

6th Polity Questions Part 4 – [New Book]

The Constitution Of India

1. Our Constitution was framed and came into existence from
 - a. **26th Jan 1950**
 - b. 26th Jan 1949
 - c. 26th Jan 1948
 - d. 26th Jan 1947

Explanation:

Our Constitution was framed and came into existence from 26th January 1950. That is why every year we observe this day as the Republic Day.

2. When and where did Poorna swaraj or the day of self governance was declared by Congress unofficially?
 - a. Lahore in 1909
 - b. **Lahore in 1929**
 - c. Lucknow in 1916
 - d. Lucknow in 1936.

Explanation:

When the Congress met at Lahore in 1929, the members of the Congress unofficially declared the same day as the Day of Poorna Swaraj or the Day of complete self governance.

3. When did the constituent assembly begin to frame the constitution?
 - a. **1946**
 - b. 1945
 - c. 1944
 - d. 1930

Explanation:

In 1946, the constituent Assembly who belonged to different parties from different places came together to frame the Constitution of India.

4. How many members in the constituent assembly framed the constitution of India together?
- a. 369
 - b. 379
 - c. **389**
 - d. 399

Explanation:

Nearly 389 members of the constituent Assembly who belonged to different parties from different places came together to frame the Constitution of India.

5. Who is the chairman of the committee for Constitution Assembly?
- a. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b. **Rajendra Prasad**
 - c. Sardar Vallabai Patel
 - d. Moulana Azad.

Explanation:

The Chairman of the committee was Mr. Rajendra Prasad

6. How many women members were there in the Constituent Assembly?
- a. **15**
 - b. 16
 - c. 25
 - d. 26

Explanation:

15 women members were in the Constituent Assembly.

7. Who is the father of our Indian Constitution?
- a. Mahatma Gandhi
 - b. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - c. Rajendra Prasad
 - d. **Ambedkar**

Explanation:

'The Father of the Constitution of India' is Dr.B.R. Ambedkar.

8. How many members was formed the Drafting committee?

- a. Seven
- b. **Eight**
- c. Six
- d. Nine

Explanation:

The Drafting committee was formed with eight members

9. Who was the chairman of Drafting committee?

- a. **B.R Ambedkar**
- b. B.N.Rao
- c. Rajendra Prasad
- d. Maulana Azad.

Explanation:

Drafting committee chairman was Dr.B.R. Ambedkar.

10. Who was the advisor of Drafting committee?

- a. B.R Ambedkar
- b. **B.N.Rao**
- c. Rajendra Prasad
- d. Maulana Azad.

Explanation:

Drafting committee advisor was B.N.Rao.

11. When did the Drafting committee met for the first time?

- a. 6th December 1946
- b. 7th December 1946

- c. 8th December 1946
- d. **9th December 1946**

Explanation:

The committee met for the first time on 9th December 1946. On the same day, the drafting of constitution of India started.

12. When did the Drafting committee completed its work?

- a. **26th November 1949**
- b. 29th November 1949
- c. 26th November 1948
- d. 29th November 1948

Explanation:

It was completed on 26th November 1949.

13. How many days Drafting Committee took period to complete its work?

- a. 2 years, 10 Months, 17 days
- b. 2 years, 11 Months, 16 days
- c. **2 years, 11 Months, 17 days**
- d. 2 years, 10 Months, 16 days.

Explanation:

It took a period of 2 years, 11 months, and 17 days.

14. How much was spent to frame the constitution of India?

- a. 63 Lakhs
- b. **64 lakhs**
- c. 65 lakhs
- d. 66 lakhs

Explanation:

They spent 64 lakhs to frame the constitution of India.

15. Who was considered as the Chief Architect of Drafting committee?

- a. **B.R Ambedkar**
- b. B.N.Rao
- c. Rajendra Prasad
- d. Maulana Azad.

Explanation:

Chief Architect of Drafting committee was Dr.B.R. Ambedkar.

16. When the Indian Constitution was drafted, How many articles, parts, schedules were there?

- a. 394 Articles, 22 Parts, 12 Schedules.
- b. **395 Articles, 22 Parts, 8 Schedules.**
- c. 394 Articles, 25 Parts, 12 Schedules.
- d. 395 Articles, 25 Parts, 8 Schedules.

Explanation:

When the Cons titution was drafted, there were 395 articles in 22 parts and 8 schedules .

17.How many Articles, Parts, Schedules is there now in our Indian Constitution?

- a. 395 Articles, 22 Parts, 8 Schedules.
- b. 448 Articles, 22 Parts, 12 Schedules.
- c. **448 Articles, 25 Parts, 12 Schedules.**
- d. 395 Articles, 25 Parts, 8 Schedules.

Explanation:

At present our Indian Constitution contains 448 articles in 25 parts and 12 schedules.

18.Which of the following special gas is filled to protect the original copies of our Indian Constitution of India?

- a. Neon
- b. Hydrogen
- c. Hydroxide
- d. **Helium**

Explanation:

The original copies of the Constitution of India (Hindi, English) are preserved in special Helium filled cases in the Library of the Parliament of India.

19. What is the age that mentions Universal Adult Franchise is every Indian citizen's right to vote?

- a. 16
- b. **18**
- c. 20
- d. 21

Explanation:

Every Indian citizen has the right to vote when they attain 18 years of age, irrespective of any caste, religion, gender or economic status.

20. How many Fundamental Rights are there?

- a. Four
- b. Five
- c. **Six**
- d. Seven

Explanation:

They are Right to Equality, Right to freedom, Right against exploitation, Right to freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights and Right to Constitutional Remedies.

21. What is sovereign?

- a. a country with an elected head of state
- b. a state which does not discriminate anyone on religious grounds
- c. equal distribution of a country's wealth and equal opportunities in all fields
- d. **an independent country not subject to any external power or influence**

Explanation:

The constitution has granted the people the right to rule. The members of the parliament and the legislative assembly are elected by the people. The right to decide is only in the

hands of the representatives. Sovereignty refers to the ultimate power of the country. So, an independent country not subject to any external power or influence .

22. What is Socialistic?

- a. a country with an elected head of state
- b. a state which does not discriminate anyone on religious grounds
- c. **equal distribution of a country's wealth and equal opportunities in all fields**
- d. an independent country not subject to any external power or influence

Explanation:

Equal distribution of a country's wealth and equal opportunities in all fields.

23. What is secular?

- a. a country with an elected head of state
- b. **a state which does not discriminate anyone on religious grounds**
- c. equal distribution of a country's wealth and equal opportunities in all fields
- d. an independent country not subject to any external power or influence.

Explanation:

Law allows all the citizens of a country, the right to follow different faith and religious beliefs. All citizens enjoy the freedom of worship. The country does not have a religion of its own. All the religions in our country hold the same status. A state which does not discriminate anyone on religious grounds.

24. In a Parliamentary System, the Executive is collectively responsible to the

- a. President
- b. **Legislature**
- c. Members of Parliament
- d. Vice President.

Explanation:

The Constitution of India provides a Parliamentary form of Government, both at the centre and the state. In a Parliamentary System, the Executive is collectively responsible to the Legislature.