



Chapter - 01

Constitutional Development, Nature and Sources of Constitution

1. Which is the highest law of the land?

- (A) Indian Penal Code
- (B) Indian Constitution
- (C) Civil Procedure Code
- (D) Criminal Procedure Code

2. The constitution of India was framed by:

- (A) Planning Commission
- (B) Constituent Assembly
- (C) President
- (D) Working Committee

3. The Indian constitution was adopted on

- (A) 26 January, 1950
- (B) 26 January, 1946
- (C) 26 November, 1949
- (D) 31 December, 1949

4. The Indian constitution came into force on

- (A) 26 January, 1950
- (B) 26 January, 1952
- (C) 15 August, 1948
- (D) 31 November, 1949

5. January 26 selected as the date for the inauguration of the Constitution, because

- (A) It was considered to be an auspicious day
- (B) On that day the Quit India Movement was started in 1942
- (C) The Congress had observed it as the Independence Day in 1930
- (D) None of these.

6. Constitution Day of India is on _____.

- (A) 26th January
- (B) 23rd June
- (C) 15th August
- (D) 26th November

7. The original constitution of India was published in?

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Srinagar
- (C) Ajmer
- (D) Dehradun

8. Indian Constitution is made up of how many words?

- (A) 40000
- (B) 60000
- (C) 80000
- (D) 120000

9. The Constitution of which country is the longest written constitution of any sovereign country in the world?

- (A) Russia
- (B) United Kingdom
- (C) USA
- (D) India

10. First country to make constitution is _____.

- (A) India
- (B) England
- (C) USA
- (D) Sri Lanka

11. The original 1950 Constitution of India is preserved in _____?

- (A) President House
- (B) Prime Minister House
- (C) Parliament House
- (D) Archaeological Survey of India

12. The drafting committee wrote the Indian Constitution in which language?

- (A) English and Hindi
- (B) Only English
- (C) English and Urdu
- (D) English, Hindi and Urdu

13. What does the wheel in the National Flag represent?

- (A) Speed
- (B) Truth
- (C) Growth
- (D) Future

14. In the National Flag of India, Ashoka Chakra is a _____spoked wheel.

- (A) 8
- (B) 12
- (C) 16
- (D) 24

15. Who among the following was the first 'Minister of Finance' in independent India?

- (A) R.K. Shanmukham Chetty
- (B) Liaquat Ali Khan
- (C) John Mathai
- (D) Satya Narayan Sinha

16. Which among the following Articles came into force on 26th November 1949, the day the Indian Constitution was adopted?

- (A) Article 388
- (B) Article 390
- (C) Article 387
- (D) Article 386

17. When did India become a Complete Sovereign Democratic Republic

- (A) 26 January 1949
- (B) 26 November 1951





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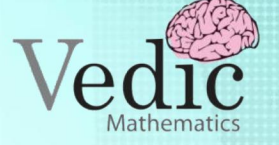
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(C) 26 November 1930 (D) 26 November 1949

18. Which of the following country has an Non-written constitution

- (A) USA (B) UK
(C) Pakistan (D) India

19. A unitary form of government is that in which all the powers are concentrated in the hands of

- (A) Local government
(B) Central government
(C) Provincial government
(D) Panchayats

20. Bicameral system is a feature of which of the following form of government

- (A) Parliamentary system
(B) President system
(C) Federal system
(D) Unitary system

21. The division of power and Independence of judiciary are two important features of

- (A) Democratic character of government
(B) Federal character of government
(C) Socialist character of government
(D) Unitary character of government

22. The serious fault in federal form of government is

- (A) The Threat of separatism
(B) Authoritarian Governance
(C) Ignorance to Local Issues
(D) Inefficient Administration

23. Which of the following has the feature of dual citizenship?

- (A) Unitary Government
(B) Federal Government
(C) Parliamentary Government
(D) President Ruled Government

24. The Advantage of unitary system of governance is

- (A) More adaptability
(B) Strong state
(C) More participation by the people
(D) Less chance of authoritarianism

25. In which of the form, composite India has been described in the constitution?

- (A) A Union State
(B) Semi-Federal
(C) Federation of States and Territories
(D) Partly Unitary and Partly Federal

26. Which of the following is not a feature of Indian Constitution?

- (A) Parliamentary form of Government
(B) Independence of Judiciary
(C) Presidential form of Government
(D) Federal Government

27. What is the basis of classification of governments as unitary and federal?

- (A) Relationship between legislature and executive
(B) Relationship between executive and judiciary
(C) Relationship between the centre and states
(D) Relationship between the legislature, executive and judicial wings of government

28. Indian Constitution is

- (A) Federal (B) Quasi Federal
(C) Unitary (D) Presidential

29. Which of the following is the inalienable attribute of the parliamentary system of government?

- (A) Flexibility of the Constitution
(B) Fusion of Executive and Legislature
(C) Judicial Supremacy
(D) Parliamentary Sovereignty

30. Democratic Socialism aims at

- (A) bringing about Socialism through peaceful means
(B) bringing about Socialism through violent and peaceful means
(C) bringing about Socialism through violent means
(D) bringing about Socialism through democratic means

31. Which of the following judgements stated that 'Secularism' and 'Federalism are the basic features of the Indian Constitution?

- (A) Keshavanada Bharati case
(B) S.R. Bommai case
(C) Indira Sawhney case
(D) Minerva Mills case





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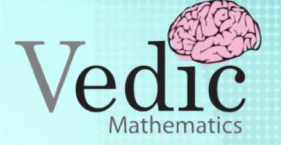
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32. Which of the following elements are necessary for a democratic system

- (A) Free and unbiased election
- (B) Equality of opportunity
- (C) Protection of rights
- (D) All of these

33. Which of the following countries enjoys a federal form of government?

- (A) China
- (B) USA
- (C) Cuba
- (D) Belgium

34. The declaration that Democracy is a Government of the people, by the people for the people was made by

- (A) Abraham Lincoln
- (B) George Washington
- (C) Theodore Roosevelt
- (D) Winston Churchill

35. The Presidential Government operates on the principles of

- (A) Division of powers between center and states
- (B) Centralization of Powers
- (C) Balance of Powers
- (D) Separation of powers

36. Match List- I with List- II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List- I

(From of Govt)

A. Presidential

B. Parliamentary

C. Federal System

D. Unitary System

Code:

List- II

(Principles)

1. Separation of powers

System

2. Close relationship between executive and legislature

3. Division of powers

4. Concentration of power

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D |
| (A) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (B) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (C) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (D) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |

37. In a federal Government the states enjoy

- (A) Original powers
- (B) Powers delegated by the Centre
- (C) Powers given by the Constitution
- (D) Powers given by the people

38. The most important feature of Cabinet system of Government is

- (A) Individual responsibility
- (B) Collective responsibility
- (C) Responsibility to none
- (D) Non- responsibility

39. In Presidential Government, the President is

- (A) Independent of the Legislature
- (B) Dependent on the Legislature
- (C) Dependent on the Judiciary
- (D) Bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers

40. Members of the Executive under Presidential System of Government

- (A) Are drawn from both the Houses of Legislature
- (B) Are only form the popular House
- (C) Are not members of either House of Legislature
- (D) Become members of Legislature after their appointment.

41. "Persons may change but rules should not change" is the principle of

- (A) Absolute Monarchy
- (B) Constitutional Government
- (B) Unwritten Constitution
- (D) Republic

42. The convention that "once a speaker always a speaker" is followed in

- (A) UK
- (B) USA
- (C) France
- (D) India

43. A federal structure for India was first put forward by the:

- (A) Act of 1909
- (B) Act of 1919
- (C) Act of 1935
- (D) Act of 1947

44. Which of the following is not considered a Democracy?

- (A) USA
- (B) Norway
- (C) India
- (D) China

45. A big difference is there in between principle and behavior

- (A) Presidential Form of Government
- (B) Fascist Form of Government
- (C) Parliamentary Form of Government





(D) Socialist Form of Government

46. Which of the following is a feature of Presidential form of government?

- (A) It protects the freedom of people
- (B) It ensures the speedy execution of policies
- (C) Fix term stabilizes the system
- (D) All of these

47. When was the first Central Legislative Assembly constituted

- (A) 1922
- (B) 1923
- (C) 1921
- (D) 1920

48. Who was the first Indian president of Central Legislature?

- (A) Sacchidananda Sinha
- (B) G.V. Mavalanker
- (C) Vitthal Bhai Patel
- (D) Rajendra Prasad

49. Local governance is the foundation of

- (A) Elite system
- (B) Secular state
- (C) democracy
- (D) Reservation

50. Sovereign Parliament is a contribution of

- (A) England
- (B) India
- (C) France
- (D) Japan

51. Fundamental Rights of Indian constitution have been adopted from which of the following nation

- (A) America
- (B) U.K.
- (C) Soviet Russia
- (D) None of these

52. In India single citizenship has been adopted from

- (A) England
- (B) USA
- (C) Canada
- (D) France

53. The "Rule of law" is the specialty of which of the following

- (A) Britain
- (B) USA
- (C) France
- (D) Switzerland

54. From where did India adopted the federal system with a strong Centre?

- (A) United States of America
- (B) Canada
- (C) United Kingdom

(D) France

55. Indian federalism is closer to

- (A) Nigeria
- (B) Australia
- (C) Canada
- (D) USA

56. Where is the word "Federal" used in the constitution of India?

- (A) Preamble
- (B) Part3
- (C) Article 368
- (D) Nowhere in constitution

57. Which of the following is not a feature of centralized government?

- (A) Dependent State
- (B) Judicial Review
- (C) Single Government
- (D) Flexible Constitution

58. The president of India has the same constitution powers which _____ have

- (A) British crown
- (B) President of USA
- (C) President of Pakistan
- (D) President of France

59. The system of Budget was introduced in India during the Viceroyalty of

- (A) Canning
- (B) Dalhousie
- (C) Ripon
- (D) Elgin

60. The directive principle of state policy has been adopted from which constitution?

- (A) U.S. Constitution
- (B) British Constitution
- (C) Irish Constitution
- (D) French Constitution

61. From which of the following nations, we have taken the provision of judicial review?

- (A) England
- (B) USA
- (C) Canada
- (D) Australia

62. The impeachment process of President of India is adopted from

- (A) USA
- (B) UK
- (C) USSR
- (D) France

63. Which of the following feature has been adopted from the constitution of USA by the maker of Indian constitution?





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- (A) Judicial Review
(B) Fundamental Rights
(C) Removal of the Judges of Supreme Court
(D) All of these
64. From where have we borrowed the parliamentary form of government?
(A) Russia (B) Ireland
(C) Britain (D) America
65. The system of nomination of members of Rajya Sabha has been borrowed from the constitution
(A) United States of America
(B) Ireland
(C) South Africa
(D) France
66. The assumption of concurrent list of Indian constitution has been borrowed from
(A) Japan (B) Canada
(C) Australia (D) USA
67. Which of the following was a popular slogan of French revolution?
(A) Sovereign Democratic Republic
(B) Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
(C) Freedom, Equality and Justice
(D) Freedom, Equality and Accountability
68. Which of the following is an Example of Unitary and Presidential system of governance/Government?
(A) USA (B) Canada
(C) India (D) France
69. The parliament of India has based the environment (conservation) bill in
(A) 1972 (B) 1984
(C) 1981 (D) 1986
70. Which type of democracy do we follow in India?
(A) Direct (B) Presidential
(C) Representative (D) Dictatorship
71. The concept of constitution first originated in
(a) Switzerland (b) Britain
(c) U.S.A (d) Japan
72. 'Cabinet system' and 'Collective responsibility' are the contributions of
(A) Ireland (B) United State
(C) India (D) Britain
73. Where do we find the ideals of Indian democracy in the constitution?
(A) The Preamble (B) Part III
(C) Part IV (D) Part I
74. The method of amending the constitution by popular veto is found in
(A) Britain (B) Switzerland
(C) Russia (D) India
75. Universal adult franchise shows that India is a country which is
(A) Secular (B) Socialist
(C) Democratic (D) Sovereign
76. Name of country from which the constitution features of procedures for amendment was borrowed by India
(A) Britain (B) America
(C) South Africa (D) Germany
77. From which of the following country Indian Constitution borrowed the feature "The written Constitution"?
(A) USSR (B) UK
(C) U.S (D) Japan
78. Which of the following exercised the most profound inference in framing of Indian constitution?
(A) British constitution (B) U.S. constitution
(C) Irish constitution (D) GOI act, 1935
79. The Phrase "equality before law" used in article-14 of Indian constitution has been borrowed from
(A) U.S.A (B) Germany
(C) Britain (D) Greece
80. The Westminster parliamentary system was developed in _____.
(A) Spain (B) Australia
(C) UK (D) USA
81. Which of the following act suggested the post of Comptroller and Auditor General?





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- (A) Act of 1909 (B) Act of 1919
(C) Act of 1935 (D) Act of 1947

82. Who among the following proposed the suggestion for a Constituent Assembly first in 1935?

- (A) Nehru (B) Gandhi
(C) J.P. Narayan (D) M.N. Roy

83. The constituent Assembly was set up in:

- (a) 1945 (b) 1946
(c) 1947 (d) 1949

84. The Constituent Assembly of India was constituted on the scheme of

- (A) Wavell plan (B) Cripps mission
(C) August offer (D) Cabinet mission

85. Who presided over the first meeting of Indian constituent Assembly?

- (A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(B) Sacchidananda Sinha
(C) B.R. Ambedkar
(D) H.V. Kamath

86. Who was the chairman of the Constituent Assembly of India

- (A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(C) Dr. B.N. Rao
(D) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

87. The Constituent Assembly which enacted the Constitution of Indian, its members were

- (A) Nominated by Political Parties
(B) Elected by the Legislative Assemblies of different provinces.
(C) Directly elected by People
(D) Nominated by governor General

88. Who was the constitutional advisor to the constituent assembly at the time of the drafting of the constitution?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru (B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(C) B.N. Rau (D) Rajendra Prasad

89. Who is considered as the maker of the constitution of India?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) B.R. Ambedkar
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru (D) B.N. Rau

90. Which of the following was not a member of the drafting committee of the constitution

- (A) B.R. Ambedkar
(B) Alladi Krishnaswamy
(C) Gopala swami Aiyengar
(D) Rajendra Prasad

91. Who among the following was not a member of the constituent Assembly?

- (A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(B) Acharya J. B Kripalani
(C) Jay Prakash Narayan
(D) K.M. Munshi

92. How many members were in the interim Parliament of India

- (A) 296 (B) 313
(C) 318 (D) 316

93. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the constituent Assembly of India was

- (A) K.M. Munshi (B) D.P. Khaitan
(C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (D) T.T. Krishnamachari

94. Who among the following was the Chairman of Fundamental Rights sub-Committee of the Constituent Assembly?

- (A) J. B. Kripalani (B) Rajendra Prasad
(C) B. R. Ambedkar (D) Gopinath Bardoloi

95. Objective resolution was moved in constituent assembly by

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru (B) Kiran Desai
(C) K. Natwar Singh (D) K. M. Munshi

96. The National Anthem was adopted by the Constituent Assembly in

- (A) 24th May 1949 (B) 24th November 1949
(C) 24th January 1950 (D) 24th June 1950

97. Who described Constitution of India as 'quasi-federal'?

- (A) Granville Austin (B) Ione Jennings
(C) Morris Jones (D) K. C. Wheare

98. Emergency provisions in Indian Constitution has been taken from ____.





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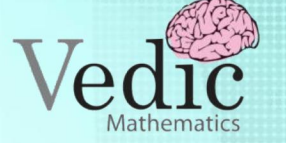
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- (A) British constitution
- (B) Government of India Act 1935
- (C) Irish constitution
- (D) Japanese constitution

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