

Name of the Bundle	Advanced Bundle V1	Subject	Competitive Exams Training (General Knowledge)
Торіс	Making of Indian Constitution	Last updated on	22 August 2024

1) Who was the permanent president of the Constituent Assembly?

- a) J.L. Nehru
- b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- c) K.M. Munshi
- d) B.R. Ambedkar

Ans: b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

2) Who among the following was a member of the Constituent Assembly but not a member of Congress?

- a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- b) K.M. Munshi
- c) T.T. Krishnamachari
- d) Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar

Ans: a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

3) Who was the chairman of the drafting committee of the Constituent Assembly?

- a) J.L. Nehru
- b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- c) K.M. Munshi
- d) B.R. Ambedkar

Ans: d) B.R. Ambedkar

4) What was the duration in the making of the Indian Constitution?

- a) 2 Years 10 Months and 5 Days
- b) 2 Years 10 Months and 10 Days
- c) 2 Years 11 Months and 18 Days
- d) 1 Year 11 Months and 18 Days

Ans: c) 2 Years 11 Months and 18 Days

5) Who among the following moved the 'Objective Resolution' in the Constituent Assembly?

- a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- b) K.M. Munshi
- c) Dr. C.D. Deshmukh
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans: d) Jawaharlal Nehru



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6) The proposal for framing of the Constitution of India by an elected Constituent Assembly was made by?

- a) Cabinet Mission
- b) Simon Commissions
- c) Cripps Mission
- d) Government of India Act, 1935

Ans: a) Cabinet Mission

7) Consider the following statements regarding the composition of the Constituent Assembly:

1) The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was 389.

2) Each province and princely state were allotted seats in proportion to their respective population.

3) Seats allocated to each British province were divided among the four principal communities: Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christian.

4) The representatives of the princely states were nominated by the heads of the princely states.

Which of these statements is/are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 4
- b) 1, 2 and 3
- c) 2, 3 and 4
- d) All of the above

Ans: a) 1, 2 and 4



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8) Consider the following statements regarding the Constituent Assembly:

1) The Constituent Assembly was a fully elected body.

2) Voting for the election of a member of the Constituent assembly was done by the method of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.

Which of these statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None of the above

Ans: b) 2 Only

- 9) Consider the following statements regarding the Constituent Assembly:
 - 1) The chairman of the Drafting Committee was Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
 - 2) The chairman of the Union Constitution Committee Mahatma Gandhi.

Which of these statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None of the above

Ans: a) 1 Only



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10) The chairman of the Union Constitution Committee was Jawaharlal Nehru. He was also the chairman of the Union Powers Committee.

Consider the following statements regarding the Constituent Assembly:

- 1) The chairman of the Steering Committee was Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
- 2) The chairman of the Provincial Constitution Committee was Vallabhbhai Patel.
- 3) The chairman of the Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee was J.B. Kripalani.

Which of these statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 Only
- b) 2 and 3 Only
- c) 1 and 3 Only
- d) All of the above

Ans: d) All of the above

11) Which among the following was the first attempt by the British Parliament to regulate the affairs of English East India Company?

- a) Charter Act 1833
- b) The Regulating Act 1773
- c) Charter Act of 1813
- d) The Pitts India Act 1784

Ans: b) The Regulating Act 1773

12) Which one of the following acts designated the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor-General of India?

- a) Regulating Act of 1773
- b) Charter Act of 1833
- c) Charter Act of 1853
- d) Government of India Act 1919

Ans: b) Charter Act of 1833



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13) It designated the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor-General of India. Under this provision Lord William Bentinck became the first Governor-General of India.

Consider the following statements about the Morley-Minto reforms:

1) Provincial legislative councils came to have a non-official majority.

2) The discussion on the budget including supplementary questions was allowed for the first time.

3) Muslims were given a separate electorate.

Which of the statements above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the above

Ans: d) All of the above

- 14) Which of the following statements is/are true about the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms?
 - 1) It was declared for the first time that gradual introduction of responsible government is the objective.
 - 2) Central and provincial subjects were separated for the first time.
 - 3) Both bicameralism and direct elections were introduced for the first time.

Select the right answer using codes below:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of the above

Ans: d) All of the above



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15) Which of the following acts separated the legislative and executive functions of the governor-general Council for the first time?

- a) Regulating Act of 1773
- b) Charter Act of 1833
- c) Charter Act of 1853
- d) Government of India Act 1919

Ans: c) Charter Act of 1853

16) Which of the following are the features of the Regulating Act of 1773?

1) It provided for the establishment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta (1774).

2) It created an executive council for the Governor General of Bengal.

3) It made the governors of Bombay and Madras presidencies subordinate to the Governor General of Bengal.

4) It established a Board of Control for managing Political Affairs.

- a) Only 2, 3 and 4
- b) Only 1, 3 and 4
- c) Only 1, 2 and 3
- d) All of the above

Ans: c) Only 1, 2 and 3

- 17) What were the salient features of the Government of India Act 1935?
 - 1) Provincial autonomy
 - 2) Dyarchy at the centre
 - 3) Abolition of dyarchy in Provinces
 - a) 2 and 3
 - b) 1 and 3
 - c) 1 and 2
 - d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: d) 1, 2 and 3



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18) Indian Constitution is:

- a) Federal
- b) Unitary
- c) Quasi-federal
- d) Presidential

Ans: a) Federal

19) Indian Constitution is

- a) Rigid
- b) Flexible
- c) Neither rigid nor flexible
- d) Partly rigid and partly flexible

Ans: c) Neither rigid nor flexible

20) Indian federal structure is inspired by which model of the countries given below?

- a) USA
- b) Canada
- c) Switzerland
- d) Russia

Ans: b) Canada

21) In which year the Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution

- a) 26 November 1949
- b) 26 January 1950
- c) 26 January 1949
- d) 26 November 1948

Ans: a) 26 November 1949

22) Who did not participate in the meeting of the Constituent Assembly?

- a) Congress
- b) Muslim league
- c) Princely state
- d) None the above

Ans: b) Muslim league



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23) Who worked as constitutional advisor to the Constitutional Assembly?

- a) B.N Rau
- b) S.N Mukherjee
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None of the above

Ans: a) B.N Rau

24) Who played an important role in negotiating with princely States?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Alladi Krishna Swamy Aiyar
- c) Rajendra Prasad
- d) Vallabh Bhai Patel

Ans: d) Vallabh Bhai Patel

25) Who were representatives of the Indian National Congress?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabh Bhai Patel, and Rajendra Prasad
- b) Nehru, Vallabh Bhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, BR Ambedkar
- c) ICM Munshi, and Alladi Krishna Swamy Aiyar
- d) None of the above

Ans: a) Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabh Bhai Patel, and Rajendra Prasad

- 26) Which of the following statements is/are correct about objective resolution?
 - a) It proclaimed India as an independent sovereign Republic
 - b) It guaranteed justice, equality and freedom to all citizens of India.
 - c) It assured that safeguards shall be provided for all the minorities, backward and tribal area
 - d) All the above

Ans: d) All the above

27) The objective Resolution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on

- a) 24 January 1950
- b) 22 January 1947
- c) 26 January 1947
- d) 26 November 1947

Ans: b) 22 January 1947

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28) Which one of the following isn't a member of the Cabinet Mission?

- a) Lord Patrick Lawrence
- b) Sir Stafford Cripps
- c) A.V Alexander
- d) Mount Batten

Ans: d) Mount Batten

29) The original document of the Constitution of India was handwritten by _____

- a) Dr. B.R Ambedkar
- b) Sarojini Naidu
- c) Prem Behari Narain Raizada
- d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Ans: c) Prem Behari Narain Raizada

30) Which of the following constitutional provisions was borrowed by the Indian Constitution from the British Constitution?

- a) Judicial review
- b) Procedure established by law
- c) Parliamentary Privileges
- d) Suspension of Fundamental Rights during emergency

Ans: c) Parliamentary Privileges

31) Who was the chairman of the Union Power Committee of the Assembly of India?

- a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- b) K.M. Munshi
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) Dr. C.D. Deshmukh

Ans: c) Jawaharlal Nehru

32) Which party firstly mooted the idea of a Constituent Assembly for the formation of the Constitution for India?

- a) Swaraj Party in 1934
- b) Congress Party in 1936
- c) Muslim League in 1942
- d) All Parties conference in 1946

Ans: a) Swaraj Party in 1934



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33) The demand for a Constituent Assembly was accepted in which proposal of the British government?

- a) Simon Commission
- b) Government of India Act, 1935
- c) Cripps Mission
- d) August offer

Ans: d) August offer

34) How many members were there in the Constituent Assembly?

- a) 389
- b) 398
- c) 396
- d) 296

Ans: a) 389

35) When was the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly held?

- a) 10 June, 1946
- b) 9 December, 1946
- c) 26 November, 1949
- d) 26 December, 1949

Ans: b) 9 December, 1946

36) Who chaired the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly?

- a) Rajendra Prasad
- b) Ambedkar
- c) Sachchidanand Sinha
- d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Ans: c) Sachchidanand Sinha

37) When was the 'Objective Resolution' proposed?

- a) 22 January, 1946
- b) 22 January, 1947
- c) 20 February, 1947
- d) 13 December, 1946

Ans: d) 13 December, 1946



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38) How many Sessions of the Indian Constituent Assembly were conducted for the formulation of the Indian Constitution?

- a) 7
- b) 9
- c) 11
- d) 15

Ans: d) 15

39) When will the Constituent Assembly adopt the National Flag?

- a) 22 July, 1947
- b) 23 July, 1947
- c) 25 July, 1947
- d) 15 August, 1947

Ans: a) 22 July, 1947

40) Constitution Day of India is celebrated on _____.

- a) 26th October
- b) 26th November
- c) 26th January
- d) 15th August

Ans: b) 26th November

41) In which year was 'Jana Gana Mana' adopted as the National Anthem of India?

- a) 1948
- b) 1949
- c) 1950
- d) 1951

Ans: c) 1950

42) The provision for establishment of the Supreme Court of Calcutta was made in which act?

- a) Regulating Act of 1773
- b) Indian Council Act, 1861
- c) Charter Act of 1813
- d) Pitt's India Act, 1784

Ans: a) Regulating Act of 1773



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43) Which act clearly distinguished between the commercial and political functions of the East India Company?

- a) Charter Act of 1813
- b) Pitt's India Act, 1784
- c) Charter Act of 1833
- d) Charter Act of 1853

Ans: b) Pitt's India Act, 1784

44) Who was the first Governor General of India?

- a) Warren Hastings
- b) Lord William Bentinck
- c) Lord Clive
- d) Lord Macaulay

Ans: b) Lord William Bentinck

45) What was the number of women members in the Constituent Assembly?

- a) 11
- b) 15
- c) 12
- d) 30

Ans: b) 15

46) 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

Ans: c) Mahatma Gandhi

47) The idea of the Constitution of India was first of all given by

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

Ans: c) M.N. Roy



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48) The Constitution of India was promulgated on January 26, 1950 because

- a) It was an auspicious day.
- b) This day has been celebrated as 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.

Ans: b) This day has been celebrated as Independence Day since 1929.

49) 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.

Ans: a) Elected by Provincial Assemblies

- 50) 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

Ans: b) Charter Act, 1833

51) Morley-Minto reform is associated with the Act_____.

- a) Indian Council Act 1856
- b) Indian Council Act 1909
- c) Indian Council Act 1908
- d) Indian Council Act 1912

Ans: b) Indian Council Act 1909

52) During British rule, which community got separate representation from which Act?

- a) Christian Community & Indian Council Act 1909
- b) Buddhist Community & Indian Council Act 1907
- c) Muslim Community & Indian Council Act 1909
- d) All the above

Ans: c) Muslim Community & Indian Council Act 1909



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53) During the British period, under which Act election was introduced in India_____.

- a) Indian Council Act 1913
- b) Indian Council Act 1909
- c) Indian Council Act 1906
- d) Indian Council Act 1907

Ans: b) Indian Council Act 1909

54) Who was the de facto Prime Minister at the time of evolution of the Indian Constituent Assembly?

- a) Moti Lal Nehru
- b) Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patal
- c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- d) H. N. Kunzru

Ans: c) Jawahar Lal Nehru

55) Gandhiji wrote which article in the Harijan of 19th November 1939 to support the formation of Constituent Assembly for making the Constitution of India:

- a) The need of Constitution
- b) Formation of Constituent Assembly
- c) The only way
- d) The way

Ans: c) The only way

56) Who was the last British Governor General who addressed the Constituent Assembly?

- a) Lord Attlee
- b) Lord MountBatten
- c) Lord Bentick
- d) None of the above

Ans: b) Lord MountBatten

57) When did the Constituent Assembly pass a resolution for translation of the Constitution of India into Hindi and other many languages of India?

- a) 17th Sep. 1949
- b) 17th Oct. 1949
- c) 17th Nov. 1949
- d) 17th Dec. 1949

Ans: a) 17th Sep. 1949



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58) When was the last Twelfth session of the Constituent Assembly held?

- a) 24th Jan. 1950
- b) 24th Feb. 1950
- c) 24th April 1950
- d) 24th Dec. 1950

Ans: a) 24th Jan. 1950

59) The first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court established in India at Calcutta in 1774

- a) Sir Elijah Impey
- b) John Hyde
- c) Robert Chambers
- d) H.J Kania

Ans: a) Sir Elijah Impey

60) Who was the first governor general of Bengal?

- a) Warren Hastings
- b) Lord William Bentinck
- c) Lord Clive
- d) Lord Macaulay

Ans: a) Warren Hastings

- 61) Who was the first viceroy of India?
 - a) Lord William Bentinck
 - b) Lord Clive
 - c) Lord Canning
 - d) Warren Hastings

Ans: c) Lord Canning

62) Who introduced the portfolio system in India?

- a) Lord William Bentinck
- b) Lord Clive
- c) Lord Canning
- d) Warren Hastings

Ans: c) Lord Canning



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63) Which act introduced bicameralism in India?

- a) Government of India Act, 1909
- b) Government of India Act, 1919
- c) Government of India Act, 1892
- d) Government of India Act, 1935

Ans: b) Government of India Act, 1919

64) Which act introduced provincial autonomy?

- a) Government of India Act, 1909
- b) Government of India Act, 1919
- c) Government of India Act, 1892
- d) Government of India Act, 1935

Ans: d) Government of India Act, 1935

65) When was the national emblem of India adopted?

- a) 26th January 1949
- b) 26th January 1950
- c) 15th August 1947
- d) 24th January 1949

Ans: b) 26th January 1950

66) When was vande mataram adopted as the national song?

- a) 26th January 1949
- b) 26th January 1950
- c) 15th August 1947
- d) 24th January 1950

Ans: d) 24th January 1950

67) Who was the author of vande mataram?

- a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- b) Rabindranath Tagore
- c) Barathiyar
- d) Aurobindo ghosh

Ans: a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee



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68) Which act gave women the right to vote?

- a) Government of India Act, 1909
- b) Government of India Act, 1919
- c) Government of India Act, 1892
- d) Government of India Act, 1935

Ans: d) Government of India Act, 1935

69) Which was the first country to prepare a Constitution?

- a) USA
- b) India
- c) UK
- d) China

Ans: a) USA

70) Who is known as the father of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Rajendra Prasad
- c) Dr. B.R Ambedkar
- d) Mahatma Gandhi

Ans: c) Dr. B.R Ambedkar

71) Which act established a public service commission?

- a) Government of India Act, 1909
- b) Government of India Act, 1919
- c) Government of India Act, 1892
- d) Government of India Act, 1935

Ans: d) Government of India Act, 1935

72) Which of the following exercised the most profound influence in framing the Indian Constitution?

- a) British Constitution
- b) U.S. Constitution
- c) Irish Constitution
- d) The Government of India Act, 1935

Ans: d) The Government of India Act, 1935



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73. In which article of the Constitution of India has the Joint Sitting of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha been provided?

- a) Article 101
- b) Article 108
- c) Article 133
- d) Article 102

Ans: b) Article 108

74. Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive has been provided in which of the following parts of the Indian Constitution?

- a) The Preamble
- b) The Fundamental Rights
- c) The Directive Principles of State Policy
- d) The Seventh Schedule

Ans: c) The Directive Principles of State Policy

75. A Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha is deemed to have been passed by the Rajya Sabha also when no action is taken by the Upper House within _____.

- a) 10 days
- b) 14 days
- c) 20 days
- d) 30 days

Ans: b) 14 days

76. Name the committee for formulating the framework of restructuring railways.

- a) Jain Committee
- b) Venkatachaliah
- c) Rakesh Mohan Committee
- d) Dinesh Goswami Committee

Ans: c) Rakesh Mohan Committee

77. Who is legally competent under the Indian Constitution to declare war or conclude peace?

- a) The President
- b) The Prime Minister
- c) The Council of Ministers
- d) The Parliament

Ans: a) The President

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78. Who among the following is/are not appointed by the President of India?

- a) Governors of the States
- b) Chief Justice and Judges of the High Courts
- c) Vice-President
- d) Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court

Ans: c) Vice-President

79. What was the exact constitutional position of the Indian Republic when the Constitution was brought into force with effect from January 26, 1950?

- a) A Democratic Republic
- b) A Sovereign Democratic Republic
- c) A Sovereign Secular Democratic Republic
- d) A Sovereign Secular Socialist Democratic Republic

Ans: b) A Sovereign Democratic Republic

80. A federal structure of India was first put forward by the-

- a) Act of 1909
- b) Act of 1919
- c) Act of 1935
- d) Act of 1947

Ans: b) Act of 1919

81. Which writ is issued by a High Court or the Supreme Court to compel an authority to perform a function that it was not performing?

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

Ans: c) Writ of Mandamus

82. The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from his office

- a) By the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- b) By the President
- c) On the basis of a resolution of the Cabinet
- d) On the basis of proved misbehaviour by 2/3rd majority of both Houses of Parliament

Ans: d) On the basis of proved misbehaviour by 2/3rd majority of both Houses of Parliament

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83. Which schedule of the Constitution deals with the disqualification of elected members on the ground of defection?

- a) 8th
- b) 9th
- c) 10th
- d) 11th

Ans: c)10th

84. In an election, electioneering has to be stopped in a Constituency-

- a) 24 hours before the poll commences
- b) 24 hours before the closing hour of polling
- c) 48 hours before the hour of commencement of polling
- d) 48 hours before the closing hour of polling

Ans: d) 48 hours before the closing hour of polling

85. If the Speaker of the Lok Sabha intends to vacate his office before the expiry of his term, he sends his resignation to the-

- a) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- b) Leader of the House (Lok Sabha)
- c) Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha
- d) President of India

Ans: c) Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha

86. Parliament enjoys the exclusive right to legislate on the subjects contained in-

- a) The Union List
- b) The Concurrent List
- c) The State List
- d) Both (A) and (B)

Ans: a) The Union List

87. Which one of the following was described by Dr. Ambedkar as the 'Heart and Soul' of the Constitution?

- a) Right to equality
- b) Right against exploitation
- c) Right to constitutional remedies
- d) Right to freedom of religion

Ans: c) Right to constitutional remedies

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88. In which case did the Supreme Court of India determine that the Parliament has power to make amendments in fundamental rights, but it cannot make any change in the basic structure of the Constitution?

- a) Golak Nath case
- b) Keshavanand Bharati case
- c) Both (A) and (B)
- d) Neither (A) nor (B)

Ans: b) Keshavanand Bharati case

89. The first woman judge to be appointed to Supreme Court was-

- a) Rani Jethmalani
- b) Anna George Malhotra
- c) M. Fathima Beevi
- d) Leila Seth

Ans: c) M. Fathima Beevi

90. The Democratic Indira Congress (K) tied up with which party in the run up to Assembly polls in Kerala in April/May 2006 ?

- a) CPI (M)
- b) Nationalist Congress Party
- c) BJP
- d) Indian National Congress

Ans: d) Indian National Congress

91. Which of the following political parties was first derecognised and later on again recognised as a National Party by Election Commission of India?

- a) Communist Party of India
- b) Communist Party of India-Marxist
- c) Samajwadi Party
- d) Republican Party of India

Ans: b) Communist Party of India-Marxist