

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

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Q1. The demand for the Constituent Assembly was put forward by the Indian National Congress in 1936 at its session held at:

- a) Lahore
 - b) Bombay
 - c) Lucknow
 - d) Kanpur
-

Q2. Which among the following is/are the feature (s) of a Federal State?

1. The powers of the Central and the State (Constituent Unit) Governments are clearly laid down
2. It has an unwritten Constitution.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a) 1 only
 - b) 2 only
 - c) Neither 1 nor 2
 - d) Both 1 and 2
-

Q3. The Constituent Assembly which framed the Constitution for Independent India was set up in:

- a) 1949
 - b) 1946
 - c) 1947
 - d) 1945
-

Q4. A federal structure for India was first put forward by the :

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

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Q5. Who was the first Chairman of Indian Constitution's Drafting Committee?

- a) Madhav Rao
- b) T T Krishnamachari
- c) B L Mitter
- d) Dr B R Ambedkar

Q6. How many members were assigned by Cabinet Mission in Constituent Assembly?

- a) 296
- b) 450
- c) 300
- d) 309

Q7. The first session of the Constituent Assembly was held in:

- a) New Delhi
 - b) Calcutta
 - c) Lahore
 - d) Bombay
-

Q8. Who among the following were the members of the drafting committee of the Constitution?

- a) Sardar Patel
 - b) Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar
 - c) Vallabhbhai Patel
 - d) Jawaharlal Nehru
-

Q9. Match the following:

List I	List II
(Committees of Constituent Assembly)	(Chairmen)
A. Drafting Committee	1. Vallabhbhai Patel
B. Committee on Fundamental and Minority Rights	2. Jawaharlal Nehru
C. Union Constitution Committee	3. Kanhiyalal Munshi
D. Working Committee	4. B.R. Ambedkar

Codes: A B C D

- a) 1 2 3 4
 - b) 4 2 1 3
 - c) 4 1 2 3
 - d) 4 1 3 2
-

Q10. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?

- a) Sardar Patel
 - b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - c) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
-

Q11. What is the basis of classification of governments as unitary and federal?

- a) Relationship between executive and judiciary

- b) Relationship between the legislature, executive and judicial wings of government
 - c) Relationship between legislature and executive
 - d) Relationship between the Centre and States
-

Q12. Which of the following gave the idea of the Constituent Assembly for India?

- a) Wavell Plan
- b) Cabinet Mission Plan
- c) Simon Commission
- d) Rajaji Formula

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Q13. Who proposed the Preamble before the Drafting Committee of the Constitution?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b) B.R. Ambedkar
 - c) Mahatma Gandhi
 - d) B.N. Rao
-

Q14. The Constitution of India was adopted on

- a) 26 January, 1949
 - b) 31 December, 1949
 - c) 26 January, 1950
 - d) 26 November, 1949
-

Q15. Which is the most important system in Democracy ?

- a) Political
- b) Governmental
- c) Social
- d) Economic

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (c)

Q2. Answer: (a)

Q3. Answer: (b)

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Q4. Answer: (d)

The Government of India Act 1935, the voluminous and final constitutional effort at governing British India, articulated three major goals: establishing a loose federal structure, achieving provincial autonomy, and safeguarding minority interests through separate electorates.

The federal provisions, intended to unite princely states and British India at the centre, were not implemented because of ambiguities in safeguarding the existing privileges of princes. In

February 1937,

However, provincial autonomy became a reality when elections were held.

Q5. Answer: (d)

On 29 August 1947, the Constituent Assembly set up a Drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar to prepare a Draft Constitution for India.

The Constituent Assembly adopted the constitution on 26 November 1949 once the process of drafting was completed.

Q6. Answer: (a)

There were 296 members assigned by Cabinet Mission in Constitution Assembly.

The mission consisted of Lord Patrick-Lawrence, the Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, and A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty. 296 seats assigned in the cabinet mission in India Constitution.

Q7. Answer: (a)

Q8. Answer: (b)

The members of the Drafting Committee were

- Dr B R Ambedkar (Chairman),
- Krishnaswamy Aiyar,
- Dr K M Munshi,
- N Gopaldaswamy Aiyanger,
- Syed Mohammad Saadullah,
- B L Mitter and
- D P Khaitan.

Later in place of Mitter and Khaitan new members, N Madhava Rau and T T Krishnamachari joined the committee as members.

Q9. Answer: (c)

Q10. Answer: (d)

The first temporary 2-day president of the Constituent Assembly was Dr Sachidanand Sinha. Later, Rajendra Prasad was elected president of the Constituent Assembly.

Q11. Answer: (d)

The basic principles of federalism are the distribution of powers between the Centre and the States.

Q12. Answer: (b)

Cabinet Mission Plan gave the idea of Constituent Assembly for India. In 1946, British Prime Minister Clement Attlee formulated a Cabinet Mission to India.

'Rajaji' formula was formulated by C. Rajagopalchari to solve the political dead-lock between All India Muslim League and Indian-National Congress. Wavell plan (1945) was talks between these two political parties.

Q13. Answer: (a)

Q14. Answer: (d)

The Constitution was enacted/adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26 November 1949 and came into effect on 26 January 1950.

The date 26 January was chosen to commemorate the Purna Swaraj declaration of independence of 1930. 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.

Q15. Answer: (a)

Democracy is a form of government in which all eligible citizens have an equal say in the decisions that affect their lives. Democracy allows eligible citizens to participate equally in creation of laws and enables the free and equal practice of political selfdetermination. So the political aspect can be considered to the most important.

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