

Review: 9th National Quiz Competition on Constitution of India and Indian Polity

Respondent

200/200

Points

Score / 0 pts

1. Full Name * LawFoyer

Score / 0 pts

2. Email Id * lawfoyer@gmail.com

3. WhatsApp Number *

Score / 0 pts

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
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4. **The Government of India Ac, 1935 was Based on ***

- (a) The principle of federation and Parliamentary system ✓
- (b) The principle of succession of the British Indian provinces
- (c) Acceptance of the idea of a Constituent Assembly to draft a constitution
- (d) None of the above

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

5. **The monopoly of Indian trade of the East India Company was abolished by the? ***

- (a) Regulating Act,1773
- (b) Charter Act,1813 ✓
- (c) Charter Act, 1833
- (d) Government of India Act,1858

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

6. **Two independent states of India and Pakistan were created by? ***

- (a) The Shimla Conference
- (b) The Cripps proposal
- (c) The Cabinet Mission Plan
- (d) The Indian Independence Act ✓

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

7. **Diarchy was first introduced under? ***

- (a) Morley-Minto Reforms
- (b) Mont-Ford Reforms ✓
- (c) Simon Commission Plan
- (d) Government of India Act,1935

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

8. **In which year did the Parliament adopt Indian Constitution? ***

- (a) 1947
- (b) 1948
- (c) 1950 ✓
- (d) 1952

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

9. **Which was not a member of Cabinet Mission? ***

- (a) Pathic Lawrance
- (b) Stafford Cripps
- (c) A.V.Alexander
- (d) John Simon ✓

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

10. **What was the basis for constituting the Constituent Assembly of India? ***

- (a) The resolution of Indian National Congress
- (b) The Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946 ✓
- (c) The Indian Independence Act, 1947
- (d) The resolution of the Provincial/State legislature of the Dominion of India

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

11. **Who preside over the first meeting of the Indian Constituent Assembly? ***

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Sachidananda Sinha ✓
- (c) B.R. Ambedkar
- (d) H.V. Kamath

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

12. **Who among the following was the advisor to the Drafting Committee of Constituent Assembly? ***

- (a) B. Shiva Rao
- (b) B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) Sachidananda Sinha
- (d) B.N. Rau ✓

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

13. **The declaration that Democracy is a Government of the people, by the people, for the people was made by? ***

- (a) Abraham Lincon ✓
- (b) George Washington
- (c) Theodore Roosevelt
- (d) Winston Churchill

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

14. **In Indian Polity which one is Supreme? ***

- (a) The Supreme Court
- (b) The Constitution ✓
- (c) The parliament
- (d) Religion

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

15. **Which of the following official documents is related with India? ***

- (a) White paper ✓
- (b) Green paper
- (c) Yellow book
- (d) Blue book

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

16. **Who called Indian Federalism as the Co-operative Federalism? ***

- (a) G.Austin ✓
- (b) K.C. Wheare
- (c) Sir Ivor Jennings
- (d) D.D. Basu

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

17. **What is the maximum age limit Prescribe for the post of the President of India? ***

- (a) 58 years
- (b) 60 years
- (c) 62 years
- (d) There is no maximum age limit ✓

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

18. **Rashtrapati Bhawan was designed by? ***

- (a) Edward stone
- (b) Le Corbusier
- (c) Tarun Dutt
- (d) Edwin Lutyens ✓

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

19. **Who was the President of India at the time of proclamation of emergency in the year 1975? ***

- (a) V.V. Giri
- (b) Giani Zail Singh
- (c) Fakeuddin Ali Ahmad ✓
- (d) Shankar Dayal Sharma

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

20. **Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India? ***

- (a) L.K. Advani
- (b) Moraraji Desai
- (c) Charan Singh
- (d) Sardar Ballabhbhai Patel ✓

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

21. **Who was the first Foreign Minister of free India? ***

- (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru ✓
- (b) Gulzari Lal Nanda
- (c) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (d) John Mathai

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

22. **Who was the Defence Minister of India during the Indo-China war of 1962? ***

- (a) R.N. Thaper
- (b) Govind Ballabh Pant
- (c) V.K. Krishna Menon ✓
- (d) Jabivan Ram

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

23. **The Comptroller and Auditor- General of India acts as the chief accountant and auditor for the? ***

- (a) Union Government
- (b) State Government
- (c) Union and State Government ✓
- (d) Neither Union nor State Government

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

24. **What is period of appointment of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India? ***

- (a) 6 Years
- (b) Up to 65 years of age
- (c) 6 year or 65 years age whichever is earlier ✓
- (d) Up to 64 years of age

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

25. **Under the Preventive Detention a person can be detained without trial for? ***

- (a) One month
- (b) Three Months ✓
- (c) Six Months
- (d) Nine Months

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

26. **Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian award of India, which was the first gives in the year and to the person? ***

- (a) Year 1948; C.V. Raman
- (b) Year1952; Lata Mangeshkar
- (c) Year1953; V. Krishnamurty
- (d) Year 1954; Dr. Radhakrishnan ✓

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

27. **In which General Election did the Congress Party lost majority in the Parliament for the first time? ***

- (a) 1967
- (b) 1977 ✓
- (c) 1980
- (d) None of these

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

28. **The line demarcating the boundary between India and China in North Eastern Sector is called ***

- (a) Redcliffe Line
- (b) Durand Line
- (c) Mc Mohan Line ✓
- (d) Siegfried Line

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

29. **Which of the following is described as the 'Soul of the Constitution'? ***

- (a) Fundamental Rights
- (b) Fundamental Duties
- (c) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) Preamble ✓

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

30. **The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on ***

- (a) Philosophy of India
- (b) 'Objectives Resolution' drafted & moved by Pandit Nehru ✓
- (c) Indian Culture
- (d) Religious Concept

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

31. **Preamble has been amended by which Amendment Act? ***

- (a) 27th Constitutional Amendment
- (b) 42nd Constitutional Amendment ✓
- (c) 44th Constitutional Amendment
- (d) 40th Constitutional Amendment

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

32. **In which case, the Supreme Court specifically opined that Preamble is 'not' a part of the Constitution? ***

- (a) Berubari Union case ✓
- (b) Kesavanada Bharati case
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of the above

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

33. **The Preamble states that the Constitution derives its authority from ***

- (a) Indian Culture
- (b) Government of India
- (c) The People of India ✓
- (d) Princely states

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

34. **As per Preamble, date of adoption of the Constitution is ***

- (a) 26th January 1950
- (b) 26th November 1949 ✓
- (c) 11th December 1946
- (d) None of the above

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

35. **42nd Constitutional Amendment (1976) added which of the terms to the Preamble ***

- (a) Socialist
- (b) Secular
- (c) Sovereign
- (d) Both (a) & (b) ✓

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

36. **The ideal of Justice (Social, Economic and Political) in the Preamble draws its inspiration from ***

- (a) Russian Revolution ✓
- (b) American Civil War
- (c) French Revolution
- (d) Japanese Constitution

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

37. **What does the term 'Secular' mean in the Indian context? ***

- (a) All religions are equal in the eyes of the government and the State does not ✓
- uphold any particular religion as its official religion.
- (b) Special importance to a religion related to minorities.
- (c) One religion is promoted by the government.
- (d) None of the following.

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

38. Which among the following statements is incorrect? *

- (a) The objective resolution passed by Pt. Nehru was what became the Preamble to the Constitution of India.
- (b) Preamble is enforceable in the court of law. ✓
- (c) Preamble has been amended only once in 1976.
- (d) Preambles proves that the sovereignty lies ultimately with the Indian People.

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

39. Which of the following terms was not included in a "union of trinity" by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in his concluding speech in the Constituent Assembly? *

- (a) Liberty
- (b) Flexibility ✓
- (c) Equality
- (d) Fraternity

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

40. The philosophy underlying the Indian constitution was embodied quite early in the Objective Resolution, which was moved in the first session of the Constituent Assembly (on 13 December 1946) by *

- (a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru ✓
- (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (c) Chakravarti Rajagopalachari
- (d) Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

41. In determining the substantive reasonableness, the Court has to take into consideration various factors. Which of the following points have to be satisfied in order to adjudge the restriction to be 'reasonable'? *

- A. The restriction must have a rational connection with the object sought to be achieved by the law
- B. The restriction imposed must not be in excess of the mischief sought to be prevented or the object sought to be achieved by the law
- C. Both (A) and (B) ✓
- D. Neither (A) nor (B)

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

42. **Which of the following principles and guidelines should be kept in mind for considering the constitutionality of a statutory provision upon a challenge on the alleged vice of unreasonableness of the restriction imposed by it? ***

- A. The restriction sought to be imposed on the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by Article 19 of the Indian Constitution must not be arbitrary or of an excessive nature so as to go beyond the requirement of felt need of the society and object sought to be achieved
- B. There must be a direct and proximate nexus or a reasonable connection between the restriction imposed and the object sought to be achieved
- C. No abstract or fixed principle can be laid down which may have universal application in all cases
- D. All of them ✓

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

43. **In which of the cases, domiciliary visit by the Police without the authority of a law, was held to be violative of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution assuming that a right of privacy was a fundamental right derived from the freedom of movement guaranteed by Article 19 (1) D of the Indian Constitutional as well as personal liberty guaranteed by Article 21? ***

- A. Dr. Sudesh Jale v. State of Haryana
- B. Kharak Singh v. State of U.P. ✓
- C. Govind v. State of M.P
- D. Neera Mathur v. L.I.C

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

44. **The right to make a representation against the order of detention is the most cherished and valuable right conferred upon a detenu under Article _____ of the Indian Constitution and if there has been any infraction of such right the detenu is entitled to be released. ***

- A. 22(2)
- B. 22(3)
- C. 22(4)
- D. 22(5) ✓

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

45. **Clause (1) and (2) of Article 16 of the Indian Constitution guarantees equality of opportunity to all citizens in the matter of appointment to any office or of any other employment under the state. However, clauses (3)-(5) lay down the following several exceptions to the rule of equality.**

I. Though any citizen of India, irrespective of his residence, is eligible for any office or employment under the Government of India [Clause (2)] residence may be laid down as a condition for particular classes of employment under a state or any local authority therein, by an Act of Parliament in the behalf [Clause (3)].

II. The State (as defined in Article 12) may reserve any post or appointment in favor of any backward class of citizens who, in the opinion of the State, are not adequately represented in the services under the state [Clause (4)].

Which of the above statements is/are found to be correct? *

- A. I and II ✓
- B. Only I
- C. Only II
- D. None of them

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

46. **Which of the following clauses is/are covered under Article 20 of the Indian Constitution?**

I. No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence.

II. No person shall be prosecuted and punished (of the same offence more than once.

III. No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself. *

- A. Only I
- B. II and III
- C. I and III
- D. I, II and III ✓

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

47. **Nothing in Article 25 of the Indian Constitution shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the state from making any law:-**

I. Regulating or restricting any economic, financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice.

II. Providing for social welfare and reform or the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus.

Which of the above statements is/are found to correct? *

- A. Both are incorrect
- B. Both are correct ✓
- C. Only I
- D. Only II

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

48. **Which of the following statements regarding Right of religious denomination under is/are found to be correct?**

I. This Article does not take away the right of the State to acquire property belonging to a religious denomination.

II. This Article does not create rights in any denomination or a section which it never had.

III. Article 25(1) states that all persons are entitled to freedom of religion. *

- A. I and II
- B. II and III
- C. I, II and III ✓
- D. I and III

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

49. **Which of the following statements regarding clause C of Article 26 of the Indian Constitution i.e. Right to own property is/are found to be correct?**

I. Under this clause every religious denomination has the right to own and acquire property belonging to a religious body but it does prevent such property from being acquired by authority of law or to be assessed to land revenue.

II. The right guaranteed by Article 26 C. cannot be claimed after the ownership of a religious denomination is otherwise validly terminated. *

- A. I and II ✓
- B. Only I
- C. Only II
- D. Neither I nor II

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

50. **Which of the following conditions for the applications of clause (1) of Article 30 of the Indian Constitution is/are found to be correct?**

I. In order to claim the benefit of Article 30 (1), the community must show (i) that it is a religious or linguistic minority and (ii) that the institution was established by it.

II. If an institution has been brought into being by a minority community it matters not if the funds have been supplied by a single individual or by the community at large, or whether members outside that community are also taking advantage of the institution. *

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Both I and II ✓
- D. None of them

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

51. **Which of the following conditions is/are required for the application of sub-clause B of Article 31A of the Indian Constitution?**

I. The taking over must be for a limited and not be an indefinite period of time or amount to acquisition.

II. It must be either in the public interest or in order to secure the proper management of the property, which must be objectively established. *

- A. I and II ✓
- B. Only I
- C. Only II
- D. Neither I nor II

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

52. **In which of the following situation the Supreme Court will not interfere under Article 32 of the Indian Constitution? ***

- A. No question other than relating to a fundamental right will be determined in a proceeding under Article 32 of the Indian Constitution
- B. If the validity of other provisions of the statute is challenged on the grounds other than the contravention of fundamental rights, the court would not entertain that challenge in a proceeding under Article 32 of the Indian Constitution
- C. The court will not interfere with the finding of fact where it was based on just and reasonable satisfaction and was not perverse
- D. All of them ✓

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

53. **Clause (4) of Article 13 the Indian Constitution which were inserted by the 24th Amendment Act, 1971, states that a Constitution Amendment Act, passed according to Article 368, Indian Constitution is a law within the meaning of Article 13 and would, accordingly be void if it contravenes a fundamental right. This amendment was declared void in which of the following cases? ***

- A. Golak Nath v. State of Punjab
- B. Edward Mills Co. Ltd. v. State of Ajmer
- C. Minerva Mills v. Union of India ✓
- D. Ghulam Sarwar v. Union of India