# Daily subject quiz – Indian Polity (17-11-2026)

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## Questions

**1. Which Constitutional Amendment Act inserted Article 21A, making free and compulsory education for children of 6 to 14 years a Fundamental Right?**

A. 73rd Amendment
B. 86th Amendment
C. 91st Amendment
D. 93rd Amendment

**2. Consider the following statements about the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC):**
**1. It is a statutory body set up under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.**
**2. Its Chairperson must have been a Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court.**
**3. Its Chairperson and members are appointed by the President on the recommendation of a committee headed by the Prime Minister.**
**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**3. Match the cases (List I) with the principle they are best known for (List II):**
**(a) Kesavananda Bharati (1973) – 1. Limits on the use of Article 356**
**(b) Maneka Gandhi (1978) – 2. Basic structure of the Constitution**
**(c) Indra Sawhney (1992) – 3. OBC reservation and the 50% ceiling**
**(d) S.R. Bommai (1994) – 4. Procedure under Article 21 must be fair, just and reasonable**
**Codes: (a) (b) (c) (d)**

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

**4. Assertion (A): Fundamental Rights are justiciable.**
**Reason (R): Article 32 guarantees the right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights.**

A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
C. A is true, but R is false
D. A is false, but R is true

**5. What is the minimum age prescribed by the Constitution for appointment as the Governor of a State?**

A. 25 years
B. 30 years
C. 35 years
D. 40 years

**6. Which Article of the Constitution provides that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at its head to aid and advise the Governor?**

A. Article 154
B. Article 163
C. Article 164
D. Article 167

**7. Consider the following statements about the financial committees of Parliament:**
**1. All members of the Estimates Committee are from the Lok Sabha.**
**2. The Public Accounts Committee has 22 members – 15 from the Lok Sabha and 7 from the Rajya Sabha.**
**3. A Minister can be elected a member of the Public Accounts Committee.**
**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**8. Under which Article of the Constitution can the President proclaim a Financial Emergency?**

A. Article 352
B. Article 356
C. Article 365
D. Article 360

**9. Which of the following amendments of the Constitution requires, in addition to a special majority of Parliament, ratification by the Legislatures of at least half of the States?**

A. An amendment of the Fundamental Rights

B. An amendment of the Directive Principles of State Policy

C. A change in the representation of States in Parliament

D. The formation of a new State

**10. Which Article of the Constitution abolishes titles, except military and academic distinctions?**

A. Article 17

B. Article 18

C. Article 19

D. Article 15

## Answers with explanations

1. **B) 86th Amendment** – The 86th Amendment (2002) inserted Article 21A, substituted Article 45 (early childhood care up to six years) and added Fundamental Duty 51A(k) for parents. Article 21A was given effect by the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, in force from 1 April 2010.

2. **D) 1, 2 and 3** – All three are correct. The NHRC was set up on 12 October 1993 – a statutory, not constitutional, body. After the 2019 amendment the Chairperson can be a former Chief Justice of India or a former Supreme Court Judge. The selection committee is headed by the Prime Minister and includes the Lok Sabha Speaker, the Union Home Minister, the Leaders of the Opposition in both Houses and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

3. **A) 2 4 3 1** – Kesavananda Bharati – Parliament can amend any part of the Constitution but not its basic structure; Maneka Gandhi – 'procedure established by law' under Article 21 must be fair, just and reasonable; Indra Sawhney – upheld 27% OBC reservation, the 50% ceiling and the exclusion of the creamy layer; S.R. Bommai – President's Rule under Article 356 is open to judicial review and the floor of the House is the test of majority; secularism is part of the basic structure.

4. **A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A** – Both are true and R explains A. Because Article 32 (itself a Fundamental Right) lets a person go straight to the Supreme Court, which can issue writs, the Fundamental Rights in Part III are enforceable – unlike the Directive Principles (Article 37). Dr B.R. Ambedkar called Article 32 the 'heart and soul' of the Constitution. High Courts have a similar, wider power under Article 226.

5. **C) 35 years** – Article 157: a person must be a citizen of India and have completed 35 years of age to be appointed Governor. The same minimum age (35) applies to the President (Article 58) and the Vice-President (Article 66); for a member of the Rajya Sabha it is 30 and of the Lok Sabha 25.

6. **B) Article 163** – Article 163 – Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor, except where he is required to act in his discretion. Article 154 – executive power of the State vested in the Governor; 164 – appointment of the Chief Minister and other ministers; 167 – duties of the Chief Minister to inform the Governor.

7. **A) 1 and 2 only** – 1 and 2 are correct. The Estimates Committee has 30 members, all from the Lok Sabha. The Public Accounts Committee (22 members) examines the CAG's audit reports; a Minister cannot be its member – so 3 is wrong. By convention since 1967 its Chairman is from the Opposition. The Committee on Public Undertakings also has 22 members (15 + 7).

8. **D) Article 360** – Article 360 – Financial Emergency when the financial stability or credit of India or any part is threatened; it must be approved by both Houses within two months, and the salaries of judges and other officials may be reduced. It has never been proclaimed. Article 352 – National Emergency; 356 – President's Rule; 365 – effect of failure to comply with Union directions.

9. **C) A change in the representation of States in Parliament** – Under the proviso to Article 368(2), amendments affecting the election of the President (Articles 54, 55), the extent of the executive power of the Union and the States (73, 162), the Supreme Court and the High Courts, the distribution of legislative powers (Part XI, Chapter I and the Lists of the Seventh Schedule), the GST Council (279A), the representation of States in Parliament and Article 368 itself must also be ratified by the Legislatures of at least half of the States. Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles are amended by a special majority of Parliament alone (subject to the basic structure). A new State is formed by an ordinary law under Articles 3 and 4, which is not an amendment under Article 368.

10. **B) Article 18** – Article 18 – the State shall confer no title other than a military or academic distinction, and no citizen shall accept a title from a foreign State. In Balaji Raghavan (1995) the Supreme Court held that the Bharat Ratna and Padma awards are not 'titles' under Article 18, but should not be used as prefixes or suffixes to names. Article 17 – abolition of untouchability.


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