

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

Respondent

189 Anonymous

04:50 228/240

Time to complete Points

1 Score / 0 pts

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2 Score / 0 pts

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3 Score / 0 pts

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✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points 4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

4

Question *

1. Which of the following Acts designated the Governor of Bengal as the ‘Governor-General of Bengal’?

- a) Pitt’s India Act, 1784
- b) Regulating Act, 1773 ✓
- c) Government of India Act, 1858
- d) Charter Act, 1833

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

5

Question *

2. Under which Constitutional Amendment was the 10th Schedule, relating to the anti-defection law, added to the Indian Constitution?

- a) 52nd Amendment ✓
- b) 44th Amendment
- c) 61st Amendment
- d) 73rd Amendment

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

6

Question *

3. Match the following provisions with their respective Acts:

1. Introduction of Dyarchy in provinces -
2. Separate electorate for Muslims -
3. Establishment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta -

- a) Regulating Act of 1773
- b) Indian Councils Act, 1909
- c) Government of India Act, 1919

- a) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c
- b) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a ✓
- c) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a
- d) 1-a, 2-c, 3-b

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

7

Question *

4. Arrange the following Acts in chronological order:

1. Charter Act of 1813
2. Pitt's India Act of 1784
3. Government of India Act of 1858
4. Indian Councils Act of 1909

- a) 2, 1, 3, 4 ✓
- b) 1, 2, 3, 4
- c) 2, 3, 1, 4
- d) 1, 3, 2, 4

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

8

Question *

5. Assertion (A): The Charter Act of 1833 marked the final step towards centralization in British India.
Reason (R): The Act created the position of Governor-General of India, with exclusive legislative powers.

- 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

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

10

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 ✓
- c) Justice should not only be done but also seen to be done
- d) Let the buyer beware

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

11

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

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

12

Question *

9. In which case did the Supreme Court of India propound the 'Doctrine of Basic Structure'?

- a) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala ✓
- b) Golaknath v. State of Punjab
- c) Minerva Mills v. Union of India
- d) I.R. Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu

✓ **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
- c) Judicial Review of President's Rule ✓
- 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
- b) Executive, Legislature, and Judiciary ✓
- c) Executive, Judiciary, and Bureaucracy
- d) Legislature, Judiciary, and Police

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

16

Question *

13. The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution are inspired by which country’s Constitution?

- a) USA
- b) Canada
- c) Ireland ✓
- d) UK

✓ **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
- b) Protection of Fundamental Rights ✓
- 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 ✓

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

19

Question *

16. Which of the following statements regarding Fundamental Duties is/are correct?

1. Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976.
2. They are enforceable by law.
3. They are listed in Part IV of the Constitution.

- a) Only 1 ✓
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 2 and 3
- d) 1 and 3

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

20

Question *

17. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?

1. It is enforceable by courts of law.
2. It is a part of the Constitution.
3. It outlines the aims and objectives of the Constitution.

- a) Only 1 and 2
- b) Only 2 and 3 ✓
- c) Only 1 and 3
- d) 1, 2, and 3

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

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

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

22

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

23

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

Question *

21. The right to free legal aid under Article 21 was established in which landmark case?

- a) Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar ✓
- b) Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation
- c) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
- d) Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

25

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

Question *

23. What is the minimum age for election to the Lok Sabha?

- a) 18 years
- b) 21 years
- c) 25 years ✓
- d) 30 years

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

27

Question *

24. The idea of single citizenship in India is borrowed from which country?

- a) USA
- b) UK ✓
- c) Canada
- d) Ireland

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

28

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. Which of the following statements about the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) are correct?

1. They are justiciable in nature.
2. 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
- d) 1, 2, and 3

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

31

Question *

28. Which of the following statements regarding the Fundamental Rights is/are correct?

1. The Fundamental Rights are absolute.
2. They are subject to reasonable restrictions.
3. Fundamental Rights can be amended.

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only ✓
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2, and 3

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

32

Question *

29. What does the legal maxim “Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea” mean?

- a) An act does not make a person guilty unless there is a guilty mind ✓
- b) Ignorance of law is no excuse
- c) No one can be punished twice for the same offense
- d) The law does not concern itself with trifles

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

33

Question *

30. The term "Habeas Corpus" translates to which of the following?

- a) To be informed of the charges
- b) To produce the body ✓
- c) To ensure justice is served
- d) To prevent unlawful detention

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

34

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
- b) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala ✓
- c) Minerva Mills v. Union of India
- d) Shankari Prasad v. Union of India

✓ 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

36

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
- c) Reservation in promotions
- d) Right to education

✘ **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
Auto-graded

38

Question *

35. Which of the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Single citizenship
- b) Federal system with unitary bias
- c) Rigidity of the Constitution
- d) Parliamentary sovereignty ✓

✓ 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
- b) 9th Schedule
- c) 10th Schedule ✓
- d) 12th Schedule

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

40

Question *

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
- c) Both (a) and (b) ✓
- d) None of the above

✓ 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

43

Question *

40. Which of the following statements is/are correct about the Fundamental Duties?

1. They are enforceable by the courts of law.
2. They were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976.
3. They apply only to citizens of India.

- a) Only 1 and 2
- b) Only 2 and 3 ✓
- c) Only 1 and 3
- d) 1, 2, and 3

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

44

Question *

41. Which of the following statements about the Attorney General of India is correct?

1. The Attorney General is the highest legal officer of the Union Government.
2. The Attorney General has the right to vote in Parliamentary proceedings.
3. The Attorney General holds office during the pleasure of the President.

- a) Only 1 and 2
- b) Only 1 and 3 ✓
- c) Only 2 and 3
- d) 1, 2, and 3

✓ **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
Auto-graded

46

Question *

43. What is the meaning of "Stare decisis"?

- a) The law does not concern itself with trifles
- b) Decisions are based on precedents ✓
- c) No one can transfer a better title than they possess
- d) An act does not make one guilty unless there is intent

✘ **Incorrect** 0/4 Points

0 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

47

Question *

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

48

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 ✓
- b) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
- c) T.M.A. Pai Foundation v. State of Karnataka
- d) Indra Sawhney 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

50

Question *

47. Which case established the precedent that the Preamble is a part of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Berubari Union Case
- b) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala ✓
- c) Minerva Mills v. Union of India
- d) I.R. Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu

✓ **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
- 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
- d) Article 23 ✓

✓ **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

Question *

51. The Election Commission of India is a constitutional body under which Article?

- a) Article 320
- b) Article 324 ✓
- c) Article 326
- d) Article 329

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

55

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

56

Question *

53. Which of the following statements regarding Parliamentary Committees is correct?

1. Standing Committees are permanent committees.
2. Ad hoc Committees are dissolved after submitting their report.
3. 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
- d) 1, 2, and 3

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

57

Question *

54. Which of the following statements about Money Bills is/are correct?

1. They can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha.
2. The Rajya Sabha cannot amend a Money Bill.
3. The President cannot return a Money Bill for reconsideration.

- a) Only 1 and 2
- b) Only 2 and 3
- c) Only 1 and 3
- d) 1, 2, and 3 ✓

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

58

Question *

55. What does the legal maxim "Audi alteram partem" mean?

- a) No one can be a judge in their own cause
- b) Hear the other side ✓
- c) Justice delayed is justice denied
- d) Let the buyer beware

✓ **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

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

✗ **Incorrect** 0/4 Points

0 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

62

Question *

59. In which case was the concept of "Public Interest Litigation (PIL)" introduced in India?

- a) Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar ✓
- b) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
- c) S.P. Gupta v. Union of India
- d) Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

63

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