1. The Constituent Assembly of India took all decisions by

a) Simple Majority b) Two-Thirds majority **c) Consensus**  d) All of these

2. The Constitution of India declares India as

a) A unitary state b) Federation **c) A quasi-federal state** d) A union of states

# 3. In which year, did Cripps mission come to India?

a) 1935 b) 1945 c) 1949 **d) 1942**

4. Who acted as the chairman of the drafting committee of the constituent assembly?

**a) B.R.Ambedkar** b)C.Rajagopalachari c)Rajendra Prasad d)Jawaharlal Nehru

5. The Constituent Assembly set up under the Cabinet Mission plan had a strength of

**a) 389 members** b) 501 members c) 268 members d) 492 members.

6. On December 11, 1946 the Constituent Assembly elected\_\_\_\_ as its permanent chairman.

a) Jawaharlal Nehru **b) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad** c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar d) K.M. Munshi

7. The Drafting Committee of the Constitution, including the chairman, comprised of

**a) 7 members** b) 5 members c) 9 members d) 3 members

8. The Constitution of India came into force on

a) 26 January 1952 b) 10 August 1948 **c) 26 January 1950** d) 26 November 1949

9.Which one of the following exercised the most profound influence on the Indian Constitution?

**a) The Government of India Act, 1935** b) The US Constitution

c) British Constitution d) The UN charter

10. How many schedules the Constitution of India contains now?

a) 8 b) 10 c) 11 **d) 12**

11. The Constitution of India is

a)Rigid b) Flexible c) Very rigid **d) Partly rigid and partly flexible**.

12. The cabinet mission came to Indian in

a)1944 b) 1945 **c) 1946** d) l 943

13. Who is the Custodian of Fundamental Rights?

a)President of India b) Prime Minister of India

c) Parliament of India **d) Supreme Court and High Court of India**

14. The source of authority of the Indian Constitution is

a) The Government of India **b) The people of India** c) The President d) The Parliament

15. Which of the following word was added in the preamble of the constitution by 42nd Amendment Act 1976?

**a) Socialist** b) Sovereign c) Democratic d) Republic

16. Who of the following acted as the constitutional advisor to the Constituent Assembly?

a) Sachidananda Sinha b) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar c) Rajendra Prasad **d) B.N.Rau**

17. Fraternity means

**a) Spirit of brotherhood** b) Fatherly treatment

c) Unity and integrity d) Elimination of Economic Justice

18. How many parts are there in Indian Constitution?

a)25 **b) 22** c) 27 d) 29

19. State emergency is also called as

**a) President's rule** b) Prime Minister's rule c) Governor's rule d) Chief Justice's rule

20. Which one of the following is not one of the three organs of the state/union government?

a) Executive **b) Press** c) Judiciary d) Legislature

21. Original constitution classified fundamental rights into seven categories but now there are

a) Five Rights **b) Six Rights** c) Four Rights d) Eight Rights

22. Respecting National Flag is a

a)Fundamental Right **b)Fundamental Duties**

c)Directive Principles of State Policy d)None of these

23. What is the system of legislature in the state of Karnataka?

a) Unicameral **b) Bicameral** c) Multi camera d) None of these

24. A person arrested has to be produced before the Magistrate within

a) 12 hours **b) 24 hours** c) 34 hours d) 48 hours

25. Who is the final authority to interpret the constitution?

a) Parliament **b) Supreme Court** c) President d) Prime Minister

26. The Indian Constitution is

a) Based on Conventions c) An evolved constitution

b) A brief document **d) Written and bulky document**

27. The Constituent Assembly adopted the Indian Constitution on

a) August 15, 1947 **b) November 26, 1949** c) January 26, 1950 d)January 26, 1948

28. The Constitution of India is

a) Unitary in form but federal in spirit c) Is full of strong unitary features

b) nitary with strong federal bias **d)Federal in form, but unitary in spirit**

29. What is the present number of Articles in Indian Constitution?

a) 395 b) 376 c) 445 **d) 448**

30.Which Amended Act added the word "Secular" in the preamble of Constitution of India?

**a) 42nd Amendment** b) 44th Amendment c) 45th Amendment d) 46th Amendment

31. The Government of India Act 1935 provided for

a) Diarchy at the center b) establishment of federal Court

c) Provincial Autonomy **d) All of the above**

32. The Constituent Assembly of India started its work in 1946 and completed its work in

a) November 1949 b) Jan. 1949 c) Dec. 1948 **d) January 1950**

33. The Preamble of the Constitution of India has been amended so far

a) Four times b) Thrice c) Twice **d) Once**

34. Which Fundamental Right ceased to be a Fundamental Right and became a Legal Right under the 44th Amendment of the Indian Constitution.

**a) Right to Property** b) Right to Primary Education c) Right to Information d) Right to Life

35. Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution have been taken from the

a) Russian Constitution **b) US Constitution**. c) British Constitution d) Act of 1935

36. In which part of the Constitution, DPSP are mentioned?

a) Part III **b) Part IV** c) Part VII d) Part VIII

37. So far national emergency has been declared \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ times in India

(a) Five (b) six **(c) Three** (d) one

38. Chairman of the Drafting Committee was

**a) Dr. B.R Ambedkar**  b) Dr Rajendra Prasad c) Jagajeevan Ram d) Jawaharlal Nehru

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| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | 39. Karnataka has bicameral system of State Legislature. Bicameral means  a) Two Cameras b) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha  **c) Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad** d) Only Vidhan Sabha   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | 40. How many types of emergencies are there in Constitution of India?  a) 1 b) 2 **c) 3** d) 4  41.The idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forwarded by  a) B.G.Tilak b) M. K. Gandhi **c) M. N. Roy** d) Motilal Nehru  42. In Which year, did the Indian National Congress for the first time demand a Constituent Assembly ?  **a) 1934**  b) 1935 c) 1936 d) 1937  43. First time Constituent Assembly Constituted under the scheme formulated by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **a) Cabinet Mission Plan** b) Mount Batten Plan c) Non-Cooperation Movement d) None of these    44. Members of the Constituent Assembly were  a) All Elected b) All Nominated **c) Partly elected and partly nominated** d) Selected  45. Constituent Assembly hold its first meeting on  a) Nov. 9, 1946 **b) Dec 9, 1946**  c) Nov. 9, 1947 d) Dec. 9, 1947  46. When did "Objective Resolution" was adopted by the Constituent Assembly?  a) 1946 b) 1948 **c) 1947**  d) 1950  47. First Draft of the Constitution was published on  a) Jan. 24, 1950 b) Jan. 24, 1948 c) Aug. 15, 1947 **d) Feb. 1948**  48. Provincial Constitution Committee was head by  a ) Dr. Rajendra Prasad b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar **c) Sardar Vallabhai Bhai Patel**  d) Jawaharlal Nehru    49. The concept of A Union of States" in the Indian Constitution has been derived from  a) The American Declaration **c) The British North American Act**  b) The Australian Constitution d) The Swiss Constitution   |  |  | | --- | --- | | 50. India can make its own laws because, India is  **a) Independent** b) Sovereign. c) Secular d) Democratic  51. Preamble is  **a) Part of the Constitution** b) Amendable part c) Non-Amendable d) Both ‘a’ and ‘c’    52. Fundamental Rights are  **a) Enforceable** b) Absolute c) Extraterritorial d) None of these  53. "Rights are not only the privileges, they are the weapons in hands of citizens to control the Arbitrary Government" - who gave this statement?  a) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad b) S.V. Patel c) J. L. Nehru **d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar**  54. The Preamble to the Constitution declares India as  a) Sovereign, Democratic Republic **b) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic**  c) Socialist, Democratic Republic d) Sovereign, Democratic Republic, Secular.  55. The Preamble aims to secure  a) Fundamental Rights b) Fundamental Duties  **c) Dignity of the Individual**  d) Security of the People  56. Fundamental Rights are not applicable to  a) Foreigner b) Criminals  **c) Members of Armed Forces** d) Both 'a' & 'c  57. For enforcement of Fundamental Rights Supreme Court can issue  a) An order b) Direction c) Writs **d) All the these**  58. Fundamental Duties are  a) Enforceable b) Absolute c) Restricted **d) Non enforceable**  59. The date of commencement of the Indian constitution is  (a) 26TH Nov 1949 (b) 26TH Nov 1945 **(c) 26TH Jan 1950**  (d) 15TH Aug 1947.  60. The words added to the preamble by this amendment were  (a) Socialist only (b) secular only (c )Integrity only  **(d) all of these**  61. The word secular as used in the preamble indicates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (a)treating all the languages equally (b) special treatment to Hindu religion  **(c) treating all the religions equally**  (d) none of these.  62. The founding father of the Indian constitution is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **(a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** (b) Gandhiji (c) pandit Nehru (d) sardar valabhi patel  63. How many times was the preamble of the Constitution amended  **(a) 1 time** (b) 2 times (c) 3 times (d) not amended  **64.** The method of amending rigid constitution is by  (a) Simple majority **(b)special (2/3) majority** (c) Cannot be amended (d) none of these  65. Part IV (A) consists of –------- fundamental duty  **(a) 11** (b) 12 (c) 10 (d) 9  66. Part IV (A) was added to the constitution in the year  (a) 1950 (b) 1972 (c) 1978 **(d) 1976**  67. Fundamental duties in the constitution are addressed to the  (a) politicians **(b) people** (c) workers (d) students  68. The directive principles of state policy are the obligation of  (a) central government (b) state government  **(c) central and state government** (c) citizen of India  69. Who has the power to declare emergency  (a) parliament **(b) president** c) prime minister (d)supreme court  70. How much time did the constituent assembly took to prepare the Constitution of India?  **a. 2 years 11 months 18 days** b. 5 years 11 months 19 days c.3 years 10 months 7 days d. 4 years 11 months 17 days  71. When was the Drafting Committee was established ?  **a. 29th August1947** b.12th December 1946 c.15th Aug,1947 d.26th Nov, 19  72. When we celebrate Samvidhan Divas/ Constitutional Day/ National Law Day?  a.26th January 1950 **b.26th November 1949** c.15th August1947 d.21stJuly,1950  73. When was the Constituent Assembly established to frame the Constitution?  **a) 06.12.1946** b)26.12.1946 c)10.06.1946 d) 26.11.1949  74.In which part of the Constitution, Fundamental Rights(F.R’s) are mentioned/Classified?  **a) Part III**  b) Part IV c) Part VII d) Part VIII  75. As Indian Constitution came into force on 26.01.1950, this day is celebrated as  **a) Republic day** b. Samvidhan Divas c.National Law Day d. Constitutional Day |  |        |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | |  | |  | | |  |