

MCQs on the Preamble of the Indian Constitution

1. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is based on:

- a) Nehru Report (1928)
- b) Objective Resolution (1946)**
- c) Government of India Act, 1935
- d) Cabinet Mission Plan

2. The Preamble declares India as a:

- a) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic
- b) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic**
- c) Sovereign, Socialist, Republic
- d) Socialist, Secular, Republic

3. The term "Secular" was added to the Preamble by which amendment?

- a) 24th Amendment (1971)
- b) 42nd Amendment (1976)**
- c) 44th Amendment (1978)
- d) 52nd Amendment (1985)

4. The Preamble reflects the philosophy of:

- a) Fundamental Rights
- b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- c) Both Fundamental Rights & DPSP**
- d) Neither

5. The words "Unity and Integrity of the Nation" were added by:

- a) 42nd Amendment (1976)**
- b) 44th Amendment (1978)
- c) 1st Amendment (1951)
- d) 73rd Amendment (1992)

6. The Preamble begins with:

- a) "We, the People of India..."**
- b) "In the name of God..."
- c) "India, that is Bharat..."
- d) "The Constitution of India..."

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7. The Preamble is:

- a) Justiciable (enforceable in court)
- b) Non-justiciable**
- c) Partly justiciable
- d) Amended frequently

8. The idea of "Justice" in the Preamble includes:

- a) Social Justice
- b) Economic Justice
- c) Political Justice
- d) All of the above**

9. The term "Democratic" in the Preamble implies:

- a) Rule by the majority
- b) Free and fair elections
- c) Representative government
- d) All of the above**

10. The Preamble was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on:

- a) 26th January 1950
- b) 26th November 1949**
- c) 15th August 1947
- d) 26th January 1949

11. The Preamble has been amended:

- a) Never
- b) Once**
- c) Twice
- d) Thrice

12. The source of authority in the Preamble lies with:

- a) Parliament
- b) Judiciary
- c) The People of India**
- d) British Crown

Indian constitution- Preamble

13. The term "Republic" in the Preamble means:

- a) No hereditary monarchy
- b) Elected head of state
- c) Both (a) and (b)**
- d) None

14. The Preamble is inspired by the Constitution of:

- a) USA
- b) France
- c) Ireland
- d) All of the above**

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15. The phrase "Liberty of Thought, Expression, Belief, Faith, and Worship" is related to:

- a) Fundamental Rights**
- b) DPSP
- c) Fundamental Duties
- d) Emergency Provisions

16. The Preamble is a part of the Constitution as per:

- a) Berubari Case (1960)
- b) Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973)**
- c) Golaknath Case (1967)
- d) Minerva Mills Case (1980)

17. The term "Socialist" was added to signify:

- a) Mixed economy
- b) Welfare state**
- c) Abolition of private property
- d) Communist ideology

18. The Preamble aims to secure:

- a) Justice, Liberty, Equality
- b) Fraternity & Dignity
- c) Both (a) and (b)**
- d) Only political rights

Indian constitution- Preamble

19. The Preamble is:

- a) A legal document
- b) A moral and political ideal**
- c) A preamble has no significance
- d) Only for ceremonial purposes

20. The phrase "Dignity of the Individual" signifies:

- a) Fundamental Rights
- b) Right to Privacy
- c) Gender Equality
- d) All of the above**

21. The Preamble is useful in interpreting the Constitution when:

- a) Language is ambiguous
- b) Two interpretations conflict
- c) Both (a) and (b)**
- d) Never

22. The term "Fraternity" implies:

- a) Brotherhood among citizens
- b) Unity in diversity
- c) Both (a) and (b)**
- d) Only religious tolerance

23. The Preamble declares India as a:

- a) Union of States**
- b) Federation of States
- c) Confederation
- d) Unitary State

24. The Preamble was amended to add "Socialist" and "Secular" during:

- a) National Emergency (1975)**
- b) Post-Emergency reforms
- c) During independence
- d) Never amended

Indian constitution- Preamble

25. The Preamble reflects:

- a) Gandhian principles
- b) Socialist principles
- c) Liberal-democratic values
- d) All of the above**

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26. The Preamble is derived from:

- a) French Declaration of Rights
- b) US Constitution
- c) Irish Constitution
- d) All of the above**

27. The term "Sovereign" means India is:

- a) Free from foreign control**
- b) A dominion of the British
- c) A colony
- d) None

28. The Preamble is:

- a) A part of the basic structure**
- b) Can be deleted by Parliament
- c) Has no legal sanctity
- d) Only symbolic

29. The phrase "Economic Justice" is found in:

- a) Fundamental Rights
- b) DPSP
- c) Preamble
- d) Both (b) and (c)**

30. The Preamble is a:

- a) Preface to the Constitution**
- b) Introduction with legal force

Indian constitution- Preamble

- c) Neither (a) nor (b)
- d) Only a historical document

31. The Preamble was first amended to add:

- a) "Socialist" and "Secular"**
- b) "Unity and Integrity"
- c) "Democratic Republic"
- d) Never amended

32. The term "We the People" signifies:

- a) Popular sovereignty**
- b) Parliamentary supremacy
- c) Judicial supremacy
- d) None

33. The Preamble is:

- a) Not enforceable in court**
- b) Enforceable in court
- c) Partially enforceable
- d) Only for reference

34. The Preamble aims to promote:

- a) Scientific temper
- b) Social harmony
- c) Both (a) and (b)**
- d) Only economic growth

35. The Preamble is a:

- a) Key to the Constitution**
- b) Summary of the Constitution
- c) Neither (a) nor (b)
- d) Only decorative

36. The term "Justice" in the Preamble is borrowed from:

- a) Russian Revolution
- b) French Revolution**
- c) American Revolution
- d) None

Indian constitution- Preamble

37. The Preamble declares India as:

- a) A Hindu Nation
- b) A Secular Nation**
- c) A Theocratic State
- d) None

38. The Preamble is:

- a) Static and unamendable
- b) Dynamic and amendable**
- c) Only for historical reference
- d) None

39. The Preamble reflects:

- a) Political democracy
- b) Social democracy
- c) Both (a) and (b)**
- d) Only economic democracy

40. The term "Liberty" in the Preamble is closest to:

- a) Article 19 (Fundamental Rights)
- b) Article 21 (Right to Life)
- c) Both (a) and (b)**
- d) Only DPSP

41. The Preamble is:

- a) A source of power for Parliament
- b) A limitation on government
- c) Both (a) and (b)**
- d) Neither

42. The term "Equality" in the Preamble includes:

- a) Equality before law
- b) Equal opportunities
- c) Both (a) and (b)**
- d) Only economic equality

Indian constitution- Preamble

43. The Preamble is:

- a) A part of the Constitution**
- b) Not a part of the Constitution
- c) Only a preface
- d) None

44. The Preamble was finalized by:

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**
- c) Sardar Patel
- d) Rajendra Prasad

45. The Preamble is:

- a) Binding on the government**
- b) Not binding
- c) Only for courts
- d) None

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46. The Preamble declares India as:

- a) A Union of States**
- b) A Federal State
- c) A Unitary State
- d) A Confederation

47. The Preamble is:

- a) A part of the basic structure (cannot be amended)
- b) Can be amended under Article 368**
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None

48. The Preamble is:

- a) A summary of the Constitution
- b) A statement of objectives**

Indian constitution- Preamble

- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Neither

49. The Preamble is:

- a) Justiciable in courts
- b) Non-justiciable**
- c) Partially justiciable
- d) None

50. The Preamble reflects:

- a) The spirit of the Constitution
- b) The philosophy of the Constitution
- c) Both (a) and (b)**
- d) Neither

Answers (1-50)

1. **b)** Objective Resolution (1946)
2. **b)** Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
3. **b)** 42nd Amendment (1976)
4. **c)** Both Fundamental Rights & DPSP
5. **a)** 42nd Amendment (1976)
6. **a)** "We, the People of India..."
7. **b)** Non-justiciable
8. **d)** All of the above
9. **d)** All of the above
10. **b)** 26th November 1949
11. **b)** Once (42nd Amendment)
12. **c)** The People of India
13. **c)** Both (a) and (b)
14. **d)** All of the above
15. **a)** Fundamental Rights
16. **b)** Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973)
17. **b)** Welfare state
18. **c)** Both (a) and (b)
19. **b)** A moral and political ideal
20. **d)** All of the above
21. **c)** Both (a) and (b)

Indian constitution- Preamble

- 22. **c)** Both (a) and (b)
- 23. **a)** Union of States
- 24. **a)** National Emergency (1975)
- 25. **d)** All of the above
- 26. **d)** All of the above
- 27. **a)** Free from foreign control
- 28. **a)** A part of the basic structure
- 29. **d)** Both (b) and (c)
- 30. **a)** Preface to the Constitution
- 31. **a)** "Socialist" and "Secular"
- 32. **a)** Popular sovereignty
- 33. **a)** Not enforceable in court
- 34. **c)** Both (a) and (b)
- 35. **a)** Key to the Constitution
- 36. **b)** French Revolution
- 37. **b)** A Secular Nation
- 38. **b)** Dynamic and amendable
- 39. **c)** Both (a) and (b)
- 40. **c)** Both (a) and (b)
- 41. **c)** Both (a) and (b)
- 42. **c)** Both (a) and (b)
- 43. **a)** A part of the Constitution
- 44. **b)** Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- 45. **a)** Binding on the government
- 46. **a)** A Union of States
- 47. **b)** Can be amended under Article 368
- 48. **b)** A statement of objectives
- 49. **b)** Non-justiciable
- 50. **c)** Both (a) and (b)