INDIAN POLITY AND GOVERNANCE – MCQ BOOKLET

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1. The Constitutional Development of India

Cripps Mission and Wavell Plan

1. Which of the following is correct ?

A. The Nehru Report (1928) had advocated the inclusion of Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India

B. The Government of India Act, 1935 referred to Fundamental Rights.

C. The August Offer. 1940 included the Fundamental Rights.

D. The Cripps Mission 1942 referred to Fundamental Rights.

Ans: A

UPPSC Upper Mains-2009

The Nehru Report, prepared by a committee headed by Motilal Nehru, was the first major attempt by Indians to draft a constitutional framework for India. It included a specific chapter listing fundamental rights, such as rights to freedom of speech, assembly, association, religion, and protection against arbitrary arrest and detention, reflecting the desire for guaranteed civil liberties.

Drafting Committee and Enactment of the Constitution

2. Who among the following was the Chief Justice of India when Public Interest Litigation (PIL) was introduced in the Indian Judicial System?

A. M. Hidayatullah
B. A. S. Anand
C. A. M. Ahmadi
D. P. N. Bhagwati

Ans: D

UPSC CDS-2-2017

Justice P.N. Bhagwati served as the Chief Justice of India from July 1985 to December 1986. Before becoming CJI, as a judge of the Supreme Court, he played a crucial role along with Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer in relaxing the traditional rule of locus standi, allowing public-spirited citizens to approach the court on behalf of the poor and disadvantaged, thereby pioneering the concept of PIL in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Key early PIL cases were decided during this period, solidifying PIL's place in the Indian judicial system.

3. Arrange the following events in the correct chronological order : 1. Passage of the Anti-defection law by the Parliament of India 2. Mizoram was made a state 3. Voting age was reduced from 21 to 18 4. Maithili was added to the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India Select the answer using the code given below :

A. 2, 3, 1, 4
B. 1, 3, 2, 4
C. 4, 3, 2, 1
D. 1, 2, 3, 4

Ans: D

UPSC Geoscientist-2024

- Anti-defection law (Tenth Schedule): Added by the 52nd Amendment Act, 1985. - Statehood for Mizoram: Achieved on February 20, 1987, through the State of Mizoram Act, 1986. - Reduction of Voting Age: Done by the 61st Amendment Act, 1989, amending Article 326 of the Constitution. - Addition of Maithili to Eighth Schedule: One of the four languages (Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, Santali) added by the 92nd Amendment Act, 2003.

4. Who described the Indian Constitution as Quasi federal ?

A. Jennings
B. K.C. Wheare
C. Morris-Jones
D. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Ans: B

KPSC KAS Prelims-2017

K.C. Wheare, a distinguished constitutional expert, famously described the Indian Constitution as "quasi-federal" because it combines elements of both federal and unitary systems, with a strong centralising tendency.

5. Match List-I with List-II :

List-I (Authors)	List-II (Books)
A. Rajni Kothari	I. Public Administration
B. C.P. Bhambri	II. Caste and Politics in India
C. Mohit Bhattacharya	III. Working a Democratic Constitution : Indian Experience
D. Granville Austin	IV. The Indian State

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

A. (1) II, (2) IV, (3) I, (4) III
B. (1) III, (2) II, (3) I, (4) IV

C. (1) I, (2) II, (3) III, (4) IV
D. (1) IV, (2) I, (3) II, (4) III

Ans: A

KPSC KAS Prelims-2017

This question tests knowledge of prominent scholars and their seminal works in the field of Indian politics, public administration, and constitutional history.

6. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct answer from code given below :

List - I (Authors)	List - II (Books)
(A) Atul Kohli	(i) Divide and Quit
(B) Granville Austin	(ii) The Success of India's Democracy
(C) Penderal Moon	(iii) The Republic of India : Development of its Laws and Constitution
(D) Alan Gledhill	(iv) Working of a Democratic Constitution : A History of the Indian Experience

A. (A)-(iii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)
B. (A)-(ii), (B)-(i), (C)-(iii), (D)-(iv)
C. (A)-(ii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)
D. (A)-(i), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iii), (D)-(iv)

Ans: C

RPSC RAS Prelims-2018

This question tests knowledge of prominent authors and their significant works related to Indian history, politics, and the Constitution.

7. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists :

List-I	List-II
A. Fundamental Duties	1. Minerva Mills Case
B. Parliament can amend Fundamental Rights	2. Article 23 of the Constitution
C. Doctrine of Basic Features	3. 42nd Amendment of the Constitution
D. Prohibition of traffic in Human beings	4. Keshvanand Bharti case

Code:
A. 3 4 1 2
B. 4 3 2 1
C. 2 1 4 3
D. 1 2 3 4

Ans: A

UPPSC Upper Mains-2007

- Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976. - The Keshvanand Bharti case (1973) is a landmark judgment that established Parliament's power to amend Fundamental Rights, but also introduced the 'Doctrine of Basic Structure' as a limitation on this power. - The Doctrine of Basic Features (or Basic Structure) was propounded in the Keshvanand Bharti case. The Minerva Mills case (1980) further applied and reinforced this doctrine, particularly in striking down parts of the 42nd Amendment. While Keshvanand Bharti originated the doctrine, Minerva Mills is a significant case in its evolution and application. - Article 23 of the Constitution of India prohibits traffic in human beings and forced labour.

8. RAJPRAMUKH post was renamed to Governer(RAJYAPAL) in year:

A. 1947
B. 1950
C. 1948
D. 1956

Ans: D

RPSC RAS Prelims-2007

The post of Rajpramukh, which existed in some of the constituent states or unions of states formed after India's independence, was abolished by the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. Concurrently, the Constitution was amended by the 7th Amendment Act, 1956, which facilitated the reorganization of states on linguistic lines and replaced the Rajpramukh with the Governor (Rajyapal) as the head of state in all states.

9. From which date did the Constitution of India come into force?

A. 26th January, 1950
B. 15th August, 1947
C. 26th January, 1947
D. 26th January, 1951

Ans: A

Agricultural Development Officer, Agriculture Department

This is a fundamental question about the Indian Constitution, specifically its commencement date.

10. Who among the following has described the Indian Constitution as 'Qausi-Federal' ?

A. K.C. Wheare
B. Ivor Jennings
C. Allan Gledhill
D. Granville Austin

Ans: A

Assistant Engineer (AE) Exam -2012

This question asks about the specific description given to the Indian Constitution's federal structure by a prominent political scientist. It's about recognizing influential interpretations of the Indian Constitution.

11. Consider the following facts and arrange them in correct chronological order starting from the earliest to the last activity: I. Fundamental Duties were added in the Constitution of India. II. Declaration of Emergency due to Chinese invasion. III. Right to Information Act. IV. 73rd Amendment Act for Panchayati Raj. Select the correct answer from the code given below :

A. IV, III, II, I
B. II, I, IV, III
C. I, II, III, IV
D. III, IV, I, II

Ans: B

Lower Subordinate Services Examination -2024

This question tests the knowledge of significant constitutional and legislative events in India's post-independence history. It requires knowing the approximate or exact years of these events.

12. Constitution of India came into force on

A. AD 1947 Century
B. AD 1948 Century
C. AD 1949 Century
D. AD 1950 Century

Ans: D

TRAINED GRADUATE TEACHER (TGT) -2018

The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949, and came into effect on January 26, 1950. This date is celebrated as Republic Day in India.

Formation and Working of the Constituent Assembly

13. Which one of the following sequences of the chronological development of the Constitution of India is correct? - Two chambers of central legislative assembly - Election for central legislative assembly - Formation of Constituent Assembly - Distribution of powers between Centre and the Units The correct chronological sequences of the constitutional development of India is :

A. (a), (b), (c), (d)
B. (b), (c), (d), (a)
C. (b), (d), (a), (c)
D. (a), (c), (d), (b)

Ans: C

Sr. Teacher Gr II (Sec. Edu.) Comp. Exam 2022 c-2022

Chronological understanding of key constitutional developments in India. Evolution of legislative structures and federal principles. Formation of the Constituent Assembly for drafting the Constitution.

Government of India Act, 1919 (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms)

14. The Chief Commissionership was introduced in Assam in

A. 1873
B. 1874
C. 1875
D. 1876

Ans: B

APSC CCE Prelims Exam-2001

The administrative reorganization by the British involved creating new provinces or changing the status of existing regions for better governance and revenue collection.

15. Which of the following statements are correct?

- **1. Government of India Act (1919) provided for the establishment of a Public Service Commission in India.**
- **2. The Public Service Commission was set up in India for the first time in 1926.**
- **3. With the existence of Indian Constitution in 1950 the Federal Public Service Commission came to be known as the Union Public Service Commission.**
- **4. Chairman and Members of the Federal Public Service Commission became Chairman and Members of the Union Public Service Commission by Article 378 of Indian Constitution.**

A. 1, 2, 3 and 4
B. Only 1 and 2
C. Only 1, 2 and 3
D. Only 2, 3 and 4

Ans: A

GPSC Prelims CSP-1-2018

- The foundation for a Public Service Commission was laid by the GoI Act 1919. - The first PSC was established in 1926. - The Federal PSC became the UPSC under the Constitution in 1950. - Article 378 facilitated the transition of members.

Government of India Act, 1935

16. Which among the following Acts were repealed by Article 395 of the Constitution of India?

1. **The Government of India Act, 1935**
2. **The Indian Independence Act, 1947**
3. **The Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act, 1949**
4. **The Government of India Act, 1919**

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

A. 1 and 2 only
B. 1 and 3 only
C. 1, 2 and 3 only
D. 1, 2, 3 and 4