

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

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**Q1.** Which one of the following made the Indian Legislature bicameral:

- a) Indian Councils Act, 1909
  - b) Government of India Act, 1919
  - c) Indian Independence Act, 1947
  - d) Government of India Act, 1935
- 

**Q2.** The method of amending the Constitution by popular veto is found in

- a) Switzerland
  - b) India
  - c) Britain
  - d) Russia
- 

**Q3.** Who among the following was not a member of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution of India?

- a) M.K Gandhi
  - b) Krishnaswamy Iyer
  - c) B.R. Ambedkar
  - d) K.M. Munshi
- 

**Q4.** Who among the following was not a member of the Drafting Committee of Indian Constitution ?

- a) Alladi Krishnaswamy
- b) Gopalachari Ayyangar

- c) B. R. Ambedkar
- d) Rajendra Prasad

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**Q5.**

- Assertion (A): The Constitution of India has become the longest one.
- Reason (R): The Chapter on Fundamental Rights has been borrowed from the model of the American Constitution.

Choose the correct answer using the code given below codes :

- a) (A) is false, But (R) is true
- b) (A) is true, But (R) is false
- c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- d) Both (A) and (R) are correct, But (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

**Q6.** Which one of the following made the Indian Legislature bicameral:

- a) Indian Independence Act, 1947
- b) Government of India Act, 1919
- c) Government of India Act, 1935
- d) Indian Councils Act, 1909

**Q7.** The term “Greater India” denotes

- a) Cultural unity
- b) Social unity
- c) Political unity
- d) Religious unity

**Q8.** Which of the following items is wrongly matched?

- a) January 26, 1950-the date of commencement of the Constitution
  - b) November 26, 1949-the people of India adopted, enacted and gave to themselves the Constitution
  - c) January 24, ' 1950-the Constitution was finally signed by the members of the Constituent Assembly
  - d) December 9, 1947-Constituent Assembly's first meeting
- 

**Q9.** When did the Indian Constituent Assembly meet for the first time?

- a) 19 Nov, 1949
  - b) 9 Dec, 1946
  - c) 26 Jan, 1950
  - d) 15 Aug, 1947
- 

**Q10.** Who among the following was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Rajendra Prasad
  - b) Tej Bahadur Sapru
  - c) B. R. Ambedkar
  - d) C. Rajagopalachari
- 

**Q11.** The Constitution of India came into force on

- a) 26 January, 1952
  - b) 26 November, 1949
  - c) 26 January, 1950
  - d) 15 August, 1948
- 

**Q12.** Which of the following is the inalienable attribute of the parliamentary system of government ?

- a) Fusion of Executive and Legislature
- b) Parliamentary Sovereignty
- c) Flexibility of the Constitution
- d) Judicial Supremacy

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**Q13.** Which of the following statements regarding the' Constituent Assembly are true?

1. It was not based on Adult Franchise.
2. It resulted from direct elections.
3. It was a multi-party body.
4. It worked through several Committees.

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

**Q14.** Which of the following was not one of the features of Government of India Act, 1935 ?

- a) Provincial autonomy
- b) Dyarchy of centre
- c) All India federation
- d) Bicameral Legislature

**Q15.** Democratic Socialism aims at

- a) bringing about Socialism through violent and peaceful means
- b) bringing about Socialism through democratic means

c) bringing about Socialism through peaceful means

d) bringing about Socialism through violent means

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### Answers to the above questions :

**Q1. Answer: (b)**

**Q2. Answer: (a)**

Switzerland has made provisions for referendums or popular votes on laws and constitutional decrees or issues on which citizens are asked to approve or reject by a yes or a no. The Swiss Federal Constitution 1891 permits a certain number of citizens to make a request to amend a constitutional article, or even to introduce a new article into the constitution.

**Q3. Answer: (a)**

The Drafting Committee for framing the constitution was appointed on 29th August 1947.

The committee comprised of a chairman and six other members. The committee members were:-

- Dr B. R. Ambedkar(Chairman),
- K M Munshi,
- Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer,
- N Gopalaswami Ayengar,
- B L Mitter,
- Md. Saadullah and
- D P Khaitan.

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**Q4. Answer: (d)**

The Drafting Committee consisted of 7 members: Dr B R Ambedkar (Chairman), N Gopalaswami Ayengar, Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar, Dr K M Munshi, S.M. Saadullah, N Madhava Rau (replaced B L Mitter) and T.T. Krishnamachari (replaced D P Khaitan). Dr. Rajendra Prasad headed the Rules of Procedure Committee and Steering Committee.

**Q5. Answer: (d)**

**Q6. Answer: (b)**

**Q7. Answer: (a)**

Greater India was the historical extent of the culture of India beyond the Indian subcontinent. This particularly concerns the spread of Hinduism in Southeast Asia, introduced by the Indianized kingdoms of the 5th to 15th centuries, but may also refer to the spread of Buddhism from India to Central Asia and China by the Silk Road during the early centuries of the Common Era.

To the west, Greater India overlaps with Greater Persia in the Hindu Kush and Pamir mountains. The term is tied to the geographic uncertainties surrounding the "Indies" during the Age of Exploration.

**Q8. Answer: (d)**

**Q9. Answer: (b)**

The first meeting of the constituent assembly was held on 9 Dec 1946.

**Q10. Answer: (c)**

**Q11. Answer: (c)**

India 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.

**Q12. Answer: (a)**

A parliamentary system is a system of democratic governance of a state in which the executive branch derives its democratic legitimacy from, and is held accountable to, the legislature (parliament). The executive and legislative branches are thus interconnected.

**Q13. Answer: (d)**

**Q14. Answer: (d)**

**Q15. Answer: (b)**

Democratic socialism is a political ideology advocating a democratic political system alongside a socialist economic system. It highlights the central role of democratic processes and political systems and is usually contrasted with non-democratic political movements that advocate socialism.

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