

10th Social Science Lesson 7 Questions in English - Civics

1] Indian Constitution

1. The Constitution of a country

- i) It is the fundamental law of the country.
- ii) It reflects the fundamental principles which are the base of the government.
- iii) It gives the framework of distribution of powers between the various organs of the government.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) iii only
- d) All the above

2. Who is referred as the Father of the constitution?

- a) B.R.Ambedkar
- b) James Monroe
- c) James Madison
- d) Thomas Jefferson

3. Assertion (A): A Constitution fulfils the beliefs of different segments of people.

Reasoning (R): A country is usually made up of different communities of people who have different Beliefs

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True but R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

4. Under which Act the constitution of India was formed?

- a) Cabinet Mission plan, 1946
- b) August Offer, 1940
- c) Cripps Mission, 1942
- d) Independence Act, 1947

5. The Members of Constituent Assembly Includes

- a) Provinces (290), States (90), Chief Commissioner Provinces (4)
- b) Provinces (293), States (50), Chief Commissioner Provinces (5), Baluchistan (1)
- c) Provinces (292), States (92), Chief Commissioner Provinces (3)
- d) Provinces (292), States (93), Chief Commissioner Provinces (3), Baluchistan (1)

6. Assertion (A): Dr. Sachichi dananda Sinha was the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly.

Reasoning (R): Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the first elected President of the Constituent Assembly.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True but R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

7. The Idea for a Constituent Assembly for India was proposed in ____ by ____.

- a) 1930, B.N.Rau
- b) 1935, C.Rajagopalachari
- c) 1932, Motilal Nehru
- d) 1934, M.N.Roy

8. Which Governor General proposed the August Offer in 1940?

- a) Lord Mountbatten
- b) Lord Willington
- c) Lord Linlithgow
- d) Lord Wavell

9. Where was the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly held?

- a) New Delhi
- b) Madras Presidency
- c) Mumbai

d) Calcutta

10. How many sessions did the Constituent Assembly hold to discuss the Concepts of the Constitution?

a) 13

b) 10

c) 11

d) 9

11. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?

a) Dr.Rajendra Prasad

b) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar

c) Acharya Kripalini

d) Jawaharlal Nehru

12. Who was the Vice President of the Constituent Assembly of India?

a) Harendra Coomar Mookerjee

b) N.Gopalswami Ayyangar

c) James Madison

d) Sheikh Abdullah

13. How many female members were included in the Constituent Assembly?

a) 13

b) 10

c) 15

d) 11

14. When was the last session of the constituent assembly held?

a) 24 Jan 1949

b) 26 Nov 1950

c) 24 Jan 1950

d) 9 Dec 1950

15. How many days did it take to complete the Indian Constitution?

a) 2 years 11 months 18 days

b) 2 years 10 months 12 days

c) 2 years 11 months 22 days

d) 2 years 07 months 18 days

16. Who was not a member of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?

a) Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer

b) K.M.Munshi

c) N.Gopalswami

d) G.V.Mavlankar

17. Match the dates with the process of the Indian Constitution

A. Father of Indian Constitution - i) Jan 24, 1950

B. Adoption day - ii) B.R. Ambedkar

C. Last session - iii) Prem Behari Narain

D. Calligrapher - iv) Nov 26, 1949

a) ii, iv, i, iii

b) i, iii, iv, ii

c) ii, iv, iii, i

d) iii, iv, i, ii

18. The Salient features of Indian Constitution includes

i) Longthiest constitution in the world.

ii) It is a flexible constitution.

iii) It is a borrowed constitution.

iv) It establishes the parliamentary systems only at the Centre.

a) i, ii only

b) ii, iv only

c) iii only

d) i, iii only

19. The Preamble reflects the _____ of the Indian Constitution.

a) Ideals

b) Basic Principles

c) Objectives

d) All the above

20. When was the objective resolution was adopted by the constituent assembly?

a) January 22, 1947

b) November 26, 1949

c) December 22, 1945

d) January 26, 1948

21. How many times the Preamble was amended?

a) Twice

b) Thrice

c) only once

d) Never amended

22. Which Article gives the provision to amend the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?

a) Article 368

b) Article 370

c) Article 356

d) Article 343

23. Choose the Correct sentences

i) The Preamble contains the summary or essence of the Indian constitution.

ii) Two new words were added to the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment Act.

iii) The Preamble gives importance to the Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

a) i only

b) i and iii only

c) ii and iii only

d) iii only

24. What is the real source of the Indian Constitution as per the Preamble?

a) The People

b) The Parliament

c) The Union Government

d) The Judiciary

25. State the correct order of the Preamble

a) Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic

b) Sovereign Secular Socialist Republic Democratic

c) Socialist Sovereign Secular Republic Democratic

d) Secular Sovereign Socialist Democratic Republic

26. From which language the word 'Citizen' was derived?

a) French

b) Greek

c) Latin

d) Persian

27. Choose the correct sentences

i) The Indian Constitution provides Dual Citizenship for the citizens.

ii) Articles 5 to 13 of the Constitution deals with the Citizenship.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) Both i and ii

d) None of the above

28. What are the methods for obtaining the citizenship in India?

a) Descent

b) Naturalisation

c) Registration

d) All the above

29. According to the Article 5 of the Indian Constitution the Citizen of India

i) Should be born in the territory of India

ii) Either of parents was born in the territory of India

iii) Ordinarily resident of India for not less than three years.

a) Either i or ii

b) Neither i and iii

c) Only i and iii

d) All the above

30. How many times the Citizenship Act, 1955 has been amended so far?

a) 4

b) 8

c) 7

d) 9

31. Identify the Incorrect statements below

i) All persons born in India on January 26, 1950 are treated as citizens of India.

ii) Person born outside of India shall be a citizen of India if his father is a citizen of India at the time of his birth.

iii) A person can acquire citizenship of India by registration with authority.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) iii only

d) None of the above

32. In how many possible ways a person can lose his citizenship in India?

a) 2

b) 3

c) 5

d) 4

33. The Idea of Fundamental Rights has been borrowed from which of this Constitution?

a) USA

b) USSR

c) Germany

d) South Africa

34. Which Articles of Indian Constitution provides the Right to freedom of Religion for Indian Citizens?

a) Articles 20-23

b) Articles 25-28

c) Articles 12-35

d) Articles 11-15

35. Who is the responsible for the justice in case of violation of Fundamental Rights of a Citizen?

a) The Lok Sabha

b) The Governor

c) The President

d) The Supreme Court

36. How many types of Fundamental Rights are provided by the Constitution of India?

a) 7

b) 8

c) 6

d) 5

37. Which of these Fundamental Rights are available only to Indian citizens?

a) Protection Of language

b) Right of minorities

c) Equality before law

d) both a and b

38. Which Part of Indian Constitution is known as the Magna Carta of India?

a) Part III

b) Part IV A

c) Part IV

d) Part V

39. Which is the first written document of Fundamental Rights to Citizens?

a) Charter of Rights, 1215

b) The English bill of Rights, 1689

c) The petition of England, 1628

d) the French Declaration, 1789.

40. Which of these Articles were modified by the 86th Amendment Act?

a) Article 49 and Article 20

b) Article 45 only

c) Article 21 A and Article 45

d) Article 17

41. Which of this amendment abolished the Right to Property from the basic Fundamental Rights?

a) 40th Amendment, 1965

b) 42nd Amendment

c) 44th Amendment, 1978

d) 50th Amendment

42. The Article 18 of the Indian Constitution abolishes

i) No titles except military and Academic distinction shall be conferred by the State.

ii) Prohibits discrimination.

iii) Titles from any foreign State.

iv) No person shall accept any present emolument of any foreign state without the consent of the President.

a) i, ii, iv only

b) i, iii, iv only

c) ii, iii only

d) i, iii, iv only

43. Identify the Incorrect Match

A. Right against Exploitation - i) Article 23 to 24

B. Right to Freedom of Religion - ii) Article 21 to 32

C. Right to Equality - iii) Article 14 to 18

D. Right to Freedom - iv) Article 19 to 22

a) i and ii only

b) ii only

c) ii, iv only

d) iii, iv only

44. Right to property is a _____ Right in Part _____ of the Indian Constitution.

a) Fundamental, X

b) Birth, XI

c) Legal, XII

d) Constitutional, XI

45. Under which Articles were referred by the Indian Constitution for the issue of Jallikattu?

a) Article 29

b) Article 26

c) Article 23

d) Article 28

46. Which of these is referred as the Soul of the Constitution?

a) Article 32

b) Article 44

c) 44th Amendment

d) 42nd Amendment

47. Choose the correct statements regarding the Right to Constitutional Remedies.

i) A writ is a request issued by a Court in writing under its seal.

ii) Writ is in the nature of a command or prohibition from performing certain acts specified in the orders of the court.

iii) Only the Supreme Court is empowered to issue Writs.

iv) The writs are called as the "Guardians of the Constitution".

a) i, iii, iv only

b) ii only

c) ii, iv only

d) i, ii only

48. Match

Writs Purpose

A. Prohibition - i) illegal arrest

B. Mandamus - ii) Beyond Jurisdiction

C. Certiorari - iii) Usurpation of public office

D. Quo warrant - iv) Public authorities

E. Habeas Corpus - v) Quashes order of Subordinate Court

a) ii, iii, v, i, iv

b) iv, ii, iii, i, v

c) ii, iv, v, iii, i

d) i, iv, v, iii, ii

49. Which of these Articles cannot be suspended during Emergency Proclamation?

a) Article 15-18

b) Articles 15-32

c) Articles 20-21

d) Articles 23-29

50. Which of the Fundamental Rights are immediately suspended by the Article 352 in India?

- i) Freedom of speech
- ii) Freedom of personal liberty
- iii) Freedom of Association
- iv) Freedom of Religion
- a) i and ii
- b) ii
- c) ii and iv
- d) i and iii

51. State the classifications of the Directive principles of State Policy?

- a) Socialistic
- b) Liberal-Intellectual
- c) Gandhian
- d) All the above

52. Which Part of the Indian Constitution describes the Directive Principles of State Policy?

- a) Part III
- b) Part V
- c) Part IV
- d) Part II

53. Match

- A. Heart of Constitution - i) Fundamental Rights
- B. Novel Feature - ii) State Emergency
- C. Magna Carta - iii) Directive Principles
- D. Dead Letter - iv) Article 32

- a) iv, iii, i, ii
- b) i, iv, ii, iii
- c) ii, iv, i, iii
- d) iii, i, iv, i

54. The Idea of Directive policy was borrowed from which of these countries?

- a) USA
- b) Ireland
- c) Germany

d) USSR

55. Which age group of children are provided with free and compulsory education by the Article 21(A)?

- a) 6-12
- b) 5-10
- c) 6-14
- d) 5-16

56. The Directive Principles of State policy

- i) Have Moral and political sanctions.
- ii) Protects Human Rights.
- iii) Enforceable by a court of law.
- iv) Government cannot take away these rights.

- a) i and ii only
- b) iii only
- c) iii and iv only
- d) ii and iv only

57. Identify the Incorrect Statements

- i) Fundamental Rights have legal sanctions.
- ii) Directive Principles are natural rights.
- iii) Fundamental Rights strengthen political democracy in the country.
- iv) Directive Principles are mere instructions to the Government.

- a) i and iii only
- b) iii only
- c) ii only
- d) ii, iv only

58. Match

- A. Fundamental Duties i) Canada
- B. Fundamental Rights - ii) USSR
- C. Directive policy - iii) USA
- D. Federal - iv) Ireland

- a) ii, iii, iv, i
- b) i, iv, ii, iii
- c) iv, i, iii, i
- d) iii, i, ii, iv

59. How many Fundamental Duties were suggested by the Swaran Singh Committee?

- a) 10 b) 7
c) 8 d) 5

60. Identify the Incorrect Match

A. Swaran Singh Committee - i) 1976
B. P.V.Raja Mannar Committee - ii) 1971
C. Sarkaria Commission - iii) 1980

a) i only
b) ii only
c) iii only
d) None of the above

61. Choose the Incorrect Statements below

i) The Fundamental Duties in Indian Constitution was inspired by the former USSR Constitution.
ii) The 40th Amendment Act of 1976 is related to the Fundamental Duties of Citizens in India.
iii) The Part IV A of Indian Constitution has two Articles.

a) i and iii only
b) ii only
c) ii and iii only
d) iii only

62. What is the eleventh Fundamental Duty according to the 86th Amendment Act of Fundamental Duty?

a) Preserve Natural Environment
b) To safeguard public property
c) Develop scientific temper, Humanism and spirit of inquiry
d) To provide education opportunity to the children of age 6-14 years.

63. Which Schedule of the Indian constitution consists the three lists of powers and Functions?

a) Eleventh Schedule
b) Tenth Schedule
c) Seventh Schedule
d) Sixth Schedule

64. Match the Number of Items with their respective Lists

A. Union List - i) 47
B. Concurrent List - ii) 61
C. State List - iii) 100

a) i, iii, ii
b) iii, i, ii
c) ii, i, iii
d) ii, iii, i

65. Which Part of the Indian Constitution defines the Federal Structure of the Indian Government?

a) Part XI
b) Part XII
c) Part X
d) Part IV A

66. Assertion (A): The Parliament enjoys the powers to Legislate subjects in the Union Lists.
Reasoning (R): Both the Parliament and State Legislature have power to legislate on State Lists.

a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is True but R is False.
d) Both A and R is False.

67. In which year the Raja Mannar Committee was formed by the Tamil Nadu Government?

a) 1966 b) 1965
c) 1969 d) 1962

68. Which of these Articles deals with the Administrative relations of Union and State in the Indian Constitution?

a) Articles 256-263
b) Articles 234-265
c) Articles 255-260
d) Articles 245-262

69. Which Organ of the Indian Government recommends the tax division between the State and Central Governments of India?

a) The Finance Commission

b) The Union Public Service Commission

c) The Planning Commission

d) The Law Commission

70. The Inter State Council was established by the recommendations of _____ in the year 1990.

a) Sarkaria Commission

b) Swaran Singh Committee

c) Raja Mannar Committee

d) None of the above

71. How many Language Divisions are there in the Constitution of India?

a) 3

b) 2

c) 4

d) 5

72. When was the First Language committee was appointed?

a) 1955

b) 1951

c) 1973

d) 1962

73. How many regional languages were recognised by the Indian Constitution?

a) 16

b) 12

c) 14

d) 22

74. By which Amendment Act Sindhi was added to the official Languages in the Constitution?

a) 20th Amendment Act

b) 19th Amendment Act

c) 21st Amendment Act

d) 23rd Amendment Act

75. Which of these languages were included by the 71st Amendment Act of the constitution?

a) Konkani

b) Nepali

c) Manipuri

d) All the above

76. Who was in charge of the Language Committee of the Constituent Assembly of the Indian Constitution?

a) Moutri Satyanarayana

b) K M Munshi

c) Rajendra Prasad

d) G V Mavlankar

77. Match

A. Drafting Committee - i) Vallabhai Patel

B. Provincial Constitution Committee - ii) Jawaharlal Nehru

C. Union Power Committee - iii) Rajendra Prasad

D. Steering Committee - iv) B.R.Ambedkar

a) ii, iii, i, iv

b) i, iii, ii, iv

c) iv, i, ii, iii

d) iii, iv, ii, i

78. When did the Tamil Language was legally recognised as a Classical Language of India?

a) 2002

b) 2004

c) 2005

d) 2008

79. How many Indian Languages are given the status of Classical status so far?

a) 5

b) 7

c) 6

d) 8

80. How many types of Emergencies are described in the Constitution of India?

a) 4

b) 3

c) 5

d) 2

81. Who is responsible for declaring the National emergency in India?

a) The President

b) The Supreme Court

c) The Parliament

d) The Prime Minister

82. Which of these years the National Emergency was declared in India?

a) 1961, 1971, 1974

b) 1960, 1972, 1976

c) 1962, 1971, 1975

d) 1963, 1972, 1975

83. Identify the Correct statements

i) The State Emergency is declared by the Governor of that particular state.

ii) The States does not lose their autonomy in Legislative matters in emergency conditions.

iii) The Continuance of emergency is possible when the election commission certifies difficulties in holding the Assembly Elections.

a) i, iii only

b) ii only

c) ii and iii only

d) iii only

84. How many times the State Emergency has been declared in Tamil Nadu so far?

a) 4

b) 2

c) 3

d) 5

85. Which was referred as a Dead Letter of the Constitution by Dr.B.R.Ambedkar?

a) National Emergency

b) Financial Emergency

c) State emergency

d) All the above

86. By which Amendment Act the emergency period was extended to one year ordinary period?

a) 42nd Amendment Act

b) 44th Amendment Act

c) 45th Amendment Act

d) 40th Amendment Act

87. Which of these States has not been declared with the State Emergency?

a) Bihar

b) Punjab

c) Uttar Pradesh

d) Chhattisgarh

88. The Financial Emergency under article 360 states that

i) The President can declare the financial emergency in India.

ii) Salaries of Supreme Court judges cannot be reduced under this emergency act.

iii) It is declared when the president is satisfied with the instability financial condition in India.

a) i only

b) i and iii only

c) ii and iii only

d) iii only

89. Which Part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Amendments of the Constitution?

a) Part XX

b) Part XII

c) Part XVI

d) Part XVII

90. Which of these can initiate an Amendment of the Constitution?

a) Lok Sabha only

c) State Legislative Assembly

b) Rajya Sabha only

d) either a or b

91. State the correct order of an Amendment procedure

i) The President gives his assent to the Bill.

ii) The Bill is passed in each house of the parliament by a majority of the total membership.

iii) An Amendment can be initiated by the introduction of a bill in either House of Parliament.

iv) The majority of a house should not be less than two-thirds of the members of that house present on voting.

a) iii, ii, iv, i

b) iii, iv, i, ii

c) i, iii, iv, ii

d) ii, iii, iv, i

92. In how many ways the constitution can be amended?

a) 2

c) 3

b) 4

d) 5

93. In which year the first constitutional Amendment Act was passed?

- a) 1950 c) 1951
b) 1952 d) 1953

94. Which of these Union Territory was included in the Indian Union by the Tenth Constitutional Amendment?

- a) Goa
- b) Pondicherry
- c) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- d) New Delhi

95. Which Amendment is considered as the mini Constitution of India?

- a) 40th Amendment Act
- b) 42nd Amendment Act
- c) First Amendment Act
- d) 32nd Amendment Act

96. Which of these Articles were modified by the 103rd amendment act of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Article 14 and 15
- b) Article 12 and 13
- c) Article 15 and 16
- d) Article 10 and 15

97. Which Amendment Act commenced the enactment of GST in India?

- a) 101st Amendment Act, 2018
- b) 100th Amendment Act, 2015
- c) 101st Amendment Act, 2016
- d) 102nd Amendment Act, 2018

98. Which Commission reviewed the working of the Constitution?

- a) NCRWC b) NHRC
c) NCSC d) SPSC

99. In which year the National Commission was appointed to review the Constitution by the Government of India?

- a) 2000 b) 2002

- c) 2006 d) 2005

100. Assertion (A): In the year 2007 the Review Commission was set up by the then Government headed by the former Chief Justice of India M.M.Punchhi.

Reasoning (R): It was set up to take a fresh look at relative roles and responsibilities of various levels Of the Government and their inter-relations.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True but R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.