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# Constitution of India Questions for CLAT Exams

## Commission N Committees Quiz 1

Direction : Study the following question carefully and choose the right answer.

**1. Time taken by the constituent Assembly to prepare Constitution is:**

- A. 3 years 7 months 8 days
- B. 2 years 11 months 17 days
- C. 2 years 10 months 7 days
- D. 2 years 3 months 17 days
- E. None of these

**2. The constitution is the supreme law of the land. It is protected by**

- A. The Supreme Court
- B. The Constituent Assembly
- C. The Parliament
- D. The President

**3. How many articles were there originally in Constitution of India?**

- A. 395
- B. 397
- C. 403
- D. 410

**4. The first attempt to introduce a representative and popular element in the governance of India was made through:**

- A. Indian Council Act, 1861
- B. Indian Council Act, 1892
- C. Indian Council Act, 1909
- D. Government of India Act, 1935

**5. Separation of the judiciary from the executive has been provided in one of the following parts of the Indian Constitution:**

- A. The Preamble
- B. The Fundamental Rights
- C. The Directive Principles of State Policy
- D. The Seventh Schedule

**6. How does the Constitution of India describe India as?**

- A. A federation of States and Union Territories
- B. A Union of States
- C. Bharatvarsh
- D. A federated nation

**7. Which of the following exercised the most profound influence in framing the Indian Constitution?**

- A. British Constitution    B. US Constitution    C. Irish Constitution
- D. The Government of India Act, 1935

**8. What was the exact constitutional position of the Indian Republic when the Constitution was brought into force with effect from 26th January, 1950?**

- A. A Democratic Republic
- B. A Sovereign Democratic Republic
- C. A Sovereign Secular Democratic Republic
- D. A Sovereign Secular Socialist Democratic Republic

**9. Consider the following statements**

- 1. The maximum number of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India is prescribed in the Constitution of India.**
- 2. The maximum number of the Members of the Union Public Service Commission is prescribed in the Constitution of India.**

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- A. Only 1    B. Only 2    C. Both 1 and 2    D. Neither 1 nor 2

**10. Consider the following statements**

- 1. The Annual Appropriation Bill is passed by the Lok Sabha in the same manner as any other Bill.**
- 2. An amendment to the Constitution of India can be initiated by an introduction of a Bill in either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.**

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- A. Only 1    B. Only 2    C. Both 1 and 2    D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Correct Answers:**

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
B	A	A	A	C	B	D	B	A	B

**Explanations:**

**1.**

Time taken by the constituent Assembly to prepare Constitution is 2 years 11 months 17 days.

**2.**

The constitution is the supreme law of the land. It is protected by the Supreme Court.

**3.**

The Indian constitution is the world's longest. At its commencement, it had 395 articles in 22 parts and 8 schedules. It is made up of almost 80,000 words. In its current form (September 2012), it has a preamble, 25 parts with 448 articles, 12 schedules, 5 appendices and 100 amendments, the latest of which came into force on 1st August 2015.

**4.**

The first attempt to introduce a representative and popular element in the governance of India was made through Indian Council Act, 1861. It was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that transformed the Viceroy of India's executive council into a cabinet run on the portfolio system. This cabinet had six 'ordinary members', who each took charge of a separate department in Calcutta's government: home, revenue, military, law, finance, and (after 1874) public works. The military Commander-in-Chief sat in with the council as an extraordinary member. The Executive Council was enlarged by addition of fifth member as Jurist. The Viceroy was allowed, under the provisions of the Act, to overrule the council on

affairs if he deemed it necessary, as was the case in 1879, during the tenure of Lord Lytton.

## **5.**

Independence of judiciary means a fair and neutral judicial system of a country. Article-50 in the Constitution of India, belonging to the Directive Principles of State Policy, deals with separation of judiciary from executive. It says that the State shall take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State.

## **6.**

With its adoption, the Union of India officially became the modern and contemporary Republic of India and it replaced the Government of India Act 1935 as the country's fundamental governing document. The Constitution declares India to be a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic, assuring its citizens of justice equality, and liberty, and endeavors to promote fraternity among them.

## **7.**

The most profound influence was exercised by the Government of India Act of 1935. Such features as the federal scheme, office of governor, power of federal judiciary, emergency powers etc. were drawn from this Act. The British practice influenced the lawmaking procedures, rule of law, system of single citizenship, besides, of course, the model of a parliamentary government. The US Constitution inspired details on the independence of judiciary, judicial review, fundamental rights, and the removal of Supreme Court and High Court judges. The Irish Constitution was the source of the Directive Principles, method of Presidential elections, and the nomination of members of Rajya Sabha by the President.

## **8.**

The Constitution was enacted by the Constituent Assembly on 26 November, 1949, and came into effect on 26 January, 1950. As originally enacted the preamble described the state as a "sovereign democratic republic". In 1976 the Forty-second Amendment changed this to read "sovereign socialist secular democratic republic".

**9.**

**Article - 124** (1) says that there shall be a Supreme Court of India consisting of a Chief Justice of India and not more than seven other judges until Parliament may by law prescribe the maximum number of Judges of Supreme Court.

**10.**

Annual appropriation bill is a money bill. And Money bill should be introduced in Lok Sabha only.

**Article - 368** says Amendment to the constitution of India can be introduced in either of the two house.



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