

HU1002-1
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA



QUESTION BANK

Unit 1: Evolution of the Indian Constitution

Department of Humanities

NMAM INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY		
DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES		
HU1002-1 : Constitution of India		
Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)		
2023-24		
Q. No.		CO
Unit – I		
Evolution of the Indian Constitution		
01.	The Constituent Assembly was constituted as per the recommendation of:	CO1
	a) Cabinet Mission Plan	
	b) Simon Commission	
	c) Cripps Mission	
	d) Indian National Congress	
02.	Members of Constituent Assembly were elected by:	CO1
	a) Provincial Legislatures	
	b) The people of India	
	c) Congress Party	
	d) British Parliament	
03.	The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India was held on	CO1
	a) 09 December 1946	
	b) 26 November 1947	
	c) 16 August 1947	
	d) 26 January 1948	
04.	Who acted as the Provisional President of the Constituent Assembly?	CO1
	a) Dr. Sachidananda Sinha	
	b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad	
	c) H. C. Mookerjee	
	d) C. Rajagopalachari	
05.	On December 11 1946, the Constituent Assembly elected.....as its permanent Chairman / President.	CO1
	a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad	
	b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	

	c)	Jawaharlal Nehru	
	d)	K.M. Munshi	
06.	Who acted as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?		CO1
	a)	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	
	b)	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	
	c)	Jawaharlal Nehru	
	d)	C. Rajagopalachari	
07.	Who is regarded as the architect of the Indian Constitution?		CO1
	a)	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	
	b)	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	
	c)	Benegal Narsing Rau	
	d)	C. Rajagopalachari	
08.	Who among the following was the Constitutional Advisor of the Constituent Assembly?		CO1
	a)	Benegal Narsing Rau	
	b)	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	
	c)	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	
	d)	Dr. Sachhidanand Sinha	
09.	When was the Constitution of India adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India?		CO1
	a)	26 November 1949	
	b)	26 January 1950	
	c)	26 January 1949	
	d)	31 December 1949	
10.	The Constitution of India came into force on		CO1
	a)	26 January 1950	
	b)	26 November 1949	
	c)	16 August 1948	
	d)	26 January 1947	
11.	The original constitution at the time of enactment in 1950 contained how many Articles?		CO1

	a)	395	
	b)	365	
	c)	375	
	d)	414	
12.	How many schedules the Constitution of India contains?		CO1
	a)	12	
	b)	11	
	c)	10	
	d)	09	
13.	The original constitution at the time of enactment in 1950 contains how many parts?		CO1
	a)	22	
	b)	23	
	c)	21	
	d)	20	
14.	The Constitution describes the Indian Union as		CO3
	a)	India i.e. Bharat	
	b)	India i.e. Hindustan	
	c)	India i.e. Bharatvarsha	
	d)	India i.e. Bharathiya Samvidhan	
15.	Dr. Rajendra Prasad was Chairman of		CO1
	a)	Constituent Assembly	
	b)	Drafting committee	
	c)	First planning Commission	
	d)	Raj Sabha	
16.	What was the initial number of members of the Constituent Assembly constituted to draft the Constitution of India?		CO1
	a)	389	
	b)	411	
	c)	298	
	d)	487	

17.	The Constituent Assembly of India took all decisions by method(s).		CO1
	a)	All of these	
	b)	Simple majority	
	c)	Two-thirds majority	
	d)	Consensus	
18.	26 January was selected as the date for the inauguration of the Constitution because		CO1
	a)	the Congress had observed it as the Independence Day in 1930	
	b)	on that day the Quit India Movement was started	
	c)	it was considered to be an auspicious day	
	d)	On that day East India Company got closed and Queen's regime started	
19.	How many types of political units existed in India at the time of independence?		CO1
	a)	Two	
	b)	Three	
	c)	Four	
	d)	Only one	
20.	The idea of the Constitution of India was flashed for the first time by		CO4
	a)	Mahatma Gandhi	
	b)	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	
	c)	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	
	d)	Jawaharlal Nehru	
21.	The East India Company was established in the year		CO4
	a)	1600	
	b)	1560	
	c)	1858	
	d)	1750	
22.	Under which of the following official announcement the Crown of England took the affairs of the Government of India into its own hands?		CO4
	a)	Queen's Proclamation	

	b)	King's Declaration	
	c)	Charter Act, 1833	
	d)	Indian Councils Act, 1861	
23.	Which Act for the first time gave an opportunity for Indian to enter into the sphere of legislature?		CO1
	a)	Indian Councils Act, 1861	
	b)	The Government of India Act, 1858	
	c)	Indian Councils Act, 1892	
	d)	The Charter Act, 1813	
24.	Which Act made the beginning of Electoral System in India?		CO1
	a)	The Indian Councils Act, 1892	
	b)	The Indian Councils Act, 1909	
	c)	The Government of India Act, 1919	
	d)	The Government of India Act, 1935	
25.	Which Act made the Indian Legislature bicameral for the first time?		CO1
	a)	The Government of India Act, 1919	
	b)	The Indian Councils Act, 1909	
	c)	The Indian Councils Act, 1892	
	d)	The Government of India Act, 1935	
26.	The Government of India Act 1919 introduced a system of diarchy in the provinces. Diarchy means a system of		CO1
	a)	Double Government	
	b)	Responsible Government	
	c)	Bureaucratic Government	
	d)	All of these	
27.	The plan of setting up of a Constituent Assembly to draw up the future Constitution for India was given by		CO1
	a)	Cabinet Mission Plan	
	b)	Wavell Plan	
	c)	Government of India Act, 1919	
	d)	Indian Independence Act, 1947	

28.	Which Act was replaced by the Constitution of India as the country's Fundamental Governing Document?		CO1
	a)	Government of India Act 1935	
	b)	Government of India Act 1937	
	c)	Government of India Act 1945	
	d)	Government of India Act 1947	
29.	The federal features of the Indian Government was introduced by		CO1
	a)	Government of India Act, 1935	
	b)	Cabinet Mission Plan	
	c)	Indian Independence Act, 1947	
	d)	Government of India Act, 1919	
30.	Who had stated during freedom struggle "Freedom is my birth right and I shall have it"?		CO5
	a)	Bal Gangadhar Tilak	
	b)	Mahatma Gandhiji	
	c)	Sardar Vallabhai Patel	
	d)	Dr. B.R Ambedkar	
31.	The Cabinet Mission came to India on		CO1
	a)	23 March 1946	
	b)	10 July 1946	
	c)	23 July 1946	
	d)	10 August 1946	
32.	One of the following was not a member of the Cabinet Mission, which visited India in the year 1946.		CO1
	a)	None of these	
	b)	A. V. Alexander	
	c)	Lord Pethick Lawrance	
	d)	Sir Stafford Cripps	
33.	The number of members of the Constituent Assembly representing the princely Indian states was		CO1
	a)	70	
	b)	72	

	c)	80	
	d)	60	
34.	Which of the British reforms provided for "Separate Electorate for Muslims, which ultimately culminated into partition of India?		CO4
	a)	Morley-Minto Reforms	
	b)	Montegon-Chelmsford Report	
	c)	Simon Commission	
	d)	No report provided for separate electorate	
35.	Which of the following Acts was the result of Morley-Minto Reforms?		CO4
	a)	Indian Councils Act, 1909	
	b)	Indian Councils Act, 1982	
	c)	Government of India Act, 1919	
	d)	Government of India Act, 1935	
36.	Mountbatten plan refers to		CO4
	a)	Partition of India	
	b)	Elect the members to form a Constituent Assembly	
	c)	Giving total independence to India by transferring power	
	d)	Poorna Swaraj regime	
37.	The partition of British India into two independent nations – India and Pakistan was done according to		CO4
	a)	Mountbatten Plan	
	b)	Cabinet Mission Plan	
	c)	Hastings Plan	
	d)	Cripps Mission	
38.	Which Plan rejected the demand for Independent Pakistan?		CO4
	a)	The Cabinet Mission Plan	
	b)	Wavell Plan	
	c)	Mountbatten Plan	
	d)	Hastings Plan	
39.	"Partition of India would take place on my dead body". This statement was made by		CO4
	a)	Mahatma Gandhiji	

	b)	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	
	c)	Bala Gangadhar Tilak	
	d)	Jawaharlal Nehru	
40.	The demand for Pakistan made by		CO4
	a)	Mohammed Ali Jinnah at Lahore in 1940	
	b)	Liaqat Ali Khan at Islamabad in 1940	
	c)	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan at Lahore in 1940	
	d)	Nawab Salim Ullah in 1906	
41.	The theory of "basic structure of the Constitution" implies		CO1
	a)	that certain features of the Constitution are so basic to the Constitution that they cannot be abrogated.	
	b)	that certain features of the Constitution can be changed by the Parliament with the prior approval of the majority of the state legislatures	
	c)	that certain features of the Constitution can be changed only after seeking prior approval of the majority of the judges of the Supreme Court	
	d)	None of these	
42.	Which language was the Indian Constitution written in?		CO5
	a)	English & Hindi	
	b)	Sanskrit	
	c)	Hindi	
	d)	English	
43.	When was the word "Secular and Socialist" word added in the Indian Constitution?		CO5
	a)	1976	
	b)	1971	
	c)	1977	
	d)	1975	
44.	What is the Original Title of the Indian Constitution known as in Sanskrit?		CO5
	a)	Bhāratīya Saṃvidhāna	
	b)	Bhāratīya Vesabhūsā	

	c)	Bhāratīya Saśastra	
	d)	Bhāratīya Vidyā Bhavan	
45.	How many branches are in the Indian Constitution?		CO1
	a)	03	
	b)	02	
	c)	04	
	d)	05	
46.	Name the branches of the Indian Constitution?		CO1
	a)	Executive, Legislature, Judiciary	
	b)	Judiciary, Legislature, High Court	
	c)	Executive, Judiciary	
	d)	Executive, Legislature	
47.	How many chambers are there in the Indian Constitution?		CO1
	a)	02	
	b)	03	
	c)	04	
	d)	05	
48.	Under Judiciary, how many Courts are there?		CO1
	a)	03	
	b)	04	
	c)	05	
	d)	01	
49.	Where is the Original Constitution preserved?		CO1
	a)	New Delhi	
	b)	Noida	
	c)	Madras	
	d)	Uttar Pradesh	
50.	When was the Indian National Flag adopted?		CO5
	a)	22 July 1947	
	b)	15 August 1947	
	c)	15 August 1946	
	d)	22 July 1948	

51.	Who presented the "Objective Resolution" of the Indian Constitution?	
	a)	Jawaharlal Nehru
	b)	B. R. Ambedkar
	c)	J. B. Kripalani
	d)	H. C. Mukherjee
52.	Who was the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha?	
	a)	G. V. Mavalankar
	b)	Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
	c)	Shivraj Patil
	d)	M. A. Ayyangar
53.	How many sessions did the Assembly hold before adopting the Constitution of India?	
	a)	11 Sessions
	b)	07 Sessions
	c)	12 Sessions
	d)	17 Sessions
54.	How many members signed the Constitution of India when it was adopted?	
	a)	284 members
	b)	165 members
	c)	2473 members
	d)	7635 members
55.	Where was the Constitution of India published?	
	a)	Dehradun
	b)	Ahmedabad
	c)	Allahabad
	d)	Kolkata
56.	From which country was the concept of Single Citizenship influenced?	
	a)	United Kingdom
	b)	United States
	c)	France
	d)	Japan

57.	The Directive Principles of State Policy in our Constitution has been borrowed from the Constitution of:	
	a)	Ireland
	b)	United Kingdom
	c)	United States of America
	d)	South Africa
58.	Which Country has No Written Constitution?	
	a)	Saudi Arabia
	b)	North Korea
	c)	Iran
	d)	Cambodia
59.	The idea of Concurrent List, Trade and Commerce provisions in the Indian Constitution is taken from the Constitution of	
	a)	Australia
	b)	China
	c)	Japan
	d)	United States
60.	How many Fundamental Duties (86 th Amendment 2002) does the Constitution of India provide?	
	a)	Eleven
	b)	Twelve
	c)	Thirteen
	d)	Nine
61.	Who is the only Indian to become the Governor-General before the title was abolished?	
	a)	C. Rajagopalachari
	b)	Vasudev Balwant Phadke
	c)	Vallabhbhai Patel
	d)	B. R. Ambedkar
62.	What is the 42 nd Amendment of the Constitution of India called?	
	a)	Mini Constitution
	b)	Small Constitution

	c)	Large Constitution	
	d)	Huge Constitution	
63.	When was the "Indian Independence Act" passed by the British?		CO4
	a)	5 July 1947	
	b)	5 July 1944	
	c)	5 July 1945	
	d)	5 July 1946	
64.	The Cripps Mission came to India in 1942:		CO1
	a)	To seek the help of India in fighting Second World War	
	b)	To give total independence to India	
	c)	To hold election to elect members to form Constituent Assembly	
	d)	None of these	
65.	Which Resolution became the Preamble of the Constitution?		CO1
	a)	Objective Resolution	
	b)	Legislative Resolution	
	c)	Subjective Resolution	
	d)	Emergency Resolution	
66.	Which House is known as the "House of the People"?		CO1
	a)	Lok Sabha	
	b)	Rajya Sabha	
	c)	High Court	
	d)	Judiciary Court	
67.	From which Country was the "Judicial Review" adopted by the Constitution of India?		CO1
	a)	United States of America	
	b)	Australia	
	c)	Canada	
	d)	Japan	
68.	Our Constitution declares India as "Republic". This means:		CO1
	a)	Its head of the state is elected for a fixed period	
	b)	It is union of states	
	c)	Its highest legislature is directly elected by the people	

	d)	It is sovereign in all respects	
69.	In Indian Polity, which of the following is Supreme?		CO1
	a)	The Constitution	
	b)	The Supreme Court	
	c)	The Parliament	
	d)	Religion	
70.	The constitution of India is		CO1
	a)	Partly rigid, partly flexible	
	b)	Rigid	
	c)	Flexible	
	d)	Very rigid	
71.	There are provisions in the constitution to ensure the independence of		CO1
	a)	Judiciary	
	b)	Parliament	
	c)	Citizens	
	d)	None of these	
72.	Which of the following countries enjoys a federal form of Government?		CO1
	a)	United States of America	
	b)	Belgium	
	c)	China	
	d)	Cuba	
73.	Which of the following official documents is related with India?		CO1
	a)	White Paper	
	b)	Green Paper	
	c)	Yellow Book	
	d)	Blue Book	
74.	In Indian Polity, the executive is subordinate to the		CO1
	a)	Legislature	
	b)	Judiciary	
	c)	Election Commission	

	d)	Union Public Service Commission	
75.	The English Crown is an example of		CO4
	a)	Nominal executive	
	b)	Real executive	
	c)	Quasi-real executive	
	d)	Nominated executive	
76.	Democracy in India rests on the fact that		CO5
	a)	People have rights to choose and change the Government	
	b)	The Constitution is a written one	
	c)	There are Fundamental Rights	
	d)	There are Directive Principles of State	
77.	Which one of the following is the most important element of the State?		CO1
	a)	Sovereignty	
	b)	Flag	
	c)	Capital	
	d)	Head of the Government	
78.	Which one of the following is not an element of the state?		CO1
	a)	Army	
	b)	Population	
	c)	Land	
	d)	Government	
79.	What can be the maximum number of members of the Lok Sabha?		CO1
	a)	552	
	b)	545	
	c)	550	
	d)	560	
80.	Which of the following is described as the "Soul of the Constitution"?		CO5
	a)	Preamble	
	b)	Fundamental Rights	
	c)	Fundamental Duties	
	d)	Directive Principles of State Policy	

81.	The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on	
	a)	'Objectives Resolution' drafted & moved by Pandit Nehru
	b)	Philosophy of India
	c)	Indian Culture
	d)	Religious Concept
82.	The term 'We' in Preamble means	
	a)	The People of India
	b)	Indian Government
	c)	Supreme Court
	d)	Indian Parliament
83.	Indian Constitution ensures 'Justice' in which of the following form	
	a)	All of these
	b)	Economic
	c)	Political
	d)	Social
84.	Preamble has been amended by which Amendment Act?	
	a)	42nd Constitutional Amendment
	b)	27 th Constitutional Amendment
	c)	40 th Constitutional Amendment
	d)	44 th Constitutional Amendment
85.	The Preamble states that the Constitution derives its authority from	
	a)	The People of India
	b)	Indian Culture
	c)	Government of India
	d)	Princely states
86.	According to Indian Constitution, powers of amending the Constitution are vested with:	
	a)	The Parliament of India
	b)	The Prime Minister of India
	c)	The People of India
	d)	The President of India

87.	Which part of the Indian Constitution expressly declares that India is a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic?		CO5
	a)	Preamble	
	b)	Fundamental Rights	
	c)	Fundamental Duties	
	d)	Directive Principles of State Policy	
88.	'Economic Justice' as one of the objectives of the Indian Constitution has been provided in		CO5
	a)	the Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy	
	b)	the Preamble and the Fundamental Rights	
	c)	the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy	
	d)	None of the Above	
89.	The correct sequence of the following words in the Preamble is		CO5
	a)	Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic	
	b)	Sovereign, Democratic, Socialist, Secular, Republic	
	c)	Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic, Secular, Republic	
	d)	Socialist, Sovereign, Secular, Republic, Democratic	
90.	The Constitution of which country was the first to begin with a Preamble?		CO1
	a)	United States of America	
	b)	India	
	c)	Britain	
	d)	Canada	
91.	The ideal of Justice (Social, Economic and Political) in the Preamble draws its inspiration from		CO5
	a)	Russian Revolution	
	b)	French Revolution	
	c)	American Civil War	
	d)	Japanese Constitution	
92.	The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in the Preamble have been taken from		CO5
	a)	French Revolution	

	b)	Russian Revolution	
	c)	American Civil War	
	d)	Japanese Constitution	
93.	Which of the following is true about Preamble?		CO1
	a)	None of these	
	b)	It is a source of power to legislature and a source of prohibition upon the powers of legislature.	
	c)	It is justiciable.	
	d)	Its provisions are enforceable in courts of law.	
94.	What does the term 'Secular' mean in the Indian context?		CO5
	a)	All religions are equal in the eyes of the government and the State does not uphold any particular religion as its official religion	
	b)	Special importance to a religion related to minorities.	
	c)	One religion is promoted by the government.	
	d)	None of these	
95.	The 42 nd Constitutional Amendment added which of the following words in the Preamble.		CO5
	a)	All of these	
	b)	Socialist	
	c)	Secular	
	d)	Integrity	
96.	The right to enforce a fundamental right is a		CO5
	a)	Fundamental right	
	b)	Fundamental duty	
	c)	Legal right	
	d)	Personal right	
97.	The word 'Sovereign' mentioned in the Preamble implies		CO1
	a)	All of these	
	b)	India is an Independent State.	
	c)	India is neither a dependency nor a dominion of any other nation.	
	d)	India is free to conduct its own affairs (both internal and external).	
98.	Which of the following statements is/are true?		CO1

	a)	All of these	
	b)	India's membership of the Commonwealth of Nations does not affect India's Sovereignty in any manner.	
	c)	India's membership of United Nations Organization (UNO) does not limit India's Sovereignty	
	d)	India can either acquire a foreign territory or cede a part of its territory in favor of a foreign state.	
99.	Till now, how many times has the Preamble to the Constitution of India been amended?		CO1
	a)	Once	
	b)	Twice	
	c)	Thrice	
	d)	Never	
100.	In which of the following, are the basic aims and objectives of the Indian Constitution discussed?		CO1
	a)	Preamble	
	b)	Schedule	
	c)	Part-I	
	d)	Part-II	
101.	Which among the following statements is incorrect?		CO1
	a)	Preamble is enforceable in the court of law.	
	b)	The objective resolution passed by Pt. Nehru was what became the Preamble to the Constitution of India.	
	c)	Preamble has been amended only once in 1976.	
	d)	Preambles proves that the sovereignty lies ultimately with the Indian People.	
102.	In which year was the 42 nd Constitutional Amendment done?		CO1
	a)	1976	
	b)	1966	
	c)	1986	
	d)	1972	
103.	The Preamble to the Indian Constitution aims at securing		CO5
	a)	Dignity of Individual and Unity & Integrity of the nation.	

	b)	Fundamental Rights to all individuals.	
	c)	Fundamental Rights to the citizens of India.	
	d)	Security of tenure to all government servants.	
104.	What is the meaning of 'equality' in the Indian Constitution?		CO5
	a)	Absence of special privileges to any section of the society, and provision of adequate opportunities for all individuals without any discrimination.	
	b)	Lack of opportunities	
	c)	Lack of equality	
	d)	Absence of Moral values	
105.	Which of the following terms was not included in a "union of trinity" by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in his concluding speech in the Constituent Assembly?		CO5
	a)	Flexibility	
	b)	Equality	
	c)	Fraternity	
	d)	Liberty	
106.	Statement I: The Constitution of India is a liberal constitution. Statement II: It provides Fundamental Rights to individuals.		CO2
	a)	Both the statements are individually true and statement II is the correct explanation of statement I.	
	b)	Both the statements are individually true but statement II is not the correct explanation of statement I.	
	c)	Statement I is true but statement II is false.	
	d)	Statement I is false but statement II is true.	
107.	Assertion (A): Indian Constitution is quasi-federal. Reason (R): Indian constitution is neither federal nor unitary. Select the correct answer using the codes given below		CO1
	a)	A is true but R is false	
	b)	A is false but R is true	
	c)	Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A	
	d)	Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A	
108.	The cardinal features of political system in India are:		CO1

	<div>1. It is a democratic republic.</div> <div>2. It has a parliamentary form of government.</div> <div>3. The supreme power vests in the people of India.</div> <div>4. It provides for a unified authority.</div> <div>Select the correct answer from the codes given below</div>	
	<div>a) All of these</div> <div>b) 1 and 2</div> <div>c) 1, 2 and 3</div> <div>d) 2, 3 and 4</div>	
109.	<div>The basic features of the Indian Constitution which are not amendable under Article 368 are:</div>	CO1
	<div>a) Sovereignty, territorial integrity, federal system, judicial review and parliamentary system of government</div>	
	<div>b) Sovereignty, territorial integrity, federal system and judicial review</div>	
	<div>c) Sovereignty, territorial integrity and parliamentary system of government</div>	
	<div>d) Judicial review and the federal system</div>	
110.	<div>Who among the following gave the following statement about the Indian Constitution? "Indian constitution strikes a good balance between extreme rigidity and too much flexibility".</div>	CO1
	<div>a) Alexanderowic</div>	
	<div>b) B.R. Ambedkar</div>	
	<div>c) M.V. Pylee</div>	
	<div>d) K.C. Wheare</div>	
111.	<div>What is Gandhi's definition of "Ram Raj"?</div>	CO1
	<div>a) Sovereignty of the people based on pure moral authority</div>	
	<div>b) The rule as it was during the time of Rama</div>	
	<div>c) The greatest good of all</div>	
	<div>d) The absolute power concentrated in the hands of a king</div>	
112.	<div>The most essential feature of the Parliamentary form of Government is:</div>	CO1
	<div>a) Sovereignty of the Parliament</div>	
	<div>b) Written Constitution</div>	

	c)	Accountability of the executive to the legislature	
	d)	Independent judiciary	
113.	The most essential feature of a Federal Government is:		CO1
	a)	Division of a Power between the federal and state government	
	b)	Supremacy of Parliament	
	c)	Supremacy of Judiciary	
	d)	Single Citizenship	
114.	Which one of the following is a basic feature of the Presidential Government?		CO1
	a)	Single Executive	
	b)	Rigid Constitution	
	c)	Supremacy of the Legislature	
	d)	Residual Powers of the States	
115.	The Presidential government operates on the principle of		CO1
	a)	Separation of powers	
	b)	Division of powers between Centre and states	
	c)	Centralization of Powers	
	d)	Balance of Powers	
116.	The Unitary system of Government possesses which of the following advantages?		CO1
	a)	Strong state	
	b)	Greater adaptability	
	c)	Greater participation by the people	
	d)	Lesser chances of authoritarianism	
117.	Which of the following fundamental right is also known to have incorporated a "Necessary Evil" of the Constitution of India?		CO1
	a)	Protection against arrest and detention in certain case.	
	b)	Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc.	
	c)	Protection in respect of conviction for offences.	
	d)	Protection of life and personal liberty.	
118.	In India, the power to grant citizenship lies with which of the following?		CO1

	a)	Ministry of Home Affairs	
	b)	President	
	c)	Prime Minister	
	d)	State Governments	
119.	Who said that – “India is an indestructible Union of destructible states”.		CO1
	a)	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	
	b)	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	
	c)	Benegal Narsing Rau	
	d)	Jawaharlal Nehru	
120.	Who administers oaths of office and secrecy to a minister of Parliament?		CO1
	a)	President	
	b)	Prime Minister	
	c)	Chief Justice of India	
	d)	Speaker of Lok Sabha	
121.	The power of Judicial Review in the Indian Constitution is based on which principle?		CO1
	a)	Rule of law	
	b)	Due process of law	
	c)	Precedents and conventions	
	d)	None of these	
122.	Which of the following comes under the territory of India?		CO1
	a)	All of these	
	b)	States	
	c)	Union Territories	
	d)	Any other area for the time being included in the territory of India	
123.	Who remarked “The Supreme Court of India has more powers than any other Supreme Court in any part of the world”?		CO1
	a)	Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar	
	b)	B.R. Ambedkar	
	c)	K.M. Munshi	
	d)	Jawaharlal Nehru	

124.	Article 1 of the Constitution describes India as a:	
	a)	Union of States
	b)	Co-operation of States
	c)	Joint of States
	d)	Amalgamation of States
125.	The concept of Supreme Court's advisory jurisdiction has been borrowed from the Constitution of:	
	a)	Canada
	b)	United States of America
	c)	USSR
	d)	Japan
126.	How much time was required to finalize the Constitution by the Constituent Assembly?	
	a)	2 years, 11 months and 18 days
	b)	2 years, 9 months and 18 days
	c)	2 years, 11 months and 28 days
	d)	1 year, 11 months and 28 days
127.	The suspension of the Fundamental Rights during Emergency in India is borrowed from which constitution?	
	a)	Weimar Constitution of Germany
	b)	Constitution of Australia
	c)	Constitution of Canada
	d)	Constitution of South Africa
128.	The Post of Vice-president in the Constitution of India is borrowed from which constitution?	
	a)	Constitution of USA
	b)	Constitution of USSR
	c)	Constitution of Canada
	d)	Constitution of Japan
129.	The ideals and objectives included in the preamble of the India Constitution have been further elaborated in:	
	a)	All of these

	b)	Part III of the Constitution	
	c)	Part IV of the Constitution	
	d)	Part IV A of the Constitution	
130.	Sovereignty under the Constitution of India belongs to:		CO5
	a)	The people of India	
	b)	The Chief Justice of India	
	c)	The President of India	
	d)	The Prime Minister of India	
131.	Which Amendment Act substituted the expression 'Unity of the Nation' by 'Unity and Integrity of the Nation' in the Preamble of the Constitution of India?		CO5
	a)	42nd Amendment Act	
	b)	7 th Amendment Act	
	c)	24 th Amendment Act	
	d)	44 th Amendment Act	
132.	Which among the following is the correct expression of the word 'Secular' in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?		CO5
	a)	There is no religion in the state of India	
	b)	The state has many religions	
	c)	The state promotes every religion	
	d)	None of these	
133.	The liberty, which is not mentioned in the preamble of India?		CO5
	a)	Economic Liberty	
	b)	Liberty of belief	
	c)	Liberty of expression	
	d)	Liberty of thought	
134.	Which part of the Constitution of India describes India as a Secular State?		CO5
	a)	Preamble	
	b)	Directive Principles of State Policy	
	c)	Fundamental Rights	
	d)	Fundamental Duties	

135.	Which part of the Constitution of India deals with the Amendment of the Constitution?		CO1
	a)	Part XX	
	b)	Part IX	
	c)	Part XV	
	d)	Part XXII	
136.	Which part of the Constitution of India deals with the Emergency Provisions?		CO1
	a)	Part XVIII	
	b)	Part IX	
	c)	Part XX	
	d)	Part XIV	
137.	Which part of the Constitution of India deals with the Relations between the Union and the States?		CO1
	a)	Part XI	
	b)	Part XV	
	c)	Part XVII	
	d)	Part XVIII	
138.	Which of the following was the biggest source for the Constitution of India?		CO4
	a)	The Government of India Act, 1935	
	b)	The Government of India Act, 1919	
	c)	The Indian Independence Act, 1947	
	d)	The Government of India Act, 1909	
139.	Fundamental duties were incorporated in the constitution by the		CO4
	a)	42nd Amendment Act, 1976	
	b)	44 th Amendment Act, 1978	
	c)	45 th Amendment Act, 1980	
	d)	46 th Amendment Act, 1982	
140.	Right to privacy includes:		CO4
	a)	Right to personal liberty	
	b)	Right to practice any profession	
	c)	Right to reside in any part of India	

	d)	Right to move freely throughout the territory of India	
141.	The declaration that Democracy is a Government 'of the people, by the people, for the people' was made by:		CO5
	a)	Abraham Lincoln	
	b)	George Washington	
	c)	Theodore Roosevelt	
	d)	Winston Churchill	
142.	Right to Information is a:		CO2
	a)	Fundamental right	
	b)	Legal right	
	c)	Neither fundamental right nor legal right	
	d)	Both fundamental right as well as legal right	
143.	The Preamble of the Indian Constitution serves the purpose of:		CO1
	a)	All of these	
	b)	Pointing out what the people expect the Government of India to accomplish	
	c)	Indicating that the authority of the Government is derived from the people	
	d)	Helping judges to interpret various provisions of the Constitution properly	
144.	Preamble means:		CO1
	a)	preface, introduction especially that of an act of Parliament stating its aims & objectives	
	b)	the head of a body	
	c)	the top most portion of anything	
	d)	the preface of a book	
145.	The Government of India Act, 1935 vested the residuary power in the:		CO4
	a)	Governor-General	
	b)	British Parliament	
	c)	Federal Legislature	
	d)	State Legislature	

146.	The Fundamental Right that aims at the abolition of social distinctions is the right.....		CO2
	a)	to equality	
	b)	to property	
	c)	against exploitation	
	d)	to freedom	
147.	The Fundamental Duties were included in the Constitution with the idea of:		CO2
	a)	curbing subversive and unconstitutional activities	
	b)	giving more importance to the Fundamental Rights	
	c)	preventing abuse of Fundamental Rights	
	d)	giving more power to the executive	
148.	Which one is not correctly matched?		CO2
	a)	Freedom of speech and expression - Include freedom of press	
	b)	Freedom of conscience - Include right to wear and carry kirpans by Sikhs	
	c)	Right to Personal liberty - Include right to carry on any trade or business	
	d)	Right to Equality - Include principles of natural justice	
149.	In the National Flag, which color is used in the wheel?		CO5
	a)	Navy Blue	
	b)	Red Green	
	c)	White	
	d)	Blue	
150.	In the National Flag, what does saffron color represent?		CO5
	a)	Spirit of Renunciation	
	b)	Spirit of Human nature	
	c)	Spirit of colors	
	d)	Peace	