

Constituent Assembly

1. The exact date of enactment of the Constitution of India is –
 - A. August 15, 1947
 - B. July 24, 1948
 - C. January 20, 1951
 - D. January 26, 1950
2. Who presided over the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly in 1946?
 - A. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - B. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - C. Dr. BR Ambedkar
 - D. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha
3. Who is **considered** to be the architect of the Indian Constitution?
 - A. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - B. BR Ambedkar
 - C. Rajendra Prasad
 - D. BN Rao
4. What was the initial number of members of the Constituent Assembly constituted to draft the Constitution of India?
 - A. 300
 - B. 305
 - C. 308
 - D. 389
5. The members of the Constituent Assembly are
 - A. Directly elected by the people of India.
 - B. Elected by the members of the Provincial Legislative Assembly.
 - C. Nominated by the Government.
 - D. Representatives from only feudal states.

6. Which of the following is called 'Mini Constitution'?
- A. Government of India Act, 1935
 - B. 42nd Constitutional Amendment
 - C. 44th constitutional amendment
 - D. Government of India Act, 1919
7. Which of the following statements is false?
- A. Most of the structure of the Indian Constitution has been taken from the Government of India Act, 1935.
 - B. The original constitution had 10 schedules
 - C. The political part of the Indian Constitution is taken from the British Constitution
 - D. Article 368 is related to the constitutional amendment
8. Which of the following is not a feature of Indian parliamentary system?
- A. Majority party power
 - B. Presence of Actual Executive and Nominal Executive
 - C. Appointment of Executive to the Legislature
 - D. All of the above
9. Which of the following is not matched correctly?
- A. Right to Equality: Article 14-18
 - B. Rights against exploitation: Article 20-22
 - C. Right to Religious Freedom: Article 25-28
 - D. Right to Cultural and Education freedom: Article 29-30
10. Which of the following is not matched correctly?
- A. Part I: Union and its Territories
 - B. Part II: Citizenship
 - C. Part III: Directive Principle and State Policy
 - D. Part VI: State Governments

11. Which one of the following continents lies on both sides of the equator

- A. South America
- B. Australia
- C. Africa
- D. Europe

12. Which of the following is NOT a continent?

- A. India
- B. Africa
- C. Europe
- D. Australia

13. The _____ ocean is named after a country

- A. Arctic
- B. Indian
- C. Antarctic
- D. Pacific

14. Which of the following is NOT among the major domains of the earth?

- A. Lithosphere
- B. Hydrosphere
- C. Stratosphere
- D. Atmosphere

15. The domain of the earth consisting of solid rocks is

- A. Hydrosphere
- B. Atmosphere
- C. Lithosphere
- D. Mesosphere

16. "Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden" is the essence of which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution?
- A. Article 14
 - B. Article 15
 - C. Article 16
 - D. Article 17
17. Article 18 of the Indian Constitution gives the provision of 'Abolition' of Titles'. Which of the following are the provisions under Abolition of Titles?
- A. No title, not being a military or academic distinction, shall be conferred by the state
 - B. No citizen of India shall accept any title from any foreign state
 - C. No person who is not a citizen of India shall, while he holds any office of profit or trust under the State, accept without the consent of the President any title from any foreign state
 - D. All of them
18. Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provides 'Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc.' to Indian citizens?
- A. Article 18 (2)
 - B. Article 18 (1)
 - C. Article 19
 - D. Article 20
19. Fundamental Rights under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution are conferred on:
- A. Indian citizens
 - B. All persons living within Indian Territory
 - C. Foreigners also
 - D. All of them

20. Which of the following Amendment Acts empowers the Court to adjudge the reasonableness of a restriction imposed even on the right guaranteed by Article 19(1) A of the Indian Constitution?
- A. First Amendment Act
 - B. Second Amendment Act
 - C. Third Amendment Act
 - D. Fourth Amendment Act
21. 'The Federal System with strong centre' has been borrowed by the Indian Constitution from
- A. USA
 - B. Canada
 - C. UK
 - D. France
22. Who was the Chairman of the Union Power Committee of Constituent Assembly of India?
- A. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 - B. Dr. B.R.Ambedkar
 - C. Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
 - D. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
23. The item 'Education' belongs to the
- A. Union List
 - B. State List
 - C. Concurrent List
 - D. Residuary subjects
24. Who called Indian Federalism as the Co-operative Federalism
- A. G.Austin
 - B. K.C.Wheare
 - C. Sir Ivor Jennings
 - D. D.D.Basu

Answer Key

1.	D	2.	D	3.	B	4.	D	5.	B	6.	B
7.	B	8.	D	9.	B	10.	C	11.	C	12.	A
13.	B	14.	C	15.	C	16.	D	17.	D	18.	C
19.	A	20.	A	21.	B	22.	D	23.	C	24.	A