INDIAN POLITY AND GOVERNANCE – MCQ BOOKLET

INDEX OF TOPICS

The Constitutional Development of India	.1
Act passed for British East India Company Rule	.10
Act passed under the British Crown	.14
Constituent Assembly and Making of the Constitution	.25
Important Committees of Constituent Assembly	.63
Sources of Constitution	.68
Parts of Indian Constitution	.86
Articles of the Constitution	.97
Schedules	.184
The Preamble	.228
The Governance System	.259
National Symbols	.503
State and Union Territories	.510
The Citizenship	.546
Fundamental Rights	.561
Directive Principles of State Policy	.666
Fundamental Duties	.712
The President	.739
The Vice-President	.809
The Council of Ministers	.824
The Attorney General and the C.A.G.	.857
Order of Precedence	.890
The Parliament	.893
Parliamentary Committees	.1042
The Parliamentary Act	.1068
The Supreme Court	.1216
The Governor	.1302
The State Legislature	.1339
The High Court	.1362
The Centre-State Relations	.1383
Emergency Provisions	.1443
The Finance Commission	.1473
The Planning Commission / NITI Aayog	.1498
Lokpal and Important Commissions	.1525
Temporary Special Provisions	.1629
Election Commission	.1639
Political Parties	.1682
Constitutional Amendments	.1706
Official Language	.1806
Panchayati Raj and Community Development	.1815
Special Provision for Certain Classes	.1900
Miscellaneous	.1925

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

Ans: A

UPSC CDS-2-2016

Article 395 of the Constitution repealed the key legislative instruments that governed India prior to the adoption of the Constitution, specifically the 1947 Independence Act and the 1935 Government of India Act.

17. Consider the following statements about the States Reorganisation Commission and Act ?

- **a. The commission was appointed in December, 1953.**
- **b. The commission was headed by Fazal Ali and two members of the commission were H.V. Kamath and Govind Ballabh Pant.**
- **c. The commission submitted its report on September 30, 1954.**
- **d. The States Re-organisation Act was enacted on August 31, 1956.**
- **e. The States Re-organisation Act came into effect on January 1, 1957.**

Which of the statements given above are correct ?

A. a, b and c
B. b, c and d
C. b, d and e
D. a and d only

Ans: D

MPSC CS Prelims-2019

- Statement a is correct. The States Reorganisation Commission was appointed by the Government of India in December 1953. - Statement b is incorrect. The Commission was headed by Fazal Ali, but its other two members were K. M. Panikkar and H. N. Kunzru, not H.V. Kamath and Govind Ballabh Pant. - Statement c is incorrect. The States Reorganisation Commission submitted its report on September 30, 1955, not 1954. - Statement d is correct. The States Re-organisation Act was enacted by Parliament in 1956 and received the President's assent on August 31, 1956. - Statement e is incorrect. The States Re-organisation Act came into effect on November 1, 1956, implementing the recommendations for re-drawing state boundaries primarily along linguistic lines.

18. In the federation under the Act of 1935 residuary powers were given to the

A. Federal Legislature
B. Provincial Legislature
C. Governor General
D. Provincial Governor

Ans: C

UPPSC Upper Mains-2008

The Act of 1935 established a federal system dividing legislative powers between the Centre and provinces into three lists: Federal List, Provincial List, and Concurrent List. Powers not enumerated in any of these lists were considered residuary powers and were assigned to the Governor-General, who had the discretion to allow the Federal Legislature or a Provincial Legislature to enact a law on such a matter.

19. The power of the President to issue ordinance is a relic of

A. G.O.I. Act of 1919
B. G.O.I. Act of 1935
C. G.O.I. Act of 1909
D. Indian Independence Act, 1947

Ans: B

UPPSC Upper Mains-2008

- The Government of India Act, 1935, empowered the Governor-General to issue ordinances during the recess of the legislature. - This provision was incorporated into the Indian Constitution (Article 123 for the President and Article 213 for the Governor) with similar powers.

20. Which one of the following is not an important and permanent constituent in the Constitutional History of India as adopted in the Government of India Act, 1935?

A. A written Constitution for the country

B. Elected representatives responsible to the Legislature

C. Envisaging a scheme of Federation

D. Nomination of official Members to the Legislature

Ans: A

UPPSC Upper Mains-2010

- Statement A: The GOI Act 1935 was indeed a written statute. However, the permanent constituent in India's history is a written constitution framed and adopted by its own people. The GOI Act, being a British Parliamentary Act, does not fit this description of the permanent feature of a people's constitution. - Statement B: The Act introduced responsible government in provinces and laid the groundwork for it at the centre. This evolved into full responsible parliamentary government after independence, a permanent feature. - Statement C: The Act envisaged an All-India Federation, which significantly influenced the federal structure adopted in the Indian Constitution. This is a permanent feature. - Statement D: The Act provided for nominated members in the legislatures. Nomination of members (though with a different purpose and method) exists in the Rajya Sabha and some State Legislative Councils in the Indian Constitution, making nomination a feature with some continuity. Considering the phrasing "as adopted in the Government of India Act, 1935", option A, interpreted as a constitution adopted by the country itself, is the feature least represented by the Act compared to B, C, and D which describe specific structural/functional elements present in the Act.

21. The Federal Court of India was established in which of the following years?

A. 1935

B. 1937

C. 1946

D. 1947

Ans: B

UPPSC Upper Mains-2015

The establishment of a Federal Court was provided for by the Government of India Act, 1935. However, the court was actually inaugurated and began functioning on October 1, 1937.

22. Who among the following were the members of the Fazal Ali Commission ? 1. K. T. Shah 2. K. M. Panikkar 3. P. Sitaraamaiah 4. H. N. Kunzru Select the correct answer from the code given below : Code :

A. 1 and 3

B. 2 and 3

C. 2 and 4

D. 1 and 2

Ans: C

uppsc 2025-2025

The Fazal Ali Commission was instrumental in the reorganization of Indian states based on linguistic lines. Its key members were Fazal Ali, K. M. Panikkar, and H. N. Kunzru.

Indian Councils Acts of 1861, 1892, and 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms)

23. Who organised the 'Khudai Khidmatgar' in 1929 ?

A. Abdul Gaffar Khan

B. Ali Brothers

C. Ansari Brothers

D. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Ans: A

BPSC Prelims Exam-60-62rd

It was a non-violent Pashtun resistance movement against British rule in India, strongly allied with the Indian National Congress. Its members were also called 'Red Shirts' (Surkh Posh) because of the color of their uniform shirts.

24. Read the following statements with respect to the Indian Councils Act, 1892 and choose the correct option :

- **(i) It was implemented on 20th June, 1892**
- **(ii) Out of total 24 members, 5 were non-government members**
- **(iii) Members were given rights to ask supplementary questions**

Which of the above statements is/are true?

A. (i), (ii) and (iii)
B. (i) and (ii)
C. (i) and (iii)
D. Only (ii)

Ans: D

CGPSC Prelims Exam-2021

- (i) The Indian Councils Act, 1892, was assented to on June 20, 1892, but it was implemented later (e.g., Feb 1893). Stating it was implemented on June 20, 1892, is inaccurate. Statement (i) is false. - (iii) The Act allowed members to ask questions on certain matters (like budget), but it did not grant the right to ask supplementary questions. This right was introduced by the Indian Councils Act of 1909. Statement (iii) is false. - (ii) The Act increased the number of additional members in the legislative councils and introduced the principle of indirect election/nomination based on recommendations. While stating a precise number "5 out of total 24" without context is difficult to verify as a general rule for the Central Legislative Council (where the total could vary), the Act did increase the proportion of non-official members. Given that options A, B, and C are incorrect because they include the false statements (i) or (iii), option D implies that statement (ii) is considered true for the purpose of this question.

25. By which Act an element of election was introduced in India for the first time ?

A. Indian Council Act, 1861
B. Indian Council Act, 1892
C. Government of India Act, 1902
D. Government of India Act, 1919

Ans: B

HPPSC HPAS Prelims-2018

The Act of 1892 increased the number of non-official members in the Central and Provincial Legislative Councils and allowed for their selection through a process that involved recommendations from bodies like municipal committees, district boards, universities, and chambers of commerce.

Indian Independence Act, 1947

26. The Indian Independence Bill was introduced in the House of Commons by the British Prime Minister Attlee on

A. (1) 2nd July, 1947
B. (2) 3rd July, 1947
C. (3) 4th July, 1947
D. (4) 5th July, 1947

Ans: C

APPSC Group 1 Prelims-2023

The Indian Independence Bill was introduced in the British House of Commons by Prime Minister Clement Attlee on July 4, 1947.

27. Who was given life punishment for the murder of Colonel Wyllie?

A. Madan Lal Dhingra
B. Udham Singh
C. Bhagat Singh
D. Manmathanath

Ans: option5

BPSC Prelims Exam-63rd

- Sir Curzon Wyllie, a political aide-de-camp to the Secretary of State for India, was shot dead by Madan Lal Dhingra at the Imperial Institute in London on July 1, 1909. - Dhingra was a member of the revolutionary organization India House, founded by Shyamji Krishna Varma. - Madan Lal Dhingra was arrested, tried, and sentenced to death. He was hanged at Pentonville Prison on August 17, 1909.

28. How old was Bhagat Singh when he threw a bomb in the assembly to protest against the government?

A. 21 years
B. A little more than 21 years
C. 25 years
D. A little more than 25 years

Ans: B

BPSC Prelims Exam-64th

- Bhagat Singh, along with Batukeshwar Dutt, threw bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly in Delhi to protest against the Public Safety Bill and the Trade Disputes Bill. - Their aim was not to cause harm but "to make the deaf hear" and to use the trial as a platform to propagate their revolutionary ideas.

29. Arrange the following events in a chronological order and select the conrect answer from the codes given below:

- **I. Maharaja Hari Singh signed the Instrument of Accession.**
- **II. Constitution of India was enforced.**
- **III. Accession to India ratified by the Sovereign Constituent Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir.**
- **IV. New Constitution of the State of Jammu and Kashmir came into force.**

Codes:

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

Ans: C

UPPCS Prelims-2019

I. Maharaja Hari Singh signed the Instrument of Accession to India on October 26, 1947. II. The Constitution of India was enforced on January 26, 1950. III. The Accession to India was ratified by the Sovereign Constituent Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir on February 6, 1954. IV. The new Constitution of the State of Jammu and Kashmir came into force on January 26, 1957.

Objectives Resolution and Fundamental Principles

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

List-I (Books)	List-II (Authors)
A. Gandhian Constitution for India	i. D. Mackenzie Brown
B. The Republic of India	ii. Sriman Narayan
C. The White Umbrella	iii. A. Gledhill
D. The Politics of India since Independence	iv. Paul. R. Brass

A. (1) ii i iv iii
B. (2) ii iii i iv
C. (3) i ii iii iv
D. (4) ii iv i iii

Ans: B

RPSC RAS Prelims-2013

- 'Gandhian Constitution for India' was authored by Sriman Narayan Agarwal, outlining a constitution based on Gandhian principles. (A-ii) - 'The Republic of India' is a book by Alan Gledhill, providing an analytical study of the Indian Constitution and government. (B-iii) - 'The White Umbrella: Indian Political Thought from Manu to Gandhi' is a notable work by D. Mackenzie Brown. (C-i) - 'The Politics of India since Independence' is a widely read book by Paul R. Brass on Indian political history post-1947. (D-iv)

31. Who has authored 'Gandhian Constitution for Free India' ?

A. Aruna Asaf Ali
B. Achyut Patwardhan
C. Shriman Narayan Agarwal
D. Humayun Kabir

Ans: C

RPSC RAS Prelims-2018

Shriman Narayan Agarwal, an economist and Gandhian, drafted this constitution outlining his vision for a free India based on Gandhian principles like village self-sufficiency (Gram Swaraj), decentralization, and cottage industries.

Regulating Act, 1773

32. Which Act is not the landmark in the development of the Constitution during the British Rule?

A. The Regulating Act, 1773
B. The Charter Act, 1833
C. The Government of India Act, 1919
D. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955

Ans: D

BPSC Prelims Exam-66th

Acts passed during the British rule formed the legislative framework that gradually shaped the administrative and constitutional structure in India, leading up to the Government of India Act, 1935, which served as a major basis for the Indian Constitution.

2. Act passed for British East India Company Rule

Charter Act of 1833: Complete End of Commercial Activities and Legislative Centralization

1. By which of the following Acts, the Governor General of Bengal was designated as the Governor General of India ?

A. Charter Act of 1853
B. Charter Act of 1793
C. Charter Act of 1833
D. Government of India Act 1858

Ans: C

APPSC Group-II-Mains-paper-1-2025

The Charter Act of 1833 centralised the administration of British India. It made the Governor-General of Bengal the Governor-General of India, vesting in him all civil and military powers. This created a unified administrative authority over the entire British territory in India.

Constitutional Importance of the Charter Acts in Indian Governance

2. In which of the following Act, Provision of Separation of Powers between Centre and Province was introduced?

A. The Government of India Act, 1919
B. The Indian Councils Act, 1892
C. The Indian Councils Act, 1909
D. The Government of India Act, 1935

Ans: D

Department Recruitment 2024 (Archivist)-2024

The Government of India Act, 1935, was a significant step towards federalism in India. It proposed the division of powers between the central government and the provincial governments through three lists: the Federal List, the Provincial List, and the Concurrent List. This division of legislative and administrative authority represented a form of separation of powers between the Centre and the Provinces.

3. The number of Legislative List/s in the Seventh Schedule of the Government of India Act, 1935 was/were - - (5) Question not attempted

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

Ans: C

Librarian Grade II (School Edu.) -2024

The Seventh Schedule of the Government of India Act, 1935, established a federal structure for legislative powers by creating three distinct lists.