

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

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Q1. Which of the following is not a feature of Indian Constitution ?

- a) Independence of Judiciary
 - b) Federal Government
 - c) Parliamentary form of Government
 - d) Presidential form of Government
-

Q2. Which of the following statements is/are not correct about the Objectives Resolution?

- I. It was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constituent Assembly.
 - II. It called for just rights for minorities.
 - III. It formed the basis for the chapter on Fundamental Rights.
 - IV. It called for the establishment of a socialist and secular polity.
- a) Only III
 - b) I, II and III
 - c) III and IV
 - d) I and II
-

Q3. What is meant when the Constitution declares India a “Secular State” ?

- a) Religions are patronised by the State
 - b) None of these
 - c) Religious worship is not allowed
 - d) The state regards religions as a private affairs of the citizen and does not discriminate on this basis
-

Q4. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India was

- a) D. P. Khaitan
- b) T. T. Krishnamachar
- c) K. M. Munshi
- d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

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Q5. Who presided over the inaugural meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India?

- a) P. Upendra
- b) B. R. Ambedkar
- c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- d) Sachidananda Sinha

Q6. How many members of the constituent assembly signed the Constitution of India?

- a) 244
- b) 274
- c) 284
- d) 294

Q7. What was the main stipulation of Government of India Act, 1935?

- a) Dyarchy was made applicable at provincial level
- b) Unitary form of government was recommended

- c) Complete independence guaranteed
 - d) A federation was suggested
-

Q8. Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

- I. India's National Song-Vande Mataram
- II. India's National Flower-Rose
- III. India's National Animal-Tiger
- IV. India's National Bird-Eagle

- a) I and IV
 - b) I, II and III
 - c) I and III
 - d) II, III and IV
-

Q9. Name of the country from which the constitutional features of procedures for amendment was borrowed by India.

- a) America
 - b) Germany
 - c) Britain
 - d) South Africa
-

Q10. 'Cabinet system' and 'Collective responsibility' are the contributions of

- a) United States
 - b) Britain
 - c) Ireland
 - d) India
-

Q11. How does the Constitution of India describe India as?

- a) A Union of States
- b) A federated nation

- c) A federation of States and Union Territories
 - d) Bharatvarsh
-

Q12. The two basic principles of the liberal theory of democracy as emphasised by John Locke, are

- a) Representative Democracy and Workers' Rights
- b) Women suffrage and popular sovereignty
- c) Universal Adult Franchise and the Right to Property
- d) Popular Sovereignty and constitutional government

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Q13. The amendment procedure laid down in the Constitution of India is on the pattern of?

- a) Government of India Act, 1935
 - b) Government of India Act, 1947
 - c) Constitution of UK
 - d) Constitution of South Africa
-

Q14. The state possesses

- a) only internal sovereignty
 - b) neither external nor internal sovereignty
 - c) only external sovereignty
 - d) both internal and external sovereignty
-

Q15. In India, the concept of single citizenship is adopted from

- a) U.S.A.
- b) France
- c) England
- d) Canada

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (d)

'Presidential Form of Government' is not a feature of Indian Constitution.

Q2. Answer: (c)

Q3. Answer: (d)

Secularism is the principle of separation of government institutions, and the persons mandated to represent the State, from religious institutions and religious dignitaries. India is a secular country as per the declaration in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution.

It prohibits discrimination against members of a particular religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Every person has the right to preach, practice and propagate any religion they choose.

The government must not favour or discriminate against any religion. It must treat all religions with equal respect. All citizens, irrespective of their religious beliefs are equal in front of the law.

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Q4. Answer: (d)

The Constituent Assembly set up a Drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar to prepare a Draft Constitution for India on 29 August, 1947. The Constitution of India was adopted on 26 November, 1949 and it came into force on 26 January, 1950

Q5. Answer: (d)

Q6. Answer: (c)

There were 284 members of the Constituent Assembly who signed the Constitution of India. The Constitution was drafted by the Constituent Assembly, which was elected by the elected members of the provincial assemblies.

Q7. Answer: (c)

Q8. Answer: (c)

Q9. Answer: (d)

The makers of the Indian constitution borrowed the feature of amendment procedures from South Africa. The procedure of amendment in the constitution is laid down in Part XX (Article 368) of the Constitution of India.

Besides, the provision of indirect election of members of the Rajya Sabha was also borrowed from the South African constitution.

Q10. Answer: (b)

Cabinet system and its collective responsibility is a constitutional convention in governments using the Westminster System that members of the Cabinet must publicly support all governmental decisions made in Cabinet, even if they do not privately agree with them.

This support includes voting for the government in the legislature. In the United Kingdom, the doctrine applies to all members of the government, from members of the cabinet down to Parliamentary Private Secretaries.

Q11. Answer: (a)

With its adoption, the Union of India officially became the modern and contemporary Republic of India and it replaced the Government of India Act 1935 as the country's fundamental governing document.

The Constitution declares India to be a:

- Sovereign,
- Socialist,
- Secular,
- Democratic Republic,
- Assuring its citizens of justice,
- Equality, and liberty, and
- Endeavours to promote fraternity among them.

Q12. Answer: (c)

John Locke's "Two Treatises on Government" of 1689 established two fundamental liberal ideas: economic liberty (meaning the right to have and use the property) and intellectual liberty (including freedom of conscience). According to Locke, the individual was naturally free and only became a political subject out of free choice.

Without the consent of the people, there could not be formed a civil society/ community. Secondly, Locke emphasized that all men were equal. There was a perfect state of equality with all the power being reciprocal and no one having more than the other. This is a fundamental principle of present-day democracy.

From it, flows the democratic principle of universal participation. That no man shall be excluded from the political process.

Q13. Answer: (d)

Q14. Answer: (d)

At its core, sovereignty is typically taken to mean the possession of absolute authority within a bounded territorial space.

There is essentially an internal and external dimension of sovereignty. Internally, a sovereign government is a fixed authority with a settled population that possesses a monopoly on the use of force.

It is the supreme authority within its territory. Externally, sovereignty is the entry ticket into the society of states.

Q15. Answer: (c)

The Indian Constitution borrowed such

- Features as parliamentary form of government,
- The introduction of Speaker and his role,
- The concept of single citizenship, the Rule of law,
- The procedure of lawmaking, etc from England.

The Indian citizenship and nationality law and the Constitution of India provide single citizenship for all of India.

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