

1	India has a _____ form of government		
	Parliamentary	Presidential	Oligarchy
2	As a secular country, India doesn't have a state _____.		
	Government	Religion	Judiciary
3	Fundamental duties are _____ by law		
	Fully enforced	Partially enforced	Not enforced
4	By the beginning of the 16th century, the Indian national movement have been active		
	True		False
5	Who was the president of the constituent assembly?		
	S. Radhakrishnan	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	B R Ambedkar
6	Everyone is equal before law.' This right falls under _____		
	Right to Education	Right to Equality	Right to Vote
7	The Indian Constitution was finally completed in _____.		
	November 1946	September 1949	November 1949
8	The existence of more than one level of government in any country is called _____		
	Democracy	Federalism	Universal Adult Franchise
9	The Human trafficking and forced labour are prohibited under _____.		
	Cultural and Educational Rights	Right against Exploitation	Right to freedom of Religion
10	In 1934, _____ demanded for a Constituent Assembly for the first time.		
	Indian National Congress	Swarajya Party	Forward Block
11	The system of courts in the country is collectively referred as _____.		
	Judiciary	Ministers	Congress
12	The idea to have a Constitution was given by _____		
	Mahatma Gandhi	W.C Benarji	M. N. Roy
13	The Constitution of India came into force on _____.		
	26 January 1947	26 January 1949	26 January 1950
14	The original constitution was divided into 22 Parts & 8 Schedules, now it is ____Parts & ____Schedules.		
	22 Parts, 8 Schedules	25 Parts, 12 Schedules	24 Parts, 12 schedules
15	The Constituent Assembly was the 1st parliament of free India till the 1st general election held in 1952.		
	True		False
16	What is Preamble		
	Introductory Statement of Constitution	Introductory Statement of Policies and Bills	Parts of the Constitution
17	What does Legislative Assembly do?		
	Make laws	Implement Laws	Violate the laws
18	The drafting of the document called the constitution was done by an assembly of elected representatives called the _____		
	Constitutional Assembly	National Assembly	Constituent Assembly
19	The Constituent Assembly that wrote the Indian constitution had members.		

244	268	276	<u>299</u>
20	What is called the soul of the Indian Constitution?		
	Legislative	Executives	Judiciary
21	From which of the following country's constitution most countries chose to begin their constitution with a preamble?		
	France	Britain	Italy
22	Protection of wild life comes under which of the following in Constitution of India?		
	Fundamental Duties	Directive Principles	Seventh Schedule
23	What is the composition of the bicameral parliament in India?		
	Answer: The bicameral parliament in India is composed of the Council of States, Rajya Sabha, and the House of the People, Lok Sabha.		
24	What was the Cripps Mission and what was its acceptance of demand?		
	Answer: The Cripps Mission was a proposal in 1942 that recognized the demand for a constitution to be framed by an elected constituent assembly and for India to be given a dominion status.		
25	What was the demand for a constituent assembly?		
	Answer: The demand for a constituent assembly was for the purpose of framing a constitution for India.		
26	What is the composition of the bicameral parliament in India?		
	Answer: The bicameral parliament in India is composed of the Council of States, Rajya Sabha, and the House of the People, Lok Sabha.		
27	What is the State's duty in terms of protecting and improving the environment and safeguarding forests?		
	Answer: The State's duty is to protect and improve the environment and safeguard forests.		
28	What is the State's policy towards the concentration of wealth and means of production?		
	Answer: The State's policy towards the concentration of wealth and means of production is to direct its policy towards ensuring that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.		
29	Are the Directive Principles of State Policy enforceable by any court?		
	Answer: No, the provisions contained in Part IV of the Constitution of India are not enforceable by any court.		
30	What is the purpose of organizing agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines?		
	Answer: The purpose of organizing agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and		

	scientific lines is to improve productivity and efficiency in these sectors.
31	<p>What is the State's policy towards securing an adequate means of livelihood for citizens?</p> <p>Answer: The State's policy towards securing an adequate means of livelihood for citizens is to direct its policy towards ensuring that citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood.</p>
32	<p>What rights does the State aim to secure for its citizens in terms of work, education, and public assistance?</p> <p>Answer: The State aims to secure the right to work, to education, and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness, and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want.</p>
33	<p>What is the responsibility of the State in regards to providing legal aid?</p> <p>Answer: The State shall provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.</p>
34	<p>What is the State's duty in terms of promoting the educational and economic interests of weaker sections of the people?</p> <p>Answer: The State's duty is to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.</p>
35	<p>What is the purpose of organizing village panchayats?</p> <p>Answer: The purpose of organizing village panchayats is to enable them to function as units of self-government.</p>
36	<p>What provision does the State make for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief?</p> <p>Answer: The State makes provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.</p>
37	<p>What is the State's policy towards the distribution of material resources of the community?</p> <p>Answer: The State's policy towards the distribution of material resources of the community is to direct its policy towards ensuring that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good.</p>
38	<p>What is the aim of DPSPs?</p> <p>Answer: The aim of DPSPs is to create social and economic conditions under which the citizens can lead a good life and to establish social and economic democracy through a</p>

	welfare state.
39	<p>What is the State's duty in terms of raising the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people?</p> <p>Answer: The State's duty is to regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties.</p>
40	<p>What is the purpose of the legal system according to the Constitution of India?</p> <p>Answer: The purpose of the legal system according to the Constitution of India is to promote justice on a basis of equal opportunity.</p>
41	<p>What does the State aim to secure for workers in terms of work and living conditions?</p> <p>Answer: The State aims to secure work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life, and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities for all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise.</p>
42	<p>What is the purpose of the State in promoting the welfare of the people?</p> <p>Answer: The purpose of the State in promoting the welfare of the people is to secure and protect a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life.</p>
43	<p>What are the types of Directive Principles of State Policy?</p> <p>Answer: The types of Directive Principles of State Policy are Socialistic Principles, Gandhian Principles, Liberal Principles, and General/Miscellaneous Principles.</p>
44	<p>What is the purpose of promoting cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas?</p> <p>Answer: The purpose of promoting cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas is to provide employment opportunities and improve the economic conditions of the people living in those areas.</p>
45	<p>What is the purpose of the provision for equal justice and free legal aid?</p> <p>Answer: The purpose of the provision for equal justice and free legal aid is to ensure that all citizens have access to justice and legal aid, regardless of their economic status.</p>
46	<p>What are the Directive Principles of State Policy?</p> <p>Answer: The Directive Principles of State Policy are guidelines to the central and state governments of India, to be kept in mind while framing laws and policies.</p>
47	What was the demand formulated by Pandit Nehru in 1938?

	Answer: Pandit Nehru formulated the demand for constituent assembly.
48	<p>How were the seats in each Province distributed among the three main communities?</p> <p>Answer: The seats in each Province were distributed among the three main communities, Muslims, Sikh and general, in proportion to their respective populations.</p>
49	<p>What happened to the territories that fell under Pakistan after the partition in 1947?</p> <p>Answer: The territories that fell under Pakistan and those members who were part of The Constituent Assembly ceased to be members of the Constituent Assembly.</p>
50	<p>When did the Indian Constitution become fully applicable?</p> <p>Answer: The Indian Constitution became fully applicable on 26 Jan 1950.</p>
51	<p>Which states in India have bicameral legislatures?</p> <p>Answer: The states of Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Uttar Pradesh have bicameral legislatures while the other 20 states have unicameral legislatures.</p>
52	<p>When did the provisions relating to Citizenship, elections, provisional Parliament, temporary and transitional positions come into effect?</p> <p>Answer: The provisions relating to Citizenship, elections, provisional Parliament, temporary and transitional positions were given immediate effect on The 26th Nov.1949.</p>
53	<p>What are some of the salient features of the Constitution of India?</p> <p>Answer: The salient features of the Constitution of India include being the longest written constitution in the world, borrowing provisions from several sources and several other constitutions of the world, and having distinct and unique features as compared to other constitutions.</p>
54	<p>What did the Cabinet Mission provide for in 1946?</p> <p>Answer: The Cabinet Mission provided for an indirectly elected Constituent assembly consisting of 389 members, with 292 to be elected from provinces, 93 to be nominated from princely states, and 4 to be nominated from chief comm. Areas.</p>
55	<p>What was the backbone of the present Constitution of India?</p> <p>Answer: The Government of India Act 1935 was the backbone of the present Constitution of India.</p>
56	<p>When did the rest of the Indian Constitution come into force?</p> <p>Answer: The rest of the Indian Constitution came into force on the 26th Jan. 1950.</p>

57	<p>How many members are there in the House of the People in India?</p> <p>Answer: The House of the People in India is composed of 550 members, i.e., 530 members from the States and 20 members from the Union Territories.</p>
58	<p>When did the first meeting of the constituent assembly take place and who boycotted it?</p> <p>Answer: The first meeting of the constituent assembly took place on December 9, 1946, but it was boycotted by the Muslim League.</p>
59	<p>What were some of the milestones in the development of the Constitution of India?</p> <p>Answer: The Regulating Act 1773, The Charter Act 1793, The Charter Act 1813, The Charter Act 1833, and The Charter Act 1853 were some of the milestones in the development of the Constitution of India.</p>
60	<p>When did the Constituent Assembly re-assemble as the Sovereign Constituent Assembly for the Dominion of India?</p> <p>Answer: The Constituent Assembly re-assembled as the Sovereign Constituent Assembly for the Dominion of India on August 14th, 1947</p>
61	<p>How is each state and Union Territory in India administered?</p> <p>Answer: Each state is administered by a Governor appointed by the President while each Union Territory is administered by the President through a Minister.</p>
62	<p>When did the Indian National Congress form?</p> <p>Answer: The Indian National Congress formed in 1885.</p>
63	<p>How are members of the Council of States elected?</p> <p>Answer: The President of India nominates 12 persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of literature, art, science and social service, while the remaining 238 seats are to be filled in by the persons to be elected by the legislative assemblies of their respective states in staggered re-elections of one-third every second year.</p>
64	<p>How many members were present and signed the Constitution as finally passed?</p> <p>Answer: 284 members were present and signed the Constitution as finally passed.</p>
65	<p>When was the Indian Constitution passed by the Constituent Assembly?</p> <p>Answer: The Indian Constitution was passed by the Constituent Assembly on 26 Nov 1949.</p>
66	<p>How were the members of the Constituent Assembly elected?</p>

	Answer: The members were elected by indirect election by the members of The Provisional Legislative Assemblies (lower house only).
67	<p>“The ‘right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion’ guarantees a negative liberty — which means that the state shall ensure that there is no interference or obstacle to exercise this freedom”.</p> <p>Which of the following provisions guarantees this right?</p> <p>A. Article 26 (1) B. Article 28 (1) C. Article 25 (1) D. Article 27 (1)</p>
68	<p>Which of the following is described as the ‘Soul of the Constitution’?</p> <p>(a) Fundamental Rights (b) Fundamental Duties (c) Directive Principles of State Policy (d) Preamble</p>
69	<p>The term ‘We’ in Preamble means</p> <p>(a) Indian Government (b) Supreme Courts (c) Indian Parliament (d) The People of India</p>
70	<p>Indian Constitution ensures ‘Justice’ in which of the following form</p> <p>(a) Social (b) Economic (c) Political (d) All of the above</p>
71	<p>Preamble has been amended by which Amendment Act?</p> <p>(a) 27th Constitutional Amendment (b) 42nd Constitutional Amendment (c) 44th Constitutional Amendment (d) 40th Constitutional Amendment</p>
72	<p>In which case, the Supreme Court specifically opined that Preamble is ‘not’ a part of the Constitution?</p> <p>(a) Berubari Union case (b) Kesavanada Bharati case (c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of the above</p>
73	<p>In which case, the Supreme Court rejected the earlier opinion and held that Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution?</p> <p>(a) Berubari Union case (b) Kesavanada Bharati case (c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of the above</p>
74	<p>The Preamble states that the Constitution derives its authority from</p> <p>(a) Indian Culture (b) Government of India (c) The People of India (d) Princely states</p>
75	Which part of the Indian Constitution expressly declares that India is a Sovereign

	Socialist Secular Democratic Republic?
	(a) Fundamental Rights (b) Directive Principles of State Policy (c) Preamble (d) Fundamental Duties
76	'Economic Justice' as one of the objectives of the Indian Constitution has been provided in
	(a) the Preamble and the Fundamental Rights (b) the Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy (c) the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy (d) None of the Above
77	The correct sequence of the following words in the Preamble is
	(a) Sovereign, Democratic, Socialist, Secular, Republic (b) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic (c) Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic, Secular, Republic (d) None of these
78	The ideal of Justice (Social, Economic and Political) in the Preamble draws its inspiration from
	(a) Russian Revolution (b) American Civil War (c) French Revolution (d) Japanese Constitution
79	The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in the Preamble have been taken from
	(a) French Revolution (b) Russian Revolution (c) American Civil War (d) None of the above
80	Which of the following is true about Preamble?
	(a) It is a source of power to legislature and a source of prohibition upon the powers of legislature. (b) It is justiciable. (c) Its provisions are enforceable in courts of law. (d) None of the above.
81	Which of the following words is not mentioned in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution?
	(a) Sovereign (b) Socialist (c) Democratic (d) Indians
82	The word 'Sovereign' mentioned in the Preamble implies_____
	(a) India is an Independent State. (b) India is neither a dependency nor a dominion of any other nation. (c) India is free to conduct its own affairs (both internal and external). (d) All of the above.
83	Till now, the Preamble to the Constitution of India has been amended for how many times?
	(a) Once (b) Twice (c) Thrice

	(d) Never
84	The Preamble to the Indian Constitution aims at securing (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.
85	What is the meaning of 'equality' in the Indian Constitution? (a) Lack of opportunities (b) Lack of equality (c) Absence of special privileges to any section of the society, and provision of adequate opportunities for all individuals without any discrimination. (d) None of the above.
86	What is the Right to Constitutional Remedies in India? Answer: The Right to Constitutional Remedies guarantees remedies if citizens' fundamental rights are violated and allows the aggrieved party to approach the courts.
87	What is the Swaran Singh Committee? Answer: The Swaran Singh Committee recommended more than 10 Fundamental Duties, including the duty to pay taxes.
88	What is the criticism of Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution? Answer: Critics have described the Fundamental Duties as a code of moral precepts due to their non-justiciable character and have called their inclusion in the Constitution superfluous.
89	Why was the right to property removed from the list of fundamental rights? Answer: The right to property was removed from the list of fundamental rights by the 44th Constitutional Amendment because it proved to be a hindrance towards attaining the goal of socialism and redistributing wealth equitably among the people.
90	What are fundamental duties in the Indian Constitution? Answer: Fundamental duties are duties that are not incorporated into the Constitution but are expected to be performed by the people.
100	What are Cultural and Educational Rights in India? Answer: Cultural and Educational Rights protect the rights of religious, cultural, and linguistic minorities, by facilitating them to preserve their heritage and culture, and ensuring education for everyone without any discrimination.