

1. The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly had taken place in  
(A) July 1946 (B) December 1946 (C) February 1947 (D) August 1947
2. The founder of Republican Party of India was  
(A) Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (B) Somnath Lahiri  
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru (D) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
3. The 26th April 1994 is important in the history of South Africa because  
(A) Nelson Mandela was imprisoned. (B) Republic of South Africa was formed  
(C) White government was formed (D) Struggle of blacks had started
4. The Indian Parliament gets authority and status to frame or enact laws from the  
(A) Prime Ministers whims and wishes (B) Presidents special orders  
(C) Constitution (D) Ordinance
5. The Constitution of India describes India as  
(A) Partly unitary and partly federal (B) a federation of states and union territories  
(C) union of states (D) quasi-federal
6. Framers of the Indian Constitution were inspired by the practice of parliamentary democracy in  
(A) U.S.A. (B) Britain (C) France (D) Russia
7. The word 'secular' means  
(A) freedom to follow any religion (B) official religion  
(C) political rights (D) religion of the majority
8. According to the Indian constitution, the mechanism that put limits on the government authority is  
(A) political parties (B) subjects list  
(C) directive principles (D) fundamental rights
9. The constitution of a country  
(A) set guidelines for non governmental organisations  
(B) limits the powers of the government  
(C) restricts the duties of the citizen  
(D) impose restrictions on political parties
10. The leader that delivered the speech 'tryst with destiny' on 14th August, 1947 was  
(A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad. (B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.  
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru. (D) Dr. Radhakrishnan.
11. India is a secular state and is clearly proclaimed in the  
(A) Fundamental rights (B) Fundamental duties  
(C) Preamble (D) Directive Principles of State policy
12. Who is the Chairman of NITI Ayog in India?  
(A) President (B) Prime Minister (C) Planning Minister (D) Vice-President
13. Ramnath Kovindh became President of India in the year  
(A) 2015 (B) 2016 (C) 2017 (D) 2018
14. Which among the following is not a part of Indian Preamble ?  
(A) Secularism (B) Socialist  
(C) Sovereign, Democratic and Republic (D) Federalism
15. The correct meaning of the term socialist in the Constitution of India is  
(A) equal distribution of wealth in the society. (B) unequal distribution of properties.  
(C) freedom of religion (D) socio-economic inequalities
16. The result of the struggle of African National Congress (ANC) was  
(A) separate laws for whites and blacks. (B) discriminatory laws were changed.  
(C) apartheid system continued. (D) segregation policies were encouraged.
17. Indian National Congress adopted the resolution of the Indian Constitution in  
(A) 1928, Delhi (B) 1.929, Lahore (C) 1930, Bombay (D) 1931. Karachi
18. An amendment to the Constitution is proposed by the  
(A) members of an opposition party (B) independent candidates  
(C) elected representatives of parliament (D) judiciary
19. Nelson Mandela and seven other leaders were sentenced to life imprisonment because they  
(A) opposed the apartheid regime in South Africa (B) demanded freedom to change government  
(C) divided the people (D) supported the apartheid regime

20. The type of government that emerged in South Africa after the end of the apartheid government is  
 (A) dictatorial government (B) multi-racial government  
 (C) non-democratic (D) totalitarian
21. The founder President of Bharatiya Jansangh was  
 (A) Krishan Kant Mukherjee (B) L.K. Advani  
 (C) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee (D) S.R. Jain
22. The provision of Indian constitution which was borrowed from U.S.A. is  
 (A) independence of the judiciary (B) parliamentary form of government  
 (C) directive principles of state policy (D) uni-cameralism
23. To work in the white living areas, the blacks were asked to carry  
 (A) identity card (B) permit card (C) voter card (D) citizenship card
24. The nation that has an unwritten constitution is  
 (A) India (B) United States of America  
 (C) South Africa (D) U.K.
25. The party that led to the struggle against the policy of segregation in South Africa was  
 (A) South African Congress (B) Party For Equality  
 (C) Black Political Party (D) African National Congress
26. Who was the chairman of the Constituent Assembly?  
 (A) Jawaharlal Nehru (B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (C) B.R. Ambedkar (D) Mahatma Gandhi
27. The Indian constitution has been borrowed from  
 (i) Ideas from French Revolution (ii) The British Constitution  
 (iii) The Bill of Rights of the US (iv) Israeli Constitution  
 (A) i, ii, iv (B) i, ii, iii (C) ii, iii, iv (D) i, ii, iv
28. The Constituent Assembly met for how many days?  
 (A) 114 (B) 280 (C) 365 (D) 150
29. Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian constitution ?  
 (A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (B) Jawaharlal Nehru (C) C. Rajgopalachari (D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
30. When did the Indian constitution come into force?  
 (A) 26th Nov, 1949 (B) 15th August, 1947 (C) 26th Jan, 1950 (D) 26th Jan, 1930
31. Who prepared the draft of a constitution for India in 1928?  
 (A) Motilal Nehru (B) B. R. Ambedkar  
 (C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (D) Jawaharlal Nehru
32. When was the Constitution of India adopted?  
 (A) 26th Nov, 1949 (B) 26th Jan, 1949 (C) 26th Jan, 1950 (D) 26th Nov, 1950
33. Mahatma Gandhi wrote :  
 (A) Young India (B) New India (C) Discovery of India (D) The Wonder That Was India
34. In the Constituent Assembly, the first captain of the Indian hockey team also had a role.  
 (A) Baldev Singh (B) Somnath Lahiri (C) Jaipal Singh (D) K.M. Munshi
35. Congress session of 1931 was held at :  
 (A) Karachi (B) Lucknow (C) Kanpur (D) Madras, now Chennai

### KEY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	B	C	C	B	A	D	B	C	C	B	B	D	A	B	D	C	A	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35					
C	A	B	D	D	B	B	A	A	C	A	A	A	A	A					