

## **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) Confederal

**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