

**BBA COMPLEMENTARY V-INDIAN CONSTITUTION SECULAR
AND SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT
FOR BBA OFF CAMPUS STREAM**

1. Which of the following salient features is highlighted of the working process of the Constituent Assembly by Graville Austin?

1. Democracy and discontent
2. **Consensus and Accommodation**
3. Socialism and secularism
4. Rigid and flexible

2. The Constitution of India was enacted by a Constituent Assembly set up

1. Under the Indian Independence Act, 1946
2. **Under the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946**
3. Under a resolution of the Provisional Government
4. By the Indian National Congress

3. The idea of a Constituent Assembly to frame a Constitution of India was first mooted by

1. **The Swaraj Party in 1935**
2. The Indian National Congress in 1936
3. The Muslim League in 1942
4. The All Parties Conference in 1946

4. Who was the last British Governor General who addressed the Constituent Assembly?

1. Lord Atlee
2. **Lord Mountbatten**
3. Lord Wavell

4. Lord Minto

5. How many number of sessions were held in the Constituent Assembly?

1. **Twelve sessions**

2. Twenty sessions

3. Twenty-five sessions

4. Twenty-eight sessions

6. When was the last session of he Constituent Assembly held?

1. **24th January, 1950**

2. 24th February, 1950

3. 24th April, 1950

4. 24th December, 1950

7. The Constitution was finally signed by members of the Constituent Assembly on

1. 16, November, 1949\

2. 26, November, 1949

3. **24, January, 1950**

4. 26, January, 1950

8. Which one of the following recommended a change in the pattern of Dyarchy introduced under the Act of 1919?

1. Muddiman Committee

2. Sapru Committee

3. Butler Committee

4. **Simon Committee**

9. The Act in which for the first time statutory rules were framed to separate provincial subjects from the central subjects was the

1. Indian Council Act, 1892
2. Indian Council Act, 1909
3. **Government of India Act, 1935**
4. Government of India Act, 1919

10. The Cabinet Mission Plan envisaged for India a

1. **Federation**
2. Confederation
3. Quasi-Federation
4. Union of States

11. The state shall not make law which takes away or abridges the fundamental rights. Which one of the following shall not be construed as law for this purpose?

1. **Constitutional amendment**
2. Ordinance
3. Bye-law
4. Rule

12. Which one of the following is not an essential feature of the Parliamentary System?

1. Fusion of the Executive and Legislature
2. **Fixed Tenure**
3. Normal head of the state
4. Collective responsibility

13. The quintessence of federalism is a two-way traffic between the Centre and the states and requires some sort of reciprocity, tolerance and mutual adjustment. Which one of the following would correctly indicate quintessence of federalism?

1. Competitive
2. Antagonistic
3. **Co-operative**
4. Complementary

14. The Constitution describes India as

1. A democratic, socialist republic
2. Democratic, secular and socialist republic
3. Sovereign democratic republic
4. **Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic**

15. The preamble was amended for the first time by

1. The 24th amendment
2. **The 42nd amendment**
3. The 44th amendment
4. None of the above

16. Which of the following words did not form a part of the original Preamble and were added by a constitutional amendment subsequently?

1. **Socialist and secular**
2. Socialist and Democratic
3. Socialist and republic
4. Democratic and republic

17. The right to property, which was a fundamental right under the original constitution , was dropped from the list of Fundamental Rights by

1. The 24th amendment
2. The 39th Amendment
3. The 42nd Amendment
4. **The 44th Amendment**

18. Fundamental duties were added to the Indian Constitution by

1. The 25th amendment
2. **The 42nd amendment**
3. The 39th amendment
4. The 44th amendment

19. The Indian Constitution borrowed by idea of Directive Principles of State Policy from the Constitution of

1. USSR
2. France
3. Switzerland
4. **Ireland**

20. The Directive Principles of State Policy aim at

1. Establishing a free society
2. Establishing a genuine political democracy
3. **Establishing a social and economic base for the political democracy in the country**
4. All the above

21. Under the Parliamentary system of government adopted in India, the real executive authority rests with

1. The President
2. The Prime Minister
3. **The Council of Ministers**
4. The Parliament

22. The Constitution of India provides for a federal system with

1. A weak centre
2. **A strong centre**
3. A centre which enjoys co-equal powers with the states
4. An omnipotent centre

23. The Constitution of India has introduced single citizenship on the pattern of

1. United States
2. Canada
3. Britain
4. **Both 2 and 3**

24. From which of the following has the Indian Constitution borrowed maximum provisions?

1. British Constitution
2. United States Constitution
3. Canadian Constitution
4. **The Government of India Act, 1935**

25. India borrowed the idea of Concurrent List from the Constitution of

1. USA
2. Switzerland

3. Australia

4. USSR

26. Who of the following was the permanent Chairman of the Constituent Assembly?

1. **Dr. Rajendra Prasad**

2. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

3. Sardar Patel

4. B.R. Ambedkar

27. Article 370 of the Constitution of India deals with the

1. Emergency powers of President

2. **Special status of Jammu and Kashmir**

3. Special provision for minorities

4. Amendment Procedure

28. Which one of the following provisions can be amended by the Parliament by simple majority?

1. Provisions concerning the establishment of High Court

2. Provisions concerning Federal Judiciary

3. Provisions concerning representation of State in Parliament

4. **None of the above**

29. In the Constituent Assembly who was appointed as Constitutional Advisor?

1. **B.N. Ravi**

2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

3. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru

4. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

30. Which is the most important reason to consider India as a secular state?

1. People of different religions live in India
2. Government works for the welfare of people of all religions
3. **Religion is separated from politics**
4. Minority religions are given special protection

31. What was the exact constitutional status of the Indian Republic on 26th January, 1950?

1. A Democratic Republic
2. **A Sovereign Democratic Republic**
3. A Sovereign Secular Democratic Republic
4. A Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic

32. Article 315 of our Constitution refers to

1. Recruitment and conditions of service of persons
2. All India Service rules and safeguards
3. **Public Service Commission for the Union and Public Service Commission for each state**
4. Tenure of office of persons serving the Union or a State

33. The Fundamental Rights of Indian Citizens

1. **Formed a part of the original Constitution**
2. Were granted by the first four amendments to the Constitution
3. Were incorporated by the 42nd amendment
4. Were added by the 44th amendment

34. The Fundamental Rights of Indian Citizens can be suspended by the

1. Parliament
2. **President**
3. Supreme Court
4. President in consultation with the Supreme Court of India

35. The Fundamental Rights of Indian citizen can be suspended

1. **During the proclamation of an emergency**
2. During an emergency as well as in normal time
3. If Rajya Sabha passes a resolution to this effect by two-thirds majority
4. If the Parliament so decides by two-thirds majority and takes the consent of the legislatures of the majority of the states

36. Which one of the following Fundamental Rights stands automatically suspended during the proclamation of emergency?

1. **Right to freedom**
2. Right to freedom of religion
3. Right to constitutional remedies
4. Right against exploitation

37. The Fundamental Duties of Indian Citizens are contained in

1. Part V-A of the Constitution
2. Part III-A of the Constitution
3. **Part IV-A of the Constitution**
4. Part XI of the Constitution

38. Which of the following articles of the Constitution deals with the Fundamental Duties of Indian Citizens?

1. Article 39-C

2. **Article 51-A**
3. Article 29-B
4. None of the above

39. The Fundamental Duties of Indian Citizens did not form a part of the original Constitution and were added to the Constitution by the

1. 24th amendment
2. 39th amendment
3. **42nd amendment**
4. 44th amendment

40. The Fundamental duties were incorporated in the Constitution to

1. Prevent misuse of Fundamental Rights
2. Accord primacy to the Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights
3. Make the Fundamental Rights more meaningful
4. **To curb subversive and unconstitutional activities**

41. Which one of the following categories of Fundamental Rights incorporates `Abolition of Untouchability`?

1. Right to religion
2. **Right to equality**
3. Right to freedom
4. Right against Exploitation

42. To which one of the following categories does the Rights to Property belong?

1. **Legal Right**
2. Fundamental Right

3. Human Right
4. Natural Right

43. The frames of the Indian Constitution borrowed the concept of Fundamental Rights from the constitution of _____

1. **USA**
2. USSR
3. Canada
4. All of the above

44. The Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens are enshrined in _____

1. The Preamble
2. **Part III of the Constitution**
3. Part IV of the Constitution
4. Part V-A of the Constitution

45. Who headed the Committee appointed by the Constituent Assembly to finalize the Fundamental Rights of Indian Citizens

1. B.R. Ambedkar
2. Jawaharlal Nehru
3. **Sardar Patel**
4. Mahatma Gandhi

46. Some of the Fundamental Rights are not available to the members of the armed forces. Who reserves the rights to decide the same?

1. **The Parliament**
2. The President
3. The Defence Minister

4. The President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India

47. Which one of the following rights was deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights after the inauguration of the Constitution

1. Right against exploitation
2. Right to freedom of religion
3. **Right to property**
4. Right to constitutional remedies

48. A right was deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights by the

1. 24th amendment
2. 39th amendment
3. 42nd amendment
4. **44th amendment**

49. Which one of the following rights is restricted by Preventive Detention?

1. **Right to freedom**
2. Right to constitutional remedies
3. Cultural and educational rights
4. All the above rights

50. Which of the following was described by Granville Austin as the conscience of our Constitution?

1. Directive Principles
2. Fundamental Rights
3. **Both Directives Principles and Fundamental Rights**
4. None of the above

