

MCQ Questions: Salient features of the Indian Constitution

1. The Indian Constitution is the lengthiest constitution in the world. Which of the following is a reason for this?

- a) It contains a detailed list of fundamental rights
- b) It incorporates provisions for center-state relations
- c) It includes provisions for diverse and complex governance systems
- d) All of the above**

2. The Indian Constitution is described as:

- a) Purely federal
- b) Purely unitary
- c) Federal in structure but unitary in spirit**
- d) Neither federal nor unitary

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3. Which of the following features was borrowed from the Government of India Act, 1935?

- a) Fundamental Rights
- b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- c) Federal Scheme & Parliamentary System**
- d) Judicial Review

4. The concept of Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution is taken from:

- a) British Constitution
- b) US Constitution**
- c) Irish Constitution
- d) Canadian Constitution

5. Which of the following is a feature of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Rigid Constitution
- b) Flexible Constitution
- c) Partly rigid and partly flexible**
- d) Neither rigid nor flexible

6. The Indian Constitution establishes:

- a) Presidential system
- b) Absolute monarchy
- c) Parliamentary democracy**
- d) Military dictatorship

7. The Directive Principles of State Policy are inspired by the Constitution of:

- a) USA
- b) UK
- c) Ireland**
- d) Australia

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8. Which of the following is NOT a salient feature of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Secularism
- b) Single citizenship
- c) Dual judiciary**
- d) Independent judiciary

9. The Indian Constitution provides for:

- a) Single citizenship**
- b) Dual citizenship
- c) Multiple citizenship
- d) No citizenship

10. The concept of Judicial Review is borrowed from:

- a) UK
- b) USA**
- c) France
- d) Germany

11. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights?

- a) Part I
- b) Part II
- c) Part III**
- d) Part IV

12. The Indian Constitution recognizes:

- a) Only linguistic minorities
- b) Only religious minorities
- c) Both linguistic and religious minorities**
- d) No minorities

13. The Indian Constitution was adopted on:

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

14. The Indian Constitution came into force on:

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

15. The idea of a Concurrent List in the Indian Constitution is taken from:

- a) USA
- b) Australia**

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- c) Canada
- d) UK

16. The Indian Constitution provides for:

- a) Universal Adult Franchise**
- b) Limited Franchise
- c) Franchise based on property
- d) Franchise based on education

17. Which of the following is a feature of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Separation of Powers**
- b) Fusion of Powers
- c) Absolute Powers to Executive
- d) No Powers to Judiciary

18. The Indian Constitution has borrowed the concept of the "Procedure Established by Law" from:

- a) UK
- b) USA
- c) Japan**
- d) France

19. Which of the following is a federal feature of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Written Constitution**
- b) Single Citizenship
- c) Flexible Constitution
- d) Integrated Judiciary

20. The Indian Constitution provides for:

- a) A bicameral legislature at the center**
- b) A unicameral legislature at the center
- c) No legislature at the center
- d) Only a nominated legislature

21. The concept of "Rule of Law" in the Indian Constitution is taken from:

- a) USA
- b) UK**
- c) France
- d) Canada

22. Which of the following is NOT a unitary feature of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Single Constitution
- b) All India Services
- c) Independent Judiciary**
- d) Strong Center

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23. The Indian Constitution provides for:

- a) Only direct democracy
- b) Only representative democracy
- c) Both direct and representative democracy**
- d) No democracy

24. The concept of "Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency" is taken from:

- a) USA
- b) Germany (Weimar Constitution)**
- c) France
- d) Canada

25. Which of the following is a feature of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Secular State**
- b) Theocratic State
- c) Hindu State
- d) Islamic State

26. The Indian Constitution provides for:

- a) Only civil liberties
- b) Only political liberties
- c) Both civil and political liberties**
- d) No liberties

27. The concept of "Residuary Powers" with the Centre is taken from:

- a) USA
- b) Canada**
- c) Australia
- d) UK

28. The Indian Constitution provides for:

- a) Only fundamental rights
- b) Only fundamental duties
- c) Both fundamental rights and duties**
- d) Neither fundamental rights nor duties

29. The concept of "Fundamental Duties" is taken from:

- a) USA
- b) USSR (Now Russia)**
- c) UK
- d) France

30. The Indian Constitution provides for:

- a) Only parliamentary system**
- b) Only presidential system

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- c) Both parliamentary and presidential systems
- d) No system of governance

31. The Indian Constitution is:

- a) Fully rigid
- b) Fully flexible
- c) Partly rigid and partly flexible**
- d) Neither rigid nor flexible

32. The Indian Constitution provides for:

- a) Only centralized planning
- b) Only decentralized planning
- c) Both centralized and decentralized planning**
- d) No planning

33. The concept of "Emergency Provisions" is taken from:

- a) USA
- b) Germany**
- c) Canada
- d) UK

34. The Indian Constitution provides for:

- a) Only linguistic states
- b) Only non-linguistic states
- c) Both linguistic and non-linguistic states**
- d) No states

35. The Indian Constitution provides for:

- a) Only secularism
- b) Only socialism
- c) Both secularism and socialism**
- d) Neither secularism nor socialism

36. The Indian Constitution provides for:

- a) Only fundamental rights
- b) Only directive principles
- c) Both fundamental rights and directive principles**
- d) Neither fundamental rights nor directive principles

37. The Indian Constitution provides for:

- a) Only judicial review
- b) Only parliamentary sovereignty
- c) Both judicial review and parliamentary sovereignty**
- d) Neither judicial review nor parliamentary sovereignty

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38. The Indian Constitution provides for:

- a) **Only single citizenship**
- b) Only dual citizenship
- c) Both single and dual citizenship
- d) No citizenship

39. The Indian Constitution provides for:

- a) **Only independent judiciary**
- b) Only dependent judiciary
- c) Both independent and dependent judiciary
- d) No judiciary

40. The Indian Constitution provides for:

- a) Only fundamental rights
- b) Only legal rights
- c) **Both fundamental and legal rights**
- d) No rights

41. The Indian Constitution provides for:

- a) **Only written constitution**
- b) Only unwritten constitution
- c) Both written and unwritten constitution
- d) No constitution

42. The Indian Constitution provides for:

- a) Only unitary features
- b) Only federal features
- c) **Both unitary and federal features**
- d) Neither unitary nor federal features

43. The Indian Constitution provides for:

- a) Only parliamentary sovereignty
- b) Only judicial supremacy
- c) **Both parliamentary sovereignty and judicial supremacy**
- d) Neither parliamentary sovereignty nor judicial supremacy

44. The Indian Constitution provides for:

- a) Only rigid constitution
- b) Only flexible constitution
- c) **Both rigid and flexible constitution**
- d) Neither rigid nor flexible constitution

45. The Indian Constitution provides for:

- a) **Only secular state**
- b) Only theocratic state

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- c) Both secular and theocratic state
- d) Neither secular nor theocratic state

46. The Indian Constitution provides for:

- a) Only fundamental duties
- b) Only legal duties
- c) Both fundamental and legal duties**
- d) No duties

47. The Indian Constitution provides for:

- a) Only direct democracy
- b) Only indirect democracy
- c) Both direct and indirect democracy**
- d) No democracy

48. The Indian Constitution provides for:

- a) Only single citizenship**
- b) Only dual citizenship
- c) Both single and dual citizenship
- d) No citizenship

49. The Indian Constitution provides for:

- a) Only independent judiciary**
- b) Only dependent judiciary
- c) Both independent and dependent judiciary
- d) No judiciary

50. The Indian Constitution provides for:

- a) Only fundamental rights
- b) Only directive principles
- c) Both fundamental rights and directive principles**
- d) Neither fundamental rights nor directive principles

Answer:

No	Ans
1	d) All of the above
2	c) Federal in structure but unitary in spirit
3	c) Federal Scheme & Parliamentary System
4	b) US Constitution
5	c) Partly rigid and partly flexible
6	c) Parliamentary democracy
7	c) Ireland
8	c) Dual judiciary
9	a) Single citizenship

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10	b) USA
11	c) Part III
12	c) Both linguistic and religious minorities
13	b) 26th November 1949
14	c) 26th January 1950
15	b) Australia
16	a) Universal Adult Franchise
17	a) Separation of Powers
18	c) Japan
19	a) Written Constitution
20	a) A bicameral legislature at the center
21	b) UK
22	c) Independent Judiciary
23	c) Both direct and representative democracy
24	b) Germany (Weimar Constitution)
25	a) Secular State
26	c) Both civil and political liberties
27	b) Canada
28	c) Both fundamental rights and duties
29	b) USSR (Now Russia)
30	a) Only parliamentary system
31	c) Partly rigid and partly flexible
32	c) Both centralized and decentralized planning
33	b) Germany
34	c) Both linguistic and non-linguistic states
35	c) Both secularism and socialism
36	c) Both fundamental rights and directive principles
37	c) Both judicial review and parliamentary sovereignty
38	a) Only single citizenship
39	a) Only independent judiciary
40	c) Both fundamental and legal rights
41	a) Only written constitution
42	c) Both unitary and federal features
43	c) Both parliamentary sovereignty and judicial supremacy
44	c) Both rigid and flexible constitution
45	a) Only secular state
46	c) Both fundamental and legal duties
47	c) Both direct and indirect democracy
48	a) Only single citizenship
49	a) Only independent judiciary
50	c) Both fundamental rights and directive principles

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