

MAKING OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION & ITS DEVELOPMENT BASED INDIAN POLITY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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Q1. The Constitution of India divided the states of India in categories A, B,C, and D in the year 1950. In this context which of the following statements is correct?

- a) The Governor was the executive head of category A states. The Chief Commissioner was the executive head of category B states. The Rajpramukh was the executive head of categories C and D states
 - b) The Pajpramukh was the executive head of category A states. The Chief Commissioner was the executive head of categories Band C states. The Governor was the executive head of the category D states.
 - c) The Governor was the executive head of category A states. The Rajpramukh was the executive head of category B states. The Chief Commissioner was the executive head of categories C and D states.
 - d) The Chief Commissioner was the executive head of category A states. The Rajpramukh was the executive head of category B states. The Governor was the executive head of categories C and D states.
-

Q2. Which of the following exercised the most profound influence in framing the Indian Constitution?

- a) US Constitution
 - b) The Government of India Act, 1935
 - c) British Constitution
 - d) Irish Constitution
-

Q3. India became a Sovereign, democratic republic on:

- a) Nov 26, 1929
- b) Jan 30, 1948
- c) Jan 26, 1950

d) Aug 15, 1947

Q4. The first effort at drafting a Dominion Status Constitution for India was made in response to the

- a) First Round Table Conference
- b) Montague-Chelmsford Reforms
- c) Simon Commission
- d) Minto-Morley Reforms

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Q5. Preventive detention means–

- a) detention after interrogation
 - b) detention for cognisable offence.
 - c) detention for interrogation
 - d) detention without interrogation
-

Q6. January 26 selected as the date for the inauguration of the Constitution, because

- a) on that day the Quit India Movement was started in 1942
 - b) None of these
 - c) it was considered to be an auspicious day
 - d) the Congress had observed it as the Independence Day in 1930
-

Q7. The Constitution of India, describes India as :

- a) A quasi-federal

- b) Union of states
 - c) A Federation
 - d) Unitary
-

Q8. Who among the following is known as the Father of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Vallabhbhai Patel
 - b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
-

Q9. By which of the following Act the system of Dyarchy was introduced at the centre?

- a) 1919
 - b) 1947
 - c) 1909
 - d) 1935
-

Q10. The phrase “equality before law” used in Article-14 of Indian Constitution has been borrowed from _____

- a) Germany
 - b) Greece
 - c) U.S.A.
 - d) Britain
-

Q11. The concept of Constitution first originated in

- a) Britain
- b) Japan

- c) Switzerland
 - d) U.S.A.
-

Q12. The Cabinet Mission to India was headed by:

- a) Hugh Gaitskell
- b) A.V. Alexander
- c) Lord Pethick Lawrence
- d) Stafford Cripps

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Q13. How long did the Constituent Assembly take to finally pass the Constitution?

- a) about 6 months in 1949
 - b) exactly a year since Nov 26, 1948
 - c) about 3 years since Dec 9, 1946
 - d) about 2 years since Aug 15, 1947
-

Q14. When the Constituent Assembly for the Dominion of India reassembled on 31 st October, 1947, its reduced membership was:

- a) 299
 - b) 311
 - c) 331
 - d) 319
-

Q15. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- a) The Constitution of India was adopted on 26th January, 1950

- b) Jawaharlal Nehru; M.A. Jinnah and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were members of the Constituent Assembly of India
- c) The First Session of the Constituent Assembly of India was held in January, 1947
- d) The Constituent Assembly of India was elected by the Provincial Assemblies in the year 1946

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (c)

Q2. Answer: (b)

The most profound influence was exercised by the Government of India Act of 1935. Such features as the federal scheme, office of governor, power of the federal judiciary, emergency powers etc were drawn from this Act.

The British practice influenced the lawmaking procedures, rule of law, a system of single citizenship, besides, of course, the model of a parliamentary government. The US Constitution inspired details on the independence of the judiciary, judicial review, fundamental rights, and the removal of Supreme Court and High Court judges.

The Irish Constitution was the source of the Directive Principles, method of Presidential elections, and the nomination of members of Rajya Sabha by the President.

Q3. Answer: (c)

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Q4. Answer: (c)

Q5. Answer: (d)

Preventive detention is an imprisonment that is putatively justified for non-punitive purposes. In contrast to this, under preventive detention, the government can imprison a person for some time without a criminal charge.

It means that if the government feels that a person being at liberty can be a threat to the law and order or the unity and integrity of the nation, it can detain or arrest that person to prevent him from doing this possible harm

Q6. Answer: (d)

The Indian constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on the 26th November, 1949 and it came into force after two months on 26th January, 1950. The day January 26 was chosen because it was this very day when the Poorna Swaraj resolution was made in Lahore in 1930 and the first tricolor of India unfurled.

Q7. Answer: (b)

Article 1 in the Constitution states that India that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States. The territory of India shall consist of: The territories of the states, The Union territories and any territory that may be acquired.

Q8. Answer: (d)

Q9. Answer: (d)

The Government of India Act 1935 provided for dyarchy at the Centre. Under this act, the executive authority of the centre was vested in the Governor. It ended the system of dyarchy at the provincial level introduced by Government of India Act 1919.

Q10. Answer: (d)

The concept of “equality before the law” has been borrowed from the British Common Law upon which English Legal System was founded. However, “equal protection of laws” has its link with the American Constitution.

Q11. Answer: (a)

England is treated as the place where the constitutional concept germinated, though the ancient Greek and Roman Republics, too, had such a facility. In England, Henry I's proclamation of the Charter of Liberties in 1100 bound the king for the first time in his treatment of the clergy and the nobility.

This idea was extended and refined by the English barony when they forced King John to sign Magna Carta in 1215. The most important single article of the Magna Carta, related to "habeas corpus", provided that the king was not permitted to imprison, outlaw, exile or kill anyone at a whim—there must be due process of law first.

Q12. Answer: (c)

Q13. Answer: (c)

Q14. Answer: (a)

Q15. Answer: (d)

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