

Indian Constitution

1946 Cabinet Mission to India

- The Mission held talks with the representatives of the **Indian National Congress** and the **All-India Muslim League**, the **two largest political parties in the Constituent Assembly of India**.
- The idea for a **Constituent Assembly for drafting a constitution for India** was **first provided by Bal Gangadhar Tilak in 1895**.
- In 1934, the demand for a constituent assembly was raised for the first time, which later became an **Official Demand in 1935**. This demand was **accepted in August 1940** offer by the **British**.
- The **constituent assembly was formed on the recommendation of the Cabinet Mission** which **visited India in 1946**
- The **first meeting of Constituent Assembly** was held on **December 9, 1946**— its **temporary president was Dr Sacchidanand Sinha**
- The **second meeting** was held on **December 11, 1946**. Its **president was Dr Rajendra Prasad**.
- The **Objectives Resolution** was passed under the **chairmanship of J.L. Nehru**. on **13 December 1946**.
- The Draft of Indian Constitution was presented in October 1947. **President of the Drafting Committee was Bhim Rao Ambedkar**
- The **total time consumed to prepare the draft** was **2 years, 11 months, 18 days**.
- The **Constituent Assembly** was the **First Parliament of Independent India**.
- The **Indian Constitution** was enacted on **November 26, 1949**, and put into force on **January 26, 1950**.
- On that day, the Constituent Assembly ceased to exist, transforming itself into the Provisional Parliament of India until a new Parliament was constituted in 1952

Functions performed by Constituent Assembly:-

- Enacting of ordinary laws
- Adopted national flag- 22-07-1947
- Adopted national anthem- 24-01-1950
- Adopted national song- 24-01-1950
- Elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad first President of India: 26-01-1950

Facts about constituent assembly

- Had 11 sessions over 2 years, 11 months and 18 days
- Constitution makers visited 60 countries.
- Total expenditure - Rs 64 lakh

Major Committees

- Union Powers Committee - Jawaharlal Nehru
- Union Constitution Committee - Jawaharlal Nehru
- Provincial Constitution Committee - Sardar Patel
- Drafting Committee - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights and Minorities - Sardar Patel
- This committee had Two sub-committees:
 - ✓ Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee - J.B. Kripalani
 - ✓ Minorities Sub-Committee - H.C. Mukherjee
- Rules of Procedure Committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- States Committee (Committee for Negotiating with States) - Jawaharlal Nehru
- Steering Committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- The Assembly has **last session on 24 January, 1950**, when the members appended their signatures to the Constitution of India

Constitution Of India

- The Democratic Political System of our country is based on the values and principles enshrined in the constitution.
- After the **long dark night** of foreign domination. India entered in to a **new era** on **15th August, 1947**.
- The Constitution which was formed for the free India was based on the issues raised during the freedom struggle and on the vision of towering leaders like Jawarlal Lal Nehru, Sardar Patel and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, he is regarded as the Chief Architect of the Indian Constitution. Constitution is most powerful in India
- **Power are distributing among center Government and state Government** it is Called **Distribution of power**.
- **Supreme court** has the **power of nullify an act** which is not in respective with the indian constitution.

- **Judiciary department** is listening to the **legislation and Enactment**, both of their activities are working in responsible of constitution. It is called power of judiciary.
- **President of India** is the **Head of the Union Executive and the Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces**.
- A Council of Ministers Headed by Prime Minister Aids and Advises the President in the exercise of his function. Article 53 of the Constitution of India states that the President can exercise his powers directly or by Subordinate Authority
- The **14th** and **Current President is Ram Nath Govind**, who took office on **25 July 2017**.
- **Federalism** is the **mixed or compound mode of government**, combining a general government with regional governments in a single political system.
- The **pillar of the people's Democracy is Election**.
- Features of Indian federal constitution were
 - ✓ Reasons of National Interest, the Parliament have power to make legislations.
 - ✓ Central control of finance.
 - ✓ Parliament only can create state, redraw boundary, change a state's name.
- The **day of acceptance of Indian constitution is November 26, 1949**.
- **Jawaharlal Nehru** pronounced the **Preamble of constitution** in behalf of the **drafting commission**.
- **The advisor of constitution assembly is B.N.Rao**.
- India is following secularism.
- The word '**Democracy**' is formed by the words '**Demos**', '**Cratos**'
- '**Demos**' means ruling power and '**Cratos**' means people.
- The features of Union rule in the Indian federal system were
 - ✓ Appointment of state governor
 - ✓ Integrated Judiciary system
 - ✓ Law Amendments
- **On 26th January 1930 the 'Purna Swaraj' day was celebrated**, following the resolution of the **Lahore session of Indian National Congress in 1929**. So, the **26th January was chosen to implement the Constitution in 1950**.
- **Federal system** is called the **centre and states United Governance**.

Drafting Committee

- The drafting committee was entrusted with the responsibility to prepare the Draft constitution. **Drafting committee was set up on 29 August 1947 under the chairmanship of Dr. B R Ambedkar.**
- The **constituent assembly** took **2 years , 11 months and 17 days** to frame the constitution. It spent 6.4 crore Rupees in the preparation.
- There were **22 parts, 395 articles and 8 schedules**. The constitution had **got ready on 26th November 1949** and **some provisions relating to Citizenship, Elections, provisional parliament, temporary & transitional provisions** were given immediate effect.
- Rest of the constitution came into force on 26 January 1950. **26 January 1929 marked the “Poorna Swarajya “resolution of Indian National Congress under Jawahar lal Nehru** and so the date was chosen in 1950 to be our republic day. Our constitution is unique. It is unique in many ways.
- The idea was put forward by **MN Roy in 1934**. MN Roy or **Manabendra Nath Roy** was a **Bengali Indian revolutionary**, internationally known political theorist and activist. He is the pioneer of communist movement in India. The idea put forward by MN Roy was officially raised by Congress in 1935 and the British Government accepted this demand.
- This **demand** of constituent assembly **was accepted in the August offer of 1940.**
- The members of drafting committee were **N. Gopal Swamy Ayyangar , Allaady Krishnaswamy Iyer, N. Madhava Rao, K.M. Munshi , Syed Muhammed Sathulla , D.D.Krishnaamachary**

Borrowed features of Indian Constitution

Government of India Act of 1935

1. Federal Scheme
2. Office of governor
3. Judiciary
4. Public Service Commissions
5. Emergency provisions
6. Administrative details

Britain

1. Parliamentary government
2. Rule of Law
3. Legislative procedure
4. Single citizenship
5. Cabinet system
6. Prerogative writs
7. Parliamentary privileges
8. Bicameralism

Ireland

1. Directive Principles of State Policy
2. Nomination of members to Rajya Sabha
3. Method of election of president

Unites States of America

1. Impeachment of the president
2. Functions of president and vice-president
3. Removal of Supreme Court and High court judges
4. Fundamental Rights
5. Judicial review
6. Independence of judiciary
7. Preamble of the constitution

Canada

1. Federation with a strong Centre
2. Vesting of residuary powers in the Centre
3. Appointment of state governors by the Centre
4. Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

Australia

1. Concurrent List
2. Freedom of trade
3. Commerce and intercourse
4. Joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament

Soviet Constitution (USSR, now Russia)

1. Fundamental duties
2. The ideal of justice (social, economic and political) in the Preamble

France

1. The ideals of Republic in the Preamble
2. The ideals of liberty in the Preamble
3. The ideals of equality in the Preamble
4. The ideals of fraternity in the Preamble

Weimar Constitution of Germany

1. Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency

South African Constitution

1. Procedure for amendment of the Constitution
2. Election of members of Rajya Sabha

Japan

1. Concept of “procedure established by Law”

Indian Constitution – Questions with Answers

1. When did the 200 years rule of British ended in India?

15th August 1947

2. What has recommended for setting up a constituent assembly to draft a new constitution for India?

Cabinet Mission of 1946

3. When did our Constituent assembly has its first session?

On December 9th of 1946

4. Who was the president of Constituent assembly for its first session?

Dr. Sachidananda Sinha

5. Who took the president position after Sinha?

Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

6. Who was the first president of Republic India?

Dr. Rajendra Prasad

7. Who took the process of drafting the constitution?

Drafting Committee

8. When was the drafting committee constituted?

29th of August 1947

9. When was the constitution inauguration done?

26th January 1950

10. List some experts of the drafting committee?

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Chairman), N.Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar, Dr.K.M. Munshi, Syed Mohammad Sadullah, B.L. Mitter, N. Madhava Rao, T.T. Krishnamachari and D.P. Khaitan

11. What is a constitution?

It comprises of basic principles of the political system by which the people of the nation are to be governed.

12. How long did it take to make our constitution?

2 years 11 months and 18 days. It has 11 plenary sessions and 114 days of discussions

13. When is Purna Swaraj day?

26th January 1930

14. How many parts, articles and schedules are there in our constitution?

25 parts, 448 articles and 12 schedules

15. Give some salient features of our Indian constitutions?

- Preamble
- The popular sovereignty
- Secularism
- Parliamentary democratic government
- Fundamental rights and duties
- Directive principles of state policy
- Universal adult franchise

16. What is a preamble?

It is a preface or an introduction to the Indian constitution

17. What is the role of Preamble?

It declares India as a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic. It also tells about the justice, liberty, equality and fraternity which are the objectives of our constitution.

18. What is popular sovereignty?

It is a rights given by our constitution so as to give full authority to the people of India.

19. What is secularism?

It is one of the important goals. In a secular state the people are not discriminated on the basis of religion. And it also tells that people are equal and political possessions irrespective of their religious belief.

20. Which provides the parliamentary form of government?

The constitution of India

21. What is parliamentary system?

In this system the executive is collectively responsible for the legislature. It is also known as Responsible government or Cabinet Government.

22. What are natural rights?

Fundamental rights

23. What are fundamental rights?

These rights are essential rights which help in realizing true democracy and ensure equality of all citizens.

24. Which rights has guaranteed and protected by the constitution?

Fundamental Rights

25. List some features of Fundamental Rights?

- Right to equality
- Right to freedom
- Right against exploitation
- Right to freedom of religion
- Cultural and educational rights
- Rights to constitutional remedies

26. What is a directive principle of state policy?

It is in the form of directions or instruction given to the state by the constitution while formulating policies or making any law.

27. What are the categories of Directive principles?

- Socialist principles
- Gandhian principles
- International principles
- Miscellaneous principles

28. Which principle reflects the ideology of socialism?

Socialist principle

29. Which principle talks about the equal pay for work for both men and women?

Socialist principle

30. Which principle talks about the ideology of Gandhi?

Gandhian principle

31. Which principle talks about international peace and security?

International Principle

32. What is miscellaneous principle?

It talks about the equal justice and free legal aid, to make uniform civil code for the citizens throughout the country.

33. Who introduced the Universal Adult Franchise?

Constitution of India

34. What is Universal Adult Franchise?

All citizens above the age of 18 years irrespective of their caste, colour, religion, sex, literacy, and wealth are entitled to participate in the elections.

35. What are fundamental duties?

The Indian constitution contains certain duties to be performed by all the citizens of India. These duties are called as fundamental duties.

36. Name some fundamental duties?

- To abide by the constitution and its ideals to respect the national flag, the national anthem etc
- To cherish and follow the noble ideas which inspired our national struggle for freedom
- To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
- To defend the country and render national services when called upon to do so.
- To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood.
- To value and preserve the rich heritage of our culture
- To protect and improve the natural resources such as forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife.
- To develop the scientific temper, humanism and spirit of inquiry.
- To safeguard the public property and avoid violence
- To strive towards excellence in all spheres
- To provide opportunities for education of his/her child or ward between the age of six and fourteen.

37. Which serves as instrument of social changes?

Indian Constitution

38. What is the aim of Indian Constitution?

It aims at making everyone equal and empowers every citizen to rise up to his/her optimum level.

Indian Constitution – Model Questions with Answers Set 1

I. Choose the correct answer

1. The first session of the Constituent Assembly was presided over by ____

- a. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- b. **Dr. S.P. Sinha**
- c. Dr. B.R.Ambedkar

2. Our Constitution came into existence on ____

- a. **26th January 1950**
- b. 26th March 1950
- c. 15 August 1947

3. The Preamble declares India as a ____ country.

- a. **Democratic**
- b. Autocratic
- c. Monarchic

4. The people of India are given complete authority by the Indian ____

- a. Parliament
- b. **Government**

c. **Constitution**

5. In a Parliamentary system, the Executive is collectively responsible to the ____

- a. People b. Judiciary

c. **Legislature**

6. The Cabinet Mission was formed in _____

- a. 1944 b. 1945

c. **1946**

7. The introduction to the Constitution is _____

- a. **The Preamble** b. Fundamental rights

c. Directive Principles

8. Directive Principles aim at establishing a _____ state in our country.

- a. **Welfare** b. Wealthy

c. Healthy

II. Fill in the blanks

1. The first President of India was _____

Ans: Dr.Rajendra Prasad

2. The Chief architect of the Indian Constitution was ____

Ans: Dr. Ambedkar

3. An introduction to our Constitution is found in the _____

Ans: Preamble

4. A Secular State does not have a _____ of its own.

Ans: religion

5. Directive Principles aim at the establishment of the _____ state.

Ans: welfare

6. The work of drafting the Constitution was given to the _____

Ans: drafting Committee

7. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee was _____

Ans: Dr.B.R. Ambedkar

8. Fundamental Rights are essential for the _____ of the individual.

Ans: all round development

III. Match the following

1.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Constituent Assembly | a. 26 th January 1950 |
| 2. Drafting Committee | b. Chairman of Drafting Committee |
| 3. Dr. B.R.Ambedkar | c. Prohibition of forced labour |
| 4. Republic Day | d. 9 th December 1946 |
| 5. Right against exploitation | e. 29 th August 1947 |

Ans: 1-d, 2-e, 3-b, 4-a, 5-c

2.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. K.M.Munshi | a. Responsible government |
| 2. Purna Swaraj | b. Promotion of cottage industries |
| 3. Cabinet government | c. To defend the country |
| 4. Gandhian Principle | d. A legal expect |
| 5. Fundamental Duty | e. Lahore session |

Ans: 1-d, 2-e, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c

Indian Constitution – Model Questions with Answers Set 2

1. By which recommendation the constituent assembly was formed?

- A. Drafting committee B. Gribs Mission **C. Cabinet Mission** D. None of the above

2. Constituent assembly was formed in the year

- a.1944 b. 1945 **c. 1946** d. 1947

3. The first session of Constituent Assembly held on

- a. Dec 9, 1946** b. Jan 24, 1950 c. Jan 26, 1950 d. Dec 11, 1946

4. The second session of Constituent Assembly held on

- a. Dec 9, 1946 b. Jan 24, 1950 c. Jan 26, 1950 **d. Dec 11, 1946**

5.The final session of Constituent Assembly held on

- a. November 26, 1949 **b. Jan 24, 1950** c. Jan 26, 1950 d. July 22, 1947

6. From which country's constitution the concept of Judicial review is borrowed?

a. **U.S.A** b. England c. Canada d. Ireland

7. Who is the then President of Constituent Assembly?

a. Sachithananda Sinha b. **Rajendra Prasad** c. Jawaharlal Nehru d. Vallabhai Patel

8. When did our constitution came into existence?

a. August 15, 1947 b. November 26, 1949 c. **January 26, 1950** d. October 2, 1952

9. From which country we borrowed the Parliamentary system ?

a. **England** b. USA c. South Africa d. Canada

10. Who is the Architect of Indian Constitution?

a. Sachithananda Sinha b. **Dr. Ambedkar** c. Rajendra Prasad d. Gopal Swami Ayyangar

11. Listen to the given statements:

1. There are 22 parts, 8 schedules and 395 articles in the Indian Constitution when it was accepted.

2. 3 years, 11 months, 18 days time period to create the constitution.

a. **1 only true** b. 2 only true c. 1 and 2 true d. Both false

12. How many Parts in the Indian Constitution now?

a. 22 b. **25** c. 20 d. 26

13. Drafting committee chairman Dr. B.R. Ambedkar appointed in the day of

a. December 9, 1946 b. **August 29, 1947** c. January 26, 1950 d. December 11, 1946

14. How many schedules in our Indian Constitution now?

a. 8 b. 10 c. 11 d. **12**

15. Find out the incorrect pair/pairs

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Union Constitution committee- | Jawaharlal Nehru |
| 2. Union Powers committee- | Vallabhai Patel |
| 3. Steering Committee- | K.M.Munshi |
| 4. Advisory committee- | J.P.Kripalani |

a. 1,2 and 3 b. 2,3 and 4 c. 2 and 4 **d. 1,2,3 and 4**

16. From which country's constitution The Directive Principles of State Policy is borrowed?

a. USA b. Canada **c. Ireland** d. Russia

17. From which country's constitution Fundamental Duties is borrowed?

a. USA **b. Russia** c. Ireland d. England

18. Listen to the following statements:

1. On 26th January 1930 the 'Purna Swaraj' day was celebrated, following the resolution of the Lahore session of Indian National Congress in 1929. So, the date 26th January was chosen to implement the Constitution in 1950.

2. Federal system is called the centre and states United Governance.

a. 1 only true b. 2 only true **c. 1 and 2 true** d. Both false

19. Which of the following was not borrowed from the England constitution?

- Law enactment, United responsibility
- Single citizenship, Judiciary supremacy
- Head of the cabinet is Prime Minister, Lower is most powerful.
- President is the administration's head.

a. 1 and 3 b. 1,2, and 3 c. 2 and 4 **d. 4 only**

20. From which country, concept of constitutional amendments are borrowed?

a. South Africa b. USA c. Japan d. Germany.

21. Which of the following is borrowed from the U.S.A constitution?

1. President is the supreme commander of the defenses.

2. Written constitution

3. Freedom of Judiciary

4. President is the senior most of the state legislations.

a. 1,2,and 3 b.1,3and 4 c. 1,2 and 4 **d. 1,2,3 and 4**

22. From which country's constitution the concurrent list was borrowed?

a. Ireland b. England **c. Australia** d. Canada

23. From which country's constitution the Fundamental Right was borrowed?

a. American Constitution b. Irish Constitution c. Canadian Constitution d. Russian Constitution.

24. From which country's constitution ,Federation with a strong center was borrowed?

a. Ireland b. England c. Australia **d. Canada**

25. From which country's constitution , Vesting of residuary powers was borrowed?

a. Ireland b. England c. Australia **d. Canada**

26. From which country's constitution , Republic was borrowed?

a. Ireland b. Germany c. Australia **d. France**

27. From which country's constitution , Freedom of trade was borrowed?

a. Ireland b. Germany **c. Australia** d. France

28. Who headed the committee of Fundamental Rights for minorities?

a. Jawaharlal Nehru **b. Vallabhai Patel** c. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar d. B.N.Rao

29. From which country's constitution , Appointment and removal of High court and Supreme court was borrowed?

a.Canada b. England **c. America** d.Ireland

30. Who is the chairman of drafting commission for Indian constitution?

- a. Jawaharlal Nehru b. Sachithananda Sinha c. Dr. Rajendra Prasad **d. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.**

31. What can we realize from the effort of making the constitution as a final document?

- a. Distribution of powers b. Management of Constitution **c. Written Constitution** d. Secularism.

32. From which country's constitution, The election of President is borrowed?

- a. Ireland** b. Germany c. Australia d. France

33. From which country's constitution, The emergency provisions are borrowed?

- a. Canada b. Russia c. Australia **d. Germany**

34. Which of the following does not match with type of Indian constitution?

1. Federal States 2. Distribution of Powers 3. Written Constitution 4. Secularism

- a. 1 only b. 1, 2 and 3 c. 1, 2 and 4 **d. None of the above.**

35. What is not true about salient features of our Indian Constitution?

1. Lengthiest Constitution, Fundamental Duties
2. Parliamentary Government, Secularism
3. Rigid and Flexibility
4. Fundamental Rights, Independent Judiciary, Secular state, Single Citizenship.

- a. 1 and 4 b. 2 and 3 c. 1, 2 and 3 **d. None of the above**

36. Which of the following is false?

- a. Parliamentary Government - Canada
- b. Federation with strong center - Britain
- c. Single citizenship- Germany

- d. All of the above.**

37. India having many states with the following way of _____

a. Parliamentary rule b. Parliament c. Legislative rule **d. Federal rule.**

38. Features of Indian federal constitution

- a. Reasons of National Interest, the Parliament have power to make legislations.
- b. Central control of finance.
- c. Parliament only can create state, redraw boundary , change a state's name.
- d. All of the above.**

39. From which country's constitution , the Independent Judiciary was borrowed?

- a. Canada b. England **c. America** d. Ireland

40. From which country's constitution , the concept of President was borrowed from?

- a. Canada b. England **c. America** d. Ireland

41. The day of acceptance of Indian constitution

- a. November 4, 1948 b. November 14, 1949 **c. November 26, 1949** d. January 26, 1950.

42. From which country's constitution , the concept of Federalism was borrowed?

- a. England b. U.S.A c. South Africa **d. Canada**

43. Who pronounced the Preamble of constitution in behalf of the drafting commission?

- a. Jawaharlal Nehru** b. Ambedkar c. B.N. Rao d. Mahatma Gandhi

44. In the beginning how many parts existed when it was accepted?

- a. 22** b. 25 c. 20 d. 26

45. Who was the advisor of constitution assembly?

- a. Jawaharlal Nehru b. Ambedkar **c. B.N. Rao** d. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

46. Listen to the below statements.

1. India is an Hinduism State.

2. India is following secularism.

a. 1 only correct **b.2 only correct** c.1 and 2 is correct d. 1 and 2 is wrong

47. Listen to the following statements.

1. The word 'Democracy' is formed by the words 'Demos' , 'Cratos'

2. 'Demos' means ruling power and 'Cratos' means people.

a. 1 only correct b.2 only correct c.1 and 2 is correct d. 1 and 2 is wrong

48. The features of Union rule in the Indian federal system is

a. Appointment of state governor b. Integrated Judiciary system c. Law Amendments **d. All of the above.**

49. Pillar of the People's Democracy is

a. Parliament b. Federalism **c. Election** d. Legislation

50. Which of the following is/are features of the Constitution?

1. Parliamentary Government, Democracy country 2. Sovereign Government 3. Federalism 4. Fundamental Rights, Independent Judiciary.

a. 1,2,and 3 b.1,3and 4 c. 1,2 and 4. **d. 1,2,3 and 4**

51. From which country's constitution we borrowed the concept of Center list and State list?

a. Ireland b. England c. Australia **d. Government of India act 1935.**

52. Which of the following is/ are features of the Indian Constitution?

1. Directive Principles of State Policy

2. Adult Franchise

a. 1 only correct b.2 only correct **c.1 and 2 is correct** d. 1 and 2 is wrong

53. Who are all the following was members of the drafting commission ?

1. N. Gopal Swamy Ayyangar , Allaady Krishnaswamy Iyer, N. Madhava Rao

2. K.M. Munshi , Syed Muhammed Sathulla , D.D.Krishnaamachary

a. 1 only correct b. 2 only correct **c. 1 and 2 is correct** d. 1 and 2 is wrong

54. Who has the power of nullify an act which is not in respective with the Indian Constitution?

a. Parliament **b. Supreme Court** c. Indian Constitution d. None of the above.

55. The constitution is common for the states, instead India is divided into many states. It is

a. Distribution of Power b. Constitution Management c. Power of Judiciary **d. United Rule Constitution.**

56. Judiciary department is listening to the legislation and Enactment, both of their activities are working in responsible of constitution. It is

a. Distribution of Power b. Constitution Management **c. Power of Judiciary** d. United Rule Constitution.

57. What mention that the rule of law

a. Distribution of Power **b. Constitution Management** c. Power of Judiciary d. United Rule Constitution.

58. Power are distributing among center Govt and state Govt it is

a. Constitution Management **b. Distribution of Power** c. Power of Judiciary d. United Rule Constitution.

59. Who is the chairman of Union Constitution committee?

a. Vallabhai Patel b. Ambedkar **c. Jawaharlal Nehru** d. Rajendra Prasad

60. Who is the chairman Rules of procedure committee?

a. Vallabhai Patel b. Ambedkar c. Jawaharlal Nehru **d. Rajendra Prasad**

61. In which Country's constitution, the concept of Indian President is a nominal head derived from?

a. Ireland **b. England** c. Australia d. America

62. In which country's constitution, the concept of Indian President is an administrative head derived from?

- a. Ireland b. England c. Australia **d. America**

63. In which country's constitution, the concept of The State legislators are appointed by the President is borrowed ?

- a. Ireland** b. Germany c. Australia d. France

64. In which country's constitution, the concept of Center has the most powerful, is derived from?

- a. England b. U.S.A c. South Africa **d. Canada**

65. Which country's constitution, the Preamble is borrowed?

- a. England **b. U.S.A** c. South Africa d. Canada

66. Who Presided the first Constitutional Assembly?

- a. Sachithananda Sinha** b. Rajendra Prasad c. Jawaharlal Nehru d. Vallabhai Patel

67. What is the name called by the basic structure of Polity?

- a. Government b. Philosophy of Federalism c. Strong Center **d. Constitution**

68. What is the name called by a single land area is ruling two Governments?

- a. Government b. Combined rule c. Strong Center **d. Federalism**

69. Which of the following is most powerful in India?

- a. Parliament b. Supreme Court c. Strong Center **d. Constitution**

70. Which of the following is consisted all the laws in it?

- a. Parliament b. Supreme Court c. Center **d. Constitution**