10th Civics Questions – New Book

[Book Back + Important Questions]

1. Indian Constitution

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of the following sequences is right regarding the Preamble?
   a) Republic, democratic, secular, socialist, sovereign
   b) Sovereign, socialist, secular, republic, democratic.
   c) Sovereign, republic, secular, socialist, democratic.
   d) Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic.

2. How many times has the Preamble to the Constitution of India amended?
   a) Once  
   b) Twice 
   c) Thrice  
   d) Never

3. The Indian Constitution gives to its citizens
   a) Double Citizenship
   b) Single Citizenship
   c) Single Citizenship in some states and double in others.
   d) None of the above

4. A foreigner can acquire Indian citizenship through
   a) Descent
   b) Registration
   c) Naturalisation
   d) All of the above

5. Find the odd one out.
   a) Right to Equality
   b) Right against Exploitation
   c) Right to Property
   d) Cultural and Educational Rights

6. One of the following is not an instance of an exercise of a fundamental right?
   a) Workers from Karnataka go to Kerala to work on the farms.
   b) Christian missions set up a chain of missionary schools.
   c) Men and Women government employees got the same salary.
   d) Parents property is inherited by their children.

7. If the fundamental rights of Indian citizen are violated, they possess the right to have an access to
   a) The Parliament  
   b) The Attorney General  
   c) The President of India  
   d) The Supreme court of India

8. Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the heart and soul of the Constitution?
   a) Right of freedom of religion
   b) Right to equality
   c) Right to Constitutional remedies
   d) Right to property

9. How can the Fundamental Rights be suspended?
   a) If the Supreme Court so desires
   b) If the Prime Minister orders to this effect.
   c) If the President orders it during the national emergency
d) All of the above

10. We borrowed the Fundamental Duties from the
   a) American Constitution
   b) Canadian Constitution
   c) Russian Constitution
   d) Irish Constitution

11. The Directive Principles can be classified into
   a) Liberal and Communist principles
   b) Socialist and Communist principles
   c) Liberal, Gandhian and Communist principles
   d) Socialist, Gandhian and Liberal principles

12. Under which Article financial emergency can be proclaimed?
   a) Article 352
   b) Article 356
   c) Article 360
   d) Article 368

13. The procedure for the amendment of the Indian Constitution is given in
   a) Article 352
   b) Article 356
   c) Article 360
   d) Article 368

14. Which of the following committees/Commissions made recommendations about the Centre-State Relations?
   1. Sarkaria Commission
   2) Rajamannar Committee
   3) M.N.Venkatachaliah Commission
   Select the correct answer from the codes given below
   a) 1, 2 & 3
   b) 1 & 2
   c) 1 & 3
   d) 2 & 3

15. A ________ tells us the fundamental nature of a society.
   a) law
   b) Government
   c) Constitution
   d) Assembly

16. ________ was the chairman of the drafting committee of the constitution.
   a) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar
   b) V.T.Krishnamachari
   c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
   d) H.C.Mukherjee

17. The drafted constitution came into force on ________
   a) 26th January 1947
   b) 15th August 1947
   c) 30th January 1950
   d) 26th January 1950

18. The preamble to the Indian commission is based on the ________ drafted by Jawaharlala Nehru.
   a) Rights
   b) Duties
   c) Objective Resolution
   d) Articles

19. ________ safeguards people from illegal assets.
   a) Habeas Corpus
   b) Mandamus
   c) Cerriorarl
   d) Quo Warranto

20. When the President suspends fundamental rights through specific orders, it must be approved by the
    ________
    a) High Court
    b) Assembly
    c) Supreme Court
    d) Parliament

21. Elementary Education was made a fundamental right under _________
    a) Article 21A
    b) Article 352
c) Article 32
d) Article 36

22. Incase of conflict between the law of the State and the Union, on the subject in the concurrent list, the law of _____ prevails.
   a) Supreme Court
   b) Parliament
   c) State Government
   d) High Court

23. The first language committee was appointed in ________
   a) 1947
   b) 1950
   c) 1955
   d) 1952

24. At present, _______ languages are recognised by the language committee.
   a) 16
   b) 19
   c) 20
   d) 22

25. The National Commission to review the working of the constitution was headed by ______
   a) Sarkaria
   b) M.N.Venkatachalialah
   c) Rajamannar
   d) B.R.Ambedkar

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The concept of constitution first originated in U.S.A.
2. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly.
3. The Constitution of India was adopted on November 26, 1949.
4. Five writs are mentioned in Article 32.
5. Fundamental duties have been given to the citizen of India under Article 51A.
6. The Constituent Assembly set up under the cabinet mission plan consisted of 389 members.
7. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of the Constituent Assembly after the death of Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha.
8. Dr. B.R Ambedkar is recognized as the Father of the Constitution of India.
9. Prem Behari Narain Raizada was the calligrapher of the Indian Constitution.
10. Preamble has been described at the key to the Constitution.
11. The Citizenship Act of 1955 has been amended so far eight times.
12. The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in the constitution from Articles 12 to 35.
13. In 1976, the congress party set up the Sardar Swaran Singh committee to make recommendations on fundamental duties.
14. The Constitution of India is Federal in nature.
15. The Chairman of the committee to examine the Centre-State relation, appointed by Tamil Nadu Government in 1969 was P.V.Rajamannar.
16. Incase of conflict between the Law of the State and the Union on the subject in the concurred list, the Law of parliament prevails.
17. The first language committee was appointed in 1955.
18. In 2004, the Government of India decided to create new category of languages called as Classical languages.
19. For the first time, the Presidnet’s Rule was imposed in Punjab in 1951.
20. Financial emergency has not been declared in India so far.
21. State legislatures cannot initiate for any amendment to the constitution.
22. 42nd amendment of the Constitution is known as the mini Constitution.

III. Match the following:

Learning Leads To Ruling
2. Central Government

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The Constitution head of the Union is
   a) The President
   b) The Chief Justice
   c) The Prime Minister
   d) Council of Ministers

2. Who is the real executive in a parliamentary type of government?
   a) Army
   b) The Prime Minister
   c) The President
   d) Judiciary

3. Who among the following decides whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not?
   a) The President
   b) Attorney General
   c) Parliamentary Affairs Minister
   d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

4. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the
   a) The President
   b) Lok Sabha
   c) The Prime Minister
   d) Rajya Sabha

5. The Joint sittings of Indian Parliament for transacting legislative business are presided over by?
   a) Senior most member of Parliament
   b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
   c) The President of India
   d) The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

6. What is minimum age laid down for a candidate to seek election to the Lok Sabha?
   a) 18 years
   b) 21 years
   c) 25 years
   d) 30 years

7. The authority to alter the boundaries of state in India rest with?
   a) The President
   b) The Prime Minister
   c) State Government
   d) Parliament

8. Under which Article the President is vested with the power to proclaim Financial Emergency?
   a) Article 352
   b) Article 360
   c) Article 356
   d) Article 365
9. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by
   a) The President  
   b) The Attorney General
   c) The Governor  
   d) The Prime Minister

10. Dispute between States of India comes to the Supreme Court under
    a) Appellate Jurisdiction  
    b) Original Jurisdiction
    c) Advisory Jurisdiction  
    d) None of these

11. If you are elected as the President of India, which of the following decision can you take on your own?
    a) Nominate the leaders of your choice to the council of minister.
    b) Ask for reconsideration of a bill passed by both the Houses.
    c) Select the person you like as Prime Minister.
    d) Dismiss a Prime Minister who has a majority in the Lok Sabha

12. ________ is designated as the first citizen of India.
    a) Prime Minister  
    b) President
    c) Vice President  
    d) Supreme Court Justice

13. The President shall hold office for a term of ________
    a) Three years  
    b) Four years
    c) Five years  
    d) Six years

14. The ________ occupies the second highest office in the country.
    a) Vice President  
    b) President
    c) Prime Minister  
    d) Attorney General

15. The term of office of the Vice-President is ______ years.
    a) six  
    b) four
    c) three  
    d) five

16. The ________ is the Ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
    a) President  
    b) Vice President
    c) Speaker  
    d) Deputy Speaker

17. If the posts of President and Vice President lie vacant, ______ of India works as President.
    a) Chief Justice  
    b) Attorney General
    c) Prime Minister  
    d) Election Commissioner

18. The post of Prime Minister of India has adopted the ________ model of constitutional democracy.
    a) Russian  
    b) U.S.
    c) England  
    d) Chinese

19. The leader of the majority party in Lok Sabha is appointed by the President as the ________
    a) Chief Justice  
    b) Vice President
    c) Speaker  
    d) Prime Minister

20. The ________ is the legislative organ of the cabinet.
    a) Parliament  
    b) High Court
    c) Supreme Court  
    d) Election Commission

21. The Lok Sabha as of today has ________ elected members.
    a) 548  
    b) 543
    c) 552  
    d) 558

22. The Lok Sabha enjoys a term of ________ years from the date of its first session.
23. The members of the ________ are directly elected by the people.
   a) Election Commissioner   b) Rajya Sabha   c) Legislative Council   d) Lok Sabha
24. All Indian Citizens above _______ years of age are eligible to vote in elections.
   a) 19   b) 18   c) 21   d) 25
25. In 1950, our Supreme Court consisted of _____ judges including the Chief Justice.
   a) 10   b) 20   c) 8   d) 28
26. The Supreme Court has its permanent seat in ________
   a) Chennai   b) Mumbai   c) Kolkata   d) New Delhi

II. Fill in the blanks:
1. Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Parliament without President’s approval.
2. The Prime Minister is the leader of the nation and chief spokesperson of the country.
3. The Vice President is the Ex-Officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha.
4. The President generally nominates two members belonging to the Anglo-Indian community to the Lok Sabha.
5. Attorney General has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both Houses of the Parliament.
6. The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court hold the office up to the age of 65 years.
7. The Supreme Court is the Guardian of the Constitution.
8. At present, the Supreme Court consists of 28 Judges including the Chief Justice.
9. The President appoints the prime Minister and the Council of Ministers.
10. Kerala and Punjab are the States where the President’s Rule was imposed nine times.
11. The President may, for violation of the constitution be removed from office by impeachment.
12. The impeachment of the President must be supported by not less than one-fourth of the total strength of the house.
13. The office of the Vice-President is modeled on the lines of the American Vice President.
14. The Vice-President can act as the president for a maximum period of six months.
15. The salaries and allowance of the Prime Minister and the Minister are determined by the Parliament.
16. The Lok Sabha is the popular house of the Indian Parliament and contains elected representatives.
17. At present, the Lok Sabha consists of 545 members.
18. The Chief Justice of Supreme Court in India is appointed by the President of India.

III. Choose the correct statement:
1. i) Total members of the Rajya Sabha is 250.
   ii) The 12 nominated members shall be chosen by the President from amongst person experience in the field of literature, science, art or social service.
   iii) The Members of the Rajya Sabha should not be less than 30 years of age.
   iv) The members of the Rajya Sabha are directly elected by the peoples.
   a) i & iv are correct   b) iii & iv are correct
   c) i & iv are correct   d) i, ii & iii are correct
2. i) The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court hold the office up to the age of 62 years.
ii) Judiciary is the third organ of the government.
iii) The cases involving fundamental rights come under the Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
iv) The law declared by Supreme Court is binding on all courts within the territory of India.

a) ii & iv are correct  
b) iii & iv are correct  
c) i & iv are correct  
d) i & ii are correct  

3. Assertion (A): The Rajya Sabha is a permanent house and it cannot be dissolved.  
Reason (R): One third of the members of Rajya Sabha retire every two years, and new members are elected to fill the seats thus vacated.

a) A is false but R is true  
b) A is false but R is true  
c) Both A and R are true and R is the correct reason for A  
d) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct reason for A  

4. i) The members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people.  
ii) The Election Commission of India arranges supervises and conducts elections.  
iii) For the sake of elections, the entire nation is divided into constituencies based on income.  
iv) All citizens above 18 years of age are eligible to vote in an election.

a) ii and iii are correct  
b) i, ii and iii are correct  
c) ii and iv are correct  
d) i, ii and iv are correct  

5. i) The Supreme Court is the Guardian of the Constitution.  
ii) All integrated judiciary means a single judicial hierarchy for the whole country.  
iii) It plays an important role in analyzing and interpreting the necessities of laws and the constitution.  
iv) The Supreme Court of India, New Delhi was inaugurated on January 28, 1948.

a) i, iii and iv are correct  
b) ii, iii and iv are correct  
c) i, ii and iii are correct  
d) ii and iv are correct  

6. Assertion (A): The Vice-President using his direction power can cast his vote in favour of or against a Bill in the Rajya Sabha.  
Reason (R): There is a tie over the Bill on the Rajya Sabha and needs one vote only to pass the Bill.

a) A is false but R is true  
b) A is true but R is false  
c) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct reason for A.  
d) Both A and R are true and R is the correct reason for A.  

IV. Match the following:

A. Match the following  
1. Article 53  -  a) State Emergency  
2. Article 63  -  b) Internal Emergency  
3. Article 356  -  c) Executive power of President  
4. Article 76  -  d) Office of the Vice President  
5. Article 352  -  e) Office of the Attorney General  

Ans: 1-c; 2-d; 3-b; 4-e; 5-a  

B. Match the following  

Learning Leads To Ruling
3. State Government

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The Governor of the State is appointed by the
   a) Prime Minister
   b) Chief Minister
   c) President
   d) Chief Justice

2. The Speaker of a State is a
   a) Head of State
   b) Head of government
   c) President’s agent
   d) None of these

3. Which among the following is not one of the powers of the Governor?
   a) Legislative
   b) Executive
   c) Judicial
   d) Diplomatic

4. Who can nominate one representative of the Anglo-Indian Community to the State legislative Assembly?
   a) The President
   b) The Governor
   c) The Chief Minister
   d) The Speaker of State legislature

5. The Governor does not appoint
   a) Chief Minister
   b) Chairman of the State Public Service Commission
   c) Advocate General of the State
   d) Judges of the High Court.

6. The Chief Minister of a State is appointed by
   a) The State legislature
   b) The Governor
   c) The President
   d) The Speaker of State Legislative Assembly

7. The State Council of Ministers is headed by
   a) The Chief Minister
   b) The Governor
   c) The Speaker
   d) The prime Minister

8. The legislative Council
   a) Has a term of five years
   b) Has a term of six years
   c) Is a permanent house
   d) Has a term of four years

9. The minimum age for the membership of the Legislative Council is
   a) 25 years
   b) 21 years
   c) 30 years
   d) 35 years

10. The members of Legislative Council are
    a) Elected by the Legislative Assembly.
    b) Mostly nominated
    c) Elected by local bodies, graduates, teachers, Legislative Assembly etc.
d) Directly elected by the people

11. Which one of the following States does not possess a bicameral legislature?
   a) Andhara Pradesh          b) Telangana
   c) Tamil Nadu               d) Uttar Pradesh

12. The High Courts in India were first started at
   a) Calcutta, Bombay, Madras b) Delhi and Calcutta
c) Delhi, Calcutta, Madras   d) Calcutta, Madras, Delhi

13. Which of the following states have a common High Court?
   a) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh b) Kerala and Telangana
c) Punjab and Haryana          d) Maharashtra and Gujarat

14. The State of ________ has a separate constitution for its Government.
   a) Kerala          b) Goa
   c) Jammu and Kashmir d) Punjab

15. Article ________ vests the executive power of the State in the Governor.
   a) 154          b) 157
   c) 158          d) 361

16. The Governor of a state shall be appointed by the ________
   a) Prime Minister b) Chief Minister
c) High Court Judge          d) President

17. Generally, the ________ does not belong to the state where he is appointed.
   a) Chief Minister        b) Governor
   c) Election Commission  d) Chief Justice

18. ________ was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu from 1947-1949.
   a) Thiru C.N. Annadurai b) Thiru O.P. Ramaswamy
c) Thiru. K. Kamaraj        d) Thiru. C. Rajagopalachari

19. The lower house, ________ represents the people of the state in the state legislature.
   a) Legislative Council b) Lok Sabha
c) Legislative Assembly   d) Rajya Sabha

20. The term of the office of the Legislative Assembly is ________ years.
   a) 5          b) 6
   c) 7          d) 3

21. The size of the legislative council cannot be more than ______ the membership of the Legislative Assembly.
   a) One-fourth b) One-fifth
   c) One-sixth          d) One-third

22. The ________ is constituted as a permanent of the state legislature.
   a) Legislative Assembly b) Lok Sabha
   c) Legislative Council d) Judiciary

23. ________ state of India has a bicameral legislature.
   a) 5          b) 6
   c) 8          d) 7

24. Article ________ deals with the creation of abolition of Legislative Council in a state.
   a) 169          b) 171
   c) 164          d) 177

25. The Institution of High Court originated in India in ________
   a) 1857          b) 1864
   c) 1862          d) 1868
26. The number of judges for each High Court is determined by the __________
   a) Governor     b) Prime Minister  
   c) Chief Minister d) President

27. At present there are ________ High Court for 29 states.
   a) 25     b) 22     c) 26     d) 29

28. The ______ Amendmenet Act of 1979 curtailed the judicial review power of High Court.
   a) 43rd       b) 44th       c) 42nd       d) 45th

II. Fill in the Blanks:
1. Governor of the State government surrenders his resignation to The President.
2. Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) elected by the people.
3. M. Fathima Beevi is the first women Governor of Tamil Nadu.
4. The Governor acts as the chancellor of universities in the state.
5. The Seventh Amendment Act of 1956 authorised the parliament to establish a common high court for two or more states.
6. The Chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission can be removed only by the President.
7. The leader of the majority party in the State Legislature Assembly is appointed as the Chief Minister.
8. If a No-confidence motion is passed by the Legislative Assembly the State Ministry shall resign.
9. Legislative Council represents special interests like teachers, graduates and local governments.
10. The Legislative Assembly is a popular house.
11. The maximum strength of the Assembly must not exceed 500 and its minimum strength should not be below 60.
12. The size of the Legislative Council cannot be less than 40.
13. The Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu consists of 234 elected members.
14. A smaller body called Cabinet is the nucleus of the council of minister.
15. The cabinet works through various committees called cabinet committees.
16. The Speaker does not vacate his office, when the Assembly is dissolved.
17. While the office of the speaker is vacant the Deputy Speaker performs his functions.
18. The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council was abolished in 1986.
19. 1/12 of the members of the Legislative Council one elected by Graduate teacher.
20. The Chair person is the presiding officer of the upper house.
21. The High Court of Guwahati is common for seven northeastern states of India.
22. The High Court building in Chennai is the second largest judicial complex in the world.
23. A statue of Sama Neethi Kanda Cholan seen at Madras High Court.

III. Match the following:
A. Match the following
   1. Governor -   a) Head of the Government
   2. Chief Minister -   b) Head of the State
   3. Council of Ministers - c) Tribunals
   4. MLC -   d) Responsible for the Assembly
   5. Armed forces - e) cannot vote for grants

Ans: 1-b; 2-a; 3-d; 4-e; 5-c
B. Match the following

1. Kamaraj - a) Head of the government
2. Chief Minister - b) Popular House
3. Legislative Assembly - c) Small body
4. Cabinet - d) 1862
5. High Court - e) 1954-1963

Ans: 1-e; 2-a; 3-b; 4-c; 5-d

IV. Choose the correct statement:

1. i) Only some states in India have Legislative Councils.
   ii) Some members of Legislative Councils are nominated.
   iii) Some members of Legislative Councils are directly elected by the people.
   a) ii & iv are correct  b) iii & iv are correct
   c) i & iv are correct  d) i, ii & iii are correct

   Ans: i and ii are correct

2. Assertion (A): There are limitations on the Legislative authority of the State legislature.
   Reason (R): Certain bills on the State List can be introduced in the State Legislature only with the President's approval.
   a) A is false but R is true
   b) A is true but R is false
   c) Both A and R are true and R is the correct reason for A
   d) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct reason for A.

3. i) There are 29 states, 6 Union Territories and one national capital territory in India.
   ii) The structure of the State Government consists of three branches.
   iii) The Governor is the constitutional head of the state executive.
   iv) The Governor of a state can be transferred by the Chief Minister.
   a) i, ii and iii are correct  b) ii and iii are correct
   c) i, ii and iv are correct  d) i, iv are correct

4. Assertion (A): In Tamil Nadu the maximum number of Ministers may be up to 36.
   Reason (R): According to the strength of the Legislative Assembly (234 members), the number of Ministers may be up to 15 percent of 234.
   a) A is false but R is true.
   b) A is true but R is false
   c) Both A and R are true and R is the correct reason for A.
   d) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct reason for A.