Constitution of India – MCQ Test Paper

Part I: Articles 1-4 - The Union and its Territory

Name: _____	Date: _____
Total Questions: 32	Score: _____ / 32

Instructions: Read each question carefully and circle the **one** best answer (A, B, C or D). Every answer is based on the summary. Each correct answer earns 1 mark. Think about *why* an answer is right – the answer key explains each one.

Article 1: India, that is Bharat

1. **Article 1 begins: "India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States." What does "India, that is Bharat" tell us?**
   - **(A)** India and Bharat are two official names for the same country
   - **(B)** Bharat is the official name and India is just a nickname
   - **(C)** Bharat is an old name that India has now replaced
   - **(D)** India is the whole country and Bharat is only its northern part

2. **Article 1 is the very first sentence of the Constitution. Why does it make sense to start here?**
   - **(A)** It lists every right that each citizen of India is promised
   - **(B)** It explains how the Prime Minister is chosen by the people
   - **(C)** It sets out the punishments for breaking the country's laws
   - **(D)** It first says what India is, before saying how it is run

Article 1: A Union, not a Federation

3. **In the summary, a federation is like a league of separate schools that signed an agreement to join. What follows from that picture?**
   - **(A)** Each school must stay forever because leagues can never break up
   - **(B)** The league existed first and then created the schools inside it
   - **(C)** Since each school joined by choice, each could also choose to leave
   - **(D)** No school has any say in the league because it has no agreement

4. **India is compared to one big school with Red, Blue and Green Houses. What is this picture meant to show?**
   - **(A)** The States compete with each other and the strongest one rules
   - **(B)** The States are parts of one whole and cannot simply decide to leave
   - **(C)** The States are separate countries that only share a common flag
   - **(D)** The States signed a deal to join and can cancel it whenever they wish

5. **Dr. Ambedkar said the Indian Union is a Union "because it is indestructible." What did he mean?**
   - **(A)** The Union government can never be voted out at an election
   - **(B)** States made no deal to join, so there is no deal to break
   - **(C)** The borders of the States can never be changed in any way
   - **(D)** The Constitution can never be changed by anyone at all

6. **What does "secession" mean?**
   - **(A)** A part of a country breaking away to become independent
   - **(B)** A State changing its name with the approval of Parliament
   - **(C)** Two States joining together to form one larger State
   - **(D)** A new area joining the country and becoming a State

7. **Suppose a State Legislature passes a resolution declaring that the State is leaving India. What would happen?**
   - **(A)** The State would leave once its own Governor signs the resolution
   - **(B)** The State would leave if most people in that State voted for it
   - **(C)** The State would become a Union Territory as a kind of punishment
   - **(D)** It would have no effect, because no State has any right to leave

8. **Does being part of an "indestructible Union" mean the States have no power at all?**
   - **(A)** Yes, all decisions in every State are made only by the Centre
   - **(B)** Yes, State governments are appointed by Parliament, not elected
   - **(C)** No, States have elected governments and share work with the Centre
   - **(D)** No, States are fully independent and the Centre has no power over them

9. **In one case the Supreme Court said that the Centre's use of its power to dismiss a State government can be checked by the courts, and that federalism is a basic feature of the Constitution. What principle does this show?**
   - **(A)** The Centre can dismiss any State government without giving a reason
   - **(B)** Courts have no role in disputes between the Centre and the States
   - **(C)** Even a strong Centre has limits, and the courts can check it
   - **(D)** States can ignore the Centre whenever they disagree with it

Article 1: What counts as India

10. **Article 1 says the territory of India has three parts. Which list matches the idea?**
   - **(A)** The States, the Union Territories, and all neighbouring countries
   - **(B)** The States, the Union Territories, and any land India acquires later
   - **(C)** Only the States, since Union Territories are not truly part of India
   - **(D)** The States and the capital city, but no land acquired in the future

11. **What is a Union Territory?**
   - **(A)** An area run directly by the Centre or in a special way set by law
   - **(B)** A State that has more powers than the other States in India
   - **(C)** An area that belongs to India and another country at the same time
   - **(D)** An area that has left India but still trades with the Union

12. **Why does the Constitution keep a list (the First Schedule) of all the States and Union Territories and their areas?**
   - **(A)** So that each State can decide for itself whether to stay on it
   - **(B)** So that the courts can choose which States to keep each year
   - **(C)** So that the list can never be changed once it has been written
   - **(D)** So there is one clear, official record of what makes up India

Article 2: Admitting or creating new States

13. What question does Article 2 answer?

(A) How an existing State can change its name or borders
(B) How a State can leave India if its people want to
(C) How the President is chosen by the Members of Parliament
(D) How a new area can join India and become a State

14. Who can admit or establish a new State under Article 2?

(A) The State Legislature next to the new area
(B) The people of the area, by holding a vote
(C) Only Parliament, by passing an ordinary law
(D) The Supreme Court, by giving a judgment

15. Parliament can admit a new State "on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit." What does this mean?

(A) The new State writes its own rules and Parliament must accept them
(B) Parliament sets the rules that will apply to that new State
(C) Every new State must get exactly the same rules as all others
(D) The new State has no rules until the courts decide on them

16. Article 2 lets Parliament bring land INTO India. Can Parliament use Article 2 or 3 to give Indian land away to another country?

(A) No, giving land away needs an amendment of the Constitution
(B) Yes, Parliament can give away any land by an ordinary law
(C) Yes, but only if the State where the land lies agrees to it
(D) No, India can never give away land, even by an amendment

17. Sikkim was given special seats for certain communities when it became a State. The Supreme Court upheld them, but warned of a limit. What was that limit?

(A) The terms cannot go against the basic features of the Constitution
(B) The terms for a new State must be exactly the same as for older States
(C) The terms for a new State can never include any special provisions
(D) The terms for a new State can be anything at all that Parliament likes

18. Why is it sensible that admitting a new State can be done by an ordinary law of Parliament?

(A) It means no one at all needs to vote on bringing in a new State
(B) It lets the President add a new State alone without Parliament
(C) It allows any State Legislature to admit a new State on its own
(D) It keeps things simple, while Parliament still debates and votes

Article 3: Changing the States already in India

19. Which of these is NOT something Parliament can do under Article 3?

(A) Join two States together to form one new State
(B) Make a State smaller by moving part of it to another
(C) Let a State break away and leave India
(D) Change the name of an existing State

20. The power to redraw State borders is given to Parliament, not to the States themselves. What does this show about India?

(A) The States are stronger than the Union and control its borders
(B) The Union is strong, and States exist as parts of it
(C) Each State owns its land like a separate country does
(D) Borders in India can never be changed once they are drawn

21. Before a Bill to change a State's area, borders or name is introduced, the President must send it to that State's Legislature for its views. Why?

(A) So the State can cancel the Bill if it does not like it
(B) So the State most affected gets a fair chance to be heard
(C) So the State can write the Bill instead of Parliament
(D) So the courts can decide whether the Bill is needed

22. A Bill proposes to rename a State. The State Legislature is asked for its views and votes AGAINST the Bill. After the time limit ends, what can Parliament do?

(A) Pass the law anyway, since the State only has a right to be heard
(B) Parliament must drop the Bill, because the State has said no to it
(C) Parliament must wait until the State Legislature changes its mind
(D) Parliament must ask the Supreme Court to choose between them

23. The summary compares Article 3 to a class teacher who must ask students about a new seating plan. Which part of the picture matches the State Legislature?

(A) The teacher, who makes the final decision on the seating plan
(B) The principal, who can overrule both the teacher and the students
(C) The parents, who must sign the seating plan before it can start
(D) The students, who are asked for their views but do not decide

24. Why must the President recommend a Bill under Article 3 before it can be introduced in Parliament?

(A) It lets the President make the law alone without Parliament
(B) It means the State Legislature no longer needs to be asked
(C) It is a safety check so that big changes are not rushed
(D) It allows the Bill to skip any voting in the two Houses

25. Parliament plans to change the borders of a Union Territory. Must the Union Territory's legislature be asked for its views first?

(A) Yes, and the Union Territory can stop the change by refusing it
(B) Yes, because a Union Territory has more say than a full State
(C) No, that step of asking first applies only to full States
(D) No, because Parliament has no power at all over Union Territories

Article 4: The helper article

26. When Parliament creates a new State, why must the First and Fourth Schedules also be updated?

(A) The new State must write its own Constitution to replace them
(B) The lists of States and Rajya Sabha seats must match the map
(C) All the old States must be removed from the lists completely
(D) The Schedules must be updated so that the Preamble changes

27. Article 4 says the same law can deal with "consequential" matters. What are these?

(A) Things that follow from the main change, like Assembly seats
(B) Matters that have nothing to do with creating or changing a State
(C) Matters that only the courts are allowed to decide on later
(D) Matters that must wait for a separate amendment of the Constitution

28. A law under Article 2 or 3 changes the Schedules, but Article 4 says it is NOT treated as an amendment of the Constitution. What does this mean in practice?

(A) It needs a special, larger majority in each House
(B) It must also be approved by half of the States
(C) It must be approved by the people in a national vote
(D) An ordinary majority in Parliament is enough

29. The summary compares Article 4 to updating a school notice board when a new class section is created. What is the point of this picture?

(A) Notice boards are more important than the school's main rules
(B) The students should decide which classes appear on the board
(C) Once a list is written, it should never be changed again
(D) Updating a list should not need a big, special meeting

30. When one State was split, the new law gave the new State's Assembly fewer members than the usual minimum. The Supreme Court upheld it. What idea does this show?

(A) Every new State must follow every usual rule with no change at all
(B) The courts can always cancel any law that creates a new State
(C) Parliament may make the practical arrangements a new State needs
(D) Only the new State itself can decide how big its Assembly will be

Putting Part I together

31. Which pair correctly describes how Articles 2 and 3 differ?

(A) Article 2 changes States already in India; Article 3 brings new land in
(B) Article 2 brings new land in; Article 3 changes existing States
(C) Article 2 lets States leave India; Article 3 lets them join again
(D) Article 2 is used by the States; Article 3 is used by Parliament

32. Part I lets Parliament reshape States, but it also builds in limits. Which of these is NOT one of those limits?

(A) The affected State must agree before any change
(B) The affected State must be asked for its views first
(C) The President must recommend the Bill first
(D) Indian land cannot be given away without an amendment

— End of Test Paper —