Important Constitutional Questions on the Indian Constitution

- 1. Which of the following sought to change the character of Indian Government from unitary to federal:

 Ans. Government of India Act, 1935
- 2. Which one of the following Acts provided for setting up of a Board of Control in Britain through which the British Government could fully control the British East India Company's civil, military and revenue affairs in India:

Ans. Pitt's India Act, 1784

3. The Act in which for the first time statutory rules were framed to separate provincial subjects from the central subjects was the:

Ans. Indian Council Act, 1909

4. The Crown took the Government of India into its own hands by:

Ans. Government of India Act, 1858

5. When was the Constituent Assembly of India formed?

Ans. 9 December 1946

6. How many members initially constituted the Constituent Assembly?

Ans. 389

7. Which of the following influenced the Indian Constitution the most?

Ans. British Constitution

8. How long did the Constituent Assembly take to draft the Constitution?

Ans. 2 years 11 months 18 days

9. What is the primary purpose of a Constitution?

Ans. To lay down the fundamental principles of governance

10. Why is the Constitution important in a democracy?

Ans. It ensures fair and just governance

11. The Constitution protects the rights of:

Ans. All citizens equally

12. In a democracy, the Constitution is important to:

Ans. Protect the interests of all, especially the weaker sections

13. Which of the following was a common social issue in pre-constitutional Indian society?

Ans. Caste discrimination and untouchability

14. After the Constitution came into effect, India became a:

Ans. Democratic republic

15. Originally, the constitution of India contained:

Ans. Preamble, 395 Articles, 22 parts and 8 Schedules 16. Members of the Constituent Assembly were: Ans. Partly elected and partly nominated 17. What is the meaning of the term 'Liberty'? Ans. Absence of restrictions 18. The process of Judicial Review in India allows the Supreme Court to: Ans. Interpret the Constitution and strike down unconstitutional laws 19. What is the underlying principle of the Constitution as a living document? Ans. It adapts and evolves with changing times 20. The Preamble of the Constitution indicates: Ans. The sovereign of the Indian Constitution 21. The three types of justice referred to in our preamble are: Ans. Social, economic and political 22. If the Head of the State is an elected functionary for a fixed term it is known as: Ans. Republic State 23. Any law laid down by the parliament to deprive the personal liberty should be: Ans. Fair, Just, Reasonable (all the above) 24. Under which plan was the constitution Assembly constituted? Ans. Cabinet mission plan 25. Who was the interim Chairman for Constituent Assembly? Ans: Mr. Sachidananda Sinha (elected as provincial president) 26. Who is the First & last Governor general (Viceroy) Pre India & after independence? Ans: Lord Mount Batten 27. Who was the Advisor to the drafting committee? Ans: Mr B N Raju (B N Rao) 28. How many Articles and schedules in final draft of constitution? Ans: 395 Articles & 8 schedules in the final draft 29. How many Articles, Schedules and parts in the Constitution at present? Ans: 446 Articles, 12 schedules and 24 parts 30. What are the Concepts borrowed/adopted from US constitution? Ans: The following concepts are adopted from US Constitution: a) Fundamental Rights b) Concept of Supreme Court

c) President is chief commander for Armed force

- d) Vice President is Ex-officeo Chairman for Rajyasaba
- e) Removal method (Impeachment) of President, Governor, Judges of Supreme court and High Court
- f) Independent judiciary
- g) Preamble of the Constitution
- h) Written Constitution method
- i) Preamble
- 31. From which Constitution Fundamental Duties are adopted?

Ans: RUSSIA Constitution

32. Division of powers from central and state the lists are:

Ans: Union list (97 subjects), State list (66 subjects) & Concurrent list (47 Subjects)