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Q.3 By which legislation India and Pakistan were divided into two independent nations?

Answer: Indian Independence Act of 1947

Q.4 Currently there are how many fundamental rights are recognized by the Indian constitution?

Answer: There are six fundamental rights-

- 1) Right to equality
- 2) Right to freedom
- 3) Right against exploitation
- 4) Right to freedom of religion
- 5) Cultural and educational rights
- 6) Right to constitutional remedies

Q.5 Indian constitutional rights were inspired by which historical documents?

Answer: France's Declaration of the Rights of Man and the United States Bill of Rights

Q.6 Why 26 November is observed as Indian Constitution Day or Samvidhan Divas?

Answer: Constitution Day which is also known as Samvidhan Divas is celebrated on 26 November each year to commemorate the adoption of Indian Constitution. On this day in 1949 the Constituent Assembly of India adopted the Constitution of India that came into effect on 26 January 1950. Government of India declared 26 November as Constitution Day on November 2015 on an occasion of B. R. Ambedkar's birth anniversary.

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Answer: Sarkaria Commission can supervise the required changes of the constitution and the balance of power between state and central governments. Ranjit Singh Sarkaria is the head of this commission

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Course Title- Indian Constitution

Course Code- 17UC0008

TEST -I

**Historical Background of the Indian Constitution and Making of the
Constitution – MCQs**

Name: _____

ID Number: _____

DATE: _____

1. In which year the Britishers came to India and form East India Company
()
(a) 1600 (b) 1700 (c) 1858 (d) 1909

ANS: A

2. “Sepoy mutiny” held on _____ Year ()
(a) 1600 (b) 1700 (c) 1858 (d) 1909

ANS: C

3. Who suggested to form Constituent Assembly ()
(a) Morley (b) M.N.Roy (c) Minto (d) Jawharlal Nehru

ANS: B

4. Which Act provides for the establishment of a Supreme Court (1774)
comprising one chief Justice and three other judges ()
(a) Charter Act, 1833
(b) Regulating Act, 1773

- (c) Pitt's India Act, 1784
- (d) Charter Act, 1853

ANS: B

5. Who was the first Governor- general of India ()
- (a) Lord Canning
 - (b) Lord Mountbatten
 - (c) Lord William Bentick
 - (d) Lord Macaulay

ANS: C

6. In the year of 1854, which committee was established for the Indian Civil Service ()
- (a) Lord Canning
 - (b) Lord Mountbatten
 - (c) Lord William Bentick
 - (d) Lord Macaulay

ANS: C

7. Who was the first Viceroy of India ()
- (a) Lord Macaulay
 - (b) Lord Minto
 - (c) Lord Canning
 - (d) Lord Mountbatten

ANS: C

8. Who was the father of Communal Electorate ()
- (a) Lord Macaulay
 - (b) Lord Minto
 - (c) Lord Canning
 - (d) Lord Mountbatten

ANS: B

9. Government of India Act, 1935 consists how many sections and schedule()
- (a) 333 sections and 13 schedules
 - (b) 321 sections and 10 schedules
 - (c) 300 sections and 11 schedules
 - (d) 321 sections and 11 schedules

ANS: B

10. When Federal Court was set up as per Government of India Act, 1935 ()
- (a) 1937
 - (b) 1935
 - (c) 1936
 - (d) 1938

ANS: A

11. Which Prime Minister of British India declared on February 20th, 1947 that the British Rule in India would end by June 30, 1948 ()
- (a) Atlee
 - (b) Mountbatten
 - (c) Macauley
 - (d) Canning

ANS: A

12. Constituent Assembly established on which year ()
- (a) 1947 (b) 1946 (c) 1945 (d) 1948

ANS: B

13. The total strength of the Constituent Assembly ()
- (a) 389 (b) 296 (c) 292 (d) 398

ANS: A

14. Who was the first President of Constituent Assembly ()
- (a) Krishnamachari (b) Sachidanand Sinha
 - (c) Rajendra Prasad (d) Mukherjee

ANS: C

15. The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on _____

- (a) Nov, 26th, 1946 (b) December 9, 1946
(c) Jan 26th, 1946 (d) Nov, 9th 1946

ANS: B

16. First President of India _DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD_____

17. National Anthem __JANAGANAMANA_____

18. National song adopted on __VANDEMATARAM_

19 First general elections held on __1951_____

20. What is the name of the Parliament before general elections _PROVISIONAL
PARLIAMENT__

MCQs

President of India

1. **The President of India is_____ ()**
 - (a) Commander – in- Chief of Defence Forces
 - (b) Supreme Commander of Armed Forces
 - (c) Head of the Government
 - (d) Supreme Commander of Defence Forces of the Union and Executive Head of the Union
2. **The President can be removed by the way of impeachment which can be made only- ()**
 - (a) By the Supreme Court
 - (b) By the Rajya Sabha
 - (c) By the Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha through impeachment
 - (d) Cannot be impeached
3. **Who administers the oath of office to the President ()**
 - (a) Chief Justice of India
 - (b) Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - (c) Prime Minister
 - (d) Vice-President
4. **Which one of the following does not constitute the electoral college for electing the President of India ()**
 - (a) Elected members of Rajya Sabha
 - (b) Elected Members of Lok Sabha
 - (c) Elected members of the Legislative Assembly of each State
 - (d) Elected members of the Legislative Council
5. **Who among the following enjoys the rank of a Cabinet Minister of the Indian Union ()**
 - (a) Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha
 - (b) Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission
 - (c) Security to the Government of India
 - (d) None of the above
6. **The five year term of the President is calculated from the ()**
 - (a) First day of the month he assumes charge
 - (b) First day of the month following the month he assumes charge
 - (c) Day he assumes charge
 - (d) Date of his election result

7. If the President wants to resign from office, he may do so by writing to the ()
- (a) Vice-President
 - (b) Chief- Justice of India
 - (c) Prime Minister
 - (d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
8. The minimum age required for becoming the Prime Minister of India is ()
- (a) 25 years
 - (b) 30 years
 - (c) 35 years
 - (d) 40 years
9. Which of the following appointment is not made by the President of India()
- (a) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - (b) Chief Justice of India
 - (c) Chief of the Air Force
 - (d) Chief of the Army
10. The Pardoning Power given to the President of India under Art. 72 can be exercised ____
- (a) Only after the trial and on the sentence of conviction
 - (b) During or after trial but never before trial
 - (c) At any time before, during or after the trial
 - (d) Either before or after the trial but never during the trial of the case
11. The power to grant Pardon, Reprieve or Remissions of punishment under Article 72 can be exercised by the President of India ()
- (a) On the advice of the Prime Minister
 - (b) On his own as Head of the Union
 - (c) On the advice of Council of Ministers
 - (d) In consultation with the Prime Minister who tenders his opinion on the advice of the cabinet
12. The only instance when the President of India exercised his power of veto related the ()
- (a) Hindu Code Bill
 - (b) PEPSU Appropriation Bill
 - (c) Indian Post Office (Amendment Bill)
 - (d) Dowry Prohibition Bill

Prime Minister

MCQs

1. The Union Council of Ministers consists of ()

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Cabinet Minister
- (c) Cabinet Ministers and Chief Ministers of the States
- (d) Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers

ANS: D

2. The portfolios are allocated to the ministers by ()

- (a) The President
- (b) The Prime Minister
- (c) Collective decision of the Council of Ministers
- (d) Individual choice

ANS: B

3. The salary and perquisites of the Prime Minister of India are decided by the ()

- (a) Constitution
- (b) Cabinet
- (c) Parliament
- (d) President

ANS: C

4. In the event of the resignation or death of the Prime Minister ()

- (a) The Ministry is dissolved
- (b) Fresh general elections must take place
- (c) The cabinet may choose another leader
- (d) The President decides what to do

ANS: D

5. The Prime Minister is ()

- (a) Elected by Lok Sabha
- (b) Elected by the Parliament
- (c) Appointed by the President
- (d) Nominated by the party enjoying majority in Lok Sabha

ANS: C

6. The Prime Minister ()

- (a) Is head of government
- (b) Is the leader of Lok Sabha
- (c) May change the portfolios of the Ministers at will
- (d) May do all the above

ANS: D

7. The rank of the different Minister in the Union Council of Ministers is determined by the ()

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Cabinet Secretary
- (d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

ANS: C

8. In Parliamentary Government, Ministers remain in office so long as they enjoy ()

- (a) Confidence of the upper house of the legislature
- (b) Support of the armed forces
- (c) Confidence of the popular chamber of legislature
- (d) Popular support

ANS: C

9. Collective responsibility of the Cabinet was introduced in India by the ()

- (a) Government of India Act, 1935
- (b) Minto-Morley Reforms
- (c) Independence Act, 1947
- (d) Constitution of India

ANS: A

10. If a Minister of a State wants to resign, to whom he should address the letter of resignation ()

- (a) Chief Minister
- (b) Speaker of Vidhan Sabha
- (c) Governor of the State
- (d) Leader of his Political Party

ANS: C

11. In practice the policy of the Government is shaped by ()

- (a) All the ministers
- (b) The Prime Minister
- (c) The Cabinet
- (d) Special Committees

ANS: C

12. In a Parliamentary democracy the ()

- (a) Executive controls the Legislature
- (b) Executive and Legislature are strictly separate
- (c) Judiciary controls both Legislature and Executive
- (d) Legislature controls the Executive

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