

MCQ TEST(27/08/2025)
BA 3RD SEMESTER
POLITICAL SCIENCE (MAJOR)
PT: INDIAN GOVERNMENT & POLITICS
PC: PSC MAJ 202-4
Time: 40 Minutes **Marks: 20**

- 1. Which of the following is a core value of the liberal approach to political theory?**
 - A. Equality before law**
 - B. Class struggle**
 - C. Absolute monarchy**
 - D. Theocracy**

- 2. Who is considered a classical liberal thinker?**
 - A. Karl Marx**
 - B. Thomas Hobbes**
 - C. John Locke**
 - D. Plato**

- 3. Who was the President of the Indian Constituent Assembly?**
 - A. B.R. Ambedkar**
 - B. Dr. Rajendra Prasad**
 - C. Jawaharlal Nehru**
 - D. Sardar Patel**

- 4. When was the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly held?**
- A. August 15, 1947**
 - B. January 26, 1950**
 - C. December 9, 1946**
 - D. November 26, 1949**
- 5. Which plan led to the formation of the Constituent Assembly?**
- A. Cabinet Mission Plan**
 - B. Mountbatten Plan**
 - C. Cripps Mission**
 - D. Simon Commission**
- 6. The term "Secular" was added to the Preamble by which Constitutional Amendment?**
- A. 42nd Amendment**
 - B. 44th Amendment**
 - C. 73rd Amendment**
 - D. 24th Amendment**
- 7. The Preamble declares India to be a:**
- A. Religious State**
 - B. Unitary State**
 - C. Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic**

Republic

D. Constitutional Monarchy

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

A. Rigid Constitution

B. Federal structure with unitary bias

C. Single citizenship

D. Parliamentary form of government

9. Which part of the Constitution contains the Preamble?

A. Part I

B. Part II

C. It is not part of any part; it precedes the Constitution

D. Part IV

10. The word "Democratic" in the Preamble signifies:

A. Rule by a monarch

B. Rule by a religious group

C. Rule by elected representatives

D. Rule by the army

11. How does the liberal approach reconcile the tension between individual freedom and state authority?

- A. By favoring complete state control**
- B. By ignoring individual rights**
- C. By emphasizing a social contract between the individual and state**
- D. By eliminating the state altogether**

12. If a state emphasizes collective ownership of property, which ideology does it contrast with most?

- A. Liberalism**
- B. Libertarianism**
- C. Marxism**
- D. Social Darwinism**

13. A liberal democracy prioritizes the rule of law. Which scenario most contradicts this principle?

- A. Citizens being arrested without legal process**
- B. Citizens voting in elections**
- C. A bill being debated in parliament**
- D. Independent judiciary delivering verdicts**

Constituent Assembly

- 14. Why was the Indian Constituent Assembly not considered a fully representative body by some critics?**
- A. It was elected by universal adult suffrage**
 - B. It had representatives from Pakistan**
 - C. It was indirectly elected and lacked adequate Dalit representation initially**
 - D. It functioned after India became a republic**
- 15. Analyse the significance of the Objective Resolution introduced by Nehru in the Constituent Assembly.**
- A. It delayed the drafting process**
 - B. It served as a blueprint for the Constitution's values and goals**
 - C. It was rejected by the Assembly**
 - D. It replaced the Preamble**
- 16. The debates in the Constituent Assembly are still referred to today because:**
- A. They were never documented**
 - B. They form the legal basis for election laws**

C. They help interpret the intent behind constitutional provisions

D. They are part of international law

17. If the Preamble was not legally enforceable, why is it still considered important?

A. It determines budgetary allocations

B. It guides the interpretation of the Constitution

C. It sets rules for elections

D. It defines judicial procedures

18. Consider this scenario: The government passes a law banning a religion from public practice. Which part of the Preamble does it most violate?

A. Socialist

B. Secular

C. Sovereign

D. Republic

19. The phrase "Unity in Diversity" is not explicitly in the Preamble, but it reflects which constitutional feature?

A. Bicameral legislature

B. Fundamental Duties

C. Federalism with cultural pluralism

D. Emergency provisions

20. If the Indian Constitution allows both rigid and flexible amendments, what does this imply about its nature?

A. It is completely rigid like the U.S. Constitution

B. It is a hybrid, combining features of both rigidity and flexibility

C. It cannot be amended at all

D. It is only flexible at the state level

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