

Objective
**INDIAN
POLITY**

Abhishek Dubey



Level 1 Questions SSC CGL, CPO, AILET, State PSC Exam, DUET, LIC, Bank PO, TET and Railway.

Level 2 Questions UPSC CS, NDA, CDS, NTA, UGC NET, ICAR, JRF, RBI and ONGC

 OSWAL

High-Score Series⁺

Objective
**INDIAN
POLITY**

Abhishek Dubey



Level 1 Questions SSC CGL, CPO, AILET, State PSC Exam, DUET, LIC, Bank PO,
TET and Railway.

Level 2 Questions UPSC CS, NDA, CDS, NTA, UGC NET, ICAR, JRF, RBI and ONGC

Contents

Preface	3	5. Judiciary	132
A Complete 2-Year-Study Strategy for Your Competitive Examinations!	4	6. The Union Government, Elections & Citizenship	157
1. Evolution of Constitution	5	7. State Government and Relation	178
2. Amendment of Constitution	44	8. Local Bodies	196
3. Fundamental Rights, Duties and Directive Principle of State Policy	62	9. Emergency, Constitutional & Non-Constitutional Bodies	205
4. Parliament	98	10. Planning Commission	224

Edition : 2021

ISBN : 978-93-90278-69-5

© Oswal Publishers, 2021

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without the prior permission in writing of the Oswal Publishers.



OSWAL PUBLISHERS

Head Office : 1/12, Sahitya Kunj, M.G. Road Agra-282 002

Phone : (0562) 2527771-4, 7534077222

E-mail : contact@oswalpublishers.com, sales@oswalpublishers.com

Website : www.oswalpublishers.com

Printed at : Upkar Printing Unit, Agra

The cover of this book has been designed using resources from Freepik.com

Preface

We feel immense pleasure in introducing the first edition of 'General Knowledge Question Bank' for competitive exams aspirants. This book covers a wide range of general knowledge in a single concise volume for exams like UPSC CS, SSC, CGL, CPO, AILET, DUET, LIC, BANK PO, TET, NDA, NTA, UGC, JRF, RBI, ONGC.

The book follows a methodical approach to help you provide an in-depth understanding of the various areas tested in the GK section such as history, polity and Indian Constitution, economics, general science, miscellany, etc.

The book is demarcated into Level 1 & 2 as per the level of difficulty presented in the different levels of competitive exams. Both the levels contain a comprehensive theory followed by the practice questions for the students to answer. The answer key to all the questions is provided with a proper explanation for the students to evaluate and analyze them.

The book has been consciously written in a reader-friendly tone, avoiding any kind of technical jargon or complex vocabulary so as to explain the concepts in a simple manner to the students to make the most of it.

In spite of our best efforts, the possibilities of some errors of omission cannot be ruled out. Constructive suggestions will be appreciated and thankfully acknowledged.

-Publisher

A COMPLETE 2-YEAR-STUDY STRATEGY FOR YOUR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS!

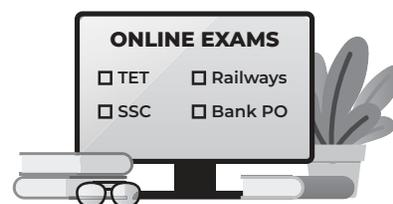
Students, now that you have passed your Class 10th board examinations and are moving to the higher secondary, senior secondary or junior college level, this is the time to decide for those who aspire to study for competitive exams or look for opportunities in PSUs and similar avenues.

As the 12th examination nears, the duration to prepare for your competitive examination shortens. This article will suggest you the best ways for preparing the competitive exams which you will appear for, right after your 12th board examination. However, you have 2 years to prepare and study for competitive exams and we believe 2 years is enough time to prepare if you have the right strategy.

Some popular competitive exams that students opt for after school or college - SSC CGL, CPO, AILET, State PSC Exam, DUET, LIC, Bank PO, TET, Railway, UPSC - NDA, CDS, NTA UGC NET, ICAR, JRF, RBI and ONGC

So, what are the best books for competitive exams? How do you frame a complete 2-year-study strategy to study for them?

This article has all your answers. Below are 5 powerful tips to follow for the next 2 years to make your preparation effective:



» **Write down your syllabus** : The first and foremost step in your exam preparation is to get a thorough understanding of the syllabus. Look for the latest updates and marking schemes in the syllabus as it is subjected to change annually. Write it down somewhere to see it all the time to stay focused.

» **Know your resources/ books** : Most of you would opt for offline classes for preparation. But, we believe in giving self-study a chance. There are ample resources available online for self-preparation. Falling for too many books or online websites would only result in you wasting your time shuffling between them. We would suggest having a limited and reliable set of resources.

You can check out reliable study resources like Oswal Publishers that have a great collection of sample papers and content for students.

» **Prepare a timetable** : Once you are sorted with the study resources and syllabus, we would suggest you to prepare the timetable. Do not go for the entire 2 years instead prepare a 1-year timetable for studying and covering the syllabus. The remaining 1 year can be dedicated to mock tests and evaluation.

» **Mock tests** : Now that you have studied the chapters and are done with the first half of the study strategy, it's time for evaluation! This may include collecting a good set of question papers (of previously held exams) or important questions which can be easily accessed through an online search.

These tips will help you lower your stress on the day of examination and provide you with the confidence to perform better. Trusted sources like Oswal Publishers provide collections of useful sample papers and mock tests online for better preparation.

Never leave things for tomorrow. Have the discipline and sincerity that will help you reach your goal. Following the above-discussed pointers will definitely drive you towards success. To learn more about the easy preparation for exams, Oswal Publishers is always within your reach!

Good luck with your exams!

Level-1

1. From Constitution of Ireland which of the following has been taken:
 - (a) Emergency Power of the President
 - (b) The Union State relation
 - (c) Directive Principles
 - (d) Amendments
2. When was the Supreme Court established at Calcutta as the Apex Court?
 - (a) 1773
 - (b) 1774
 - (c) 1776
 - (d) 1778
3. The Simon Commission recommended that Dyarchy be abolished in the Provinces and also proposed the enlargement of the Provincial Legislature. When was Simon Commission appointed?
 - (a) 1927
 - (b) 1929
 - (c) 1928
 - (d) 1931
4. The first attempt at introducing a representative and popular element in the administration was made under which act?
 - (a) Indian Councils Act, 1900
 - (b) Indian Councils Act, 1909
 - (c) Government of India Act, 1935
 - (d) Indian Councils Act, 1919
5. The scheme of Morley-Minto constitutional reforms were given effect:
 - (a) In 1922
 - (b) Through Indian Councils Act, 1909
 - (c) Through Indian Councils Act, 1919
 - (d) Through Simon Commission report
6. In which year did the Indian National Congress resolve to set up a committee to draft a "Swaraj Constitution" for India based on a declaration of rights that would provide safeguards against oppression?
 - (a) 1927
 - (b) 1928
 - (c) 1929
 - (d) 1930
7. Which Act separated the legislative and executive functions of the council of the Governor-General for the first time?
 - (a) Pitt's India Act of 1784
 - (b) Regulating Act of 1773
 - (c) Charter Act of 1833
 - (d) Charter Act of 1853
8. When was the Indian Independence Act 1947 passed?
 - (a) 8 July, 1947
 - (b) 14 August, 1947
 - (c) 3 June, 1947
 - (d) 26 July, 1947
9. The concept of 'First Past the Post' in the Indian Constitution was taken from the Constitution of:
 - (a) USA
 - (b) Britain
 - (c) Ireland
 - (d) France
10. The plan of Stafford Cripps envisaged that after the second world war:
 - (a) India should be granted complete independence
 - (b) India should be partitioned into two before granting independence
 - (c) India should be made a Republic with the condition that it will join the commonwealth
 - (d) India should be given dominion status
11. Under which one of the following Acts was the Communal Electorate System introduced by the British in India for the first time?
 - (a) Government of India Act, 1909
 - (b) Government of India Act, 1919
 - (c) Indian Councils Act, 1861
 - (d) Indian Councils Act, 1892
12. In the Federation established by the Act of 1935, residuary powers were given to:
 - (a) Federal Legislature
 - (b) Provincial Legislature
 - (c) Governor-General
 - (d) Provincial Governors
13. Which of the following countries has a non-written constitution?
 - (a) USA
 - (b) UK
 - (c) Pakistan
 - (d) China
14. From which country's Constitution did India borrow the concept of Freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse in its own?
 - (a) France
 - (b) USA
 - (c) England
 - (d) Australia
15. When was the First General Election to the Lok Sabha held?
 - (a) 1950 - 51
 - (b) 1951 - 52
 - (c) 1952 - 53
 - (d) 1956 - 57
16. The structure of the Indian Constitution is:
 - (a) Federal in form and Unitary in spirit
 - (b) Unitary
 - (c) Unitary in form and Federal in spirit
 - (d) Purely Federal
17. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a Federal Constitution?
 - (a) There is an independent judiciary in India
 - (b) Powers have been clearly divided between Centre and the states
 - (c) the federating units have been given unequal representation in the Rajya Sabha
 - (d) it is the result of an agreement among the federating units.
18. Where was the distribution of powers between the Centre and States mentioned?
 - (a) Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909
 - (b) Montagu-Chelmsford Act, 1919

- (c) Government of India Act, 1935
(d) Indian Independence Act, 1947
19. Who had suggested the formation of a Constituent Assembly?
(a) Subhash Chandra Bose
(b) M. N. Roy
(c) Motilal Nehru
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru
20. How many members were given to the Executive Council of the 'Governor-General of Bengal' in the Regulating Act of 1773?
(a) 1 (c) 3
(b) 2 (d) 4
21. Which Act of the British Government enabled the formation of the first Supreme Court of Calcutta?
(a) Pitt's India Act of 1784
(b) Charter Act of 1833
(c) Charter Act of 1853
(d) None of these
22. Which of the following can be concluded from the Regulating Act of 1773?
(a) It recognized the political and administrative functions of the East India Company for the first time
(b) It empowered the servants of the East India Company to engage in private trade with the 'natives'
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)
23. How many judges were given to the Supreme Court of Calcutta by the Regulating Act of 1773?
(a) 2 (c) 4
(b) 3 (d) 5
24. The Regulating Act of 1773 laid the foundations of central administration in India. Which of the following options proves the statement correct?
(a) It made the Governor of Bengal as the Governor General of Bengal
(b) It required the Court of Directors to report on its revenue, civil and military affairs in India.
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)
25. Which of the following Acts mentioned 'British possessions in India' for the first time?
(a) Regulating Act of 1773
(b) Pitt's India Act of 1784
(c) Charter Act of 1833
(d) Charter Act of 1853
26. Which of the following powers was given to the Court of the Directors by the Pitt's India Act?
(a) Manage the Company Affairs
(b) Direct and supervise the civil government
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)
27. Which of the following Acts distinguished between the commercial and political functions of the Company?
(a) Pitt's India Act
(b) Charter Act of 1833
(c) Charter Act of 1853
(d) Government of India Act 1858
28. Which of the following Acts made the Governor General of Bengal the Governor General of India?
(a) Pitt's India Act
(b) Charter Act of 1833
(c) Charter Act of 1853
(d) Government of India Act 1858
29. What was the Charter Act of 1833 also known?
(a) St. Louis Act (c) St. Pittsburg Act
(b) St. Helena Act (d) Queen's Act
30. Who was the first Governor-General of India?
(a) Lord Hastings (c) Lord Bentinck
(b) Lord Dalhousie (d) Lord Curzon
31. The East India Company became an administrative body from a commercial body through the:
(a) Charter Act of 1833
(b) Charter Act of 1853
(c) Government of India Act 1858
(d) None of these
32. Which of the following was provided by the Charter Act of 1853?
(a) It attempted to introduce the door for open competition for civil servants
(b) It separated the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)
33. How many Charter Acts were brought in by the British Government?
(a) 3 (c) 5
(b) 4 (d) 6
34. In which year was the Macaulay Committee appointed?
(a) 1852 (c) 1854
(b) 1853 (d) 1855
35. How many of the Indian Legislative Council were appointed on the basis of local representation under the Charter Act of 1853?
(a) 3 out of 5 (c) 5 out of 7
(b) 4 out of 6 (d) 6 out of 8
36. Which of the following Acts was known as the Act for the Good Government of India?
(a) The Government of India Act 1858
(b) The Indian Councils Act 1861
(c) The Indian Councils Act 1892
(d) The Indian Councils Act 1909
37. Who was the first Viceroy of India?
(a) Lord Canning (c) Lord Curzon
(b) Lord Dufferin (d) Lord Morley
38. The office of the Secretary of State was introduced through the:
(a) Pitt's India Act
(b) Charter Act of 1793
(c) Charter Act of 1853
(d) Government of India Act 1858
39. The office that was ended by the Government of India Act 1858 was introduced by the:
(a) Regulating Act of 1773
(b) Pitt's India Act of 1784

- (c) Charter Act of 1793
(d) Charter Act of 1853
40. What was the main reason that prompted the British Government to bring in the Government of India Act 1858?
(a) The Indian Renaissance
(b) The Sanyasi revolt
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)
41. How many Indian Councils Acts were introduced by the British Government?
(a) 2 (c) 4
(b) 3 (d) 5
42. How many Indians were nominated by Lord Canning into his Council in 1892?
(a) 1 (c) 3
(b) 2 (d) 4
43. Which Act initiated the process of decentralization in India?
(a) The Government of India Act 1858
(b) The Indian Councils Act 1861
(c) The Indian Councils Act 1892
(d) The Indian Councils Act 1909
44. In which year was the legislative council of Bengal established?
(a) 1861 (c) 1863
(b) 1862 (d) 1864
45. In which year was the legislative council of Northwestern Frontier Province (NWFP) established?
(a) 1863 (c) 1865
(b) 1864 (d) 1866
46. Who was responsible for the introduction of the portfolio system of administration?
(a) Lord Dalhousie (c) Lord Ripon
(b) Lord Ramsay (d) Lord Canning
47. What was the life of the Ordinance of the Viceroy as per the Indian Councils Act of 1861?
(a) Three months
(b) Six months
(c) Nine months
(d) As per the Viceroy's discretion
48. Which Act made an indirect provision for the use of elections?
(a) The Government of India Act 1858
(b) The Indian Councils Act 1861
(c) The Indian Councils Act 1892
(d) The Indian Councils Act 1909
49. Which of the following Indian Councils Act gave the legislative council the power to discuss the budget?
(a) 1861 (c) 1909
(b) 1892 (d) 1912
50. What was the word that was used in the Indian Councils Act of 1892 to fill up the nonofficial seats both in the Central and Provincial legislative councils?
(a) Election (c) Both (a) and (b)
(b) Nomination (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
51. According to the Indian Councils Act of 1892, which of the following bodies would recommend the Viceroy the nonofficial members to be nominated to the Central Legislative Council?
(a) Provincial legislative council
(b) Bengal Chamber of Commerce
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)
52. According to the Indian Councils Act of 1892, which of the following bodies would recommend the Governors the nonofficial members to be nominated to the Provincial Legislative Council?
(a) District boards (c) Both (a) and (b)
(b) Zamindars (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
53. Which of the following was known as the Morley-Minto Reforms?
(a) Indian Councils Act of 1861
(b) Indian Councils Act of 1892
(c) Indian Councils Act of 1909
(d) Government of India Act 1919
54. What was the revised size of the Central Legislative Council as per the Morley-Minto reforms?
(a) 50 (c) 60
(b) 55 (d) 66
55. Who became the first Indian to join the Viceroy's Executive Council?
(a) Satyendra Prasad Sinha
(b) Chittaranjan Das
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji
(d) Bhupendra Nath Bose
56. Who is known as the 'Father of Communal Electorate'?
(a) Lord Curzon (c) Lord Minto
(b) Lord Morley (d) None of these
57. Which Act stated for the first time that the objective of the British Government was the gradual introduction of responsible government in India?
(a) The Indian Councils Act 1892
(b) The Indian Councils Act 1909
(c) Government of India Act 1919
(d) Government of India Act 1935
58. Which of the following was introduced by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms?
(a) Double Government
(b) Dyarchy
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)
59. According to the Government of India Act 1919, how many of the Viceroy's Executive Council were to be Indians?
(a) 2 of 4 (c) 4 of 8
(b) 3 of 6 (d) 5 of 10
60. Under the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, the provision of communal electorates was extended to the:
(a) Sikhs (c) Both (a) and (b)
(b) Europeans (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
61. In which year was the Central Public Service Commission set up in India?
(a) 1925 (c) 1927
(b) 1926 (d) 1928

62. Which Act had introduced bicameralism in the Indian legislature for the first time?
 (a) The Indian Councils Act 1892
 (b) The Indian Councils Act 1909
 (c) Government of India Act 1919
 (d) Government of India Act 1935
63. In which year was the Simon Commission appointed?
 (a) 1927 (c) 1929
 (b) 1928 (d) 1930
64. In which year did the Simon Commission submit report?
 (a) 1929 (c) 1931
 (b) 1930 (d) 1932
65. Which of the following were recommended by the Simon Commission?
 (a) Abolition of Dyarchy
 (b) Continuation of communal electorate
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
66. Who was the Prime Minister of Britain when the Communal Award of 1932 was announced in India?
 (a) Clement Atlee (c) Ramsay MacDonald
 (b) H H Asquith (d) Stanley Baldwin
67. How many sections were there in the Government of India Act 1935?
 (a) 316 (c) 321
 (b) 318 (d) 324
68. How many items were put in the Federal List under the Government of India Act 1935?
 (a) 54 (c) 59
 (b) 56 (d) 61
69. The responsible government in the provinces were continued till:
 (a) 1937 (c) 1939
 (b) 1938 (d) 1940
70. Which of the following statements is completely incorrect about the Government of India Act 1935?
 (a) The Act abolished the Councils of India
 (b) The Act abolished Dyarchy in all forms
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
71. Which of the following were provided to be set up under the Government of India Act 1935?
 (a) Federal Court
 (b) Reserve Bank of India
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
72. What was the date that was decided to be the Independence Day of India before the Indian Independence Act of 1947?
 (a) February 20, 1947
 (b) December 26, 1947
 (c) June 30, 1948
 (d) July 31, 1948
73. Which of the following were abolished by the Indian Independence Act 1947?
 (a) Office of the Secretary of State
 (b) Secretary of state for the Commonwealth Affairs
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
74. Who held the External Affairs and Common-wealth Relations portfolio in the Interim Government of 1946?
 (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 (d) Jagjivan Ram
75. Who held the Education portfolio in the First Cabinet of Free India?
 (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 (b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
 (c) V. N. Gadgil
 (d) C. H. Bhabha
76. On which date did the Indian Independence Act, 1947 receive the royal assent?
 (a) July 4, 1947 (c) July 18, 1947
 (b) July 10, 1947 (d) July 24, 1947
77. Which of the following was abolished by the Indian Independence Act, 1947?
 (a) Office of the Viceroy
 (b) Office of the Governor General
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
78. Which of the following was known as the 3 June Plan?
 (a) Communal Award
 (b) Government of India Act 1935
 (c) Indian Independence Act 1947
 (d) None of these
79. Which country has the longest written Constitution:
 (a) Australia (c) France
 (b) Japan (d) None of the above
80. What does Ashoka's Wheel in National Flag represents:
 (a) Wheel of peace (c) Wheel of authority
 (b) Wheel of prosperity (d) Wheel of law
81. The system of Dyarchy was introduced by the:
 (a) Govt. of India Act 1919
 (b) Indian Councils Act 1909
 (c) Charter Act 1913
 (d) Charter Act 1933
82. The Constitution of India was adopted on:
 (a) 20th May, 1949 (c) 21st Aug, 1949
 (b) 30th July, 1949 (d) 26th Nov, 1949
83. The Constitution of India came into force on:
 (a) 20th May 1950 (c) 15th Aug. 1950
 (b) 26th January 1950 (d) 20th July 1950
84. What of the following was/were repealed upon the commencement of the constitution?
 (a) The Indian Independence Act of 1947
 (b) The Government of India Act of 1935
 (c) All enactments amending or supplementing the latter Act
 (d) All of the above
85. The original constitution had:
 (a) 12 parts, 6 schedules, 309 articles
 (b) 22 parts, 8 schedules, 395 articles
 (c) 22 parts, 7 schedules, 394 articles
 (d) 21 parts, 8 schedules, 395 articles

86. Which of the following provisions of the Constitution came into force on November 26, 1949?
 (a) citizenship
 (b) elections
 (c) provisional parliament
 (d) all of the above
87. Among the following, which Act continued after 26 January 1950?
 (a) the Indian Independence Act of 1947
 (b) the Government of India Act of 1935
 (c) The Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act 1949
 (d) both (a) and (b)
88. What are the objectives of the Indian Constitution:
 (a) Justice, Liberty
 (b) Justice, Liberty and Equality
 (c) Liberty, Equality and Fraternity
 (d) Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity
89. Who was elected as the permanent chairman of the Constituent Assembly:
 (a) B.R. Ambedkar (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
 (b) Pt. Nehru (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
90. The draft constitution was published in January 1948 and the people of India were given how many months to discuss it and suggest changes:
 (a) 7 months (c) 9 months
 (b) 8 months (d) 10 months
91. Duration for which the constituent assembly sat for:
 (a) 2 years, 11 months, 18 days
 (b) 2 years, 2 months, 2 days
 (c) 2 years, 8 months, 20 days
 (d) 3 years, 11 months, 18 days
92. 'With the adoption of the Constitution by the members of the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949, India became the in the world.
 (a) Largest democracy
 (b) Strongest democracy
 (c) Smallest democracy
 (d) Weakest democracy
93. Which of the following act introduced the elections in India in indirect method:
 (a) The Charter Act 1861
 (b) The Indian Councils Act 1892
 (c) Govt of India Act 1935
 (d) None of the above
94. Who proposed the inclusion of the word Fraternity in the Preamble:
 (a) Maulana Azad (c) S.C. Bose
 (b) B.R. Ambedkar (d) Jinnah
95. The provisions of the Constitution regarding Fundamental Rights is adopted from
 (a) Japan (c) USA
 (b) Ireland (d) UK
96. When did Jawahar Lal Nehru move the historic "Objectives Resolution" in the assembly?
 (a) December 13, 1946 (c) January 13, 1946
 (b) January 14, 1946 (d) December 14, 1946
97. By which Act were the Fundamental Duties added to the Indian Constitution?
 (a) 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976
 (b) 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1974
 (c) 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978
 (d) 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1973
98. The provisions of the Constitution regarding the nomination of members to the Rajya Sabha is adopted from:
 (a) UK (c) Ireland
 (b) Germany (d) Australia
99. Which Act provided for the a third-tier in the Indian government?
 (a) the 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts (1992)
 (b) the 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts (1993)
 (c) the 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts (1994)
 (d) the 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts (1991)
100. The term 'justice' in the Preamble embraces:
 (a) social (c) political
 (b) economic (d) all three
101. The provisions of the Constitution regarding judicial review is adopted from:
 (a) Italy (c) UK
 (b) France (d) USA
102. The provisions of the Constitution regarding law-making procedure adopted from:
 (a) UK (c) Germany
 (b) USA (d) South Africa
103. The provisions of the Constitution regarding President as the Supreme Commander of the armed forces adopted from:
 (a) Germany (c) Japan
 (b) USSR (d) USA
104. The provisions of the Constitution regarding rule of law is adopted from:
 (a) UK (c) France
 (b) USA (d) Japan
105. The provisions of the Constitution regarding Independence of Judiciary is adopted from:
 (a) Japan (c) UK
 (b) USA (d) USSR
106. Which Constitutional Amendment accorded the special position to J & K in Indian Union:
 (a) 42nd Amendment Act
 (b) 21st Amendment Act
 (c) 22nd Amendment Act
 (d) 44th Amendment Act
107. The Swaran Singh Committee recommended:
 (a) The Constitution of State Level Election Commissions
 (b) Panchayati Raj reforms
 (c) Inclusion of Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution
 (d) None of the above
108. In India, the concept of single citizenship is adopted from:
 (a) England (c) Canada
 (b) U.S.A. (d) France

- 109.** The minds of the makers of the Constitution of India is reflected in which of the following?
(UPSC, Prelims-2017)
- The Preamble
 - The Fundamental Rights
 - The Directive Principles of State Policy
 - The Fundamental Duties
- 110.** The minds of the makers of the Constitution of India is reflected in which of the following?
- Sovereign
 - Socialist
 - Indians
 - None of the above
- 111.** Which of the following statements is not correct?
- The date of implementation of Indian Constitution is November 26, 1949
 - The 'Secular' word was added by the 42nd Constitution Amendment
 - The 42nd Constitutional Amendment was done in 1976
 - Social, Economic and Political justice has been taken from the Russian Revolution, in the Indian Constitution
- 112.** K.M. Munshi was related to:
- Constitution Draft Committee
 - Preamble Committee
 - Public Accounts Committee
 - None of the above
- 113.** Berubari Union case was decided on:
- 1972
 - 1976
 - 1970
 - 1960
- 114.** What is the correct meaning of "Secular"?
- All religions are equal in the eyes of the government
 - Special importance to a religion related to minorities
 - One religion is promoted by the government
 - None of the above
- 115.** What is the meaning of "social equality" in the Indian Constitution?
- Lack of opportunities
 - Lack of equality
 - Equal opportunities for all sections of the societies
 - None of the above
- 116.** Who out of the following said that the preamble of the Indian Constitution is "The keynote of the Constitution"?
- Ernest Barker
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Dr. Ambedkar
 - Nelson Mandela
- 117.** Which of the following statements is not true?
- In the Berubari case the Supreme Court had said that the Preamble of the Constitution is not a part of the Constitution
 - In the Keshavanand Bharti case, the Supreme Court had said that the Preamble of the Constitution is part of the Constitution
 - "Preamble" of the Indian Constitution has been taken from the Constitution of Canada
 - All of the above
- 118.** "The language of Preamble" of Indian Constitution is taken from the Constitution of.....
- America
 - Canada
 - Australia
 - Ireland
- 119.** The Cabinet Mission to India was headed by:
- Stafford Cripps
 - A.V. Alexander
 - Lord Pethick Lawrence
 - Hugh Gaitskell
- 120.** The idea of the Constitution of India was first of all given by:
- Mahatma Gandhi
 - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - M.N. Roy
 - None of the above
- 121.** Which of the following is not a basic feature of the Indian Constitution?
- Presidential Government
 - Parliamentary Government
 - Federal Government
 - Independence of Judiciary
- 122.** The Indian Constitution has borrowed the ideas of Preamble from the:
- Italian Constitution
 - Canadian Constitution
 - French Constitution
 - Constitution of USA
- 123.** How many Charter Acts were brought in by the British Government?
- 4
 - 5
 - 6
 - 7
- 124.** The office of the Secretary of State was introduced through the:
- Pitt's India Act
 - Charter Act of 1793
 - Charter Act of 1853
 - Government of India Act 1858
- 125.** Which Act initiated the process of decentralization in India?
- The Government of India Act 1858
 - The Indian Councils Act 1861
 - The Indian Councils Act 1892
 - The Indian Councils Act 1909
- 126.** Who was responsible for the introduction of the portfolio system of administration?
- Lord Dalhousie
 - Lord Ramsay
 - Lord Ripon
 - Lord Canning
- 127.** "The Constitution should give India Domination Status", was a proposal in:
- Cabinet Mission Plan
 - Cripps Mission
 - The Mountbatten Plan
 - Commission
- 128.** What does Article 17 of the Indian Constitution do?
- Protects individual freedom
 - Abolishes untouchability
 - Grants right to equality
 - Grants right to constitutional remedies
- 129.** Which state became the first state to ratify the Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill, 2014?
- Maharashtra
 - Gujarat
 - Rajasthan
 - Assam

130. The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India relates with:
- List of Indian Languages
 - Administration and control of scheduled areas and tribes
 - Allocation and distribution of powers between States and Centre
 - None of these
131. In which year did the Indian National Congress resolve to set up a committee to draft a "Swaraj Constitution" for India based on a declaration of rights that would provide safeguards against oppression?
- 1927
 - 1928
 - 1929
 - 1930
132. When did the provisions of citizenship in Indian Constitution became applicable?
- 1950
 - 1951
 - 1952
 - 1953
133. Which of the following articles of Constitution have the concept of Freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse within the territory if India?
- Article 201-207
 - Article 211-217
 - Article 288-298
 - Article 301-307
134. In which article of the constitution enshrines: Equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters of public employment.
- Article 16
 - Article 17
 - Article 18
 - Article 19
135. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for the prevention of exploitation of children?
- 18
 - 20
 - 22
 - 24
136. Which of the following is called 'Mini Constitution'?
- Government of India Act, 1935
 - 42nd Constitutional Amendment
 - 44th Constitutional Amendment
 - Government of India Act, 1919
137. The feature 'power of judicial review' is borrowed from which of the following country?
- UK
 - USA
 - Canada
 - Ireland
138. Which Article of the Constitution provides that it shall be the endeavour of every state to provide adequate facility for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education?
- Article 349
 - Article 350
 - Article 350A
 - Article 351
139. Consider the following statements with reference to the term 'secularism':
- Secularism means that the State has no recognized religion of State.
 - Secularism means that the State treats all the religions unequally.
 - Secularism means that the State regulates the relation of man with God.
140. The Preamble to our Constitution proclaims that 'We, the People of India have established:
- A Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic
 - A Sovereign, Democratic Republic
 - A Sovereign, Secular, Democratic, Socialist Republic
 - A Secular, Socialist, Democratic, Sovereign Republic
141. The terms 'socialist secular' and 'unity and integrity of the nation' were made to our Constitution by:
- 42nd Amendment of the Constitution
 - 44th Amendment of the Constitution
 - 46th Amendment of the Constitution
 - None of the above
142. In which case the Supreme Court held that the Preamble is not the Part of the Constitution?
- A.K. Gopalan case
 - Berubari case
 - Minerva Mills case
 - A.K. Antony case
143. Which of the following statements is false?
- Most of the structure of the Indian Constitution has been taken from the Government of India Act, 1935.
 - The original constitution had 10 schedules
 - The political part of the Indian Constitution is taken from the British Constitution
 - Article 368 is related to the Constitutional Amendment
144. Which of the following is not matched correctly?
- Part I: Union and its Territories
 - Part II: Citizenship
 - Part III: Directive Principle and State Policy
 - Part VI: State Governments
145. Which of the following is not matched correctly?
- Article 312: The functions of Public Service Commissions
 - Article 110: Definition of Money Bill
 - Article 112: Budget
 - Article 51A: Fundamental Duties
146. The idea of 'concurrent list' in the Indian constitution is taken from the Constitution of:
- Ireland
 - Canada
 - Australia
 - Japan
147. What has not been taken from the British Constitution?
- Parliamentary Rule
 - Single Citizenship
 - Fundamental Rights
 - Cabinet System
148. With which article of the Indian Constitution is Money Bill related?
- 109
 - 110
 - 111
 - 112
149. During the operation of a national emergency which of the following remain in force? Fundamental Rights under:
- Articles 17, 23
 - Articles 24, 25
 - Articles 32
 - All of the above
150. Which Article abolishes untouchability in the Indian Constitution?
- Article 17
 - Article 18
 - Article 19
 - Article 20
151. Which of the following exercised the most profound influence in framing the Indian Constitution?
- British Constitution

- (b) US Constitution
(c) The Government of India Act, 1935
(d) None of the above
- 152.** Who adopted the Constitution of India on the 26th November, 1949?
(a) People of India
(b) Parliament of India
(c) Representative of the people of India in Constituent Assembly
(d) Cabinet
- 153.** Indian Constitution has divided the powers and function of the state into:
(a) Two lists (c) Four lists
(b) Three lists (d) Five lists
- 154.** The Constitution of India contains:
(a) 340 Articles (c) 400 Articles
(b) 395 Articles (d) 404 Articles
- 155.** In the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India, which languages were added subsequently?
(a) English, Sindhi, Marathi, Sanskrit
(b) Sanskrit, Sindhi, Konkani, Manipuri
(c) Sindhi, Konkani, Manipuri, Nepali
(d) Marathi, Oriya, Konkani, Nepali
- 156.** The method of Impeachment of the President of India is adopted from:
(a) U.S.A (c) U.S.S.R
(b) U.K (d) France
- 157.** When was the First General Election to the Lok Sabha held?
(a) 1950 – 51 (c) 1952 – 53
(b) 1951 – 52 (d) 1956 – 57
- 158.** Sindhi Language was included in the list of official languages in the 8th schedule of our constitution in which year?
(a) 1957 (c) 1969
(b) 1967 (d) 1968
- 159.** Which part of the Indian constitution deals with Trade, Commerce and Inter Course within the territories of India?
(a) Part XII (c) Part XIV
(b) Part XIII (d) Part XV
- 160.** The 8th Schedule of Constitution of India, originally had how many languages?
(a) 12 (c) 16
(b) 14 (d) 22
- 161.** Till now, the Preamble of Constitution of India has been amended for how many times?
(a) Never (c) Twice
(b) Once (d) Thrice
- 162.** The Constitution of India derives its ultimate authority from?
(a) Supreme Court of India
(b) Parliament of India
(c) People of India
(d) Constituent Assembly of India
- 163.** Choose the incorrect sentence among the following?
(a) The objective resolution passed by Pt. Nehru was what became the Preamble of our constitution
(b) Preamble is enforceable in court of law
(c) Preamble of Indian constitution has been amended only once in 1976
(d) Preamble proves the sovereignty lies ultimately with the Indian people
- 164.** Which of the following is/are the main reason/s for adopting a Federal System of Government in India?
(a) National unity
(b) Regional autonomy
(c) Sociocultural diversity
(d) All the above
- 165.** The Constitution of India provides for system of government.
(a) Unitary (c) Both the above
(b) Federal (d) None of the above
- 166.** The Federal System in India is based on the model of which country?
(a) Canada (c) America
(b) UK (d) Japan
- 167.** Which of the following characteristics is not related to the Federal Government?
(a) Written Constitution
(b) Flexible Constitution
(c) Supremacy of the Constitution
(d) None of the above
- 168.** Which of the following is correct about Federal Government?
(a) All the powers and functions are vested in the Central Government and Regional Government.
(b) All powers are divided into Central Government and Regional Government
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above
- 169.** "People are the Source of power" – it is declared in which part of the Constitution?
(a) Fundamental Rights
(b) Preamble
(c) Directive Principles of State Policy
(d) Fundamental Duties
- 170.** Who was the constitutional advisor to Constituent Assembly of India?
(a) B. N. Rau (c) B.R. Ambedkar
(b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (d) None of these
- 171.** When was first Session of the Constituent Assembly held?
(a) 9 Dec, 1946 (c) 15 Aug, 1947
(b) 26 Nov, 1949 (d) 26 Jan, 1946
- 172.** Who among the following was Chairman of the Drafting Committee, that presented the final draft of the Indian Constitution to Dr. Rajendra Prasad on 25 November 1949?
(a) B. R. Ambedkar (c) Jyotirao Phule
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Vallabhbhai Patel
- 173.** The Indian Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on:
(a) 25 August, 1949 (c) 26 January, 1950
(b) 26 November, 1947 (d) 15 August, 1947

174. The Constituent Assembly of India was constituted on the scheme of:
 (a) Wavell Plan (c) Draft Mission
 (b) Cripps Mission (d) Cabinet Mission
175. How many members were in the drafting committee?
 (a) 5 (c) 7
 (b) 6 (d) 8
176. Who had said that 'Fraternity' means a 'sense of common brotherhood to all Indians' and is the principle which gives unity and solidarity to social life?
 (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (d) C. Rajgopalachari
177. Who was the Chairman of the Union Powers Committee in the Constituent Assembly?
 (a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (b) Sardar Patel (d) J. B. Kripalani
178. Who was called the 'Father of the Lok Sabha' by Jawaharlal Nehru?
 (a) B. R. Ambedkar (c) G. V. Mavalankar
 (b) Rajendra Prasad (d) M. A. Ayyangar
179. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was elected to the Constituent Assembly from which among the following constituencies?
 (a) United Provinces
 (b) The Bombay Presidency
 (c) Punjab
 (d) West Bengal
180. An idea for a Constituent Assembly of India was proposed in 1934 by:
 (a) M.N. Roy (c) B.P. Verma
 (b) A.R. Singh (d) C.B. Singh
181. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?
 (a) Rajendra Prasad
 (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 (c) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
 (d) None of these
182. On which date was the National Flag of India accepted?
 (a) 13 December 1946 (c) 22 July 1947
 (b) 15 August 1947 (d) 26 November 1949
183. In which year did the Indian National Congress officially demand a Constituent Assembly for the first time?
 (a) 1934 (c) 1936
 (b) 1935 (d) 1937
184. Which of the following was the first to accept in principle the demand of India to establish a Constituent Assembly?
 (a) Cripps Mission (c) Mountbatten Plan
 (b) August Offer (d) None of these
185. In which year was the Constituent Assembly of India first constituted?
 (a) 1944 (c) 1946
 (b) 1945 (d) 1947
186. What was the total strength of the Constituent Assembly of India after the Assemblies of India and Pakistan were separated?
 (a) 383 (c) 309
 (b) 356 (d) 389
187. How could the Constituent Assembly be described?
 (a) An elected body
 (b) A nominated body
 (c) A partly elected and a partly nominated body
 (d) None of these
188. How many seats were won by the Indian National Congress in the Constituent Assembly?
 (a) 204 (c) 208
 (b) 206 (d) 210
189. Which of the following eminent personalities was not in the Constituent Assembly of India?
 (a) M. A. Jinnah (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (b) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
190. "To uphold and protect the Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India" is a provision made in the:
 (a) Preamble of the Constitution
 (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
 (c) Fundamental Rights
 (d) Fundamental Duties
191. Who was appointed as the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly?
 (a) Sir B. N. Rau (c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
 (b) H. C. Mukherjee (d) None of these
192. On which date was the 'Objectives Resolution' moved by Jawaharlal Nehru?
 (a) December 11, 1946 (c) December 13, 1946
 (b) December 12, 1946 (d) December 14, 1946
193. How many were in attendance in the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly?
 (a) 205 (c) 211
 (b) 208 (d) 215
194. Who was the Chairman of the States Committee of the Constituent Assembly?
 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 (d) K. M. Munshi
195. After the Indian Independence Act 1947, the Constituent Assembly of India became a body.
 (a) Sovereign (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (b) Legislative (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
196. Who was the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly after the Indian Independence Act 1947 when it met as a legislative body?
 (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (c) H.C. Mukherjee
 (b) G. V. Mavalankar (d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
197. Why did the strength of the Indian Constituent Assembly reduce from 389 to 299?
 (a) The Princely States withdrew their representatives
 (b) The Muslim League members withdrew from the Indian Assembly
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
198. On which date was the National Flag of India adopted?
 (a) 20 January 1947 (c) 24 January 1947
 (b) 22 July 1947 (d) 26 July 1947
199. In which year was India's membership to the Commonwealth ratified?

- (a) 1946 (c) 1948
(b) 1947 (d) 1949
200. How many major committees were formed by the Constituent Assembly of India?
(a) 6 (c) 8
(b) 7 (d) 9
201. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the Chairman of the:
(a) Provincial Constitution Committee
(b) Drafting Committee
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)
202. Which of the following had four sub-committees?
(a) Provincial Constitution Committee
(b) Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas
(c) Rules of Procedure Committee
(d) States Committee (Committee for Negotiating with States)
203. How many major committees was Sardar Patel Chairman of in the Constituent Assembly?
(a) 1 (c) 3
(b) 2 (d) 4
204. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the Chairman of theof the Constituent Assembly.
(a) Rules of Procedure Committee
(b) Steering Committee
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)
205. How many members were there in the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constituent Assembly?
(a) 5 (c) 7
(b) 6 (d) 8
206. On which date was the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constituent Assembly setup?
(a) August 15, 1947 (c) August 25, 1947
(b) August 21, 1947 (d) August 29, 1947
207. When was the first draft of the Indian Constitution published?
(a) February 1948 (c) November 1949
(b) October 1948 (d) None of these
208. On which date was the final draft of the Constitution introduced in the Constituent Assembly?
(a) November 2, 1948 (c) November 30, 1948
(b) November 15, 1948 (d) December 6, 1948
209. Which date is mentioned in the Preamble?
(a) August 15, 1947 (c) December 30, 1949
(b) November 26, 1949 (d) January 26, 1950
210. Who was known as the 'modern Manu'?
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
(d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
211. January 26 was chosen as the 'date of the commencement' of the Indian Constitution because of the:
(a) Karachi Session (c) Bombay Session
(b) Lahore Session (d) Surat Session
212. Which of the following states had the largest membership in the Constituent Assembly as on December 31, 1947?
(a) Madras (c) West Bengal
(b) Bombay (d) United Province
213. How many members of the Princely States were there in the Constituent Assembly as on December 31, 1947?
(a) 60 (c) 70
(b) 65 (d) 75
214. How many sessions were held by the Constituent Assembly from 9 December 1946 to 26 November 1949?
(a) 11 (c) 13
(b) 12 (d) 14
215. When did the Provincial Parliament cease to exist?
(a) April 17, 1952 (c) June 19, 1952
(b) May 20, 1952 (d) July 18, 1952
216. Who out of the following was the member of the 1946 Cabinet Mission?
(a) Lord Pethick Lawrence
(b) Sir Stafford Cripps
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)
217. Which of the following laws weren't repealed?
(a) Indian Independence Act of 1947
(b) Government of India Act 1935
(c) Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act 1949
(d) None of these
218. Which of the following is one of the basic features of the Indian Constitution?
(a) Lengthiest written Constitution
(b) Blend of rigidity and flexibility
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)
219. Which of the following are correct about the Indian Constitution?
(a) It is a borrowed Constitution
(b) It provides for a two-tier government
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)
220. India's Constitution can be described as a:
(a) Federal
(b) Unitary
(c) Quasi-Federal
(d) None of these
221. Which of the following is a feature of a Parliamentary Government?
(a) Majority Party Rule
(b) Dissolution of the Lower House
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)
222. Which of the following can describe India?
(a) Bargaining Federalism
(b) Prime Ministerial Government
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)
223. Which country's Constitution provides for the 'due process of law'?
(a) UK (c) Canada
(b) USA (d) Germany

224. India's continuation of the membership to Commonwealth is in contravention to its feature.
 (a) Sovereign (c) Republic
 (b) Democratic (d) None of these
225. In which year was the word 'Socialist' added to the Indian Preamble?
 (a) 1972 (c) 1976
 (b) 1974 (d) 1978
226. Who had said, 'the Preamble is the horoscope of our sovereign democratic republic'?
 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
 (c) K. M. Munshi
 (d) Supreme Court in one of its rulings
227. Thakur Das Bhargava:
 (a) The Preamble to our Constitution expresses what we had thought or dreamt so long
 (b) The Preamble is the most precious part of the Constitution
 (c) The Preamble is the 'keynote' of the Indian Constitution
 (d) Preamble resembles the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America
228. A democracy can be classified as:
 (a) Monarchy (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (b) Republic (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
229. Referendum and Initiative are actually devices of:
 (a) Sovereign (c) Republic
 (b) Democracy (d) Liberty
230. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution was changed according to the recommendations of the:
 (a) Swaran Singh Committee
 (b) Mandal Commission
 (c) K. M. Munshi Committee
 (d) None of these
231. Which of the following terms of the Preamble gives no scope to casteism?
 (a) Liberty (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (b) Fraternity (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
232. Who had designed the Preamble page?
 (a) Beohar Rammanohar Sinha
 (b) Acharya Nandalal Bose
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
233. The method of obtaining the opinion of people on any issue of public importance is called:
 (a) Referendum (c) Recall
 (b) Plebiscite (d) Memorandum
234. In which case did the Supreme Court say that the Preamble is not an integral part of the Constitution?
 (a) Berubari Case
 (b) Keshavananda Bharati Case
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
235. In how many spheres of life does the Preamble provide Liberty?
 (a) 2 (c) 4
 (b) 3 (d) 5
236. Equal, free and fair opportunities to the people for participation in the political process is provided in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by the term:
 (a) Democracy (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (b) Justice (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
237. The Socialist feature of the Preamble was diluted in:
 (a) 1991 (c) 1993
 (b) 1992 (d) 1994
238. The Constituent Assembly which framed the Constitution for Independent India was set up in:
 (a) 1945 (c) 1947
 (b) 1946 (d) 1952
239. The Government of India Act 1919 clearly defined:
(UPSC, Prelims-2015)
 (a) the separation of power between the judiciary and the legislature
 (b) the jurisdiction of the central and provincial government
 (c) the powers of the secretary of state for India and the Viceroy
 (d) None of the above
240. The demand for the Constituent Assembly was put forward by the Indian National Congress in 1936 at its session held at:
 (a) Kanpur (c) Lucknow
 (b) Bombay (d) None of the above
241. How many sessions of the Indian Constituent Assembly were conducted for the formulation of Indian Constitution?
 (a) 7 (c) 12
 (b) 11 (d) 15
242. The number of members included in the constitution drafting committee was:
 (a) Six (c) Eleven
 (b) Nine (d) Thirteen
243. Who among the following was the advisor to the Drafting Committee of Constituent Assembly?
 (a) B. Shiva Rao (c) Sachidananda Sinha
 (b) B. R. Ambedkar (d) B. N. Rau
244. The first session of the Constituent Assembly was held in:
 (a) Bombay (c) New Delhi
 (b) Calcutta (d) None of these
245. Who among the following was not a member of the Constituent Assembly?
 (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 (b) Acharya J.B. Kriplani
 (c) Lok Nayak Jayprakash Narayan
 (d) None of the above
246. The members of the Constituent Assembly were:
 (a) Elected by Provincial Assemblies
 (b) Elected directly by people
 (c) Nominated by the Government
 (d) Only representatives of the princely States
247. How many were in attendance in the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly?
 (a) 207 (c) 211
 (b) 210 (d) 219

248. How many major committees was Sardar Patel Chairman of in the Constituent Assembly?
 (a) 1 (c) 3
 (b) 2 (d) 4
249. The Government of India Act, 1935 vested the residuary power in the:
 (a) British Parliament (c) State Legislature
 (b) Federal Legislature (d) Governor General
250. The Indian Constitution closely follows the constitutional system of:
 (a) USA (c) Switzerland
 (b) UK (d) Russia
251. Indian President and Prime Minister are a replica of the heads of the State of which country:
 (a) Britain (c) Ireland
 (b) USA (d) Russia
252. How much time it took for Constituent Assembly to finalise the constitution?
 (a) 2 Years 11 Months 18 Days
 (b) 2 Years 9 Months 17 Days
 (c) 2 Years 7 Months 9 Days
 (d) 2 Years 5 Months 20 Days
253. Who was the constitutional advisor to Constituent Assembly of India?
 (a) B. N. Rau (c) B.R. Ambedkar
 (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (d) None of the above
254. On which day did the Constituent Assembly sit for its first meeting in undivided India?
 (a) 9 December, 1946 (c) 7 July, 1947
 (b) 6 January, 1947 (d) 17 August, 1947
255. Which of the following is not a constitutional body?
 (a) Election Commission
 (b) Planning Commission
 (c) National Advisory Council
 (d) Inter State Council
256. Who was the last British Governor General who addressed the Constituent Assembly?
 (a) Lord Bentinck (c) Lord Clive
 (b) Lord Mountbatten (d) Lord Dalhousie
257. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was elected to the Constituent Assembly from which among the following constituencies?
 (a) United provinces
 (b) West Bengal
 (c) The Bombay Presidency
 (d) Punjab
258. The modified version of the 'Objectives Resolution' by Jawaharlal Nehru forms the?
 (a) Preamble of the present Constitution
 (b) Fundamental Rights
 (c) Fundamental Duties
 (d) Directive Principles of States Policy
259. Who was the first temporary President of the Indian Constituent Assembly in its first ever meet?
 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (b) Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha
 (c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
 (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
260. Which of the following eminent personalities was not in the Constituent Assembly of India?
 (a) M. A. Jinnah (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (b) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
261. How could the Constituent Assembly be described?
 (a) An elected body
 (b) A nominated body
 (c) A partly elected and a partly nominated body
 (d) None of these
262. What was the total strength of the Constituent Assembly of India after the Assemblies of India and Pakistan were separated?
 (a) 383 (c) 309
 (b) 356 (d) 299
263. Which of the following was the first to accept in principle the demand of India to establish?
 (a) Cripps Mission (c) Mountbatten Plan
 (b) August Offer (d) None of these
264. In which year did the Indian National Congress officially demand a Constituent Assembly for the first time?
 (a) 1934 (c) 1936
 (b) 1935 (d) 1937
265. In the Constituent Assembly, Jawaharlal Nehru was the Chairman of:
 (a) Union Powers Committee
 (b) Union Constitution Committee
 (c) States Committee (for Negotiating with States)
 (d) All of the above
266. The design of the National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India in:
 (a) July 1948 (c) July 1947
 (b) July 1950 (d) August 1947
267. What was the basis for constituting the Constituent Assembly of India?
 (a) The Resolution of the Indian National Congress
 (b) The Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946
 (c) The Indian Independence Act, 1947
 (d) The resolutions of the Provincial/State Legislatures of the Dominion of India
268. Constituent Assembly which framed India's Constitution was set up by:
 (a) Indian Independence Act
 (b) Government of India Act, 1935
 (c) Cabinet Mission Plan 1946
 (d) Queen's Proclamation
269. headed the Drafting Committee of the Constitution.
 (a) Sachchidanand Sinha
 (b) B.N. Rao
 (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (d) B.R. Ambedkar
270. is borrowed from the Weimar Constitution of Germany by the Indian Constitution.
 (a) A Federation with a strong centre
 (b) System of Presidential elections

- (c) Directive Principles of State Policy.
(d) Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency
- 271.** Which portfolio was held by Dr. Rajendra Prasad in the Interim Government formed in the year 1946?
(a) Defence
(b) External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations
(c) Food and Agriculture
(d) None of the above
- 272.** Statutory recognition to the portfolio system was accorded by:
(a) Indian Councils Act of 1892
(b) Indian Councils Act of 1871
(c) Indian Councils Act of 1861
(d) Indian Councils Act of 1882
- 273.** Constitutional Government stand for:
(a) Limited government
(b) A government limited by the desires and capacities of those who exercise power.
(c) A government being run according to general laws known to the people
(d) A government run by people's representatives.
- 274.** How many articles are there in the Indian Constitution?
(a) 395 (c) 410
(b) 396 (d) 448
- 275.** The Drafting of the Constitution was completed on:
(a) 26th January, 1950
(b) 26th December, 1949
(c) 26th November, 1949
(d) 30th November; 1949
- 276.** Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the first President of India by:
(a) Electoral College
(b) People of India
(c) Constituent Assembly Parliament
(d) Parliament
- 277.** Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?
(a) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Sardar Patel
(c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(d) None of the above
- 278.** Who proposed the Preamble before the Drafting Committee of the Constitution?
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) B.N. Rao
(b) B.R. Ambedkar (d) None of the above
- 279.** Who among the following was the chairperson of the Provincial Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly?
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(d) J.B. Kripalani
- 280.** In context of our Constitution the date of 13 December 1946 is known for which of the following?
(a) Cabinet Mission Plan
(b) Setting up of Constituent Assembly
(c) First meeting of Constituent Assembly
(d) Objective Resolution was moved
- 281.** Bring out the ONLY incorrect statement:
(a) Part of India's Constitution
(b) Article 34 covers the imposing of Martial Law
(c) Ideal of Justice in Indian Constitution comes from the Russian (erstwhile USSR) Constitution
(a) January 26, 1950 marks the final session of the Constituent Assembly
- 282.** The Constitution of India was ordained by which of the following?
(a) British Government
(b) Government of India
(c) The people of India through their representatives in the Constituent Assembly
(d) Viceroy of India
- 283.** How long did the Constituent Assembly take to frame the Constitution?
(a) Approximately 1 year
(b) Approximately 2 years
(c) Approximately 3 years
(d) 6 months
- 284.** Jawaharlal Nehru headed the Interim Cabinet as:
(a) President (c) Prime Minister
(b) Vice-President (d) Chairman
- 285.** Who among the following was the chairman of the Special Committee to examine the Draft Constitution of India?
(a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
(b) Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyer
(c) Sardar Patel
(d) None of the above
- 286.** Which of the following persons acted as the Prime Minister on the death of Jawaharlal Nehru?
(a) Lal Bahadur Shastri (c) Gulzari Lal Nanda
(b) Indira Gandhi (d) None of the above
- 287.** Which of the following persons was the first Prime Minister from South India?
(a) Morarji Desai (c) P. V. Narasimha Rao
(b) H. D. Deve Gowda (d) None of the above
- 288.** Who among the following coined the term zero hour?
(a) Constitution Assembly
(b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
(c) Indira Gandhi
(d) Press
- 289.** Acts/Reports created the Federal Court in India?
(a) Government of India Act, 1909.
(b) Government of India Act, 1919.
(c) Montagu-Chelmsford Report
(d) Government of India Act, 1935
- 290.** Act/s ended the activities of the East India Company as a purely commercial body?
(a) Charter Act of 1853
(b) Charter Act of 1833
(c) Charter Act of 1858
(d) Charter Act of 1813
- 291.** From which of the following Constitutions, the method of election of President was derived in the Constitution of India?

- (a) Irish Constitution
 (b) British Constitution
 (c) French Constitution
 (d) Australian Constitution
292. Who moved the motion: 'the Constitution as settled by the Assembly be passed':
 (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
 (d) None of the above
293. headed the Rules of Procedure' Committee of the Constituent Assembly?
 (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (b) Sardar Patel (d) J.B. Kriplani
294. In which year did Sir William Wedderburn and W. S. Caine set up the Indian Parliamentary Committee?
 (a) 1893 (c) 1895
 (b) 1894 (d) 1896
295. In which of the following ways a federation can be formed?
 (a) By integration (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (b) By disintegration (d) None of the above
296. The head of the 'Steering Committee' of the Constituent Assembly was?
 (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (c) J.B. Kriplani
 (b) H.C. Mukherjee (d) Gopinath Bardoloi
297. The Constitution of India is:
 (a) Written
 (b) Parliamentary system
 (c) Sovereign socialist secular democratic republic
 (d) All the above
298. Who called the drafting committee the drifting committee?
 (a) Naziruddin Ahmed (c) Winston Churchill
 (b) Lord Viscount Simon (d) None of the above
299. The original constitution was handwritten in Italics by?
 (a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
 (b) Prem Behari Narain Raizada
 (c) H.V.R. Iyengar
 (d) Beohar Rammanohar Singh
300. In the Constitutional Assembly who proposed the object proposal?
 (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) Bhimrao Ambedkar
 (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
301. Under which Act, the councils were having a power to discuss the budget and addressing questions to the executive:
 (a) Government of India Act, 1858
 (b) Government of India Act, 1861
 (c) Government of India Act, 1892
 (d) None of the above
302. Under which Act was the first time Indian Legislature made "Bicameral"?
 (a) Government of India Act, 1862
 (b) Government of India Act, 1893
 (c) Government of India Act, 1911
 (d) Government of India Act, 1919
303. The Indian Independence Act, 1947 came into force on :
 (a) 18 July (c) 3 June
 (b) 14 August (d) 26 July
304. The distribution of powers between the Centre and the States in the Indian Constitution is based on the scheme provided in the
 (a) Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909
 (b) Montagu-Chelmsford Act, 1919
 (c) Government of India Act, 1935
 (d) None of the above
305. Who/Which of the following is the custodian of the Constitution of India?
 (a) The President of India
 (b) The Prime Minister of India
 (c) The Lok Sabha Secretariat
 (d) The Supreme Court of India
306. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
 1. Government of India Act, 1935 proposed to setup a Federal Polity in India.
 2. In India, the states have a subordinate position with respect to the centre. The functional balance is in favour of the centre.
 (a) Only 1 (c) Both 1 and 2
 (b) Only 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
307. The Board of Control was formed by the:
 (a) Regulating Act of 1773
 (b) Pitts India Act of 1784
 (c) Government of India Act 1858
 (d) None of these
308. Lord Cornwallis introduced the 'Cornwallis Code' in 1793. Which of the following is correct about this Code?
 (a) The collector was to collect the Revenue only
 (b) The magisterial powers of the collection of revenue were taken away
 (c) The court fees were abolished
 (d) All of the above

Answers with Explanations

Level-1

1. (c) Emergency Germany

Union-State – Canada

Amendments – South Africa

The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are the guidelines or principles given to the federal institutes governing the state of India, to be kept in citation while framing laws and policies. The principles have been inspired by the Directive Principles which are provided in the Constitution of Ireland and relate to social justice, economic welfare, foreign policy, and legal and administrative matters.

2. (b) On March 26, 1774, a Charter of Justice was granted for the establishment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta King George III. The Supreme Court was established on 22nd. October, 1774, and began functioning In January,1775. It is the 1st attempt in creating a separate and independent judicial system in India.
3. (a) In November 1927, the British government appointed the Simon Commission to report on India's constitutional progress for introducing constitutional reforms, as promised.
4. (b) The first attempt at introducing a representative and popular element in the administration was made by the Indian Councils Act, 1909.This Act is generally regarded as the Morley-Minto reforms. As per this rule, the government limited the increase of Indian representatives in the governance of British India.
5. (b) Indian Councils Act 1909. A 1909 legislative enactment, called the Morley-Minto reforms, conferred some political reforms which encouraged the constitutionalists in the Congress. Indians who could be elected to the legislatures on the basis of the 1861 Indian Councils Act increased numerically. The executive remained under strong British control and the government's consultative mode remained unchanged. The reforms established Indian dominance in the provincial, but not central, legislative bodies. Elections, mainly indirect, were affirmed for all levels of society. The elected Indians were also enabled to debate budgetary and complementary matters and table resolutions.
6. (a) In 1927, the INC resolved to set up a committee to draft a "Swaraj Constitution" for India based on a declaration of rights that would provide safeguards against oppression. The 11member committee, led by Motilal Nehru, was constituted in 1928. Its report made a number of recommendations, including proposing guaranteed fundamental rights to all Indians.
7. (d) Charter Act 1853
For the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council were separated.
This act served as the foundation of the modern parliamentary form of government. The legislative wing of the Governor-General's Council acted as a parliament on the model of the British Parliament.
8. (a) The Indian Independence Act, which was based on the Mountbatten plan of June 3, was passed by the British parliament on July 5, 1947 and received royal assent or approval on July 18, 1947.
9. (b) The concept of 'First Past the Post' in the Indian Constitution was taken from the Constitution of Britain. First Past the Post is a voting system, wherein people cast their votes to the candidate of their choice and the one getting the highest number of votes wins.
10. (d) The proposal of the Cripps mission was that: 'India would be a dominion associated with the United Kingdom'. It promised that immediately after the war is stopped, steps would be taken up to set up an elected body charged with the task of making the constitution for India and provisions would be made so that the Indian states could participate in the framing of the constitution.
11. (a) It introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of 'separate electorate'. Under this, the Muslim members were to be elected only by Muslim voters. Thus, the Act 'legalised communalism' and Lord Minto came to be known as the Father of Communal Electorate. The reservation system pervasive in India emanated out of separate electorate system which was brought for the first time through Indian Councils Act, 1909. A proper analysis of the separate electorate system manifests that separate electorate system was a result of 'Divide and Rule' policy which the British followed.
12. (c) The Governor General had residuary powers. He could (a) restore cuts in grants (b) certify bills rejected by the legislature, (c) issue ordinances and (d) exercise his veto.
13. (b) The constitution is a set of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or other organisation is governed. The Constitutions of India, USA and Pakistan are written constitutions but the constitution of UK is unwritten.
14. (d) India borrowed the concept of Freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse in its own from the Constitution of Australia. Articles 301 to 307 deal with freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse within the territory of India subject to certain limitations.
15. (b) General elections to the first Lok Sabha were held in India between 25 October, 1951 and 21 February, 1952. It was the Indian national congress which stormed into power with 364 of the 489 seats in those elections.
16. (a) B. N. Banerjee has said that the nature of the Indian Constitution is Federal in form and unitary in spirit. The Indian Constitution has a happy blend of both the Federal and Unitary traits of Governance. The federal features include written and rigid Constitution, supremacy of the Constitution, etc. While the Unitary features are single citizenship, no Constitution for the states, etc.
17. (d) There is no agreement among the federating states like the US federation. Under the Indian Constitution, executive powers are with the President, legislative powers with Parliament and judicial powers with Judiciary. The President's function and powers are enumerated in the Constitution itself. Parliament is competent to make any law subject to the provisions of the Constitution and there is no other limitation on its legislative power. The Judiciary is independent in its field and there can be no interference with its

judicial functions either by the Executive or by the Legislature. The Supreme Court and High Courts are given the power of judicial review and they can declare any law passed by the Parliament or the Legislature unconstitutional. This is a basic feature of a federal government. The rest of the options are features of a unitary government.

18. (c) The Government of India Act, 1935 derived material from four key sources viz. report of the Simon Commission, discussions at the Third Round Table Conference, the White Paper of 1933 and the reports of the Joint select committees. This act ended the system of dyarchy introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919 and provided for establishment of a Federation of India to be made up of provinces of British India and some or all of the Princely states. Under this act, the executive authority of the centre was vested in the Governor General on behalf of the Crown. The federal subjects were divided into two fold categories of Reserved and Transferred subjects. The Reserved list comprised of subjects such as administration of defence, external affairs, ecclesiastical affairs and matters related to tribal areas. These subjects were to be administered by Governor General in his discretion with the help of three counsellors appointed by him. The most remarkable feature of the Act was the provincial autonomy. With the abolition of Dyarchy at provinces, the entire provincial administration was instructed to the responsible ministers who were controlled and removed by the provincial legislatures. The provincial autonomy means two things. Firstly, the Provincial Governments were wholly, responsible to the provincial legislatures and secondly, provinces, were free from outside control and interference in a large number of matters. Thus, in the provincial sphere, the Act of 1935 made a fundamental departure from the act of 1919. The act divided the powers between the Centre and provinces in terms of three list Federal List (for Centre, with 59 items), Provincial List (for Provinces, with 54 items), and Concurrent list (for both, with 36 items). Residuary powers were given to the Viceroy.
19. (b) Manabendra Nath Roy, born Narendra Nath Bhattacharya, was an Indian revolutionary, radical activist and political theorist, as well as a noted philosopher in the 20th century. Roy was a founder of the Mexican Communist Party and the Communist Party of India. He had suggested in 1934 for the formation of a Constituent Assembly for the formation of the Indian Constitution.
20. (d) The Regulating Act of 1773 had recommended that the Governor of Bengal shall be the 'Governor General of Bengal' and created an Executive Council of four members to assist him. The first Governor General was Lord Warren Hastings.
21. (d) The Regulating Act of 1773 had provided for establishment of a Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William comprising one chief justice and three other judges. Sir Elijah Impey was appointed as chief justice of this court. It had power to try civil, criminal, admiralty cases and it had to be a Court of Record. It was given supreme judiciary over all British subjects including the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
22. (a) The Regulating Act of 1773 prohibited receiving of presents and bribes by the servants of the company. No British subject was to charge interest at a rate higher than 12 per cent. The Act also settled the salaries of the Governor General, Governors, Chief Justice and other judges.
23. (b) The Regulating Act of 1773 had provided for the Supreme Court in Calcutta which was established in 1774. The Court comprised of one Chief Justice and three judges. Sir Elijah Impey was appointed as chief justice of this court. It had power to try civil, criminal, admiralty cases and it had to be a Court of Record. It was given supreme judiciary over all British subjects including the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
24. (a) Option a proves that it laid the foundations of central administration in India. Earlier the Governors of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were at par in terms of power. But after this Act, the Governor of Bengal became the Governor General of Bengal thus giving him more power than the others. Option (b) just ensured more power to the British crown.
25. (b) The Pitt's India Act of 1784 was important because of two reasons first the company's territories in India where for the first time called the 'British possessions in India' and second the British government was given the supreme control over company's affairs and its administration in India.
26. (a) The Pitt's India Act allowed the Court of Directors to manage the commercial affairs of the Company but it created a new body called Board of Control to manage the political affairs does it established a system of double government.
27. (a) The Pitt's India Act of 1784 distinguished between the commercial and political functions of the Company. The Pitt's India Act allowed the Court of Directors to manage the commercial affairs of the Company but it created a new body called Board of Control to manage the political affairs does it established a system of double government.
28. (b) This act made the Governor General of Bengal the Governor General of British India and all financial and administrative powers were centralized in the hands of Governor General in Council. He had the power of the entire territorial area possessed by the British in India.
29. (b) The Saint Helena Act 1833 or The Government of India Act 1833 is an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. As this Act was also intended to provide for an extension of the royal charter granted to the East India Company, it is also called the Charter Act of 1833. This Act extended the charter by 20 years.

30. (c) This act made the Governor General of Bengal the Governor General of British India and all financial and administrative powers were centralized in the hands of Governor General in Council. Thus, with Charter Act of 1833, Lord William Bentinck became the 'First Governor General of British India'.
31. (a) The Charter Act of 1833 legalized the British colonization of India and the territorial possessions of the company were allowed to remain under its government, but were held 'in trust for his majesty, his heirs and successors' for the service of Government of India. This modified the East India Company from a commercial body to a purely administrative body.
32. (d) Under the Act, the Macaulay Committee of 1854 presented India with the first civil services. The act entirely removed the right of patronage held by the Court of Directors in civil services appointments. The appointment could now only be done by open and fair competition which was based on merit. The report recommended that only the 'fittest' be selected to the ICS.
33. (b) There were four charter acts of the East India company that were brought on from 1793 to 1858. The first act came in the year 1793. The second act came in the year 1813. The third act came in the year 1833 and the fourth and final act came in the year 1858.
34. (c) Charter Act of 1853 marks the expansion of the Council of the Governor General for legislative purposes. The Committee on the Indian Civil Services chaired by Lord Macaluy or the Macaluy Committee was appointed in the year 1854.
35. (b) The Charter Act of 1853 for the first time introduced local representation in the Indian Legislative Council. Of the six new legislative members of the Governor-General's Council four members were appointed by the local governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Agra.
36. (a) The Government of India Act of 1858 was a very significant act that was enacted in the wake of the revolt of 1857, also known as the First War of Independence on the Sepoy Mutiny. The Act was also known as the Act for the Good Government of India.
37. (a) The Government of India Act of 1858 changed the designation of the Governor-General of India to that of Viceroy of India. The Viceroy was the direct representative of the British Crown in India. Lord Canning thus became the first Viceroy of India.
38. (d) The Government of India Act of 1858 created a new office, Secretary of State for India. It was vested with complete authority and control over the Indian Administration. The Secretary of State was a member of the British cabinet and was responsible ultimately to the British Parliament.
39. (b) The question here is talking about the office of the Board of Control and Court of Directors. The Government of India Act of 1858 ended the system of Double Government by abolishing both the offices. These offices were introduced by the Pitt's India Act of 1784.
40. (d) The main reason that prompted the British to bring in the Government of India Act of 1858 was the revolt of 1857 also known as the First War of Indian Independence or the Sepoy Mutiny. It was after this Revolt that the British government took the step of transferring the powers of government, territories and revenues to the British Crown by ending the powers of the East India Company.
41. (b) The British Government brought in 3 Indian Councils Acts. The first came in 1861. The second came in 1892 and the third one came in 1909. After the great revolt of 1857 the British government felt the necessity of seeking the cooperation of the Indians in the administration of their country. These acts attempted to bring in that cooperation.
42. (c) The Indian Councils Act of 1861 provided that the Viceroy should nominate some Indians as non official members of his expanded council. In 1862 Lord Canning, the Viceroy of India, nominated three Indians to this Legislative Council – the Raja of Banaras, the Maharaja of Patiala and Sir Dinkar Rao.
43. (b) The Indian Councils Act of 1861 initiated the process of decentralisation by restoring the legislative powers to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. The centralising tendency that had started from the Regulating Act of 1773 and had reached its climax under the Charter act of 1833 was brought to an end.
44. (b) The Indian Councils Act of 1861 had provided for the establishment of new Legislative Council for the provinces. Consequently, the new Legislative Council for Bengal was established in the year 1862. This was the beginning of decentralization of powers in India.
45. (d) The Indian Councils Act of 1861 had provided for the establishment of new Legislative Council for the provinces. Consequently, the new Legislative Council for NWFP was established in the year 1866. This was the beginning of decentralization of powers in India.
46. (d) In 1859 Lord Canning had introduced the portfolio system. Under this, a member of the Council was made in charge of one or more departments of the government and was authorised to issue final orders on behalf of the council on matters of his department. This was given recognition in the Indian Council act of 1861.
47. (b) The Indian Councils Act of 1861 had empowered the Viceroy to issue Ordinances without the concurrence of the Legislative Council during emergency. However, the life of such an ordinance was 6 months. This feature can be seen in the present Indian Constitution as well.
48. (c) The Indian Councils Act of 1892 made a limited and indirect provision for the use of elections in filling up some of the nonofficial seats both in the central and provincial legislative councils. The word 'election' was, however, not used in the Act.

49. (b) The Indian Councils Act of 1892 increased the functions of Legislative councils and gave them the power of discussing the budget and addressing questions to the executive. It also added some teeth to the Central and provincial legislative councils by increasing the number of nonofficial members.
50. (b) The Indian Councils Act of 1892 made a limited and indirect provision for the use of elections in filling up some of the nonofficial seats both in the central and provincial legislative councils. The word "election" was, however, not used in the Act. The process was described as nomination made on the recommendation of certain bodies.
51. (c) The Indian Councils Act of 1892 provided for the nomination of some nonofficial members of the Central Legislative Council and the Provincial Legislative Council. To nominate the Central Legislative Council nonofficial members, the Viceroy would be recommended by the Provincial Legislative Council and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
52. (c) The Indian Councils Act of 1892 provided for the nomination of some nonofficial members of the Central Legislative Council and the Provincial Legislative Council. To nominate the non official members of the provincial Legislative Council the Governor will be recommended by the district boards, municipalities, universities, trade associations, zamindars and chambers.
53. (c) Indian Councils Act of 1909, also called Morley Minto Reforms, was a series of reform measures enacted in 1909 by the British Parliament, the main component of which directly introduced the elective principle to membership in the imperial and local legislative councils in India.
54. (c) The Morley-Minto Reforms considerably increase the size of the legislative councils both Central and provincial. The number of members in the Central Legislative Council was raised from 16 to 60. The number of members in the provincial legislative councils was not uniform.
55. (a) The Morley-Minto reforms provided for the first time the association of Indians with the Executive Council of the Viceroy and Governors. Satyendra Prasad Sinha became the first Indian to join the Viceroy's Executive Council. He was appointed as the law member.
56. (c) The Morley Minto Reforms introduced the system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of 'separate electorate'. Under this the Muslim members were to be elected only by Muslim voters. This legalized Communalism and Lord Minto came to be known as the father of communal electorate.
57. (c) The Government of India Act of 1919 which was also called the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms was brought on August 20 1917. The British government declared for the first time that its objective was the gradual introduction of responsible Government in India.
58. (b) The Montagu-Chelmsford reforms divided the provincial subjects into two parts transferred and reserved. The transferred subjects were to be administered by the Governor with the aid of ministers responsible to the Legislative Council. The Reserved subjects were to be administered by the Governor and his executive Council without being responsible to the Legislative Council. This dual scheme of governance was known as Dyarchy.
59. (c) The Government of India Act 1919 or the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms of 1919 required that the three of the six members of the Viceroy's Executive Council other than the Commander-in-Chief were to be Indians.
60. (c) The Morley-Minto reforms of 1909 had introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of 'separate electorates' but the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms of 1919 extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo Indians and Europeans.
61. (b) The Montagu-Chelmsford reforms of 1919 had created a new office of the High Commissioner for India in London and transferred to him some of the functions performed by the Secretary of State for India. It also provided for the establishment of a public service commission and the Central Public Service Commission was setup in 1926 for recruiting civil servants.
62. (c) The Government of India Act 1919 are the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms had introduced for the first time bicameralism and direct elections in the country. Thus the Indian Legislative Council was replaced by a bicameral legislature consisting of an upper house and a lower house.
63. (a) The Indian Statutory Commission, comm-only referred to as the Simon Commission, was a group of seven British Members of Parliament under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon. It was appointed in the year 1927. The commission arrived in British India in 1928 to study constitutional reform in Britain's most important colony.
64. (b) The Simon Commission was appointed in November 1927 as a seven member statutory Commission to report on the condition of India under its new constitution. The commission reached India in 1928 and then it submitted its report in 1930.
65. (c) The Simon Commission was appointed in the year 1927. It reached India in 1928 and submitted its report in 1938. It recommended the abolition of Dyarchy, extension of responsible government in the provinces, establishment of a Federation of British India and princely states, continuation of communal electorates and so on.
66. (c) In August 1932, Ramsay MacDonald the British Prime Minister announced a scheme of Representation of the minority which came to be known as the

communal award. The award not only continued separate electorates for Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, AngloIndians and Europeans but also extended it to the depressed classes.

67. (c) The Government of India Act of 1935 marked a second milestone towards a completely responsible government in India. It was a lengthy and detailed document and had 321 sections and 10 schedules. It later formed a major inspiration for the current Indian Constitution.
68. (c) The Government of India Act 1935 provided for the establishment of an All India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units. It divided the powers between the centre and units in terms of three lists: Federal list for Centre with 59 items; Provincial list for provinces with 54 items and the Concurrent list for both with 36 items.
69. (c) The Government of India Act 1935 had abolished dyarchy in the provinces and had introduced provincial autonomy in its place. The act introduced responsible governments in provinces, that is, the governor was required to act with the advice of the ministers responsible to the provincial legislature. This came into effect in 1937 and was discontinued in 1939.
70. (b) The Government of India Act 1935 had abolished the Council of India which was established by the Government of India Act of 1858. The Act had abolished dyarchy in the provinces and had introduced provincial autonomy, but it provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the centre.
71. (d) The Government of India Act 1935 had provided for the establishment of The Reserve Bank of India to control the currency and credit of the country. It had also provided for the establishment of a Federal Court which was later set up in 1937.
72. (c) On February 20, 1947 the British Prime Minister Clement Atlee declared that the British rule in India would end by June 30, 1948 after which the power would be transferred to responsible Indian hands. However, due to the Muslim League disagreement, this idea was dropped.
73. (a) The Indian Independence Act 1947 is an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that partitioned British India into the two new independent dominions of India and Pakistan. The Indian Independence Act of 1947 abolished the office of the secretary of state for India and had transferred its functions to the secretary of state for Commonwealth affairs.
74. (b) At the stroke of midnight of 1415 August 1947 the British rule came to an end and power was transferred to the new independent Dominions of India and Pakistan. The Constituent Assembly of India formed in 1946 became the Parliament of the Indian. Dominion Jawaharlal Nehru has the portfolio of external affairs and Commonwealth relations.
75. (b) The First Cabinet of Free India which was formed in the year 1947 had Jawaharlal Nehru as the Prime Minister. There were various other posts, out of which the Education department was in the hands of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
76. (c) Indian Independence Bill was introduced in the British Parliament on July 4, 1947 and the Bill received the royal assent on July 18, 1947. The act came into force on August 15, 1947. Prior to this on February 20, 1947 the British Prime Minister Clement Atlee had declared that the British rule in India would end by June 30, 1948.
77. (a) The Indian Independence Act, 1947 had abolished the office of Viceroy and provided for each Dominion, a Governor General, who was to be appointed by the British King on the advice of the Dominion Cabinet. The British Crown would have no responsibility with respect to the Government of India or Pakistan.
78. (c) The Indian Independence Act 1947 is an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that partitioned British India into the two new independent dominions of India and Pakistan. The Act received the royal assent on 18 July 1947, and thus modern Pakistan and India came into being on 15 August. The legislature representatives of the Indian National Congress, the Muslim League, and the Sikh community came to an agreement with Lord Mountbatten on what has come to be known as the 3 June Plan or Mountbatten Plan. This plan was the last plan for independence.
79. (d) The Constitution of India is the longest written constitution of any sovereign country in the world, containing 444 Articles in 22 Parts, 12 Schedules and 103 Amendments, with 146,385 words in its English language version, while the Constitution of Monaco is the shortest written Constitution, containing 10 chapters.
80. The wheel of the law (dharmachakra) is the single most important symbol of buddhism, denoting the buddha's first sermon in the forest at Sarnath, where he set buddhist law (dharma) in motion.
81. (a) Dyarchy, also spelled diarchy, system of double government introduced by the government of India act (1919) for the provinces of British India. It marked the first introduction of the democratic principle into the executive branch of the British administration of India.
82. (d) The Republic is governed in terms of the constitution of India which was adopted by the constituent assembly on 26th November, 1949 and came into force on 26th January, 1950. The constitution provides for a parliamentary form of government which is federal in structure with certain unitary features.
83. (b) The Republic is governed in terms of the Constitution of India which was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November, 1949 and came into force on 26th January, 1950.
84. (d) Upon the commencement of the constitution of India on January 26, 1950, the Indian Independence Act of 1947 and the Government of India Act of 1935,

with all enactments amending or supplementing the latter Act, were repealed. What continued was the Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act (1949).

85. (b) World's lengthiest written constitution had 395 Articles in 22 Parts and 8 Schedules at the time of commencement. Now Constitution of India has 448 Articles in 25 Parts and 12 Schedules. There are 103 amendments have been made in the Indian constitution so far.
86. (d) Provisions like citizenship, elections, provisional parliament, temporary and transitional provisions, among others came into force on November 26, 1949 and the rest of the others on January 26, 1950.
87. (c) When the constitution commenced, the Indian Independence Act of 1947 and the Government of India Act of 1935, with all enactments amending or supplementing the latter Act, were repealed but the Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act (1949) continued.
88. (d) Equality of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all ; "liberty, equality and fraternity" which the constitution seeks to secure all the people of India are to serve the primary objective of ensuring social, economic and political justice.
89. (d) Union Powers Committee – Jawaharlal Nehru 2. Union Constitution Committee – Jawaharlal Nehru 3. Provincial Constitution Committee – Sardar Patel 4. Drafting Committee – Dr. B.R. Ambedkar 5. Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas – Sardar Patel. Rules of Procedure Committee – Dr. Rajendra Prasad 7. States Committee (Committee for Negotiating with States) – Jawaharlal Nehru 8. Steering Committee – Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
90. (b) The Drafting Committee, after taking into consideration the proposals of the various committees, prepared the first draft of the Constitution of India, which was published in February 1948. The people of India were given eight months to discuss the draft and propose amendments. In the light of the public comments, criticisms and suggestions, the Drafting Committee prepared a second draft, which was published in October 1948.
91. (a) The third reading of the draft started on November 14, 1949. Dr B R Ambedkar moved a motion—'the Constitution as settled by the Assembly be passed'. The motion on Draft Constitution was declared as passed on November 26, 1949, and received the signatures of the members and the president. Out of a total 299 members of the Assembly, only 284 were actually present on that day and signed the Constitution.
92. (a) The efforts of Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India who is referred to as the architect of Indian foreign policy, paved the way for the foundation of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) in 1961. India is a major member of the NAM and was its President from 1983 until 1986. Today, India maintains the same neutrality in international affairs, but tries to play an active role on the global stage through diversifying its economic partners, engaging in UN peace keeping missions and keeping an eye on a possible permanent seat in the UN Security Council.
93. (b) Features of the Act of 1892: 1. It increased the number of additional (nonofficial) members in the Central and provincial legislative councils, but maintained the official majority in them. 2. It increased the functions of legislative councils and gave them the power of discussing the budget and addressing questions to the executive. 3. It provided for the nomination of some nonofficial members of the (a) Central Legislative Council by the Viceroy on the recommendation of the provincial legislative councils and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and (b) that of the Provincial legislative councils by the Governors on the recommendation of the district boards, municipalities, universities, trade associations, zamindars and chambers.
94. (b) Fraternity means a sense of brotherhood. The Constitution promotes this feeling of fraternity by the system of single citizenship. Also, the Fundamental Duties (Article 51A) say that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic, regional or sectional diversities.
95. (c) Part III of the Constitution is rightly described as the Magna Carta of India. It contains a very long and comprehensive list of 'justiciable' Fundamental Rights. In fact, the Fundamental Rights in our Constitution are more elaborate than those found in the Constitution of any other country in the world, including the USA.
96. (a) December 13, 1946 was the day when Jawaharlal Nehru moved the Objectives Resolution in the Assembly. The Resolution laid down the fundamentals and philosophy of the constitutional structure.
97. (a) 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976. The Fundamental duties were added on the on the recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee. The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002 added one more fundamental duty. The Part IV-A of the Constitution specifies the eleven Fundamental Duties.
98. (c) British Constitution Parliamentary government, Rule of Law, legislative procedure, single citizenship, cabinet system, prerogative writs, parliamentary privileges and bicameralism. 3. US Constitution Fundamental rights, independence of judiciary, judicial review, impeachment of the President, removal of Supreme Court and High Court judges and post of Vice-President. 4. Irish Constitution Directive Principles of State Policy, nomination of members to Rajya Sabha and method of election of President. 5. Canadian Constitution Federation with a strong Centre, vesting of residuary powers in the Centre,

appointment of state governors by the Centre, and advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

99. (a) Until the 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts (1992), the Indian Constitution just like other federal constitutions provided for a dual polity and contained provisions with regard to the organization and powers of the Centre and the states.
100. (d) The word 'justice' in the Preamble encompasses three distinct forms – social, economic and political, secured through various provisions of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.
101. (d) US Constitution Fundamental rights, independence of judiciary, judicial review, impeachment of the President, removal of Supreme Court and High Court judges and post of vice president.
102. (a) UK Constitution Parliamentary government, Rule of Law, legislative procedure, single citizenship, cabinet system, prerogative writs, parliamentary privileges and bicameralism.
103. (d) American Constitution Fundamental rights, independence of judiciary, judicial review, impeachment of the President, removal of Supreme Court and High Court judges and post of Vice-president.
104. (a) Indian Constitution adopted British Constitution Parliamentary government,
105. (b) US Constitution Fundamental rights, independence of judiciary, judicial review, impeachment of the president, removal of Supreme Court and high court judges and post of vice-president.
106. (c) The Twenty-second Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (Twentysecond Amendment) Act, 1969, inserted new article 244A in the Constitution to empower Parliament to enact a law for constituting an autonomous State within the State of Assam and also to provide the autonomous State with Legislature or a Council of Ministers or both with such powers and functions as may be defined by that law.
107. (c) In 1976, the Congress Party set up the Sardar Swaran Singh Committee to make recommendations about fundamental duties, the need and necessity of which was felt during the operation of the internal emergency (1975-1977).
108. (a) Normally, in India, the concept of single citizenship is adopted from England. The most important aspect of the constitutional is also provisions dealing with citizenship. It also established a uniform or single system of citizenship law.
109. (c) The part of the Constitution that reflects the mind and ideals of the framers is Preamble.
110. (d) Indians word have not been written in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.
111. (a) It is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic with a Parliamentary system of government. The Republic is governed in terms of the Constitution of India which was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November, 1949 and came into force on 26th January, 1950.
112. (a) He was a part of several committees including Drafting Committee, Advisory Committee, Sub-Committee on Fundamental Rights.
113. (d) Berubari Union case was decided on 14th March 1960. It was decided by a sevenjudge bench of the Honourable Supreme Court. In the present case, Bengal and Punjab had to be partitioned.
114. (a) Secular things are not religious. Anything not affiliated with a church or faith can be called secular. The meaning of "Secular" is all religions are equal in the eyes of the government.
115. (c) Social equality is a state of affairs in which all people within a specific society or isolated group have the same status in certain respects, including civil rights, freedom of speech, property rights and equal access to certain social goods and services.
116. (a) Ernest Barker was said that the preamble of the Indian Constitution is "The Key note of the Constitution".
117. (d) The Kesavananda Bharati judgement or His Holiness Kesavananda Bharati Sripadagalvaru and Ors. v. State of Kerala and Anr. (case citation: (1973) 4 SCC 225) is a landmark decision of the Supreme Court of India that outlined the basic structure doctrine of the Constitution.
118. (c) The Preamble to Indian constitution is based on 'Objective Resolution' of Nehru. Jawaharlal Nehru introduced an objective resolution on December 13, 1947 and it was adopted by Constituent assembly on 22 January 1947. "The language of Preamble" of Indian constitution is taken from the Constitution of Australia.
119. (c) It was only in March 1946 that with the arrival of three Cabinet Ministers, Lord Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. A. V. Alexander, a crucial stage was reached in the negotiations between the British Government and the Indian political parties.
120. (d) M.N. Roy, a Communist party leader, was the first to moot the idea. This was then taken up by the Congress Party and the British government accepted the demand in 1940.
121. (a) A Presidential system is a democratic and Republican system of government where a head of government leads an executive branch that is separate from the legislative branch.
122. (d) In the legislative history of India, for the first time, the Government of India Act 1919 (Montague-Chelmsford Reforms) had a separate Preamble. However, government of India Act 1935 had NO preamble. It is not incorrect to assume that idea of the Preamble was borrowed from the Constitution of USA.

- 123.** (a) There were four charter acts of the East India company that were brought on from 1793 to 1858.
- 124.** (d) The Government of India Act of 1858 created a new office, Secretary of State for India. It was vested with complete authority and control over the Indian Administration.
- 125.** (b) The Indian Councils Act of 1861 initiated the process of decentralisation by restoring the legislative powers to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.
- 126.** (d) In 1859 Lord Canning had introduced the portfolio system. Under this, a member of the Council was made in charge of one or more departments of the government and was authorised to issue final orders on behalf of the council on matters of his department.
- 127.** (b) In March 1942, Sir Stafford Cripps came with a draft declaration on the proposals of the British Government.
- 128.** (b) Article 17 of the Constitution states, 'untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of 'untouchability' shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.'
- 129.** (d) Assam becomes first state to ratify GST bill. Assam became the first state to ratify the Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill, 2014, which will help clear the way for the implementation of the goods and services tax (GST) regime in the country.
- 130.** (d) The Constitution of India makes special provisions for the administration of the tribal dominated areas in four states viz. Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. As per article 244 and 6th Schedule, these areas are called 'Tribal Areas', which are technically different from the Scheduled Areas under fifth schedule.
- 131.** (a) In 1927, the INC resolved to set up a committee to draft a "Swaraj Constitution" for India based on a declaration of rights that would provide safeguards against oppression. The 11member committee, led by Motilal Nehru, was constituted in 1928. Its report made a number of recommendations, including proposing guaranteed fundamental rights to all Indians.
- 132.** (a) At the commencement of the constitution of India, persons domiciled in the territory of India as on 26 November 1949 automatically became Indian citizens by virtue of operation of the relevant provisions of the Indian Constitution coming into force. The majority of the constitutional provisions came into force on 26 January 1950.
- 133.** (d) India borrowed the concept of Freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse in its own from the Constitution of Australia. Articles 301 to 307 deal with freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse within the territory of India subject to certain limitations.
- 134.** (a) Equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters of public employment is enshrined in the Article 16 of the Indian constitution.
- 135.** (d) Article 24 of the Indian Constitution provides for the prevention of the exploitation of children.
- 136.** (b) The 42nd amendment to Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (Fortysecond amendment) Act, 1976, was enacted during the Emergency (25 June 1975 – 21 March 1977) by the Indian National Congress government headed by Indira Gandhi.
- 137.** (b) US Constitution: Fundamental rights, independence of judiciary, judicial review, impeachment of the president, removal of Supreme Court and High Court judges and post of Vice-President.
- 138.** (c) Article 350A was inserted by 7th Constitutional Amendment Act 1956. It says, it shall be the endeavour of every State and of every local authority within the State to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mothertongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups; and the President may issue such directions to any State as he considers necessary or proper for securing the provision of such facilities. Article 349 – Special Procedure for enactment of certain laws relating to language; Article 350 – Language to be used in representations for redress of grievances; Article 351 – Directive for development of the Hindi language.
- 139.** (a) The Indian Constitution embodies the positive concept of secularism i.e., all religions in our country (irrespective of their strength) have the same status and support from the state.
- 140.** (a) 'We, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens.'
- 141.** (a) The Preamble has been amended only once so far, in 1976, by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, which has added three new words— Socialist, Secular and Integrity—to the Preamble.
- 142.** (b) Supreme Court specifically opined that Preamble is not a part of the Constitution.
- 143.** (b) Schedules are lists in the constitution which categorise and tabulate bureaucratic activity and government policy. First Schedule (Articles 1 and 4) – Lists India's states and territories, changes in their borders and the laws used to make that change.
- 144.** (c) These rights, defined in Part III of the Constitution, apply irrespective of race, place of birth, religion, caste, creed or gender. They are enforceable by the courts, subject to specific restrictions.
- 145.** (a) If the Rajya Sabha supported by not less than two thirds of the members present and voting, passes a resolution establishing a All India Services, the parliament by law may provides for the same. Thus, two things are clear:

- (a) You can make new All India Services
 (b) Rajya Sabha has the power to initiate such proceeding (Article 312(1))
- 146.**(c) The idea of 'concurrent list' in the Indian constitution is taken from the Constitution of Australia.
- 147.**(c) Unites States of America:
1. Impeachment of the President.
 2. Functions of President and Vice-President.
 3. Removal of Supreme Court and High Court judges.
 4. Fundamental Rights.
 5. Judicial review.
 6. Independence of judiciary.
 7. Preamble of the constitution.
- 148.**(b) Article 110 defines the money bill. This article provides a list of provisions under which a bill can be considered a money bill. If any question arises whether a bill is a money bill or not, the decisions of the speaker of the Lok Sabha is final.
- 149.**(d) All of the above. No suspension of the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights in addition to those under Articles 20 and 21 during the operation of a national emergency.
- 150.**(a) Article 17 abolishes 'untouchability'. It forbids its practice in any and all forms. The enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability will be taken as an offence punishable in accordance with law.
- 151.**(c) The Government of India Act, 1935. The Government of India Act 1935 was originally passed in August 1935 and is said to have been the longest (British) Act of Parliament ever enacted by that time. The most significant aspects of the Act were:
1. The grant of a large measure of autonomy to the provinces of British India(ending the system of introduced by the Government of India Act 1919)
 2. Provision for the establishment of a "Federation of India", to be made up of both British India and some or all of the "Princely states"
 3. The introduction of direct elections, thus increasing the franchise from seven million to thirty five million people
 4. A partial reorganization of the provinces.
- 152.**(c) It should be Representative of the people of India in Constituent Assembly.
- 153.**(b) There are three lists detailing the powers, functions and sharing of these among the Union and the States in India.
- 154.**(b) Although the last article of the Constitution is Article 395, the total number, as of March 2012 is 448.
- 155.**(c) The Fifteenth Language Sindhi was added by the 21st Constitutional Amendment in 1967, and three languages Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali,were added by the 71 st Amendment in August 1992. Four more languages Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali were added by the 92nd Amendment Act, 2003.
- 156.**(a) Some features of the U.S. constitution has been borrowed by the Indian constitution. Those features is include fundamental rights, independence of judiciary, judicial view, impeachment of the president, removal of supreme court and High Court judges and post of Vice-President.
- 157.**(b) General elections to the first Lok Sabha were held in India between 25 October, 1951 and 21 February, 1952. It was Indian national congress which stormed into power with 364 of the 489 seats in those elections.
- 158.**(b) In the Constitution of India, there is a provision made for each of the Indian states to choose their own official language for communicating at the state level. The selected languages, which can be used for official purpose, have been listed in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. Originally, there were 14 languages in the 8th schedule.
- 159.**(b) Part XIII Trade, Commerce And Intercourse Within The Territory of India Art.(301-307).
- 160.**(b) The Constitution listed fourteen languages – Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, and Urdu – in Eighth Schedule, in 1950. Since then, the list has been expanded thrice, once to include Sindhi, second time to include Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali and yet again to add four more languages – Bodo, Santhali, Maithili and Dogri – bringing total to 22 scheduled languages.
- 161.**(b) Preamble can be amended by Parliament using its amendment powers as per article 368. We note here that Preamble has been amended only once so far through the 42nd Constitution Amendment Act 1976. The words Secular, Socialist and Integrity were added to the Preamble.
- 162.**(c) The Constitution draws its authority from the people and has been promulgated in the name of the people. This is evident from the Preamble which states, "We the people of India do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution." This implies that the direct authority of the people cannot be claimed or usurped by the legislature.
- 163.**(b) Preamble is not enforceable in court of law. This means that it is not justifiable in nature.
- 164.**(d) The Constitution of India provides for a federal system of government in the country. The framers adopted the federal system of government mainly due to the vastness and diversity of the country. This system ensures national unity, efficient governance and regional autonomy.
- 165.**(b) The constitution of India provides for a federal system of government in the country, although the constitution has not used the term federation but has used the term union of states in the Article 1 of the constitution.
- 166.**(a) The Constitution of India establishes a federal structure to the Indian government, declaring it to be a "Union of States". The Federal System in India is adopted from the Canada.

- 167.**(b) Flexible Constitution is a constitution that is not defined or set apart in a distinct document and that is not distinguishable from other law in the way in which its terms can be legislatively altered. Flexible Constitution is not related to the federal government.
- 168.**(b) Both A and B are correct. The Constitution of India establishes a federal structure to the Indian government, declaring it to be a "Union of States". Part XI of the Indian constitution specifies the distribution of legislative, administrative and executive powers between the Union/Federal/Central government and the States of India.
- 169.**(b) WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST, SECULAR, DEMOCRATIC, REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens: JUSTICE, social, economic and political; LIBERTY of thought , expression, belief, faith and worship; EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation; IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twentysixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.
- 170.**(a) B. N. Rau was appointed as the Constitutional Adviser to the Constituent Assembly in formulating the Indian Constitution in 1946. He was responsible for the general structure of its democratic framework of the Constitution and prepared its initial draft in February 1948.
- 171.**(a) December 1946: The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held in the Constitution hall (now the Central Hall of Parliament House). The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India took place in Constitutional Hall, New Delhi. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha was the first president of the Constituent Assembly.
- 172.**(a) B. R. Ambedkar, Chairman of the Drafting Committee, presented the final draft of the Indian Constitution to Dr. Rajendra Prasad on 25 November 1949. Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the Constituent Assembly in 1946. The Drafting Committee, chaired by B.R. Ambedkar, presented a detailed draft Constitution which was published for public discussion.
- 173.**(c) The Constitution was adopted by the Indian Constituent Assembly on 26 November 1949 and came into effect on 26 January 1950 with a democratic government system, completing the country's transition towards becoming an independent republic. The Constitution provides for a Parliamentary form of government which is federal in structure with certain unitary features.
- 174.**(d) The Constituent Assembly was constituted in December 1940 under the Scheme of Cabinet Mission Plan. The Constituent Assembly of India was elected to write the Constitution of India. Following India's independence from Great Britain in 1947, its members served as the nation's first Parliament.
- 175.**(c) The Drafting Committee had seven members: Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, N. Gopalaswami; B.R. Ambedkar, K.M. Munshi, Mohammad Saadulla, B.L. Mitter and D.P. Khaitan.
- 176.**(b) Ambedkar while defending the Constitution in the Assembly, few months before its adoption, made key observations on fraternity. Fraternity means a sense of common brother-hood of all Indians – of Indians being one people. It is the principle which gives unity and solidarity to social life, Ambedkar pointed out.
- 177.**(c) Jawaharlal Nehru was the Chairman of the Union Powers Committee in the Constituent Assembly.
Drafting Committee – Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
Union Constitution Committee – Jawaharlal Nehru.
Provincial Constitution Committee – Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel.
- 178.**(c) G. V. Mavalankar was the Speaker of the Constituent Assembly of India, and later the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Parliament of India and was called the 'Father of the Lok Sabha' by Jawaharlal Nehru.
- 179.**(d) Ambedkar oversaw the transformation of his political party into the Scheduled Castes Federation, although it performed poorly in the 1946 elections for Constituent Assembly of India. Later he was elected into the constituent assembly of Bengal where Muslim League was in power.
- 180.**(a) An idea for a Constituent Assembly was proposed in 1934 by M. N. Roy, a pioneer of the Communist movement in India and an advocate of radical democracy. It became an official demand of the Indian National Congress in 1935. C. Rajagopalachari voiced the demand for a Constituent Assembly on 15 November 1939 based on adult franchise, and was accepted by the British in August 1940.
- 181.**(a) The first meet of the constituent assembly held on 9 Dec 1946 in which Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha was elected as temporary President of the assembly. Then on 11 Dec 1946 Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as permanent President of the assembly.
- 182.**(c) The National Flag of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on 22 July 1947. It became the official flag of the Dominion of India on 15 August 1947. The flag was subsequently retained as that of the Republic of India. In India, the term "tricolour" always refers to the Indian national flag.
- 183.**(b) It was in the year 1934 that M. N. Roy, who was a pioneer of communist movement in India and an advocate of radical democratism put forward the idea of establishing a Constituent Assembly to frame the Indian Constitution. In 1935, the Indian National Congress or the INC officially demanded for the first time for the formation of a Constituent Assembly.

184. (b) It was the August Plan that was the first one to finally accept in principle the demand of India to establish a Constituent Assembly. It was a proposal made by the British government in 1940 that promised the expansion of the Executive Council of the Viceroy of India to include more Indians, the establishment of an advisory war council, giving full weight to minority opinion, and the recognition of Indians' right to frame their own constitution (after the end of the war).
185. (c) The Constituent Assembly of India was founded on 6 December 1946. It was elected to write the Constitution of India. After India's independence from Great Britain in 1947, its members served as the nation's first Parliament. Dr. B R Ambedkar was the first Chairman of the drafting committee.
186. (d) The strength of the Constituent Assembly of India was fixed to be 389. This remained so from December 1946 to June 1947. However, under the Mountbatten plan, a separate Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was established on 3 June 1947. The representatives of the areas incorporated into Pakistan ceased to be members of the Constituent Assembly of India. New elections were held for the West Punjab and East Bengal; the membership of the Constituent Assembly was 389 after the reorganisation, and it met on 31 December 1947.
187. (c) Out of the seats in the Constituent Assembly, which were 389 in number, 296 seats were to be allotted to British India and 93 seats to the Princely States. Seats were allocated to each British province were to be decided among the three communities – Muslims, Sikhs and general. The representatives of each community were to be elected by the members of that community in the provincial legislative assembly. The representatives of the princely states were to be nominated by the heads of the princely states. It was thus a partly elected and a partly nominated body.
188. (c) The total membership of the Constituent Assembly was decided to be 389. Out of these 292 were representatives of the states, 93 were to be representatives of the princely states and four were to be from the chief commissioner provinces of Delhi, Ajmer Merwara, Coorg (Near Madikeri) and British Baluchistan. The elections for the 296 seats assigned to the British Indian provinces were completed by August 1946. Congress won 208 seats, and the Muslim League 73.
189. (c) When the Indian Constituent Assembly was formed in December 1946, the fear of partition of India and Pakistan was looming large. There were large scale massacres and riots. This was the reason for the absence of Mahatma Gandhi, he was busy trying to douse the flames of communal riots. In June 1947, the Constituent Assembly of India and Pakistan were separated and hence Jinnah was not a part of the Indian Constituent Assembly.
190. (d) In the list of Fundamental Duties, according to Article 51 A, it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to
- to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India; and to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
191. (a) On 11 December 1946 Sir B N Rau was appointed the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly. He was an Indian civil servant, jurist, diplomat and statesman known for his key role in drafting the Constitution of India. He was also India's representative to the United Nations Security Council from 1950 to 1952.
192. (c) On December 13, 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru moved the historic 'Objectives Resolution' in the Assembly. It laid down the underlying principles of the constitution. It finally became the Preamble of the constitution. The resolution was unanimously adopted by the Assembly on January 22, 1947.
193. (c) The first ever meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held on December 9, 1946. The Muslim League boycotted the meeting and insisted on a separate nation called Pakistan. The princely states too stayed away from the Assembly initially. Only 211 were in attendance of the Assembly.
194. (a) The Chairman of the States Committee was Jawaharlal Nehru. The main work of the committee was negotiating with the States. He was also the Chairman of the Union Powers Committee and the Union Constitution Committee. These committees were appointed by the Constituent Assembly.
195. (c) After the Indian Independence Act 1947, the Assembly became a fully sovereign body which could frame any Constitution it pleased. It also became a legislative body which meant that other than making the Constitution of India it was also responsible for enacting of ordinary laws in the country.
196. (b) After the Indian Independence Act, 1947 the functions of the Assembly were separated. Whenever it met as a Constituent Assembly, the meetings were chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, but whenever it met as a Parliament or a legislative body it was chaired by G. V. Mavalankar.
197. (b) The total membership of the Constituent Assembly was 389. However, the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was established on 3 June 1947. The representatives who were in the region of Pakistan ceased to be the members of the Indian Assembly. New elections were held for the West Punjab and East Bengal; the membership of the Constituent Assembly was 299 after the reorganisation, and it met on 31 December 1947.
198. (b) The Tricolour was adopted in its present form during a meeting of the Constituent Assembly that was held on 22 July 1947, and it became the official flag of the Dominion of India on 15 August 1947. The flag was subsequently retained as that of the Republic of India.
199. (d) The Constituent Assembly of India had ratified the membership of India to the Commonwealth in May 1949. The Commonwealth of Nations, or simply

the Common-wealth, is a unique political association consisting of 53 member states. Almost all of them are former territories of the British Empire.

200. (b) The Constituent Assembly had appointed a number of committees to work on different aspects of the Indian Constitution. Out of these, eight were major committees and the others were minor committees. They were:
- Drafting Committee
 - Union Powers Committee
 - Union Constitution Committee
 - Provincial Constitution Committee
 - Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas
 - Rules of Procedure Committee
 - States Committee (Committee for Negotiating with States)
 - Steering Committee
201. (b) There were 8 major committees of the Constituent Assembly of India. The Drafting Committee of the Assembly had the major task of drafting the Constitution. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the Chairman of this Committee. He was thus also known as the 'Father of the Indian Constitution'.
202. (b) The Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas was chaired by Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel. This committee had the following sub-committees:
- Fundamental Rights SubCommittee – J.B. Kripalani
 - Minorities SubCommittee – Harendra Coomar Mookerjee,
 - NorthEast Frontier Tribal Areas and Assam Excluded & Partially Excluded Areas SubCommittee – Gopinath Bardoloi
 - Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas (Other than those in Assam) SubCommittee – A.V. Thakkar
203. (b) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel was the Chairman of 2 major committees of the Indian Constituent Assembly – the Provincial Constitution Committee and the Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas. Patel's contribution comes mostly in the field of integrating the states of India and that can be seen even in the formative stage of the Indian Constitution.
204. (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the Chairman of two of the major committees of the Indian Constituent Assembly – the Rules of Procedure committee and the Steering Committee. He was also elected as the President of the Constituent Assembly on 11 December 1946.
205. (c) The Drafting Committee of the Indian Constituent Assembly was entrusted with the task of preparing a draft of the new Constitution. It had seven members. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the Chairman. The other members were – N. G. Ayyangar, A. K. Ayyar, Dr. K. M. Munshi, S. M. Saadullah, N. Madhava Rau and T. T. Krishnamachari.
206. (d) The Drafting Committee of the Indian Constituent Assembly was set up on August 29, 1947. It was undoubtedly the most important committee out of all the 8 major committees that were formed. It was entrusted with the task of preparing a draft of the new Constitution.
207. (a) The first draft of the Indian Constitution was published in February 1948. It was then left to be discussed by the people of India who discussed it for 8 months and then a second draft came out in October 1948.
208. (a) The final draft of the Indian Constitution was introduced in the Constituent Assembly on November 2, 1948. It was then introduced for the first reading. The second reading started from November 15, 1948 and went on till October 17, 1949.
209. (b) The motion on Draft Constitution was declared as passed on 26 November, 1949 and received the signatures of the members and the President. This is also the date which is mentioned in the Preamble. It is the date on which the people of India in the Constituent Assembly adopted, enacted and gave to themselves this Constitution.
210. (c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly. He played a huge role. He is thus known as the 'Father of the Indian Constitution' or the 'Chief Architect of the Constitution of India' or the 'modern Manu'.
211. (b) It was in the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress in December 1929 that the Indians decided that 26 January 1930 would be celebrated as the Independence Day of India. So, when the final draft of the Indian Constitution was adopted on 26 December 1949, January 26 was chosen as the 'date of the commencement' of the Indian Constitution.
212. (d) United Province had the highest number of membership in the Constituent Assembly as on December 31, 1947. They had 55 members. Madras was the second highest. They had 49 members. Bombay had 21 and West Bengal had 19.
213. (c) As on December 31, 1947 there were 299 members in the Constituent Assembly. 229 of them belonged to the Indian provinces or the British Indian states, while 70 were members of the Indian states or the Princely states.
214. (a) From 9 December 1946 to 26 November 1949, eleven sessions of the Indian Constituent Assembly were held. The Constituent Assembly had met once again on 24 January 1950, when the members appended their signatures to the Constitution of India.
215. (a) The Provincial Parliament ceased to exist on April 17, 1952, after the election of the Government of India. The first elected Parliament with the two Houses came into being in May 1952. That was the beginning of the Indian Democratic Governance.