) 106

(C) 102

(D) 109

Ans : (A)

56. The rule of lapse means—

(A) All appropriations voted by the legislature expire at the end of the financial year

(B) All pending bills in Parliament lapse with its prorogation

(C) The demand for grants of a ministry lapse with criticism of its policy by the opposition

(D) The appropriation bill lapses if it is not returned by the Rajya Sabha within 14 days

Ans : (A)

57. The C & AG of India does not audit the receipts and expenditure of—

(A) Municipal undertakings

(B) State Governments

(C) Government companies

(D) Central Government

Ans : (A)

58. The role of the Finance Commission in Central-State fiscal relations has been undermined by—

(A) The State Governments

(B) The Zonal Councils

(C) The Planning Commission

(D) The Election Commission

Ans : (A)

59. The Railway Budget was separated from the Central Budget in the year—

(A) 1920

(B) 1921

(C) 1922

(D) 1923

Ans : (B)

60. The Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament is appointed by—

(A) Speaker of Lok Sabha

(B) Prime Minister of India

(C) President of India

(D) Chairman of Rajya Sabha

Ans : (A)

61. The question asked orally after the question hour in the House is called—

(A) Supplementary question

(B) Short notice question

(C) Starred question

(D) Unstarred question

Ans : (C)

62. The economy cut motion seeks to reduce the proposed expenditure of a demand for grant by—
(A) Rupees one hundred
(B) Rupee one
(C) A specified amount
(D) An unspecified amount
Ans : (C)

63. Who was the Chairman of the Economic Reforms Commission (1981-84) ?
(A) Dharam Vira
(B) L. K. Jha
(C) K. Hanumanthiya
(D) B. G. Deshmukh
Ans : (B)

64. In which year was the decision of separating accounting function from audit function taken by the Central Government for its financial administration ?
(A) 1950
(B) 1965
(C) 1976
(D) 2000
Ans : (C)

65. In which recruitment, in a system for higher position is open to all the qualified candidates who may wish to apply is known as ?
(A) Direct recruitment
(B) Recruitment by promotion
(C) Ordinary recruitment
(D) Passive recruitment
Ans : (A)

66. 'Position classification' is the classification of—
(A) Salaries
(B) Duties
(C) Departments
(D) Personal status of incumbents
Ans : (B)

67. The civil service was defined as "professional body of officials, permanent, paid and skilled" by—
(A) Herman Finer
(B) O. G. Stahl
(C) Felix Nigro
(D) E. N. Gladden
Ans : (A)

68. A new All India Service can be created by—
(A) An amendment of the constitution
(B) An executive order
(C) A resolution under Article 312 of the Constitution
(D) A statute

Ans : (C)

69. The British concept of Civil Service neutrality is laid down by—

- (A) Fulton Committee
- (B) Assheton Committee
- (C) Masterman Committee
- (D) Northcote-Trevelyn Committee

Ans : (C)

70. The 'spoils system' in the USA began during the period of—

- (A) Jefferson
- (B) Jackson
- (C) Washington
- (D) Adams

Ans : (B)

71. Promotion in Civil Services indicates—

- (A) Such changes in the situation which indicate difficult work and more important responsibility
- (B) Change in the place of work
- (C) Transfer of work from field to Headquarters
- (D) Always an increase in pay

Ans : (A)

72. Which of the following is not an All India Service ?

- (A) Indian Foreign Service
- (B) Indian Administrative Service
- (C) Indian Forest Service
- (D) Indian Police Service

Ans : (A)

73. The Union Public Service Commission of India has been established under the—

- (A) Article 315
- (B) Article 320
- (C) Article 325
- (D) Article 335

Ans : (A)

74. Which of the following reports deals with the relations between the specialists and generalists ?

- (A) Haldane Committee Report
- (B) Sarkaria Commission Report
- (C) Fulton Committee Report
- (D) Kothari Committee Report

Ans : (C)

75. Reservation for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the services has been provided in the

Indian Constitution under—

- (A) Article 315
- (B) Article 335
- (C) Article 365
- (D) Article 375

Ans : (B)

1. Who was responsible for encouraging the Local Self-government in India?
(a) Lord Mayo (b) Lord Lytton (c) Lord Canning (d) Lord Rippon (Ans : d)
2. Who conceived the concept of Gram Swaraj?
(a) Jayaprakash Narayan (b) Acharya Vinobha Bhave
(c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Swami Dayanand (Ans : c)
3. Which of the following articles of the Indian Constitution provides security to the office of the collector?
(a) Article 123 (b) Article 301 (c) Article 311 (d) Article 352 (Ans : c)
4. Which committee has recommended creation of a separate office to relieve district collector of development responsibilities?
(a) Balwant Raj Mehta Committee (b) Ashok Mehta Committee
(c) Raj Mannar Committee (d) Sarkaria Commission (Ans : b)
5. Which one of the following does not form a part of Swarna Jayanti Village Self-Employment Scheme?
(a) Lifting up the families living below the poverty line as the main focus
(b) Rural individual poor as the focus
(c) Prior identification and selection of activities (d) Implementation in the same manner as a project (Ans : b)
6. Which one of the following is a form of urban governance found in India?
(a) Council Mayor (b) Commissioner
(c) Mayor-in-Council (d) Council-Manager (Ans : b)
7. Which of the following is not directly elected by the people?
(a) Gram Pradhan (b) Members of Panchayat Samiti
(c) Chairman of Zila Parishad (d) Members of Zila Parishad (Ans : c)
8. In which part of the Indian Constitution, has the provision for panchayats been made?
(a) IX (b) IV (c) III (d) IX A (Ans : a)
9. In which one of the following states, is provision relating to reservation for Scheduled Castes in panchayats under 73rd Constitutional Amendment not applicable?
(a) Nagaland (b) Mizoram (c) Meghalaya (d) Arunachal Pradesh (Ans : d)
10. Which of the following committee recommended for integration of union, state and local finances?
(a) Taxation enquiry commission (b) Local finance enquiry commission
(c) Rural-urban relationship committee (d) Singhvi committee (Ans : d)
11. In which of the following schedules of the constitution of India is urban local self government-mentioned?
(a) Seventh (b) Eighth (c) Eleventh (d) Twelfth (Ans : d)
12. Which of the following conducts elections of the urban and rural local bodies in India?
(a) Election commission of India (b) Chief election commissioner
(c) State election commission (d) Chief election officer of the state (Ans : c)

13. Which is the smaller unit of local government in England?
(a) County Borough (b) Borough (c) Parish (d) Urban district (Ans : c)
14. Which one of the following is not a function of the District Collector?
(a) Collection of revenue (b) Realisation of taqavi laons
(c) Hearing of cases in Nayaya Panchayats (d) Maintenance of land records (Ans : c)
15. Which of the following officers of the Agricultural Departments is/are most Prominently associated with the formulation of policy at the State level?
(a) The Director of Agriculture
(b) The Secretary of the Department concerned
(c) Both the Secretary and the Director of Agriculture
(d) Directors, Joint Directors and District Officers of Agriculture (Ans : c)
16. Which one of the following is not explicitly or implicitly provided for in the Constitution of India?
(a) A minister of State may have the independent charge of a ministry
(b) Civil servants have to observe the principle of political neutrality
(c) There are a number of all India services
(d) The Union may direct a State to maintain a road of national importance (Ans : a)
17. Which one of the following is not a function of the Directorate?
(a) Formulation of the budget of the department (b) Inspection of the execution of work by the field officers
(c) Rendering of technical advice to the minister/secretary (d) Co-ordination of inter-departmental functions (Ans : d)
18. Which one amount the following is not function of the State Secretariat?
(a) To assist the Minister in the formulation of policy
(b) To act as a channel of communication between one Government and another
(c) To prepare drafts of legislation to be introduced in the Assembly
(d) To assist the legislature in its secretariat work (Ans : d)
19. In which one of the following districts has the 'Files to Field' programme been introduced?
(a) Sirmour (H.P.) (b) Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
(c) Ahmednagar (Maharashtra) (d) Sambalpur (Orissa) (Ans : c)
20. Which one of the following is not a function of Deputy Commissioner/District Collector?
(a) Maintenance of law and order (b) Survey and Settlement
(c) Trail of cases under IPC (d) Enforcing provision of Cr.P.C. (Ans : c)
21. Which one of the following statements about the duties and responsibilities of the District Collector holds good in every State?
(a) The State Government is represented by him at the district level
(b) Upward reporting by departmental officers is done through him
(c) Handling of crisis situations is passed on by him to departmental officers
(d) He is the hub of all development activities (Ans : a)
22. The collector performs many functions. Which of the following is not of them?
(a) Collection of revenue
(b) Maintenance of law and order
(c) Direction and coordination of development programmes

(d) Advising Union Government in framing public policies (Ans : d)

23. Who appoints the Governor of a State?

- (a) Prime Minister (b) President
- (c) Home Minister (d) Central Cabinet (Ans : b)

24. Who is the head of the entire Civil Services of the State?

- (a) Joint Secretary (b) Special Secretary
- (c) Chief Secretary (d) Home Secretary (Ans : c)

25. Which of the following Departments in a State is headed by a Director?

- (a) Sales Tax (b) Civil Supply (c) Police (d) Education (Ans : d)

26. Who is head of the entire Civil Services of the State?

- (a) Under Secretary (b) Joint Secretary (c) Chief Secretary (d) Chairman, Revenue Board (Ans : c)

27. The collector has varied functions. Which of the following is not one of them?

- (a) Maintenance of law and order (b) Collection of revenue
- (c) Direction and fulfillment of development plans
- (d) Propagation of policies and programmes of Union Government (Ans : d)

28. Which of the following State Governors does not have the responsibility to ensure that there is a Minister-in-charge of Tribal welfare in the State Government?

- (a) Bihar (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Punjab (d) Orisa (Ans : c)

29. Who among the following is a Constitutional authority for whose removal from office by the President a reference to the Supreme Court is necessary?

- (a) Chairman and Member of the Union Public Service Commission (b) Judge of the Supreme Court
- (c) Comptroller and Auditor-General (d) The Chief Election Commissioner (Ans : a)

30. Which one of the following is a Central Service?

- (a) Educational Service (b) Agricultural Service
- (c) Overseas Communication Service (d) Co-operative Service (Ans : c)

31. Which one of the following is not an objective of Whitley Councils?

- (a) Ventilation of grievances through discussions
- (b) Providing a forum for securing co-operation between State and civil servants
- (c) Proposing legislation on issue relating to civil servants vis-à-vis their employment
- (d) Hearing petitions filed by individual civil servants (Ans : d)

32. Which one of the following countries does not have a Civil Services Commission charged with the responsibility for recruitment of the higher civil service?

- (a) Canada (b) USA (c) Britain (d) France (Ans : b)

33. Which of the following is the function of Union Public Service Commission?

- (a) Appointing civil servants to various positions in Government Departments
- (b) Training of All-India Services
- (c) Advising Government regarding recruitment, promotion and disciplinary cases of higher civil services in central government
- (d) Transfer of Central Services Officers (Ans : c)

34. In which year was Central Secretariat Service organized?
(a) 1947 (b) 1950 (c) 1951 (d) 1964 (Ans : c)
35. Which of the following is the principal problem of Personnel Administration?
(a) Recruitment (b) Selection and certification for appointment
(c) promotion (d) All of the above (Ans : d)
36. Which Article of the Constitution provides protection to civil servants?
(a) Article 308 (b) Article 309 (c) Article 310 (d) Article 311 (Ans : d)
37. Which was the first All-India Service created on the basis of Macaulay Report?
(a) Indian Civil Service (b) Indian Police Service
(c) Indian Medical Service (d) Indian Education Service (Ans : a)
38. Who controls All India Services?
(a) Government of India (b) State Government
(c) Union and State Government (d) President of India (Ans : d)
39. In which year the UPSC permitted candidates to write their answers in Hindi and regional languages?
(a) 1949 (b) 1959 (c) 1969 (d) 1979 (Ans : d)
40. Which of the following is not the duty of UPSC?
(a) To conduct examinations for a appointment of Public Service
(b) To advice Government of disciplinary matters
(c) To present as annual report to President of India
(d) To suggest posting and transfer of secretaries and joint secretaries (Ans : d)
41. Who among the following advocated the need for psychological tests in recruitments of the civil services in India?
(a) Paul Appleby (b) A.D. Gorwala (c) Harry W. Blair (d) V. Subramaniam (Ans : b)
42. Which among the following is empowered to create more All-India Services?
(a) Rajya Sabha (b) Union Parliament (c) Lok Sabha (d) Union Cabinet (Ans : b)
43. Which one of the following Commissions recommended functional specialization in the Indian Administrative Service?
(a) Expenditure Reforms Commission (b) Administrative Reforms Commission
(c) IVth Central Pay Commission (d) Vth Central pay Commission (Ans : b)
44. Which one of the following reports deals with the relations between the specialists and generalists?
(a) Haldane Committee Report (b) Santhanam Committee Report
(c) Fulton Committee Report (d) Kothari Commission Report (Ans : c)
45. Which one of the following agencies is responsible for both recruitment and training of civil servants for the administrative class?
(a) Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, USA (b) Ecole National d'Administration, France
(c) Civil Service College, UK (d) Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, India (Ans : b)

46. Which one of the following is not a British legacy to the Central Administration in India?
(a) Deputation System in Public Service (b) Committee System
(c) Conduct of general elections by the Election Commission (d) Merit selection by Public Service Commissions (Ans : c)

47. Which one of the following is not a department in the Ministry of Finance, Government of India?

(a) Department of Economic Affairs (b) Department of Expenditure
(c) Board of Direct Taxes (d) Department of Company Affairs (Ans : c)

48. Which one of the undermentioned cases has affected the power of the Indian parliament?

(a) Sajjan Singh vs. State of Rajasthan (b) Keshwanand Bharti vs. State of Kerala
(c) Shankari Prasad vs. Union of India (d) Golak Nath vs. State of Punjab (Ans : d)

49. Which one of the following is not a pattern of management of Public Enterprises in India?

(a) Department (b) Public Corporation (c) Joint Company (d) Operating Contract (Ans : d)

50. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of Indian administration?

(a) Uniformity (b) Decentralisation (c) Dyarchy (d) Independent Judiciary (Ans : c) - See more at:

Indian Constitution

1. The design of the National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India in

(a) July, 1947
(b) August, 1947
(c) July, 1948
(d) July, 1950

Answer: July, 1947

2. The Constitution of India was enacted by a Constituent Assembly set up

(a) Through a resolution of the provisional government
(b) By the Indian National Congress
(c) Under the Indian Independence Act, 1947
(d) Under the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946

Answer: D

3. A bill in the imperial Legislative Council for compulsory and free primary education was introduced by

(a) Mohammad Shafi
(b) Feroz Shah Mehta
(c) G.K. Gokhale
(d) Shankaran Nair

Answer: G.K. Gokhale

4. Who among the following was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the

Indian Constitution

- (a) Rajendra Prasad
- (b) C. Rajagopalachari
- (c) Tej Bahadur Sapru
- (d) B.R. Ambedkar

Answer: B.R. Ambedkar

5. The Constituent Assembly which framed the Constitution for Independent India was set up in

- (a) 1947
- (b) 1949
- (c) 1945
- (d) 1946

Answer: 1946

6. The Constitution of India was enacted by a Constituent Assembly set up

- (a) By the Indian National Congress
- (b) Through a resolution of the provisional government
- (c) Under the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946
- (d) Under the Indian Independence Act, 1947

Answer: Under the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946

7. Who among the following was not a member of the Constituent Assembly established in July 1946?

- (a) K.M. Munshi
- (b) J.B. Kripalani
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Vallabhbhai Patel

Answer: Mahatma Gandhi

8. What is the special Constitutional position of Jammu and Kashmir ?

- (a) Indian laws are not applicable.
- (b) It is above Indian Constitution.
- (c) It is not of the integral parts of Indian Union.
- (d) It has its own Constitution

Answer: It has its own Constitution

9. On whose recommendation was the Constituent Assembly formed ?

- (a) Cabinet Mission Plan
- (b) Govt. of India Act, 1935
- (c) Mountbatten Plan

(d) Cripp's Mission

Answer: Cabinet Mission Plan

10. Which of the following Acts gave representation to the Indians for the first time in legislation ?

- (a) Indian Councils Act, 1919
- (b) Govt. of India Act, 1935
- (c) Indian Councils Act, 1909
- (d) Govt of India Act, 1919

Answer: Govt. of India Act, 1935

1. The Governor of a State is appointed by the President on the advice of the (a) Prime Minister (b) Vice- President (c) Chief Minister (d) Chief Justice Answer: Prime Minister

100 MCQ's on Constitution of India:- Part:- 001

1. The Governor of a State is appointed by the President on the advice of the

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Vice- President
- (c) Chief Minister
- (d) Chief Justice

Answer: Prime Minister

2. The President gives his resignation to the

- (a) Chief Justice
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Vice President
- (d) Prime Minister

Answer: Vice President

3. For what period does the Vice President of India hold office ?

- (a) 5 years
- (b) Till the age of 65 years
- (c) 6 years
- (d) 2 years

Answer: 5 years

4. Who among the following holds office during the pleasure of the President ?

- (a) Governor
- (b) Election Commissioner
- (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (d) Prime Minister

Answer: Governor

5. Which of the following is not true regarding the payment of the emoluments of the President ?

- (a) They can be reduced during a Financial Emergency.
- (b) They are shown separately in the budget.
- (c) They are charged on the Contingency Fund of India.
- (d) They do not require any parliament sanction.

Answer: They are charged on the Contingency Fund of India.

6. The total number of members nominated by the President to the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha is

- (a) 16
- (b) 18
- (c) 14
- (d) 12

Answer: 14

7. Which one of the following does not constitute the electoral college for electing the President

of India ?

- (a) Elected members of Lok Sabha
- (b) Elected members of the Legislative Assembly of each state.
- (c) Elected members of the Legislative Council
- (d) Elected members of Rajya Sabha

Answer: Elected members of the Legislative Council

8. The council of Ministers in a Parliamentary type of Government can remain in office till it enjoys the support of the

- (a) Minority of members of the Upper House of Parliament
- (b) Majority of the members of the Upper House of Parliament
- (c) Minority of members of the Lower House
- (d) Majority of the members of the Lower House of Parliament

Answer: Majority of the members of the Lower House of Parliament

9. Which of the following appointments is not made by the President of India ?

- (a) Chief of the Army
- (b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (c) Chief Justice of India
- (d) Chief of the Air Force

Answer: Speaker of the Lok Sabha

10. Who appoints the Prime Minister of India ?

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) President
- (c) Parliament
- (d) Citizens of India

Answer: President

11. The first woman Governor of a state in free India was

- (a) Mrs. Indira Gandhi
- (b) Mrs. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit
- (c) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
- (d) Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani

Answer: Mrs. Sarojini Naidu

12. Minimum age required to contest for Presidentship is

- (a) 23 years
- (b) 21 years
- (c) 35 years
- (d) 30 years

Answer: 35 years

13. The charge of impeachment against the President of India for his removal can be preferred by

- (a) Both Houses of Parliament
- (b) Speaker of Lok Sabha and Chairman of Rajya Sabha

- (c) Rajya Sabha
- (d) Lok Sabha

Answer: Both Houses of Parliament

14. The Chief Minister of a Union Territory where such a set up exists, is appointed by the

- (a) Lt. Governor
- (b) Majority party in Legislature
- (c) President
- (d) Prime Minister

Answer: Lt. Governor

15. Who was the first Prime Minister of India ?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Mrs. Indira Gandhi
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Answer: Jawaharlal Nehru

16. In case a President dies while in office, the vice President can act as President for a maximum period of

- (a) 1 years
- (b) 3 months
- (c) 6 months
- (d) 2 years

Answer; 6 months

17. The Union Council of Ministers consists of

- (a) Cabinet Ministers, Minister of State and Deputy Ministers
- (b) Cabinet Ministers and Chief Ministers of the States
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) Cabinet Ministers

Answer: Cabinet Ministers, Minister of State and Deputy Ministers

18. Who administers the oath of office to the President of India before he enters upon the office ?

- (a) Chief Justice
- (b) Speaker
- (c) Vice President
- (d) Prime Minister

Answer: Chief Justice

19. Who among the following enjoys the rank of a Cabinet Minister of the Indian Union?

- (a) None of the Above
- (b) Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission
- (c) Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha
- (d) Secretary to the Government of India

Answer: Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission

20. A person who is not a member of Parliament can be appointed as a Minister by the President for a maximum period of

- (a) 9 months
- (b) 3 months
- (c) 12 months
- (d) 6 months

Answer: 6 months

21. When can a President use his discretion in appointing the Prime Minister ?

- (a) When no political party enjoys a clear majority in the Lok Sabha.
- (b) Only when the Lok Sabha has been dissolved.
- (c) In all circumstances
- (d) In no circumstances

Answer: When no political party enjoys a clear majority in the Lok Sabha.

22. If in a country there happens to be the office of monarchy as well as a Parliamentary form of government this monarch will be called

- (a) Head of the State
- (b) Head of the Cabinet
- (c) Head of the government
- (d) Both Head of the government and State

Answer: Head of the State

23. One feature distinguishing the Rajya Sabha from the Vidhan Parishad is

- (a) Power of impeachment
- (b) Indirect election
- (c) Nomination of members
- (d) Tenure of membership

Answer: Power of impeachment

24. Chief Ministers of all the states are ex-officio members of the

- (a) Planning Commission
- (b) National Development Council
- (c) Inter State Council
- (d) Finance Commission

Answer: Inter State Council

25. Who, among the following, has the final right to sanction the expenditure of public money in India ?

- (a) Speaker
- (b) President
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) Parliament

Answer: President

26. Which of the following is not an essential qualification for appointment as a Governor ?

- (a) He must not be a member of either House of Parliament.
- (b) He should be a domicile of the state to which he is being appointed.
- (c) He should be a citizen of India.
- (d) He must have completed the age of 35 years

Answer: He should be a domicile of the state to which he is being appointed.

27. The President nominates 12 members of the Rajya Sabha according to

- (a) Their performance as office bearers of cultural societies.
- (b) The recommendations made by the Vice President.
- (c) Their role played in political set up of the country.
- (d) Their distinction in the field of science, art, literature and social service.

Answer: Their distinction in the field of science, art, literature and social service.

28. Which Article of the Constitution empowers the President to appoint a Commission to investigate the condition of backward classes in general and suggest ameliorative measures?

- (a) Art 342
- (b) Art 344
- (c) Art 340
- (d) Art 339

Answer: Art 340

29. Who can initiate impeachment proceedings against the President of India ?

- (a) Either House of Parliament
- (b) Any Vidhan Sabha
- (c) Only Lok Sabha
- (d) Rajya Sabha

Answer: Either House of Parliament

30. Who was the member of the Rajya Sabha when first appointed as the Prime Minister of India?

- (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (b) Charan Singh
- (c) Morarji Desai
- (d) Indira Gandhi

Answer: Indira Gandhi

31. What is the minimum age for appointment as a Governor ?

- (a) 35 years
- (b) 40 years
- (c) 25 years
- (d) 30 years

Answer: 35 years

32. Chief Minister of a State is responsible to

- (a) Prime Minister

- (b) Rajya Sabha
 - (c) Legislative Assembly
 - (d) Governor
- Answer; Legislative Assembly

33. The administrative and operational control of the Armed Forces is exercised by the
- (a) Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs with Prime Minister as the Chairman
 - (b) Ministry of Defence
 - (c) Three Chiefs of the Army, Navy and Air Force Staff
 - (d) President
- Answer: Ministry of Defence

34. What is the position of a Minister of State in the Central Government ?
- (a) He is a Minister of Central Government but not a member of the Cabinet.
 - (b) He looks after the interests of the State Cabinet.
 - (c) He is the nominee of the State Governor.
 - (d) He is the nominee of the State Cabinet.
- Answer: He is a Minister of Central Government but not a member of the Cabinet.

35. Who among the following is directly responsible to Parliament for all matters concerning the Defence Services of India ?
- (a) President
 - (b) Prime Minister
 - (c) Defence Minister
 - (d) Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs
- Answer: Defence Minister

36. How many times the President of India can seek re-election to his post ?
- (a) Once
 - (b) 3 times
 - (c) 2 times
 - (d) Any number of times
- Answer; Any number of times

37. Who among the following has the power to form a new state within the Union of India ?
- (a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - (b) President
 - (c) Prime Minister
 - (d) Supreme Court
- Answer: President

38. Is the Prime Minister bound to advise the President on matters on which his advice is sought ?
- (a) If the Council of Ministers so desires.
 - (b) Yes
 - (c) No

(d) It is discretionary

Answer: Yes

39. When the Vice President officiates as President he draws the salary of

(a) Chairman of Rajya Sabha

(b) Both (A) and (C)

(c) President

(d) Member of Parliament

Answer: President

40. Who among the following can attend meetings of the Union Cabinet ?

(a) President

(b) Cabinet Ministers

(c) Ministers of State

(d) Deputy Ministers

Answer: Cabinet Ministers

41. Who among the following has the Constitutional authority to make rules and regulations fixing the number of members of the UPSC

(a) Vice- President

(b) President

(c) Home Ministry

(d) Cabinet Secretary

Answer: President

42. Under whose advice the President of India declares Emergency under Article 352 ?

(a) Chief Ministers of all states

(b) Prime Minister

(c) Cabinet

(d) Council of Ministers

Answer: Cabinet

43. Who acts as the President of India when neither the President nor the Vice President is available ?

(a) Seniorsmost Governor of a State

(b) Chief Justice of India

(c) Speaker of Lok Sabha

(d) Auditor General of India

Answer: Chief Justice of India

44. A proclamation of emergency issued under Article 36 must be approved by the Parliament within

(a) 3 months

(b) 2 months

(c) 1 Month

(d) 6 weeks

Answer: 2 months

45. The Union Council of Ministers is appointed by the
- (a) President of India according to his discretion
 - (b) President of India on the advice of the Prime Minister
 - (c) Prime Minister of India
 - (d) Parliament

Answer: President of India on the advice of the Prime Minister

46. The President can proclaim emergency on the written advice of the
- (a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - (b) Prime Minister
 - (c) Chief Justice of India
 - (d) Union Cabinet

Answer: Prime Minister

47. The Union Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to
- (a) Rajya Sabha
 - (b) President
 - (c) House of the People
 - (d) Prime Minister

Answer: House of the People

48. Article 78 of the Constitution deals with
- (a) President's power to get information from the Council of Ministers.
 - (b) Prime Minister's duty regarding keeping the President informed about the government's decisions and policies.
 - (c) Emergency powers of the President
 - (d) President's power to send advisory messages to the Parliament.

Answer: President's power to send advisory messages to the Parliament.

49. The maximum duration for which the Vice President may officiate as the President, is
- (a) 1 year
 - (b) 6 months
 - (c) 4 months
 - (d) 9 months

Answer: 6 months

50. The President's Rule in a State can be continued for a maximum period of
- (a) 2 years
 - (b) 1 year
 - (c) 6 months
 - (d) 2 1/2 years

Answer: 6 months

51. The Chairman and members of State Public Service Commission are appointed by the

- (a) President
- (b) Chairman, UPSC
- (c) Governor
- (d) Prime Minister

Answer: Prime Minister

52. When a State Governor dies or resigns, who normally exercises his functions till a new Governor is appointed ?

- (a) Chief Justice of the High Court
- (b) Advocate General of the State
- (c) Secretary General of the Governor
- (d) A person designated by State Cabinet

Answer; Chief Justice of the High Court

53. When a financial emergency is proclaimed

- (a) Union budget will not be presented
- (b) Salaries and allowances of any class of employees may be reduced
- (c) Repayment of government debts will stop
- (d) Payment of salaries to public servants will be postponed

Answer: Salaries and allowances of any class of employees may be reduced

54. Who appoints the Chairman of the UPSC ?

- (a) President
- (b) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (c) Chief Justice of India
- (d) Prime Minister

Answer: President

55. Which of the following is correct regarding the Governor of a State ?

- (a) All of the above
- (b) He can recommend to the President to impose President's Rule in the State.
- (c) No money bill can be introduced in the State Legislature without his prior permission.
- (d) He has the power of issuing ordinances when the legislature is not in session.

Answer: All of the above

56. If the President wants to resign from office, he may do so by writing to the

- (a) Chief Justice of India
- (b) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) Vice- President

Answer: Vice- President

57. Is the Prime Minister bound to advise is sought ?

- (a) Yes, if the Council of Ministers so desires
- (b) Yes
- (c) No

(d) It is discretionary

Answer: Yes

58. The five year term of the President is calculated from the

(a) First day of the month following the month he assumes charge

(b) Date of his election result

(c) Day he assumes charge

(d) First day of the month he assumes charge

Answer: Day he assumes charge

59. Who is the ex- officio Chairman of the Council of States ?

(a) Vice- President

(b) Leader of the opposition

(c) President

(d) Speaker

Answer: Vice- President

60. Under which Article of the Constitution is the President's rule promulgated on any state in India?

(a) 326

(b) 370

(c) 380

(d) 356

Answer: 356

61. At a time, President's rule can be imposed on a state for a maximum period of

(a) 1 year

(b) 5 years

(c) 2 years

(d) 4 years

Answer: 1 year

62. The Chairman of the Planning Commission in India is the

(a) President

(b) Prime Minister

(c) Minister of Planning

(d) Finance Minister

Answer: Prime Minister

63. When Parliament is not in session, the President can promulgate an ordinance which is to be ratified by the Parliament within

(a) 6 weeks from the reassembly of Parliament

(b) 6 months from the reassembly of the Parliament

(c) 6 weeks from the date of issue of ordinance.

(d) 3 months from the date of issue of the ordinance.

Answer: 6 weeks from the reassembly of Parliament

64. The President of India is elected by an electoral college comprising of
- (a) Elected members of Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies.
 - (b) Elected member of both Houses of Parliament and State Legislative Assembly
 - (c) Elected members of both Houses of Parliament.
 - (d) Elected member of State Legislative Assemblies

Answer; Elected member of both Houses of Parliament and State Legislative Assembly

65. If the office of the President of India falls vacant, within what time should the next President be elected ?

- (a) Within 2 months
- (b) Within 1 year
- (c) Within 6 months
- (d) Immediately

Answer: Within 6 months

66. The President can proclaim a state of emergency in case of

- (a) All of the above
- (b) Threat to financial stability of the country.
- (c) External aggression or internal disturbances threatening the security of the country.
- (d) Failure of Constitutional machinery in a particular state.

Answer: All of the above

67. In the election of the President, the value of the vote of the Lok Sabha members

- (a) Differs according to the geographical size of the respective state.
- (b) None of these
- (c) Differs according to the number of votes a member represents.
- (d) is same

Answer: Differs according to the number of votes a member represents.

68. The Indian President is

- (a) None of these
- (b) Titular executive
- (c) Real executive
- (d) Real/ Titular executive

Answer; Titular executive

69. The minimum age required for becoming the Prime Minister of India is

- (a) 30 years
- (b) 35 years
- (c) 40 years
- (d) 25 years

Answer: 25 years

70. The President may for violation of the Constitution be removed from the office by

- (a) The Prime Minister

- (b) The Electoral College consisting of members of Parliament and the State Legislatures.
- (c) Impeachment
- (d) A no- confidence vote

Answer: Impeachment

71. In which of the following situations does the President act in his own discretion ?

- (a) In returning a proposal to the Council of Ministers for reconsideration
- (b) None of the Above
- (c) In appointing the Prime Minister
- (d) Both of these

Answer: In returning a proposal to the Council of Ministers for reconsideration

72. The Prime Minister, Union Cabinet Minister, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers are all members of

- (a) National Development Council
- (b) Regional Council
- (c) Planning Commission
- (d) Zonal Council

Answer: National Development Council

73. The President's Rule in a state means that the state is ruled by

- (a) A caretaker government
- (b) The Chief Minister nominated by the President
- (c) The Governor of the State
- (d) The President directly

Answer: The Governor of the State

74. The Chief - Minister of a Union Territory whenever such a set up exists, is appointed by

- (a) The Lt. Governor
- (b) The majority party in the legislature
- (c) The President
- (d) The Prime Minister

Answer: The Lt. Governor

75. Under what article of the Constitution of India can the President take over the administration of a state in case its constitutional machinery breaks down ?

- (a) Art 352
- (b) Art 343
- (c) Art 356
- (d) Art 83

Answer: Art 356

76. The President can make laws through ordinances

- (a) Only on subjects contained in the concurrent list
- (b) Under no circumstances
- (c) On certain subjects even when Parliament is in session.

(d) During the recess of the Parliament
Answer; During the recess of the Parliament

77. Which of the following qualification is not essential for a person to become the Vice-President ?

- (a) He must be an Indian.
- (b) He must be qualified to be a member of the Rajya Sabha.
- (c) He must not be less than 35 years.
- (d) He must be a graduate.

Answer: He must be a graduate.

78. How many types of Emergency have been visualised in the Constitution of India ?

- (a) Four
- (b) Three
- (c) One
- (d) Two

Answer: Three

79. The impeachment proceedings against the Vice- President can be initiated

- (a) Only in Lok Sabha
- (b) In neither House of Parliament
- (c) In either House of Parliament
- (d) Only in Rajya Sabha

Answer: Only in Rajya Sabha

80. Who appoints the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir?

- (a) Chief Minister of the State
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Chief Justice of the High Court
- (d) President

Answer: President

81. The President of India can be removed from his office by the

- (a) Parliament
- (b) Chief Justice of India
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) Lok Sabha

Answer: Parliament

82. If the President returns a Bill sent to him for his assent and the Parliament once again passes the Bill in its original form, then the President

- (a) Can seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on the bill
- (b) Gives assent to the bill
- (c) Can once again return the bill for further reconsideration
- (d) Can ask for a referendum on the bill

Answer: Gives assent to the bill

83. If a Minister loses a no- confidence motion, then

- (a) Lok Sabha is dissolved
- (b) Only Prime Minister and that Minister resigns.
- (c) The whole Council of Ministers resigns
- (d) The Minister resigns

Answer: The whole Council of Ministers resigns

84. The only instance when the President of India exercised his power of veto related to the

- (a) Indian Post Office (Amendment Bill)
- (b) Dowry Prohibition Bill
- (c) Hindu Code Bill
- (d) PEPSU Appropriation Bill

Answer: Indian Post Office (Amendment Bill)

85. The control of the preparation of electoral rolls for parliament and legislature vests with the

- (a) President
- (b) Election Commission
- (c) Cabinet
- (d) Prime Minister

Answer: Election Commission

86. What is contained in the tenth schedule of the constitution ?

- (a) Languages recognised by constitution
- (b) Forms of oath or affirmation
- (c) Laws that cannot be challenged in any court of law
- (d) Provision regarding disqualification on grounds of defection

Answer: Provision regarding disqualification on grounds of defection

87. The Election commission holds election for

- (a) The Parliament, State Legislature and the posts of the president and the Vice-President
- (b) The parliament, State legislative Assemblies and the State Council
- (c) The Parliament
- (d) The parliament and the State Legislative Assemblies

Answer: The Parliament, State Legislature and the posts of the president and the Vice-President

88. For Election to the lok sabha, a nomination paper can be field by

- (a) Any citizen of India
- (b) Any citizen of India whose name appears in the electoral roll of a Constituency
- (c) Anyone residing in India
- (d) A resident of the Constituency from which the election to be contested

Answer: Any citizen of India whose name appears in the electoral roll of a Constituency

89. In India, political parties are given recognition by

- (a) Election Commission
- (b) Speaker of Lok Sabha

- (c) President
- (d) Law Commission

Answer: Election Commission

90. The Vice President is elected by an Electoral College consisting of members of

- (a) Both Houses of Parliament and state legislative
- (b) Both Houses of Parliament
- (c) Lok Sabha
- (d) Rajya Sabha

Answer: Both Houses of Parliament

91. The election Commission does not conduct the elections to the

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) President's election
- (c) Rajya Sabha
- (d) Local Bodies

Answer: Local Bodies

92. The maximum age prescribed for election as president is

- (a) No such Limit
- (b) 62 years
- (c) 58 years
- (d) 60 years

Answer: No such Limit

93. The power to decide an election petition is vested in the

- (a) High Court
- (b) Election Commission
- (c) Parliament
- (d) Supreme Court

Answer: Election Commission

94. To elect the President of India, which one of the following election procedures is used ?

- (a) System of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote
- (b) Secondary voting system
- (c) Proportional representation through list system
- (d) Collective Voting system

Answer: System of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote

95. In which year were the first general election held in India ?

- (a) 1950-51
- (b) 1948-49
- (c) 1951-52
- (d) 1947-48

Answer: 1951-52

96. Election to the house of the people and the Legislative Assemblies of States in India are conducted on the basis of

- (a) Single Transferable vote
- (b) Proportional Representation
- (c) Limited suffrage
- (d) Adult Franchise

Answer: Adult Franchise

97. Who appoint the Chief Election Commissioner of India ?

- (a) Chief Justice of India
- (b) President
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) Parliament

Answer: President

98. Which among the following is not a part of the electoral reforms ?

- (a) Installation of electronic voting machines
- (b) Appointment of election Commissioner
- (c) Registration of Political parties
- (d) Disqualifying the offenders

Answer: Installation of electronic voting machines

99. Recognition to a political party is accorded by

- (a) The Election Commission
- (b) A Committee of Whips
- (c) The ministry of parliament Affairs
- (d) The speaker of the Lok Sabha in the case of national Parties and the Speaker of Legislative assemblies in the case of regional parties

Answer: The Election Commission

100. The Chief Minister of a state in India is not eligible to vote in the Presidential election if

- (a) He is a member of the Upper House of the State Legislature
- (b) He is a caretaker Chief Minister
- (c) He himself is a candidate
- (d) He is yet to prove his majority on the floor of the Lower House of the state Legislature

Answer: He is a member of the Upper House of the State Legislature

100 MCQ's on Constitution of India-II

1. The design of the National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India in

- (a) July, 1947
- (b) August, 1947
- (c) July, 1948
- (d) July, 1950

Answer: July, 1947

2. The Constitution of India was enacted by a Constituent Assembly set up

- (a) Through a resolution of the provisional government
- (b) By the Indian National Congress
- (c) Under the Indian Independence Act, 1947
- (d) Under the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946

Answer: D

3. A bill in the imperial Legislative Council for compulsory and free primary education was introduced by

- (a) Mohammad Shafi
- (b) Feroz Shah Mehta
- (c) G.K. Gokhale
- (d) Shankaran Nair

Answer: G.K. Gokhale

4. Who among the following was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution

- (a) Rajendra Prasad
- (b) C. Rajagopalachari
- (c) Tej Bahadur Sapru
- (d) B.R. Ambedkar

Answer: B.R. Ambedkar

5. The Constituent Assembly which framed the Constitution for Independent India was set up in

- (a) 1947
- (b) 1949
- (c) 1945
- (d) 1946

Answer: 1946

6. The Constitution of India was enacted by a Constituent Assembly set up

- (a) By the Indian National Congress
- (b) Through a resolution of the provisional government
- (c) Under the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946

(d) Under the Indian Independence Act, 1947
Answer: Under the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946

7. Who among the following was not a member of the Constituent Assembly established in July 1946?

- (a) K.M. Munshi
- (b) J.B. Kripalani
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Vallabhbhai Patel

Answer: Mahatma Gandhi

8. What is the special Constitutional position of Jammu and Kashmir ?

- (a) Indian laws are not applicable.
- (b) It is above Indian Constitution.
- (c) It is not of the integral parts of Indian Union.
- (d) It has its own Constitution

Answer: It has its own Constitution

9. On whose recommendation was the Constituent Assembly formed ?

- (a) Cabinet Mission Plan
- (b) Govt. of India Act, 1935
- (c) Mountbatten Plan
- (d) Cripp's Mission

Answer: Cabinet Mission Plan

10. Which of the following Acts gave representation to the Indians for the first time in legislation ?

- (a) Indian Councils Act, 1919
- (b) Govt. of India Act, 1935
- (c) Indian Councils Act, 1909
- (d) Govt of India Act, 1919

Answer: Govt. of India Act, 1935

11. Which of the following was adopted from the Maurya dynasty in the emblem of Government of India ?

- (a) Horse
- (b) Words Satyameva Jayate
- (c) Four lions
- (d) Chariot Wheel

Answer: Four lions

12. Who presided over the inaugural meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India ?

- (a) Sachchidananda Sinha

- (b) P. Upendra
 - (c) B.R. Ambedkar
 - (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- Answer: Sachchidananda Sinha

13. The idea of the Constitution of India was first of all given by

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Shri M.N. Roy
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Answer: Shri M.N. Roy

14. The Constitution of India was promulgated on January 26, 1950 because

- (a) It was an auspicious day.
- (b) This day was being celebrated as the Independence Day since 1929.
- (c) It was the wish of the farmers of the Constitution.
- (d) The British did not want to leave India earlier than this date.

Answer: This day was being celebrated as the Independence Day since 1929.

15. The first session of the Constituent Assembly was held in

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Lahore
- (c) Calcutta
- (d) New Delhi

Answer: New Delhi

16. The members of the Constituent Assembly were

- (a) Elected by Provincial Assemblies
- (b) Only representatives of the princely states.
- (c) Elected directly by people.
- (d) Nominated by the government.

Answer: Elected by Provincial Assemblies

17. The Indian Constitution was enforced on

- (a) 15th Aug, 1947
- (b) 26th Nov, 1949
- (c) 26th Jan, 1950
- (d) 30th Jan, 1950

Answer: 26th Jan, 1950

18. The Constitution of India was adopted by the

- (a) Parliament of India
- (b) Constituent Assembly

- (c) Governor General
- (d) British Parliament

Answer: Constituent Assembly

19. How long did the Constituent Assembly take to finally pass the Constitution?

- (a) About 6 months in 1949
 - (b) About 2 years since Aug 15, 1947
 - (c) Exactly a year since Nov 26, 1948
 - (d) About 3 years since Dec 9, 1946
- Answer: About 3 years since Dec 9, 1946

20. The office of Governor General of India was created by

- (a) Government of India Act, 1935
 - (b) Charter Act, 1833
 - (c) Charter Act, 1813
 - (d) Governor of India Act, 1858
- Answer: Charter Act, 1833

21. Who was the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly ?

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - (b) C. Rajagopalachari
 - (c) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- Answer: Dr. Rajendra Prasad

22. When did Mr. Attlee, Prime Minister of England, announce the transfer of power to the Indians ?

- (a) February, 1947
 - (b) June, 1949
 - (c) August, 1947
 - (d) June, 1948
- Answer: June, 1948

23. The Constituent Assembly was created by

- (a) Simla Conference, 1945
 - (b) Cripps Mission
 - (c) Indian Independence Act
 - (d) Cabinet Mission Plan
- Answer: Cabinet Mission Plan

24. The Constitution names our country as

- (a) Bharat
- (b) Aryavarta

- (c) Hindustan
 - (d) India, that is Bharat
- Answer: India, that is Bharat

25. The demand for the Constituent Assembly was put forward by the Indian National Congress in 1936 at its session held at

- (a) Kanpur
 - (b) Lahore
 - (c) Bombay
 - (d) Fezpur
- Answer: Fezpur

26. A constitution is

- (a) A set of ordinary laws
 - (b) A set of financial laws.
 - (c) A set of official laws
 - (d) The basic structure defining the powers of the state and the rights and duties of the citizens.
- Answer: The basic structure defining the powers of the state and the rights and duties of the citizens.

27. The Cabinet Mission to India was headed by

- (a) Stafford Cripps
 - (b) Hugh Gaitskell
 - (c) A.V. Alexander
 - (d) Lord Pethick Lawrence
- Answer: Lord Pethick Lawrence

28. Cripps Mission visited India in

- (a) 1927
 - (b) 1946
 - (c) 1939
 - (d) 1942
- Answer: 1942

29. Which of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as The Heart and soul of the Constitution?

- (a) Right to Equality
 - (b) Right to Constitutional Remedies
 - (c) Right to Freedom of Religion
 - (d) Right to Property
- Answer; Right to Constitutional Remedies

30. Who proposed the Preamble before the Drafting Committee of the Constitution ?

- (a) B.R. Ambedkar

- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (c) B.N. Rao
 - (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
- Answer: Jawaharlal Nehru

31. Who was the first speaker of the Lok Sabha ?

- (a) P. Upendra
 - (b) Hukam Singh
 - (c) Anantha Sayanam Ayyanagar
 - (d) Malvankar
- Answer: D

32. The state of Bombay was bifurcated into Maharashtra and Gujarat on May 1, in the year

- (a) 1959
 - (b) 1962
 - (c) 1960
 - (d) 1958
- Answer: 1960

33. Which of the following is correct regarding the Indian Constitution ?

- (a) It is completely based on British Constitution.
 - (b) It is original
 - (c) It is made only on the basis of Government of India Act, 1935
 - (d) It is a mixture of several Constitutions.
- Answer: It is a mixture of several Constitutions.

34. Which of the following Union Territories attained statehood in February, 1987 ?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh
 - (b) Daman and Diu
 - (c) Goa
 - (d) Pondicherry
- Answer: Arunachal Pradesh

35. The 25th Indian state to achieve statehood is

- (a) Sikkim
 - (b) Goa
 - (c) Arunachal Pradesh
 - (d) Mizoram
- Answer: Goa

36. Chairman of Constitution Drafting Committee at the time of independence was

- (a) Sardar Patel

- (b) B.R. Ambedkar
 - (c) S. Radhakrishnan
 - (d) J.L. Nehru
- Answer: B.R. Ambedkar

37. The demand for a Constitution made by the people of India without outside interference was officially asserted by the National Congress in

- (a) 1939
- (b) 1942
- (c) 1935
- (d) 1929

Answer: 1935

38. The Constituent Assembly for undivided India first met on

- (a) 6th December, 1946
- (b) 3rd June, 1947
- (c) 20th February, 1947
- (d) 9th December, 1946

Answer: 9th December, 1946

39. When was the Madras state renamed Tamil Nadu ?

- (a) 1968
- (b) 1971
- (c) 1969
- (d) 1970

Answer: 1969

40. In 1938, who among the following definitely formulated his demand for a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise ?

- (a) C.R. Das
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer: Jawaharlal Nehru

41. The first state to become bifurcated after independence was

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Assam
- (c) Bombay
- (d) Bengal

Answer: Bombay

42. When the Constituent Assembly for the Dominion of India reassembled on 31st

October, 1947, its reduced membership was

- (a) 331
- (b) 299
- (c) 311
- (d) 319

Answer: 299

43. For the philosophy underlying our Constitution, the historic Objectives Resolution was moved in the Constituent Assembly on 22nd January, 1947 by

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Answer; Jawaharlal Nehru

44. Which of the following writs is issued by the court in case of illegal detention of a person ?

- (a) Quo Warranto
- (b) Habeas Corpus
- (c) Mandamus
- (d) Certiorari

Answer: Habeas Corpus

45. Which of the following cases cannot be filed directly in the Supreme Court ?

- (a) Cases against encroachment on Fundamental Rights
- (b) Both (a) and (b) above.
- (c) If one's property is forcefully occupied by the other
- (d) Disputes between two or more States

Answer: Disputes between two or more States

46. Which is not an eligibility criterion for appointment as a Judge of the High Court ?

- (a) Must have been an advocate of a High Court for not less than 10 years
- (b) Must be, in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist.
- (c) Must have attained the age of 55 years
- (d) Must have been a High Court Judge for at least 5 years

Answer: A

47. Judicial Review function of the Supreme Court means the power to

- (a) Review the functioning of judiciary in the country
- (b) Undertake periodic review of the Constitution.
- (c) Examine the constitutional validity of the laws
- (d) Review its own judgement

Answer: Examine the constitutional validity of the laws

48. The High Courts in India were first started at

- (a) Bombay, Delhi, Madras
- (b) Madras and Bombay
- (c) Bombay, Madras, Calcutta
- (d) Delhi and Calcutta

Answer: Bombay, Madras, Calcutta

49. For the enforcement of Fundamental Rights, the Supreme Court may issue a/an

- (a) Notification
- (b) Writ
- (c) Decree
- (d) Ordinance

Answer: B

50. Besides its permanent seal at Delhi, the Supreme Court can also meet at

- (a) Any other Union Territory
- (b) Any other place as decided by the Chief Justice of India in consultation with the President
- (c) Any other metropolitan city
- (d) Any other major city

Answer: Any other place as decided by the Chief Justice of India in consultation with the President

51. What is meant by a Court of Record?

- (a) The court that maintains records of all lower courts.
- (b) The court that is competent to give directions and issue writs.
- (c) The court that can punish for its contempt.
- (d) The court that preserves all its records.

Answer: The court that preserves all its records.

52. Judges of the High Court are appointed by the

- (a) Chief Justice of the High Court
- (b) President
- (c) Governor
- (d) Chief Justice of India

Answer: President

53. After retirement, a Judge of a High Court can undertake practice in

- (a) Any other court except the same court
- (b) Wherever he intends to practice.
- (c) The same court
- (d) Lower courts only

Answer: Any other court except the same court

54. The age of retirement of the Judges of the High Court is

- (a) 62 years
- (b) 60 years
- (c) 65 years
- (d) 58 years

Answer: 65 Year

55. Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive is enjoined by

- (a) VII Schedule to the Constitution
- (b) Judicial decision
- (c) Directive Principles
- (d) Preamble

Answer: Directive Principles

56. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court are appointed by the

- (a) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- (b) Chief Minister of the concerned state
- (c) Governor of the concerned state
- (d) President

Answer: President

57. Which High Court has jurisdiction over the state of Arunachal Pradesh ?

- (a) Guwahati
- (b) Chandigarh
- (c) Bombay
- (d) Calcutta

Answer: Guwahati

58. A Judge of the Supreme Court of India is to hold office until he attains the age of

- (a) 58 years
- (b) 62 years
- (c) 60 years
- (d) 65 years

Answer: 65 years

59. The President of India referred the Ayodhya issue to the Supreme Court of India under which Article ?

- (a) 143
- (b) 132
- (c) 138
- (d) 136

Answer: 143

60. Judicial Review signifies that the Supreme Court

- (a) Can impeach the President
- (b) Can declare a state law as unconstitutional
- (c) Can review cases decided by the High Courts.
- (d) Has final authority over all cases

Answer: Can review cases decided by the High Courts.

61. Which one of the following comes under the jurisdiction of both the High Court and the Supreme Court ?

- (a) Disputes between the States inter se
- (b) Protection against the violation of the Constitution
- (c) Protection of the Fundamental Rights
- (d) Disputes between the Centre and the States

Answer: Protection of the Fundamental Rights

62. Cognizable offence refers to an offence where

- (a) Arrests can be made without warrant
- (b) Police can register a case without formal complaints
- (c) Arrests can be made with warrant
- (d) It is under the jurisdiction of a court

Answer: B

63. Under the writ of Mandamus, the Court can

- (a) Ask the person to be produced
- (b) Order to transfer the case from one court
- (c) Ask to let a person free for a temporary period
- (d) Direct the Government to do or not to do a thing

Answer: Direct the Government to do or not to do a thing

64. Which of the following writs is a bulwark of personal freedom ?

- (a) Certiorari
- (b) Habeas Corpus
- (c) Mandamus
- (d) Quo Warranto

Answer: Habeas Corpus

65. The High Courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, were established under the Indian High Courts Act of

- (a) 1909
- (b) 1911
- (c) 1861
- (d) 1865

Answer: 1861

66. Appointment of officers and servants of a High Court are made by the

- (a) None of these
- (b) Chief Justice of the High Court
- (c) President
- (d) Governor

Answer: Chief Justice of the High Court

67. Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court are drawn from the

- (a) Grants-in-aid
- (b) Public Accounts
- (c) Contingency Fund
- (d) Consolidated Fund

Answer: Consolidated Fund

68. The Constitution gives the powers of superintendence over all sub-ordinate courts to the High Courts under Article

- (a) 229
- (b) 227
- (c) 226
- (d) 228

Answer: 227

69. Which of the following High Courts covers more than one State/ Union Territories ?

- (a) Allahabad
- (b) None of these
- (c) Guwahati
- (d) Delhi

Answer: Guwahati

70. Which of the following writs may be issued to enforce a Fundamental Right ?

- (a) Certiorari
- (b) Habeas Corpus
- (c) Mandamus
- (d) Prohibition

Answer: Habeas Corpus

71. The total number of High Courts in India at present is

- (a) 15
- (b) 21
- (c) 16
- (d) 18

Answer: 21

72. The Judges of the Supreme Court can be removed from office by the

- (a) President on request of Parliament
- (b) Chief Justice of India
- (c) President
- (d) Prime Minister

Answer: President on request of Parliament

73. The authority competent to suspend the operation of Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India is

- (a) Supreme Court
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Parliament
- (d) President

Answer: President

74. Which is the highest and final judicial tribunal in respect of the Constitution of India ?

- (a) President
- (b) Union Cabinet
- (c) Supreme Court
- (d) Parliament

Answer: Supreme Court

75. Which of the following is an extensive original jurisdiction given by the Constitution of India to the Supreme Court ?

- (a) Enforcement of Fundamental Rights
- (b) Advising the Chief Executive in legal matters
- (c) Hearing revenue cases of appeal
- (d) Hearing criminal cases of appeal

Answer: Enforcement of Fundamental Rights

76. The High Court of West Bengal (Calcutta) has got the additional jurisdiction to hear cases from

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh
- (b) Mizoram
- (c) Tripura
- (d) Andaman and Nicobar islands

Answer: Andaman and Nicobar islands

77. Which of the following is enforceable in a court of law ?

- (a) Fundamental Rights
- (b) Fundamental Duties
- (c) Directive Principles

(d) Preamble

Answer: Fundamental Rights

78. In whom are the powers of Judicial Review vested in India ?

(a) All the courts

(b) Supreme Court and all the High Courts

(c) President

(d) Parliament

Answer: Supreme Court and all the High Courts

79. There is no appeal except on a point of law against the decisions of the

(a) Sub Judges

(b) Small causes courts

(c) Court of Munsifs

(d) High Court

Answer: Small causes courts

80. The lowest court of revenue is that of a

(a) Naib Tehsildar

(b) Sub-judge

(c) Third class magistrate

(d) Munsif

Answer: Naib Tehsildar

81. The First Class Magistrates are competent to award sentence of imprisonment upto

(a) 4 years

(b) 2 years

(c) 1 year

(d) 3 years

Answer: 2 years

82. Which is the highest court of appeal in India ?

(a) Supreme Court

(b) President

(c) High Court

(d) Privy Council

Answer: Supreme Court

83. To ensure impartiality, the retired Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court are debarred from practising law

(a) In any court other than State High Courts

(b) In any Criminal Court

(c) In any court of India

(d) In any court other than the Supreme Court

Answer: In any court of India

84. Who decides the number of Judges in a High Court ?

(a) Governor of the State

(b) Parliament

(c) President

(d) State Government

Answer: President

85. Who is appointed as an adhoc judge of the Supreme Court ?

(a) A sitting judge of a High Court duly qualified for appointment as a Supreme Court Judge

(b) A person fully qualified for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court

(c) A retired judge of Supreme Court

(d) An acting judge of the Supreme Court

Answer: A sitting judge of a High Court duly qualified for appointment as a Supreme Court Judge

86. Which of the following is covered under the original jurisdiction of the supreme court ?

(a) Dispute relating to civil matters

(b) Dispute between two citizens from two different states

(c) Dispute relating to criminal cases involving murder

(d) Disputes between two states of the Indian Union

Answer: Disputes between two states of the Indian Union

87. Which High Court in India, has held that the pronouncement of Talaq thrice in one go is illegal ?

(a) Bombay High Court

(b) None of these

(c) Calcutta High Court

(d) Allahabad High Court

Answer: Allahabad High Court

88. The small causes court can hear cases involving a maximum amount of

(a) Rs 5000

(b) Rs 2000

(c) Rs 1000

(d) Rs 500

Answer: Rs 2000

89. The power of the Supreme Court to review any judgement pronounced or order made by it previously is provided in Article ?

(a) 126

- (b) 139
- (c) 138
- (d) 137

Answer: 137

90. A common High Court for two or more states and Union Territory may be established by

- (a) Parliament by Law
- (b) Chief Justice of India
- (c) President
- (d) Governor of the state

Answer: Parliament by Law

91. Which of the following amendments curtailed the power of Judicial review of the Supreme Court and the High Court ?

- (a) 24th
- (b) 44th
- (c) 26th
- (d) 42nd

Answer: 42nd

92. Under a single, integrated, hierarchical judicial system, the High Court in the states are directly under the

- (a) President
- (b) Union Parliament
- (c) Governor of the state
- (d) Supreme Court

Answer: Supreme Court

93. A Judge of a Supreme court may resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the

- (a) Chief Justice of India
- (b) Senior most judge of the supreme court
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) President

Answer: President

94. The Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court dose not involve

- (a) Criminal Cases
- (b) Cases involving interpretation of the Constitution
- (c) Civil Cases
- (d) Disputes arising out of pre-Constitution treaties and agreements

Answer; Disputes arising out of pre-Constitution treaties and agreements

95. Which of the following is not a writ issued by a superior court to an inferior court ?

- (a) Mandamus
- (b) Certiorari
- (c) Quo Warranto
- (d) Prohibition

Answer: Quo Warranto

96. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is appointed by the President

- (a) In consultation with the Judges of the supreme court and the High Court
- (b) Alone
- (c) In consultation with the Governor
- (d) In consultation with the Judges of the supreme court alone

Answer: Alone

97. The concept of the Judicial review has been borrowed from the Constitution of

- (a) U.K.
- (b) Switzerland
- (c) U.S.A
- (d) U.S.S.R.

Answer: U.S.A

98. Which Amendment Act conferred on the Supreme Court the jurisdiction to transfer cases from one High Court to another ?

- (a) 43rd
- (b) 45th
- (c) 42nd
- (d) 39th

Answer: 42nd

99. The only-Union Territory which has a High Court of its own

- (a) Daman and Diu
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Lakshadweep
- (d) Chandigarh

Answer: Delhi

100. The Supreme Court originally consisted of how many other judges besides the Chief Justice ?

- (a) 6
- (b) 12

(c) 14

(d) 7

Answer: 7