

E Book on Constitution of India

Important for SSC, Railways, IBPS, SBI, UPSC

And other Competitive Exams

1.The constitution of India was adopted by the constituent assembly on.

- (a) 11 December 1946
- (b) 15 August 1957
- (c) 26 November 1949
- (d) 26 January 1949

ANSWER: (c) 26 November 1949

2.Who is regarded as the architect of Indian constitution?

- (a) B.N.RAO
- (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) N.G. Ayyangar
- (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

ANSWER: (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

3.Who was the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly which enacted, adopted and signed the Constitution of India?

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

ANSWER: (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

4.Who presided over the inaugural session of the Constitution Assembly?

- (a) C. Rajagopalachari
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Sachidanand Sinha
- (d) B.R. Ambedkar

ANSWER: (c) Sachidanand Sinha

5. How many members can the President of India nominate to the Rajya Sabha?

- (a) 2
- (b) 10
- (c) 12
- (d) 8

ANSWER: (c) 12

6. If the position of President and Vice-President are vacant who officiates as the President of India?

- (a) The Prime Minister
- (b) Chief Justice of India
- (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (d) None of these

ANSWER: (b) Chief Justice of India

7. When did India have its first General Elections?

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

ANSWER: (d) 1951

8. According to the 42nd Amendment, two words have been added in the Preamble. These are:

- (a) Federal and Democratic
- (b) Secular and Sovereign
- (c) Secular and Socialist
- (d) Federal and Socialist

ANSWER: (c) Secular and Socialist

9. Who decides whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not?

- (a) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (b) The President
- (c) The Prime Minister
- (d) None of these

ANSWER: (a) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

10. Which of the following languages are included in the 8th Scheduled of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Sindhi and English
- (b) English and Kashmiri
- (c) Kashmiri and Gorkhai
- (d) Sindhi and Kashmiri

ANSWER: (d) Sindhi and Kashmiri

11. What is the minimum age in years prescribed for candidature to the office of Governor of the state?

- (a) 21
- (b) 25
- (c) 30
- (d) 35

ANSWER: (d) 35 years

12. Judges of the Supreme Court can hold office up to

- (a) 56 Years
- (b) 54 Years
- (c) 60 Years
- (d) 65 Years

ANSWER: (d) 65 Years

13. By which Constitution Amendment Bill was the voting age reduced from 21 years to 18 years?

- (a) 49th
- (b) 57th
- (c) 61st
- (d) 63rd

ANSWER: (c) 61st

14. Which part of Constitution deals with Citizenship?

- (a) I
- (b) II
- (c) III
- (d) IV

ANSWER: (b) II

15. What is the minimum age in number of years prescribed for membership to the Lok Sabha?

- (a) 21
- (b) 25
- (c) 30
- (d) 35

ANSWER: (b) 25 years

16. The maximum gap between sessions of the parliament can be

- (a) 4 Months
- (b) 6 Months
- (c) 9 Months
- (d) 12 Months

ANSWER: (b) 6 Months

17. Which Article of the Constitution provides the Parliament the power to amend the Constitution?

- (a) 370
- (b) 368
- (c) 390
- (d) 376

ANSWER: (b) 368

18. The Constitution of India provides for the nomination of two members of the Lok Sabha, by the President to represent

- (a) Men of eminence in arts, science, etc.
- (b) Parsis
- (c) The Anglo-Indian Community
- (d) None of these

ANSWER: (c) The Anglo-Indian Community

19. If the Speaker of the Lower House wants to resign, he should send his resignation to the

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

ANSWER: (d) Chief Justice

20. The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by

- (a) The People
- (b) Lok Sabha
- (c) Elected members of the Legislative Assembly
- (d) Elected members of the Legislative Council

ANSWER: (c) Elected members of the Legislative Assembly

21. Money Bills can only be introduced in the

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) Rajya Sabha
- (c) Joint session of both Houses
- (d) None of the above

ANSWER: (a) Lok Sabha

22. The Prime Minister is responsible to the

- (a) Council of Minister
- (b) President
- (c) Rajya Sabha
- (d) Lok Sabha

ANSWER: (d) Lok Sabha

23. Who was the first Prime Minister of India?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) S. C. Bose
- (d) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

ANSWER: (b) Jawaharlal Nehru

24. India is a federal state because its Constitution provides or

- (a) Dual Citizenship
- (b) Dual Judiciary
- (c) Sharing powers between states and centre
- (d) Written Constitution

ANSWER: (c) Sharing powers between states and centre

25. The minimum age (in years) required to become the Prime Minister of India

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

ANSWER: (a) 25 years

26. Who was the first Vice-President of India?

- (a) Dr. Zakir Hussain
- (b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- (c) V.V. Giri
- (d) G.S. Pathak

ANSWER: (b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

27. The Vice-President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of

- (a) Elected members of The Parliament
- (b) Elected members of The Parliament and State Assemblies
- (c) Members of Both Houses of Parliament
- (d) Members of Lok Sabha and Legislative Councils

ANSWER: (c) Members of Both Houses of Parliament

28. What is the minimum age prescribed for a candidate for election of Vice President of India?

- (a) 31 Years
- (b) 35 Years
- (c) 25 Years
- (d) 21 Years

ANSWER: (b) 35 Years

29. The Ex-Officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is

- (a) President
- (b) Vice-President
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) None of these

ANSWER: (b) Vice-President

30. Who was the first President of India?

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- (c) N. Sanjiva Reddy
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

ANSWER: (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

31. The financial powers of the President of India are

- (a) No money can be introduced without his prior consent
- (b) He is responsible of preparation
- (c) He appoints the Finance Commission
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

ANSWER: (d) Both (a) and (c)

32. Who has authority to proclaim Emergency in a state?

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) President
- (c) Lok Sabha
- (d) Parliament

ANSWER: (b) President

33.The President of India is not a member of Parliament because

- (a) He has to be impartial
- (b) It is not required under the constitution
- (c) His position will be lowered
- (d) He holds an office of profit under the Government

ANSWER: (d) He holds an office of profit under the Government

34.The Supreme Court judges are appointed by

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

ANSWER: (b) President

35.What is the minimum age prescribed for candidate to be elected to the office of the President of India?

- (a) 25 Years
- (b) 21 Years
- (c) 30 Years
- (d) 35 Years

ANSWER: (d) 35 Years

36.The President of India is elected indirectly by the electoral college consisting of the elected members of

- (a) Only Lok Sabha
- (b) Only Rajya Sabha
- (c) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- (d) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies

ANSWER: (d) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies

37. The President of India is a

- (a) Real Executive
- (b) Titular Executive
- (c) De facto executive
- (d) None of these

ANSWER: (b) Titular Executive

38. Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Constitution of India by the

- (a) 32nd Amendment
- (b) 42nd Amendment
- (c) 15th Amendment
- (d) 46th Amendment

ANSWER: (b) 42nd Amendment

39. "India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States," occurs in which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) 8
- (b) 7
- (c) 6
- (d) 1

ANSWER: (d) 1

40. The Indian Constitution is regarded as

- (a) Federal
- (b) Unitary
- (c) Parliamentary
- (d) Federal in form and Unitary in Spirit

ANSWER: (d) Federal in form and Unitary in Spirit

41. An Interpretation of the Indian Constitution is based on the spirit of the

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

ANSWER: (a) Preamble

42. The Gandhian Principles have been enumerated in the

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

ANSWER: (c) Directive Principles

43. Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right?

- (a) Right against exploitation
- (b) Equal pay for equal work
- (c) Equality before law
- (d) Right to freedom of religion

ANSWER: (b) Equal pay for equal work

44. Fundamental Rights are enshrined in the Constitution of India in

- (a) Part I
- (b) Part III
- (c) Part IV
- (d) Part V

ANSWER: (b) Part III

45. Right to property is a

- (a) Fundamental Right
- (b) Directive Principle
- (c) Legal Right
- (d) Social Right

ANSWER: (c) Legal Right

46. Right to freedom of Religion is guaranteed under the Constitution in Articles

- (a) 12-19
- (b) 19-21
- (c) 25-28
- (d) 21-28

ANSWER: (c) 25-28

47. The 42nd amendment came into effect on

- (a) 1976
- (b) 1975
- (c) 1977
- (d) 1978

ANSWER: (a) 1976

48. The draft of the Preamble was prepared by:

- (a) Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Dr. B. r. Ambedkar
- (d) None of these

ANSWER: (b) Jawaharlal Nehru

49. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with “Fundamental Rights”?

- (a) Part I
- (b) Part II
- (c) Part III
- (d) Part IV

ANSWER: (c) Part III

50. Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India?

- (a) Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Dr. B. r. Ambedkar
- (d) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

ANSWER: (d) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

GK e-BOOK