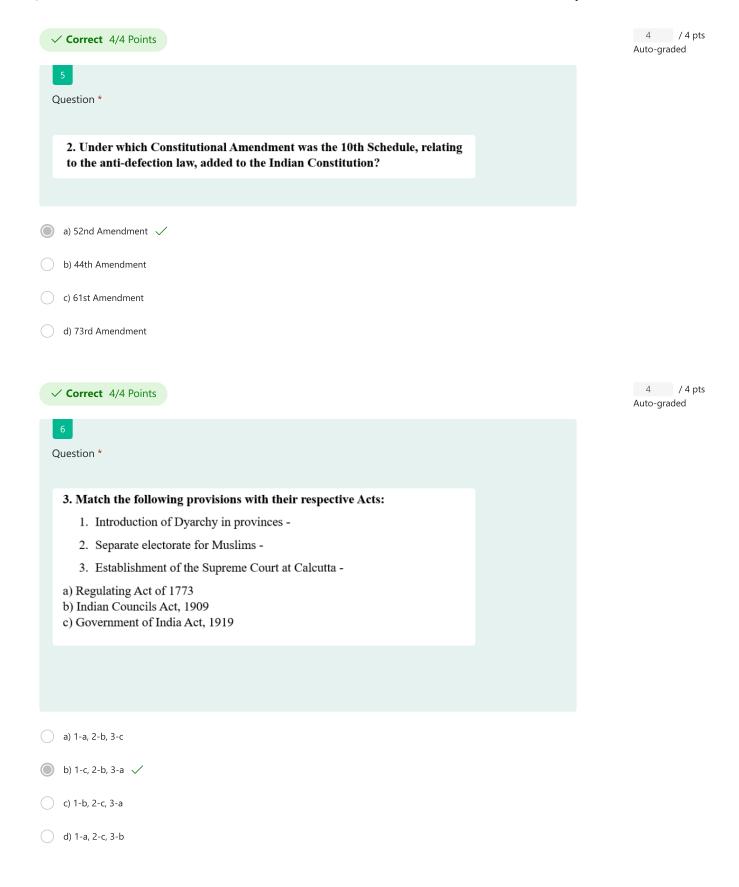
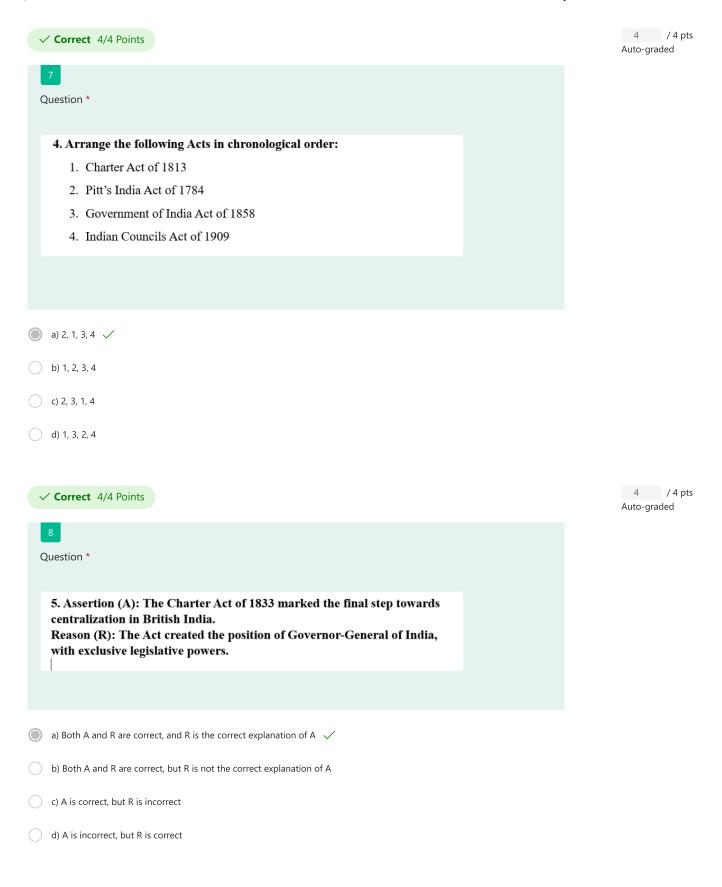
Review: 17th National Quiz on Constitution of India and Indian Polity

	Respondent 189	Anonymous	1	04:50 Time to complete	228/240 Points	
1 Full Name *						Score / 0 pts
LawFoyer						
Email Id *						Score / 0 pts
Lawfoyer@gmail.con	n					Score / 0 pts
WhatsApp Numb	ber *					
✓ Correct 4/4	Points					4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
4 Question *						
1. Which of t		g Acts designated the Governor engal'?	of Bengal as the			
a) Pitt's India Ac	t, 1784					
b) Regulating Ad	of India Act, 185	58				





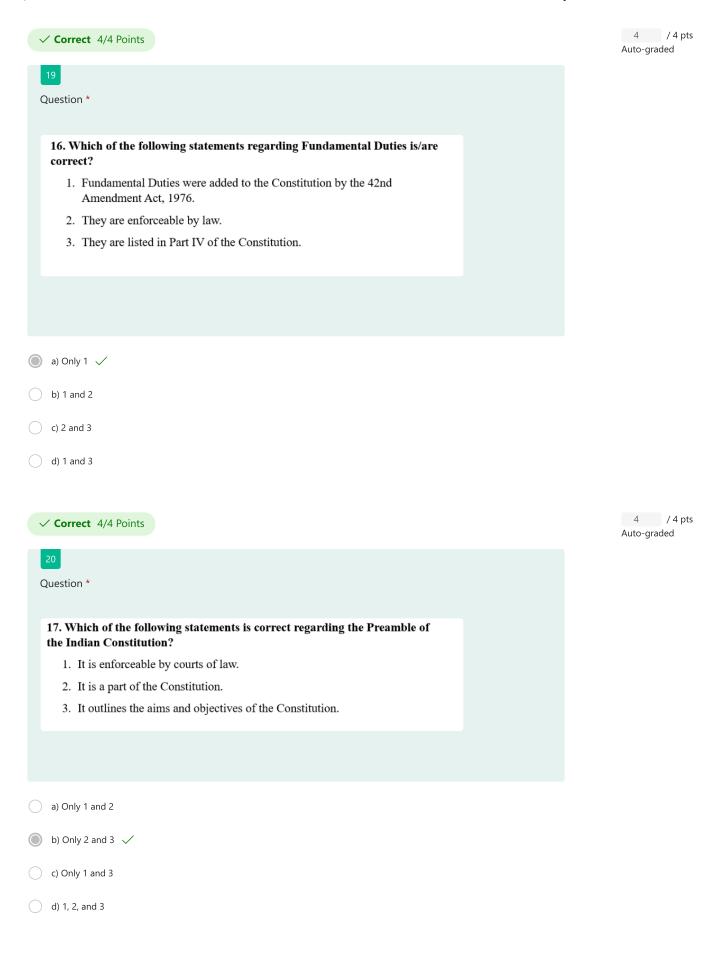
✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
9	
Question *	
6. Assertion (A): The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is considered a part of the Constitution. Reason (R): The Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) held that the Preamble could not be amended.	
a) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A	
b) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A	
○ c) A is correct, but R is incorrect	
d) A is incorrect, but R is correct	
✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
✓ Correct 4/4 Points	
Question *	
10	
Question *	
Question *	
Question * 7. What does the legal maxim "Nemo judex in causa sua" mean?	
Question * 7. What does the legal maxim "Nemo judex in causa sua" mean? a) No one can be punished without a fair trial	
Question * 7. What does the legal maxim "Nemo judex in causa sua" mean? a) No one can be punished without a fair trial b) No one should be a judge in their own cause	

✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
Question *	
8. Which of the following best describes the term "Rule of Law"?	
a) Supremacy of the judiciary	
b) Equality before the law √	
c) Government officials being above the law	
d) Supremacy of Parliamentary statutes	
/ Connect AM Doints	4 / 4 pts
✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
Correct 4/4 Points 12 Question *	
Question *	
12	
Question * 9. In which case did the Supreme Court of India propound the 'Doctrine of	
Question * 9. In which case did the Supreme Court of India propound the 'Doctrine of	
Question * 9. In which case did the Supreme Court of India propound the 'Doctrine of Basic Structure'?	
Question * 9. In which case did the Supreme Court of India propound the 'Doctrine of Basic Structure'? a) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala	

✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
13	
Question *	
10. The case of S.R. Bommai v. Union of India is primarily associated with which constitutional principle?	
a) Fundamental Rights	
b) Doctrine of Separation of Powers	
d) Right to Freedom of Speech	
✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
14	
Question *	
11. Which case declared the Right to Privacy as a fundamental right under the Indian Constitution?	
a) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India	
b) Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India ✓	
c) A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras	
d) Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation	

✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
15	
Question *	
12. The principle of "Separation of Powers" divides the government into which three branches?	
a) Legislature, Judiciary, and Military	
c) Executive, Judiciary, and Bureaucracy	
d) Legislature, Judiciary, and Police	
✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
✓ Correct 4/4 Points 16	
16	
Question * 13. The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution are	
Question * 13. The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution are	
Question * 13. The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution are inspired by which country's Constitution?	
Question * 13. The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution are inspired by which country's Constitution? a) USA	
Question * 13. The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution are inspired by which country's Constitution? a) USA b) Canada	

✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
17	
Question *	
14. What is the primary purpose of Article 32 of the Indian Constitution?	
a) Establishment of the Supreme Court	
	
c) Allocation of legislative powers	
d) Directive Principles of State Policy	
✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
18	
Question *	
15. Under the Indian Constitution, which of the following rights cannot be suspended even during a National Emergency?	
a) Right to Equality	
b) Right to Freedom of Speech	
c) Right to Protection in Respect of Conviction for Offenses	
d) Right to Life and Personal Liberty 	



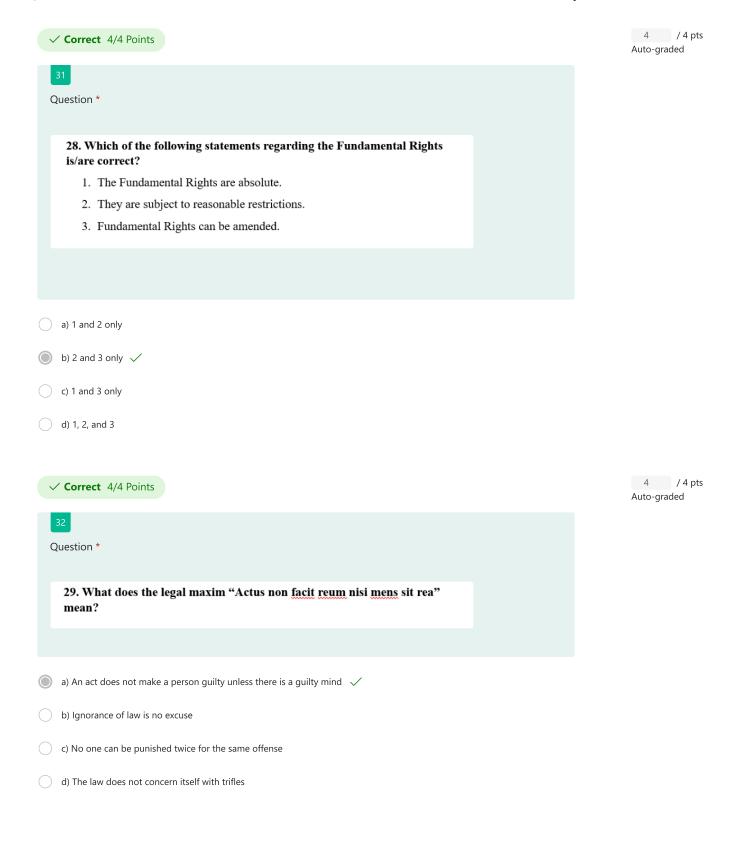
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21	
Question *	
18. Which case laid down the doctrine of 'prospective overruling' in India?	
a) Golaknath v. State of Punjab 🗸	
b) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala	
c) Minerva Mills v. Union of India	
d) S.R. Bommai v. Union of India	
4.6	4 / 4 pts
✓ Correct 4/4 Points	Auto-graded
Question *	
19. In which case did the Supreme Court of India uphold the reservation of seats in educational institutions for socially and economically backward classes?	
a) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala	
b) Indra Sawhney v. Union of India ✓	
c) T.M.A. Pai Foundation v. State of Karnataka	
d) M. Nagaraj v. Union of India	

✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
Question *	
Question	
20. The principle of "procedure established by law" under Article 21 was reinterpreted as "due process of law" in which case?	
a) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India 🗸	
b) A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras	
c) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala	
d) I.R. Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu	
✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
24	
24	
Question * 21. The right to free legal aid under Article 21 was established in which	
Question * 21. The right to free legal aid under Article 21 was established in which	
Question * 21. The right to free legal aid under Article 21 was established in which landmark case?	
Question * 21. The right to free legal aid under Article 21 was established in which landmark case? a) Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar	

✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
Question *	
Question	
22. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights?	
a) Part II	
b) Part III ✓	
c) Part IV	
d) Part IVA	
✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
26	
26	
Question *	
Question *	
Question * 23. What is the minimum age for election to the Lok Sabha?	
Question * 23. What is the minimum age for election to the Lok Sabha?	

✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
Question *	
Question *	
24. The idea of single citizenship in India is borrowed from which country?	
a) USA	
b) UK ✓	
c) Canada	
d) Ireland	
	1 / 1 nto
✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
Question *	
25. Which Article of the Constitution provides for the promotion of international peace and security?	
a) Article 48	
b) Article 50	
C) Article 51 ✓	
d) Article 52	

✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
29	
Question *	
26. The term "Equal Protection of Laws" under Article 14 is derived from which country's Constitution?	
a) France	
b) USA ✓	
C) UK	
d) Canada	
✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
30	
Question *	
27 White State Short and American Lord Director Districts	
27. Which of the following statements about the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) are correct?	
They are justiciable in nature.	
They aim to establish social and economic democracy.	
3. They have been inspired by the Irish Constitution.	
(a) 1 and 2 only	
b) 2 and 3 only ✓	
c) 1 and 3 only	
(a) 1, 2, and 3	



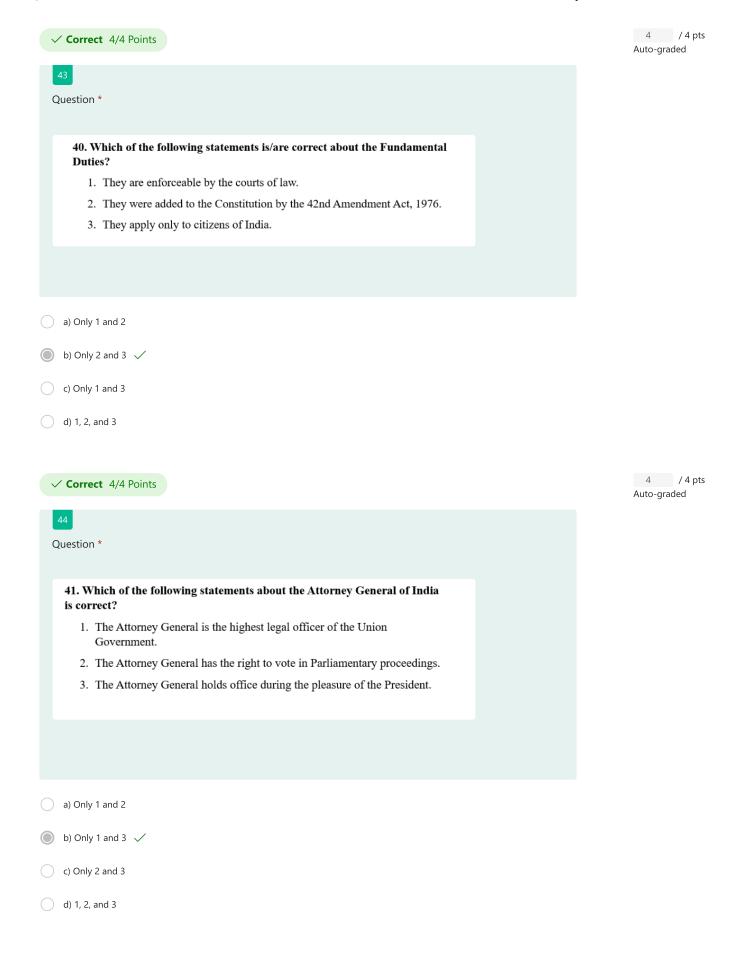
✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
Question *	
30. The term "Habeas Corpus" translates to which of the following?	
a) To be informed of the charges	
c) To ensure justice is served	
d) To prevent unlawful detention	
✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
34	·
	·
34	·
Question * 31. In which case did the Supreme Court of India establish the principle of	·
Question * 31. In which case did the Supreme Court of India establish the principle of	·
Question * 31. In which case did the Supreme Court of India establish the principle of "Basic Features" of the Constitution being immune from amendment?	·
Question * 31. In which case did the Supreme Court of India establish the principle of "Basic Features" of the Constitution being immune from amendment? a) Golaknath v. State of Punjab	·

✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
35	
Question *	
32. Which case is famously known for interpreting Article 21 as encompassing the right to livelihood?	
a) Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation 🗸	
b) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India	
c) I.R. Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu	
d) A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras	
✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
✓ Correct 4/4 Points 36	
36	
Question * 33. In the Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan case, what did the Supreme Court	
Question * 33. In the Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan case, what did the Supreme Court	
Question * 33. In the Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan case, what did the Supreme Court primarily address?	
Question * 33. In the Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan case, what did the Supreme Court primarily address? a) Sexual harassment at the workplace	
Question * 33. In the Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan case, what did the Supreme Court primarily address? a) Sexual harassment at the workplace b) Environmental pollution	

X Incorrect 0/4 Points	0 / 4 pts Auto-graded
37	
Question *	
34. Which landmark judgment held that Parliament cannot alter the Constitution to take away the judiciary's power of judicial review?	
a) Minerva Mills v. Union of India	
b) Keshavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala 🗸	
c) S.R. Bommai v. Union of India	
d) Golaknath v. State of Punjab	
✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts
	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
38	
38	
Question *	
Question * 35. Which of the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution?	
Question * 35. Which of the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution? a) Single citizenship	
Question * 35. Which of the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution?	
Question * 35. Which of the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution? a) Single citizenship	
Question * 35. Which of the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution? a) Single citizenship b) Federal system with unitary bias	

✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
39	
Question *	
36. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution contains the Anti-Defection Law?	
a) 8th Schedule	
a) our scriedule	
b) 9th Schedule	
○ c) 10th Schedule ✓	
d) 12th Schedule	
✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts
	Auto-graded
40	Auto-graded
Question *	Auto-graded
_	Auto-graded
_	Auto-graded
Question * 37. The Right to Equality, as provided under Article 14, is a guarantee	Auto-graded
Question * 37. The Right to Equality, as provided under Article 14, is a guarantee against which of the following?	Auto-graded
Question * 37. The Right to Equality, as provided under Article 14, is a guarantee against which of the following? a) Inequality before the law	Auto-graded
Question * 37. The Right to Equality, as provided under Article 14, is a guarantee against which of the following?	Auto-graded
Question * 37. The Right to Equality, as provided under Article 14, is a guarantee against which of the following? a) Inequality before the law	Auto-graded
Ouestion * 37. The Right to Equality, as provided under Article 14, is a guarantee against which of the following? a) Inequality before the law b) Arbitrary discrimination by the State	Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
41	
Question *	
38. Under the Indian Constitution, which Article provides for the appointment of a Finance Commission?	
a) Article 275	
b) Article 280 ✓	
c) Article 324	
d) Article 352	
✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
42	
Question *	
39. The term "Socialist" was added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by which amendment?	
a) 24th Amendment	
b) 42nd Amendment ✓	
c) 44th Amendment	
d) 86th Amendment	



✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
45	
Question *	
42. What does the legal maxim "Res judicata" mean?	
a) Let the buyer beware	
b) A matter already judged ✓	
c) The thing speaks for itself	
d) Justice delayed is justice denied	
✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts
✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
46	
46	
Question *	
Question *	
Question *	
Question * 43. What is the meaning of "Stare decisis"?	
Question * 43. What is the meaning of "Stare decisis"? a) The law does not concern itself with trifles	

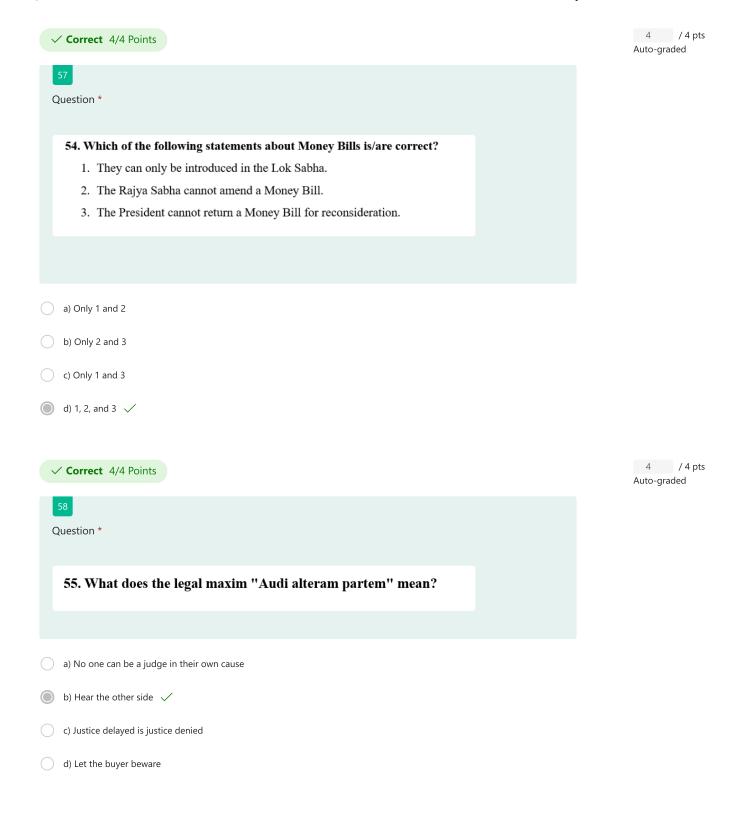
X Incorrect 0/4 Points	0 / 4 pts Auto-graded
47 Question *	The grant
44. Which case held that "Parliament has no power to amend Part III of the Constitution if it destroys its basic features"?	
a) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala 🗸	
b) Golaknath v. State of Punjab	
c) Minerva Mills v. Union of India	
d) Shankari Prasad v. Union of India	
✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
✓ Correct 4/4 Points 48	•
	•
48	•
Question * 45. In which case did the Supreme Court define secularism as ensuring	•
Question * 45. In which case did the Supreme Court define secularism as ensuring	•
Question * 45. In which case did the Supreme Court define secularism as ensuring equal treatment of all religions by the state?	•
Question * 45. In which case did the Supreme Court define secularism as ensuring equal treatment of all religions by the state? a) S.R. Bommai v. Union of India	•

✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
49	
Question *	
46. The "Right to Education" was recognized as a fundamental right under which case?	
a) Unnikrishnan v. State of Andhra Pradesh 🗸	
b) Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan	
c) Mohini Jain v. State of Karnataka	
d) Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India	
✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
Correct 4/4 Points 50 Question *	
50	
Question * 47. Which case established the precedent that the Preamble is a part of the	
Question * 47. Which case established the precedent that the Preamble is a part of the	
Question * 47. Which case established the precedent that the Preamble is a part of the Indian Constitution?	
Question * 47. Which case established the precedent that the Preamble is a part of the Indian Constitution? a) Berubari Union Case	

✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
51	
Question *	
48. Which Article of the Constitution allows the Parliament to make laws on subjects in the State List under certain circumstances?	
a) Article 248	
b) Article 249 ✓	
C) Article 250	
O d) Article 254	
✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
52	
Question *	
49. Which Fundamental Right prohibits human trafficking, forced labor, and child labor?	
a) Article 14	
b) Article 19	
c) Article 21	

✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
53	
Question *	
50. The President of India can promulgate an ordinance under which Article of the Constitution?	
a) Article 123 🗸	
b) Article 124	
c) Article 126	
d) Article 127	
✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts
	Auto-graded
54	Auto-graded
Question *	Auto-graded
_	Auto-graded
Question * 51. The Election Commission of India is a constitutional body under which	Auto-graded
Question * 51. The Election Commission of India is a constitutional body under which	Auto-graded
Question * 51. The Election Commission of India is a constitutional body under which Article?	Auto-graded
S1. The Election Commission of India is a constitutional body under which Article? a) Article 320	Auto-graded
Question * 51. The Election Commission of India is a constitutional body under which Article? a) Article 320 b) Article 324 ✓	Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
55 Co. 13 A. 15	
Question *	
52. Which Amendment lowered the voting age in India from 21 years to 18 years?	
a) 61st Amendment 🗸	
b) 42nd Amendment	
c) 44th Amendment	
d) 86th Amendment	
✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
Question *	
Question	
53. Which of the following statements regarding Parliamentary Committees is correct?	
Standing Committees are permanent committees.	
2. Ad hoc Committees are dissolved after submitting their report.	
 All Parliamentary Committees have members from both the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. 	
a) 1 and 2 only 🗸	
b) 2 and 3 only	
c) 1 and 3 only	
(a) 1, 2, and 3	



✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
59	
Question *	
56. The term "Obiter Dicta" refers to which of the following?	
a) Binding precedent	
 b) Non-binding observations made by a judge 	
c) Legal maxims	
d) Legislative provisions	
✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
60	
Question *	
57. In which case did the Supreme Court of India uphold the validity of the 69th Amendment Act, 1991, providing for a special status to Delhi as the National Capital Territory?	
a) NCT of Delhi v. Union of India 🗸	
b) Kuldip Nayar v. Union of India	
c) I.R. Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu	
d) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India	

✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
61	1
Question *	
58. The "Doctrine of Eclipse" was introduced in which case?	
a) A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras	
b) Bhikaji Narain Dhakras v. State of Madhya Pradesh ✓	
c) Golaknath v. State of Punjab	
d) Minerva Mills v. Union of India	
X Incorrect 0/4 Points	0 / 4 pts Auto-graded
X Incorrect 0/4 Points	
62	
Question * 59. In which case was the concept of "Public Interest Litigation (PIL)"	
Question * 59. In which case was the concept of "Public Interest Litigation (PIL)"	
Question * 59. In which case was the concept of "Public Interest Litigation (PIL)" introduced in India?	
Question * 59. In which case was the concept of "Public Interest Litigation (PIL)" introduced in India? a) Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar	

✓ Correct 4/4 Points	4 / 4 pts Auto-graded
Question *	
60. The principle of "equal pay for equal work" was declared a constitutional guarantee in which case?	
a) Randhir Singh v. Union of India 🗸	
b) Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation	
c) Minerva Mills v. Union of India	
d) Indra Sawhney v. Union of India	