

Chapter 1 Constitution of India

1. The term 'Constitution' refers to:

- (a) A set of ordinary laws
- (b) A set of financial laws
- (c) The fundamental document defining the structure, powers, and duties of government institutions
- (d) A document containing only rules for the legislature

Answer: (c)

2. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Federal System with Unitary Bias
- (b) Presidential Form of Government
- (c) Parliamentary Sovereignty
- (d) Integrated Judiciary

Answer: (b)

3. The concept of 'Rule of Law' in the Indian Constitution is borrowed from:

- (a) United States of America
- (b) United Kingdom
- (c) Ireland
- (d) Canada

Answer: (b)

4. The idea of a 'Concurrent List' in the Seventh Schedule is inspired by the constitution of:

- (a) Australia
- (b) USA
- (c) UK
- (d) Germany

Answer: (a)

5. Which of the following words was added to the Preamble by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976?

- (a) Justice
- (b) Socialist
- (c) Democratic
- (d) Republic

Answer: (b)

6. The phrase 'Justice, Social, Economic and Political' in the Preamble is inspired by the:

- (a) French Revolution
- (b) Russian Revolution
- (c) American Declaration of Independence
- (d) Government of India Act, 1935

Answer: (b)

7. The Indian Constitution is often described as:

- (a) Purely Federal
- (b) Purely Unitary
- (c) Quasi-federal
- (d) Confederational

Answer: (c)

8. The feature of 'Single Citizenship' in India is taken from the constitution of:

- (a) USA
- (b) Canada
- (c) United Kingdom
- (d) Australia

Answer: (c)

9. The concept of 'Fundamental Rights' is borrowed from:

- (a) British Constitution
- (b) Canadian Constitution
- (c) Constitution of USA (Bill of Rights)
- (d) French Constitution

Answer: (c)

10. The 'Directive Principles of State Policy' are inspired by the constitution of:

- (a) USA
- (b) Ireland
- (c) Canada
- (d) South Africa

Answer: (b)

11. Which of the following is a key feature of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Rigid Constitution
- (b) Flexible Constitution
- (c) Blend of Rigidity and Flexibility
- (d) Neither Rigid nor Flexible

Answer: (c)

12. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution declares India as a:

- (a) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic
- (b) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic
- (c) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
- (d) Sovereign, Secular, Socialist Democracy

Answer: (a)

13. The source of 'Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency' is:

- (a) Weimar Constitution of Germany
- (b) Government of India Act, 1935
- (c) Constitution of Canada
- (d) Constitution of Ireland

Answer: (a)

14. The 'Procedure for amendment of the Constitution' is borrowed from:

- (a) Constitution of South Africa
- (b) Constitution of Germany
- (c) Constitution of USA
- (d) Constitution of Canada

Answer: (a)

15. Which feature of the Indian Constitution secures the independence of the judiciary?

- (a) Written Constitution
- (b) Single Citizenship
- (c) Fundamental Rights
- (d) Integrated Judiciary

Answer: (d)

16. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution seeks to secure for all its citizens:

- (a) Liberty of thought and expression
- (b) Liberty of belief, faith, and worship
- (c) Liberty of expression and belief
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Answer: (d)

17. The 'Idea of Residual Powers' vested with the Union is taken from the constitution of:

- (a) United Kingdom
- (b) Canada
- (c) Australia
- (d) USA

Answer: (b)

18. The Preamble to the Constitution was amended for the first time by which Amendment Act?

- (a) 24th Amendment Act
- (b) 42nd Amendment Act
- (c) 44th Amendment Act
- (d) 52nd Amendment Act

Answer: (b)

19. Which of the following is NOT a source of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Government of India Act, 1935

- (b) French Constitution
- (c) Chinese Constitution
- (d) Constitution of Japan

Answer: (c)

20. The Preamble of the Constitution indicates the source of authority, which is:

- (a) The Parliament
- (b) The Judiciary
- (c) The People of India
- (d) The President

Answer: (c)

21. The feature of 'Judicial Review' in the Indian Constitution is taken from:

- (a) United Kingdom
- (b) Canada
- (c) United States of America
- (d) Australia

Answer: (c)

22. The words 'Sovereign' in the Preamble implies that India is:

- (a) Free from internal strife
- (b) Free from external control and internally supreme
- (c) A monarchy
- (d) A dominion state

Answer: (b)

23. The 'Parliamentary System of Government' in India is largely based on the model of:

- (a) United States of America
- (b) United Kingdom
- (c) Switzerland
- (d) France

Answer: (b)

24. The concept of 'Fundamental Duties' was added to the Constitution on the recommendation of:

- (a) Sarkaria Commission
- (b) Swaran Singh Committee
- (c) Mandal Commission
- (d) Administrative Reforms Commission

Answer: (b)

25. 'Secularism' in the Indian context means:

- (a) The state has an official religion
- (b) The state is anti-religion
- (c) The state respects all religions equally
- (d) Only the majority religion is protected

Answer: (c)

26. Which one of the following statements about the Preamble is correct?

- (a) It is enforceable in a court of law
- (b) It is not a part of the Constitution
- (c) It can be used to interpret ambiguous provisions of the Constitution
- (d) It has no political or legal significance

Answer: (c)

27. The 'Federal Scheme' and 'Office of Governor' in the Indian Constitution are derived from:

- (a) Constitution of USA
- (b) Government of India Act, 1935
- (c) Constitution of Ireland
- (d) Constitution of Canada

Answer: (b)

28. The objective of 'Republic' as mentioned in the Preamble means:

- (a) The head of state is an elected representative
- (b) The head of state is a hereditary monarch
- (c) There is a council of ministers

(d) It has a written constitution

Answer: (a)

29. The concept of 'Emergency Provisions' in the Indian Constitution is borrowed from:

(a) Government of India Act, 1935

(b) Constitution of Germany

(c) Constitution of USA

(d) Constitution of Ireland

Answer: (a)

30. Which of the following is a feature of the Parliamentary form of government in India?

(a) Separation of Powers

(b) Fixed tenure of the executive

(c) Collective Responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the Legislature

(d) President is the real executive head

Answer: (c)

31. The phrase 'Unity and Integrity of the Nation' in the Preamble was added by:

(a) 42nd Amendment Act

(b) 44th Amendment Act

(c) 1st Amendment Act

(d) It was part of the original Preamble

Answer: (a)

32. The 'Concurrent List' contains subjects on which:

(a) Only the Union Government can legislate

(b) Only the State Governments can legislate

(c) Both the Union and State Governments can legislate

(d) Neither can legislate

Answer: (c)

33. The lengthiest written constitution in the world is that of:

(a) United States of America

(b) United Kingdom

(c) India

(d) Canada

Answer: (c)

34. The concept of 'Directive Principles of State Policy' signifies that:

(a) They are justiciable in nature

(b) They are superior to Fundamental Rights

(c) They are fundamental in the governance of the country

(d) They are enforceable by law

Answer: (c)

35. Which part of the Indian Constitution is often referred to as its 'Philosophical Key'?

(a) Fundamental Rights

(b) Directive Principles of State Policy

(c) Preamble

(d) Fundamental Duties

Answer: (c)

36. The 'Idea of Liberty' in the Preamble is taken from:

(a) Russian Revolution

(b) French Revolution

(c) American Revolution

(d) British Magna Carta

Answer: (b)

37. Which of the following is a unitary feature of the Indian Constitution?

(a) Written Constitution

(b) Division of Powers

(c) Single Constitution for Union and States

(d) Independent Judiciary

Answer: (c)

38. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution was adopted on:

- (a) 26th January 1950
- (b) 26th November 1949
- (c) 15th August 1947
- (d) 26th January 1949

Answer: (b)

39. The concept of a 'Federation with a strong Centre' in India is influenced by the constitution of:

- (a) United States
- (b) Canada
- (c) Australia
- (d) Switzerland

Answer: (b)

40. The ultimate source of authority in India, according to the Preamble, resides in:

- (a) The Constitution
- (b) The Parliament
- (c) The People
- (d) The President

Answer: (c)

BREAKTHROUGH POINT