

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 tis 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
- American Constitution
 - Canadian Constitution
 - Russian Constitution**
 - Irish Constitution
11. The Directive Principles can be classified into
- Liberal and Communist principles
 - Socialist and Communist principles
 - Liberal, Gandhain and Communist principles
 - Socialist, Gandhian and Liberal principles**
12. Under which Article financial emergency can be proclaimed?
- Article 352
 - Article 356
 - Article 360**
 - Article 368
13. The procedure for the amendment of the Indian Constitution is given in
- Article 352
 - Article 356
 - Article 360
 - Article 368**
14. Which of the following committees/Commissions made recommendations about the Centre-State Relations?
- Sarkaria Commission
 - Rajamannar Committee
 - M.N.Venkatachaliah Commission
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below
- 1, 2 & 3
 - 1 & 2**
 - 1 & 3
 - 2 & 3
15. A _____ tells us the fundamental nature of a society.
- law
 - Government
 - Constitution**
 - Assmebly
16. _____ was the chairman of the drafting committee of the constitution.
- Dr. B.R.Ambedkar**
 - V.T.Krishnamachari
 - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - H.C.Mukherjee
17. The drafted constitution came into force on _____
- 26th January 1947
 - 15th August 1947
 - 30th January 1950
 - 26th January 1950**
18. The preamble to the Indian commission is based on the _____ drafted by Jawaharlala Nehru.
- Rights
 - Duties
 - Objective Resolution**
 - Articles
19. _____ safeguards people from illegal assets.
- Habeas Corpus**
 - Mandamus
 - Cerriorarl
 - Quo Warranto
20. When the President suspends fundamental rights through specific orders, it must be approved by the _____
- High Court
 - Assembly
 - Supreme Court
 - Parliament**
21. Elementary Education was made a fundamental right under _____
- Article 21A**
 - Article 352

- c) Article 32
22. In case 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.Venkatachaliah**
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 as 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. In case of conflict between the Law of the State and the Union on the subject in the concurrent 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 President'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:

A. Match the following

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Citizenship Act | - | a) Jawaharlal Nehru |
| 2. The Preamble | - | b) 42 nd Amendment |
| 3. The mini Constitution | - | c) 1955 |
| 4. Classical Language | - | d) 1962 |
| 5. National Emergency | - | e) Tamil |

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

B. Match the following

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. H.C.Mukherjee | - | a) Italic style |
| 2. Original Constitution | - | b) M.M.Punchchi |
| 3. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity | - | c) 1990 |
| 4. Inter – State council | - | d) Vice Presidents of the Assembly |
| 5. Chief Justice of India | - | e) The French Revolution |

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

2. Central Government**I. Choose the correct answer:**

- The Constitution head of the Union is

a) The President	b) The Chief Justice
c) The Prime Minister	d) Council of Ministers
- Who is the real executive in a parliamentary type of government?

a) Army	b) The Prime Minister
c) The President	d) Judiciary
- 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
- The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the

a) The President	b) Lok Sabha
c) The Prime Minister	d) Rajya Sabha
- 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
- 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
- The authority to alter the boundaries of state in India rest with?

a) The President	b) The Prime Minister
c) State Government	d) Parliament
- 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 Sasbha enjoys a term of _____ years from the date of its first session.

- a) 3 b) 6 c) 5 d) 4
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:

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

III. Choose the correct statement:

- Total members of the Rajya Sabha is 250.
 - The 12 nominated members shall be chosen by the President from amongst person experience in the field of literature, science, art or social service.
 - The Members of the Rajya Sabha should not be less than 30 years of age.
 - 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**
- 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 occrest 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 inaguarated on Januaryy 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

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Rajiv Gandhi | - | a) First Vice President |
| 2. M.Hidayutalla | - | b) Original Jurisdiction |
| 3. Dr. Radha Krishnana | - | c) 1984-89 |
| 4. Mandamus | - | d) Judicial Review |
| 5. The Supreme Court | - | e) Chief Justice and Vice President |

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

3. State Government

I. Choose the correct answer:

- The Governor of the State is appointed by the
 - Prime Minister
 - Chief Minister
 - President**
 - Chief Justice
- The Speaker of a State is a
 - Head of State
 - Head of government
 - President's agent
 - None of these**
- Which among the following is not one of the powers of the Governor?
 - Legislative
 - Executive
 - Judicial
 - Diplomatic**
- Who can nominate one representative of the Anglo-Indian Community to the State legislative Assembly?
 - The President
 - The Governor**
 - The Chief Minister
 - The Speaker of State legislature
- The Governor does not appoint
 - Chief Minister
 - Chairman of the State Public Service Commission
 - Advocate General of the State
 - Judges of the High Court.**
- The Chief Minister of a State is appointed by
 - The State legislature
 - The Governor**
 - The President
 - The Speaker of State Legislative Assembly
- The State Council of Ministers is headed by
 - The Chief Minister**
 - The Governor
 - The Speaker
 - The prime Minister
- The legislative Council
 - Has a term of five years
 - Has a term of six years
 - Is a permanent house**
 - Has a term of four years
- The minimum age for the membership of the Legislative Council is
 - 25 years
 - 21 years
 - 30 years**
 - 35 years
- The members of Legislative Council are
 - Elected by the Legislative Assembly.
 - Mostly nominated
 - 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) TamilNadu 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 _____ Amendmetn Act of 1979 curtailed the judicial review power of High Court.
 a) 43rd b) 44th c) **42nd** d) 45th

II. Fill in the Blanks:

- Governor of the State government surrenders his resignation to **The President**.
- Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) elected by the **people**.
- M.Fathima Beevi** is the first women Governor of Tamil Nadu.
- The Governor** acts as the chancellor of universities in the state.
- The Seventh Amendment Act of **1956** authorised the parliament to establish a common high court for two or more states.
- The Chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission can be removed only by the **President**.
- The leader of the majority party in the State Legislature Assembly is appointed as the **Chief Minister**.
- If a **No-confidence motion** is passed by the Legislative Assembly the State Ministry shall resign.
- Legislative Council** represents special interests like teachers, graduates and local governments.
- The **Legislative Assembly** is a popular house.
- The maximum strength of the Assembly must not exceed **500** and its minimum strength should not be below **60**.
- The size of the Legislative Council cannot be less than **40**.
- The Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu consists of **234** elected members.
- A smaller body called **Cabinet** is the nucleus of the council of minister.
- The cabinet works through various committees called **cabinet committees**.
- The **Speaker** does not vacate his office, when the Assembly is dissolved.
- While the office of the speaker is vacant the **Deputy Speaker** performs his functions.
- The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council was abolished in **1986**.
- 1/12** of the members of the Legislative Council one elected by Graduate teacher.
- The **Chair person** is the presiding officer of the upper house.
- The High Court of **Guwahati** is common for seven northeastern states of India.
- The **High Court** building in Chennai is the second largest judicial complex in the world.
- 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 Presidents 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 upto 36.
 Reason (R): According to strength of Legislative Assembly (234 members), the number of ministers may be upto 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.