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71. The Constitution of India, describes India as :

- (1) A Federation**
- (2) A quasi-federal**
- (3) Unitary**
- (4) Union of states**



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Article 1 in the Constitution states that India that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States. The territory of India shall consist of: The territories of the states, The Union territories and any territory that may be acquired.

72. The concept of “Rule of Law” is a special feature of constitutional system of

(1) Britain

(2) U.S.A.

(3) France

(4) Switzerland

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The Rule of Law is an aspect of the British Constitution that has been emphasised by A V Dicey and it, therefore, can be considered an important part of British Politics. It involves: the rights of individuals are determined by legal rules and not the arbitrary behaviour of authorities; there can be no punishment unless a court decides there has been a breach of law; and everyone, regardless of your position in society, is subject to the law.

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

(1) Britain

(2) Switzerland

(3) Russia

(4) India

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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

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

- (1) Flexibility of the Constitution**
- (2) Fusion of Executive and Legislature**
- (3) Judicial Supremacy**
- (4) Parliamentary Sovereignty**



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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.

75. Grassroots democracy is related to

- (1) Devolution of powers**
- (2) Decentralisation of powers**
- (3) Panchayati Raj System**
- (4) All of the above**



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Grassroots democracy is a tendency towards designing political processes involving the common people as constituting a fundamental political and economic group. It focuses on people or society at a local level rather than at the center of major political activity. Devolution and decentralization of power and Panchayati raj system are essential elements of such a system.

76. The phrase “equality before law” used in Article-14 of Indian Constitution has been borrowed from

-
- (1) U.S.A.**
 - (2) Germany**
 - (3) Britain**
 - (4) Greece**

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The concept of “equality before the law” has been Borrowed from the British Common Law upon which English Legal System was founded. However, “equal Protection of laws” has its link with the American Constitution.

77. Democratic Socialism aims at

- (1) bringing about Socialism through peaceful means**
- (2) bringing about Socialism through violent and peaceful means**
- (3) bringing about Socialism through violent means**
- (4) bringing about Socialism through democratic means**

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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.

78. Which one of the following judgments stated that 'Secularism' and 'Federalism' are the basic features of the Indian Constitution?

(1) Keshavananda Bharati case

(2) S.R. Bommai case

(3) Indira Sawhney case

(4) Minerva Mills case

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In the S.R. Bommai Case v. Union of India (1994), Justice Sawant and Kuldip Singh observed that federalism and secularism was an essential feature of our Constitution and were a part of basic structure. In this case, the Supreme Court discussed at length provisions of Article 356 of the Constitution of India

79. Universal adult franchise shows that India is a country which is

(1) Secular

(2) Socialist

(3) Democratic

(4) Sovereign



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India has a democratic set up with all citizens having equal rights. This could have been farther from truth if the concept of universal adult suffrage was not adopted. Article 326 of the Indian Constitution grants universal adult suffrage which is one of the defining features of a democratic set up.

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

- (1) B. R. Ambedkar**
- (2) Alladi Krishnaswamy**
- (3) Rajendra Prasad**
- (4) Gopalachari Ayyangar**



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The Drafting Committee consisted of 7 members:
Dr B R Ambedkar (Chairman), N Gopaldaswami 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

81. Autocracy means _____

(1) Rule by few

(2) Rule by King

(3) Absolute rule by one

(4) Rule by the representatives of the People



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An autocracy is a system of government in which supreme power is concentrated in the hands of one person, whose decisions are subject to neither external legal restraints nor regularized mechanisms of popular control. Both totalitarianism and military dictatorship are often identified with, but need not be, an autocracy.

82. Constitutional Monarchy means:

- (1) The King writes the constitution**
- (2) The King interprets the constitution**
- (3) The King exercises power granted by constitution**
- (4) The King is elected by the the people**



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Constitutional monarchy is a form of government in which a king or queen acts as Head of State. The Sovereign/Monarch governs according to the constitution - that is, according to rules, rather than according to his or her own free will. The ability to make and pass legislation resides with an elected Parliament

83. What is popular sovereignty?

- (1) Sovereignty of people's representative**
- (2) Sovereignty of the legal head**
- (3) Sovereignty of the head of state**
- (4) Sovereignty of the people**



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Popular sovereignty is the principle that the authority of the government is created and sustained by the consent of its people, through their elected representatives (Rule by the People), who are the source of all political power. It is also known as sovereignty of the people.

84. The idea of parliamentary form of government is adapted from

- (1) US**
- (2) UK**
- (3) Ireland**
- (4) USSR**

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The Constitution of India provides for a parliamentary form of government, both at the Centre and in the states that has been borrowed from the United Kingdom. The parliamentary government is also known as cabinet government or responsible government or Westminster model of government and is prevalent in Japan, Canada, among others

85. Who among the following proposed the suggestion for a Constituent Assembly first in 1935?

(1) Nehru

(2) Gandhi

(3) J.P. Narayan

(4) M. N. Roy



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The idea of Constituent assembly of India was first put forward by Manabendra Nath Roy or MN Roy in 1934. In 1935, it became the official demand of Indian National Congress. It was accepted in August 1940 in the August Offer; however, it was constituted under the Cabinet Mission plan of 1946. The constituent assembly drafted the constitution of India.

86. Name of the country from which the constitutional features of procedures for amendment was borrowed by India.

(1) Britain

(2) America

(3) South Africa

(4) Germany

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The makers of Indian constitution borrowed the feature of amendment procedures from South Africa.

The procedure of amendment in the constitution is laid down in Part XX (Article 368) of the Constitution of India. Besides, the provision of indirect election of members of the Rajya Sabha was also borrowed from the South African constitution.

87. From which of the following country Indian Constitution borrowed the feature 'The written Constitution' ?

(1) USSR

(2) UK

(3) U.S.

(4) Japan

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The framers of Indian Constitution adopted the feature of 'written constitution' from USA. The Indian Constitution is the lengthiest written constitution in the world. The other features borrowed from the US Constitution include: an executive head of state known as President; provision of fundamental rights; independence of the judiciary; etc.

88. In which of the following Acts the territorial division of governance in India was done ?

(1) Government of India Act,1858

(2) Indian Councils Act, 1861

(3) Indian Councils Act, 1892

(4) Government of India Act,1861

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The Government of India Act 1858, known as the Act for the Good Government of India, provided for liquidation of East India Company, and transferred the powers of government, territories and revenues to the British Crown. The Company's territories in India were vested in the Queen, the Company ceasing to exercise its power and control over these territories. India was to be governed in the Queen's name.

89. By which of the following Act the system of Dyarchy was introduced at the center?

(1) 1909

(2) 1919

(3) 1935

(4) 1947



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The Government of India Act 1935 provided for dyarchy at the Centre. Under this act, the executive authority of the centre was vested in the Governor. It ended the system of dyarchy at the provincial level introduced by Government of India Act 1919.

90. Who was the first Chairman of Indian Constitution's Drafting Committee?

- (1) B L Mitter**
- (2) Madhav Rao**
- (3) Dr B R Ambedkar**
- (4) T T Krishnamachari**



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On 29 August, 1947, the Constituent Assembly set up a Drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar to prepare a Draft Constitution for India. The Constituent assembly adopted the constitution on 26 November 1949 once the process of drafting was completed.

91. In which year the constituent assembly of India started functioning?

(1) 1945

(2) 1946

(3) 1947

(4) 1948

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The Constituent Assembly elected for an undivided India) met for the first time on 9 December 1946, reassembling on 14 August 1947 as a sovereign body and successor to the British parliament's authority in India. it was formed under the Cabinet Mission Plan on 16 May 1946.

92. The Constitution _____.

(1) is silent on the President's re-election to the office.

(2) allows re-election of a person to the President's post

(3) restricts a person to remain President for only two terms.

(4) has been amended to allow a person only one term as President.

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According to Article 57 of the Constitution, a President is eligible for re-election to that office. The President shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office

93. Which of the following Act introduced separate electorates (communal representation) for Muslims?

(1) 1892 Act

(2) Act of 1909

(3) Reforms of 1919

(4) Government of India Act of 1935

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To divide the Hindu-Muslim unity, the Indian Councils Act 1909 introduced separate electorates for Muslims.

It stipulated that in councils and in the imperial legislature, for the number of reserved seats to be in excess of their relative population (25 percent of the Indian population), and that only Muslims should vote

for candidates for the Muslim seats ('separate electorates').

94. Which type of democracy do we follow in India?

- (1) Direct**
- (2) Presidential**
- (3) Representative**
- (4) Dictatorship**



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India follows representative democracy that is also known as indirect democracy. It is a type of democracy founded on the principle of elected officials representing a group of people, as opposed to direct democracy. Simply put, a representative democracy is a system of government in which all eligible citizens vote on representatives to pass laws for them

95. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India was

- (1) K. M. Munshi**
- (2) D. P. Khaitan**
- (3) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar**
- (4) T. T. Krishnamachar**



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The Constituent Assembly set up a Drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar to prepare a Draft Constitution for India on 29 August, 1947. The Constitution of India was adopted on 26 November, 1949 and it came into force on 26 January, 1950

96. Indian Constitution came into force on

- (1) 15th August, 1947**
- (2) 26th January, 1950**
- (3) 26th November, 1948**
- (4) 6th November, 1948**



The Constitution of India came into force on 26 January 1950. It was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26 November, 1949. Republic Day honours the date on which the Constitution of India came into force on 26 January 1950 replacing the Government of India Act (1935) as the governing document of India.

97. The Constitution of India was framed by:

(1) Planning Commission

(2) Constituent Assembly

(3) President

(4) Working Committee



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The Constitution of India was framed by Constituent Assembly that was formed on 9 December 1946.

It was formed following negotiations between Indian leaders and members of the 1946 Cabinet Mission to India. The Indian Constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949 and came into force on 26 January 1950.

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