

1) Who among the following is fondly known as the chief architect of the Indian Constitution?

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

Answer: c)

Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar popularly known as Baba Saheb, was an Indian jurist, economist, politician and social reformer. Indian Constitution drafted by Ambedkar is described as 'first and foremost a social document' which was presented before the nation in 1948 which structured the legal system of Independent India.

2) Which of the following word was added into the Preamble of the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976?

- a) Socialist
- b) Secular
- c) Sovereign
- d) Both a and b

Answer: d)

The 42nd amendment to Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution Forty – second Amendment Act, 1976, was enacted during the Emergency (25 June 1975 – 21 March 1977) by the Indian National Congress government headed by Indira Gandhi. The 42nd Amendment amended Preamble and changed the description of India from "sovereign democratic republic" to a "sovereign, socialist secular democratic republic" thus adding the word Socialist to the Preamble.

3) The concept of a 5 – year plan was borrowed into our Constitution from which of the following country?

- a) Australia
- b) Canada

- c) France
- d) USSR

Answer: d)

The First five-year plan was launched in the year 1951. The concept of five-year plan in India is derived from Russia (then USSR). India has launched 12 five-year plans so far.

4) The procedure of Amendment of the Constitution and election of members of Rajya Sabha is borrowed from the constitution of which country?

- a) Germany
- b) France
- c) South-Africa
- d) Japan

Answer: c)

The procedure of Amendment of the Constitution and election of members of Rajya Sabha is borrowed from the constitution of South-Africa.

5) Which of the following feature of the Indian Constitution is not brought from the constitution of Britain?

- a) Parliamentary System
- b) Single Citizenship
- c) Cabinet System
- d) Directive Principles of State Policy

Answer: d)

Concept of Directive Principles of State's Policy in the Indian Constitution is brought from the constitution of Ireland and Ireland borrowed it from Spain.

6) Who among the following proposed Preamble before the Drafting Committee of the Constitution?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Rabindranath Tagore
- c) M.N Roy
- d) Mahatma Gandhi

Answer: a)

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The Preamble can be referred to as the preface which highlights the entire Constitution. It was adopted on 26 November 1949 by the Constituent Assembly and came into effect on 26 January 1950, celebrated as the Republic day in India. The preamble is based on the Objectives which was drafted and moved in the Constituent Assembly by Jawaharlal Nehru on 13 December 1946.

7) The Constitution of India replaced which of the following act and became the country's fundamental governing document?

- a) Government of India Act, 1919
- b) Government of India Act, 1935
- c) Indian Councils Act, 1861
- d) Charter act of 1853

Answer: b)

Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on 26 November 1949 and became effective on 26 January 1950. The constitution replaced the Government of India Act, 1935 as the country's fundamental governing document, and the Dominion of India became the Republic of India.

8) The Constituent Assembly took how many years to complete its historic task of drafting the Constitution for an Independent India?

- a) 4 years
- b) 3 years
- c) 2 years
- d) 5 years

Answer: b)

The constitution was drafted by the Constituent Assembly, which was elected by elected members of the provincial assemblies. The 389-member assembly which was reduced to 299 after the partition of India took almost three years to draft the constitution holding eleven sessions over a 165-day period.

9) Who among the following was appointed as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly?

- a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- b) H.C Mukherjee
- c) Sachchidanand Sinha

d) B.R Ambedkar

Answer: c)

Sachchidananda Sinha was an Indian lawyer, parliamentarian, and journalist. In 1946, he was named the Interim President of the Constituent Assembly of India on 9 December 1946. He was replaced by Dr. Rajendra Prasad after indirect election on 11 December 1946.

10) Who among the following person is not the member of the Drafting Committee adopted on 29 August, 1947?

- a) Gopala swami Ayyankar
- b) Allad Krishna swami ayyar
- c) Dr. B.R Ambedkar
- d) V. T. Krishnamachari

Answer: d)

On 29 August 1947, the Drafting Committee was appointed, with Dr B. R. Ambedkar as the Chairman along with six other members assisted by a constitutional advisor. These members were Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munsh, Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, N Gopalaswami Ayengar, B L Mitter, Md. Saadulla and D P Khaitan.

11) Which of the following constitutional amendment provides extension of reservation to SCs and STs for another 10 years?

- a) 43rd amendment
- b) 44th amendment
- c) 45th amendment
- d) 55th amendment

Answer: c)

The Reservation for members of SCs and STs has been extended up to 2010. Extension of reservation to SCs and STs for another 10 years is provided by way of 45th Constitutional Amendment.

12) Which Article of the Indian Constitution empowers the President to appoint a Commission to investigate the conditions of backward classes in general and suggest ameliorative measures?

- a) Article 339
- b) Article 340

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- c) Article 344
- d) Article 342

Answer: d)

Article 342 empowers President after consultation with the State Government to issue an order for the first list of Scheduled Tribes. Any subsequent inclusion or exclusion from the list of Scheduled Tribes can be affected through an Act of Parliament as envisaged under clause (2) of Article 342.

13) The Tamil Nadu Reservation Act which provides reservation in the jobs and educational institutions in the State, was placed in the Ninth Schedule by the which Amendment?

- a) 61st amendment
- b) 62nd amendment
- c) 76th amendment
- d) 77th amendment

Answer: c)

The Tamil Nadu Reservation Act, which provides for 69% reservation in the jobs and educational institutional in the State, was placed in the Ninth Schedule by the 76th Amendment.

14) Reservation for the SCs and STs in the Parliament and State Assemblies was extended up to 2010 by which of the following amendment?

- a) 80th amendment
- b) 79th amendment
- c) 77th amendment
- d) 87th amendment

Answer: b)

The Seventy-ninth Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution Seventy-ninth Amendment Act, 1999, extended the period of reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and representation of the Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies for another ten years, i.e. up to 26 January 2010.

15) Full Statehood was conferred to Arunachal Pradesh by which of the following Amendment of the Indian Constitution?

- a) 55th amendment
- b) 58th amendment
- c) 61st amendment
- d) 56th amendment

Answer: a)

The 55th Amendment Act, 1987 of the Indian Constitution grants Statehood to Arunachal Pradesh which consequently became the 24th State of the Indian Union.

16) Which of the following Article gives Special Provisions to the State of Jammu & Kashmir?

- a) Article 363
- b) Article 365
- c) Article 370
- d) Article 361

Answer: c)

Article 370 of the Indian constitution is an article that gives autonomous status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The article is drafted in Part XXI of the Constitution. The only legal document that is in force today that deals with the relationship between the Republic of India and J&K state is the Article 370 of the Indian Constitution.

17) 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 is related to.....?

- a) Reservation of seats provided to SCs and STs
- b) National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
- c) Local Self-Government
- d) Allocation of Seats in Lok-Sabha

Answer: c)

73rd and 74th amendment act is related to Local-Self Government. Though the Panchayats and the municipalities existed even before the 73rd and 74th amendment of the Constitution in the year 1993, these amendments provided an impetus to the decentralisation process through a system of self-government for the panchayats and municipalities and devolve greater powers, functions and authority to them.

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18) Which of the following Constitutional Amendment Act is also popularly known as the Mini Constitution?

- a) 42nd Amendment act, 1976
- b) 44th Amendment act, 1978
- c) 43rd Amendment act, 1977
- d) 55th Amendment act, 1986

Answer: a)

The 42nd amendment to Constitution of India, officially known as Forty-second amendment Act, 1976, was enacted during the Emergency by the Indian National Congress government headed by Indira Gandhi. The 42nd Amendment of Indian Constitution is most comprehensive amendment to the Constitution and carried out major changes. It is also known as “mini constitution”.

19) Which of the following Constitutional amendment act provides provisions pertaining to anti-defection in India?

- a) 58th amendment
- b) 52nd amendment
- c) 69th amendment
- d) 66th amendment

Answer: b)

The Tenth Schedule popularly known as the Anti-Defection Act was included in the Constitution in 1985 by the Rajiv Gandhi ministry and sets the provisions for disqualification of elected members on the grounds of defection to another political party. The law was added via the 52nd Amendment Act, 1985.

20) Goa got the status of Statehood by the way of which of the following Constitutional Amendment?

- a) 55th amendment
- b) 58th amendment
- c) 56th amendment
- d) 59th amendment

Answer: c)

Goa was made a fully-fledged state with a State Assembly and gained the status of Statehood by way of 56th Amendment Act, 1987.

21) Which among the following Article of the Indian Constitution empowers the High Court to issue writs of various kinds?

- a) Article 226
- b) Article 225
- c) Article 231
- d) Article 229

Answer: a)

Article 226 of the Indian Constitution empowers the high courts to issue, to any person or authority, including the government directions, orders or writs, including writs in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto, certiorari or any of them.

22) Under which Article, the Supreme Court has been given the powers to review any judgment pronounced or order made it?

- a) Article 137
- b) Article 132
- c) Article 138
- d) Article 135

Answer: a)

Article 137 enables the Supreme Court to review its own judgments, subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament. This power is exercisable under rules made by the court under article 145.

23) Under which of the following article, Government of India introduced decorations Bharat Ratna, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan, and Padma Sri Awards in the form of medals?

- a) Article 15
- b) Article 12
- c) Article 16
- d) Article 18

Answer: d)

In 1954, the Government of India introduced decorations in the form of medals of categories, namely, Bharat Ratna, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri. While the Bharat Ratna is to be awarded for “exceptional services towards the advancement of Art, Literature and Science, and in recognition of public service of the higher order”, the others would be

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awarded for “distinguished public service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants”.

24) The Emergency provision for National Capital Territory of Delhi is enshrined under which of the following Article?

- a) 239 A
- b) 239 AA
- c) 239
- d) 239 AB

Answer: a)

By the 69th Constitutional Amendment Act 1991, Union Territory of Delhi was re-designated as The National Capital Territory of Delhi in the year 1992. The Emergency Provision for National Territory of Delhi is enshrined under article 239 A.

25) Which of the following Article of the Indian Constitution provides for the composition of Public Service Commission for the Union and the States?

- a) Article 316
- b) Article 315
- c) Article 319
- d) Article 320

Answer: b)

Article 315 in The Indian Constitution provides for the composition of Public Service Commissions for the Union and for the States. Subject to the provisions of this article, there shall be a Public Service Commission for the Union and a Public Service Commission for each State.

26) Which of the following Article of the Indian Constitution provides protection to the Civil Servants?

- a) Article 310
- b) Article 309
- c) Article 311
- d) Article 312

Answer: c)

Article 311 in The Indian Constitution involves Dismissal, removal or reduction in rank of persons employed in civil capacities under the Union or a State. The main purpose of Article 311 of the Constitution is

to protect Government servants from the whims and arbitrary orders of the executive and officer class.

27) Finance Commission and Recommendations of the Finance Commission are defined under which of the following article of Constitution of India 1949?

- a) Article 280
- b) Article 282
- c) Article 281
- d) Both a and c

Answer: d)

Finance Commission and Recommendations of the Finance Commission are defined under Article 280 and 281 of Constitution of India 1949. Article 280 states that The President shall, within two years from the commencement of this Constitution and thereafter at the expiration of every fifth year should constitute a Finance Commission which shall consist of a Chairman and four other members to be appointed by the President whereas Article 281 is related to the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

28) Which of the following Amendment act affirmed the right of the Lok Sabha to amend any part of the Constitution?

- a) 24th amendment act
- b) 31st amendment act
- c) 36th amendment act
- d) 38th amendment act

Answer: a)

The Twenty-fourth Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution Twenty-fourth Amendment Act, 1971, enables Parliament to dilute Fundamental Rights through Amendments of the Constitution. It also amended article 368 to provide expressly that Parliament has power to amend any provision of the Constitution.

29) Which article of the Constitution deals with the powers of the Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure?

- a) Article 366
- b) Article 369
- c) Article 370

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d) Article 368

Answer: d)

Article 368 in Part XX of the Constitution deals with the powers of the Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure. This procedure ensures the sanctity of the Constitution of India and keeps a check on arbitrary power of the Parliament of India.

30) Which Article of the Indian Constitution empowers the Supreme Court to review its own judgment or orders?

- a) Article 137
- b) Article 139
- c) Article 138
- d) Article 135

Answer: a)

Article 137 of the Constitution of India, 1950, provides that subject to provisions of any law and rules made under Article 145, the Supreme Court has the power to review any judgment pronounced or order made by it.

31) Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides that there shall be the Prime Minister of India?

- a) Article 75
- b) Article 77
- c) Article 74
- d) Article 79

Answer: c)

Article 74 of the Indian Constitution states that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice.

32) Which one of the following Article empowers the President to grant pardon or postpone punishments?

- a) Article 72
- b) Article 75
- c) Article 76
- d) Article 78

Answer: a)

Article 72 provides that the President shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions

of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence.

33) Under which of the following Article of the Indian Constitution can the President of India be impeached?

- a) Article 65
- b) Article 61
- c) Article 63
- d) Article 69

Answer: b)

Article 61 in The Indian Constitution Procedure for impeachment of the President. When a President is to be impeached for violation of the Constitution, the charge shall be preferred by either House of Parliament.

34) The system of Impeachment of the President is borrowed from the Constitution of which of the following country?

- a) Britain
- b) Ireland
- c) Germany
- d) South-Africa

Answer: a)

The Constitution defines impeachment at the federal level and limits impeachment to The President, Vice President, and all civil officers who may be impeached and removed only for treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. The system of impeachment of the President is borrowed from the constitution of Britain.

35) Which of the following Article authorizes the President to seek an advice from the Supreme Court?

- a) Article 145
- b) Article 149
- c) Article 143
- d) Article 144

Answer: c)

Article 143 deals with the advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. As per Article 143 of the Constitution of India, the President seeks advise from the Supreme Court on questions of public importance.

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36) Which article states that It is the duty of every citizen if India to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all people of India?

- a) Article 51 A(b)
- b) Article 51A(c)
- c) Article 51A(e)
- d) Article 51A(g)

Answer: c)

Article 51 A(e) states that It is the duty of every citizen to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional diversities, to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

37) The Constitution 86th Amendment Act, 2002 is related to.....?

- a) Providing free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years
- b) Reservation of seats under Panchayati Raj in Arunachal Pradesh
- c) Reservation of SCs and STs in services
- d) Reservation in promotion for SCs and STs

Answer: a)

The Constitution 86th Amendment Act, 2002 provides for insertion of a new article 21A that the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the state may, by law, determine.

38) Under which Article it is the obligation of the State to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest and of national importance?

- a) Article 41
- b) Article 45
- c) Article 47
- d) Article 49

Answer: d)

Article 49 states that It shall be the obligation of the State to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest, declared by or under law made by Parliament to be of national importance, from

spoliation, disfigurement, destruction, removal, disposal or export.

39) The Framers of our Constitution borrowed the concept of Directive Principles of State Policy from the Constitution of which country?

- a) Germany
- b) South Africa
- c) Ireland
- d) Canada

Answer: c)

The Directive Principles of State Policy contained in Part IV, Articles 36-51 of the Indian constitution constitute the most interesting and enchanting part of the constitution. The concept of Directive Principles of State Policy was borrowed from the constitution of Ireland.

40) Which of the following Article prohibits the employment of children in factories below the age of 14 years?

- a) Article 26
- b) Article 22
- c) Article 27
- d) Article 24

Answer: d)

Article 24 prohibits the employment of the children in the factories. No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.

41) How many categories of fundamental rights of citizens has been recognized by the Indian Constitution?

- a) Seven
- b) Five
- c) Six
- d) Eight

Answer: c)

Originally the constitution conferred on the Indian citizens had seven fundamental rights. They are (a) right to equality (b) right to freedom (c) right against exploitation (d) right to religious freedom. (e) right to education and culture (f) right to property and (g) right

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to constitutional remedies. At present there are six fundamental rights. Right to private property has been removed from the list of fundamental rights by the 44th amendment of the constitution.

42) What Article of the Indian Constitution confers right to constitutional remedies on the citizens?

- a) Article 29
- b) Article 32
- c) Article 28
- d) Article 31

Answer: b)

Article 32 of the Indian Constitution gives the right to individuals to move to the Supreme Court to seek justice when they feel that their right has been 'unduly deprived'. The apex court is given the authority to issue directions or orders for the execution of any of the rights bestowed by the constitution as it is considered 'the protector and guarantor of Fundamental Rights'.

43) Part VIII of the Indian Constitution deals with which of the following?

- a) The Fundamental Duties
- b) The Fundamental Rights
- c) The Union Territories
- d) The Co-operative Societies

Answer: c)

Part VIII of the Indian Constitution deals with the administration of the Union Territories in India under articles 239 to 242.

44) The Method of Election of the President in India has been taken from the constitution of which country?

- a) Ireland
- b) Canada
- c) South-Africa
- d) Britain

Answer: a)

Directive Principles of State Policy, Nomination of members of Rajya Sabha & Method of election of president has been taken in the Indian Constitution from the Constitution of Ireland.

45) Fundamental duties are mentioned in which of the following part of Indian Constitution?

- a) Part III
- b) Part V
- c) Part IV A
- d) Part VII

Answer: c)

According to Article 51 A of Indian Constitution, there are 11 Duties for the Citizens of India which are termed as Fundamental Duties. Ten duties in the Indian Constitution were included in the Indian Constitution by 42nd amendment act, 1976 on the basis of Swaran Singh Committee set up by congress party. Eleventh duty was added by 86th Amendment act, 2002.

46) Under which of the following Article of the Indian Constitution, President of India can declare the National emergency?

- a) Article 356
- b) Article 352
- c) Article 360
- d) Article 361

Answer: b)

Article 352 is related to the proclamation of National Emergency in India. If the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, whether by war or external aggression or armed rebellion, he may declare the National Emergency in India.

47) Which one of the following articles of Indian constitution has the provision for Financial Emergency in India?

- a) Article 360
- b) Article 362
- c) Article 352
- d) Article 356

Answer: a)

Article 360 in the Constitution of India 1949 is related to the proclamation of financial emergency in India. If the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credit of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, he may declare financial emergency in the country.

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48) How many types of writs can be issued by the courts in order to protect the rights of the citizens?

- a) Four
- b) Six
- c) Three
- d) Five

Answer: d)

The Supreme court and High courts have power to issue writs in the nature of habeas corpus, quo warranto, mandamus, certiorari, prohibition etc under Arts. 32 and 226 respectively. The courts can issue five kinds of writs protecting the rights of the citizens.

49) India has taken the concept of 'Judicial Review' from the constitution of which of the following country?

- a) Germany
- b) United States
- c) Australia
- d) Japan

Answer: b)

Judicial Review refers to the power of the judiciary to interpret the constitution and to declare any such law or order of the legislature and executive void, if it finds them in conflict the Constitution of India. Judicial review was adopted by the constitution of India from judicial review in the United States.

50) Which article was referred to as the 'the heart and soul' of the Indian constitution by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar?

- a) Article 32
- b) Article 35
- c) Article 38
- d) Article 31

Answer: a)

Dr Ambedkar regarded Article 32 as “the very soul of the Constitution and the very heart of it”. So, the most unique feature of the Indian Constitution is Article 32. It is a fundamental right guaranteed to citizens of India under Part-III of the Constitution.

51) Which amendment of the Constitution of India increased the age of retirement of High Court judges from 60 to 62 years?

- a) 15th amendment
- b) 24th amendment
- c) 43rd amendment
- d) 56th amendment

Answer: a)

The Constitution Fifteenth Amendment act, 1963 is proposed to amend article 217 so as to raise the age of retirement of High Court Judges from sixty years to sixty-two years.

52) Which of the following fundamental right empowers the citizens to move to a court of law in case of any denial of the fundamental rights?

- a) Right to Privacy
- b) Cultural and Educational Rights
- c) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- d) Right to Life

Answer: c)

Right to constitutional remedies [Article 32 to 35] empowers the citizens to move to a court of law in case of any denial of the fundamental rights. For instance, in case of imprisonment, any citizen can ask the court to see if it is according to the provisions of the law of the country by lodging a PIL. This procedure of asking the courts to preserve or safeguard the citizen's fundamental rights can be done in various ways. The courts can issue various kinds of writs protecting the rights of the citizens.

53) "Trade unions" is listed in the which of the following list given in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India?

- a) Concurrent list
- b) Global list
- c) State list
- d) Union list

Answer: a)

The Concurrent List or List-III (Seventh Schedule) is a list of 52 items given in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. It includes the power to be considered by both the central and state

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government. Trade unions, industrial and labour disputes are included in this list.

54) "Taxes on lands and buildings" is listed in which of the following list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India?

- a) State list
- b) Global list
- c) Union list
- d) Concurrent list

Answer: a)

The State List or List-II is a list of 66 items given in Schedule Seven to the Constitution of India. Taxes on land and buildings is included in the state list of the Indian constitution.

55) Which among the following fundamental right is the first fundamental right assured to the people of India.?

- a) Right to Freedom
- b) Right to Freedom of Religion
- c) Right to Equality
- d) Right to Privacy

Answer: c)

The fundamental rights are guaranteed to protect the basic human rights of all citizens of India. Right to Equality is the first fundamental right assured to the people of India. Article 14-18 of the Constitution guarantees this right to every citizen of India.

56) Which among the following fundamental right refers to the concept that one's personal information is protected from public scrutiny?

- a) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- b) Right to Equality
- c) Right to Privacy
- d) Cultural and Educational Rights

Answer: c)

The Right to privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 and as a part of the freedoms guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution. The right to privacy is an element of various legal traditions to restrain governmental and private actions that threaten the privacy of individuals.

57) How many subjects were transferred from State list to the Concurrent list through the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976?

- a) Five
- b) Four
- c) Seven
- d) Nine

Answer: a)

Through the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 Five subjects were transferred from State to Concurrent List. They are-

- Education
- Forests
- Weights & Measures
- Protection of Wild Animals and Birds
- Administration of Justice

58) "Betting and gambling" is listed in which of the following list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India?

- a) Concurrent list
- b) Global list
- c) Union list
- d) State list

Answer: d)

The State List or List-II is a list of 66 items listed in Schedule Seven to the Constitution of India. Betting and gambling is included in State list of the Indian constitution.

59) "Central Bureau of Intelligence and Investigation" is listed in the _____ list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India?

- a) State list
- b) Concurrent list
- c) Global list
- d) Union list

Answer: d)

The Union List or List-I is a list of 100 numbered items given in Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India on which Parliament has exclusive power to legislate. Central Bureau of Intelligence and Investigation is included in this list.

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60) Which amendment of the constitution affirms the power of the Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution including Fundamental Rights?

- a) 31st amendment act
- b) 39th amendment act
- c) 43rd amendment act
- d) 24th amendment act

Answer: d)

The Twenty-fourth Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution Twenty-fourth Amendment Act, 1971, enables Parliament to dilute Fundamental Rights through Amendments of the Constitution. It affirms the power of the Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution including Fundamental Rights.

61) By which one of the following amendment acts, Sikkim became the 22nd state of the Indian Union?

- a) 36th amendment
- b) 40th amendment
- c) 39th amendment
- d) 43rd amendment

Answer: a)

Sikkim became the 22nd State of the Indian Union through the Constitution 36th amendment act, 1975. The Bill received the Presidential assent on May 16, 1975 but the Act came into force from April 25, 1975, the day on which it was passed by the Rajya Sabha.

62) Which among the following amendment act conferred the status of statehood to Mizoram?

- a) 52nd amendment
- b) 45th amendment
- c) 42nd amendment
- d) 53rd amendment

Answer: d)

The Constitution (53rd Amendment) Act, 1986 confers Statehood on Mizoram and ensures against unnecessary interference by the Central Government by the laws relative to spheres of social relationship and community conduct applicable to Mizoram.

63) Which of the following amendment enhances the salaries of Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court of India?

- a) 56th amendment
- b) 54th amendment
- c) 45th amendment
- d) 57th amendment

Answer: b)

The Constitution (54th Amendment) Act, 1986 enhances the salaries of Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court of India. Having considered all aspects of the matter, it is proposed to increase the salaries of the Judges as detailed below:

Chief Justice of India- Rs. 10,000 per month

Judges of the Supreme Court- Rs. 9,000 per month

Chief Justice of a High Court- Rs. 9,000 per month

Judges of a High Court-Rs. 8,000 per month

64) Which of the following constitutional amendment act lowered the voting age from 21 to 18 years?

- a) 60th amendment act
- b) 54th amendment act
- c) 61st amendment act
- d) 64th amendment act

Answer: c)

The Sixty-first Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution Sixty-first Amendment Act, 1988 lowered the voting age of elections to the Lok Sabha and to the Legislative Assemblies of States from 21 years to 18 years. This was done by amending Article 326 of the Constitution, which concerns elections to the Lok Sabha and the Assemblies.

65) Which act amended the 8th Schedule to include Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali Languages in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution?

- a) 85th amendment
- b) 64th amendment
- c) 71st amendment
- d) 82nd amendment

Answer: c)

The Seventy-first Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (Seventy-

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first Amendment) Act, 1992, amended the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution so as to include Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali languages, thereby raising the total number of languages listed in the schedule to eighteen.

66) The Constitution 84th Amendment Act, 2000 is related to.....?

- a) Reservation of seats under Panchayati Raj in Arunachal Pradesh
- b) Carrying forward backlog vacancies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
- c) Extended the reservations for SC/ST in services
- d) Creation of new States of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttaranchal

Answer: d)

The Constitution (84th Amendment) Act, 2000 is related to the creation of new States of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttaranchal.

67) Which amendment provides for the inclusion of four new languages Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution?

- a) 89th amendment act
- b) 90th amendment act
- c) 92nd amendment act
- d) 94th amendment act

Answer: c)

The Ninety-second Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (Ninety-second Amendment) Act, 2003, amended the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution so as to include Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali languages, thereby raising the total number of languages listed in the schedule to 22.

68) Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Citizenship of India?

- a) Part V
- b) Part III
- c) Part II
- d) Part I

Answer: c)

Part II of the Constitution of India (Articles 5-11) deals with the Citizenship of India. Article 5 speaks about citizenship of India at the commencement of the Constitution. Article 11 gave powers to the Parliament of India to regulate the right of citizenship by law. Thus, Citizenship Act 1955 was enacted by the Parliament. It is an act to provide for the acquisition and termination of Indian citizenship.

69) How many schedules were there in the constitution of India when it was enacted in 1950?

- a) 8 Schedules
- b) 12 Schedules
- c) 9 Schedules
- d) 7 Schedules

Answer: a)

Indian constitution had 395 articles in 22 parts and 8 schedules at the time of commencement in the year 1950. But now Constitution of India have 448 articles in 25 parts, 12 schedules, 5 appendices and 98 amendments.

70) The Jurisdiction of the Parliament in relation to Jammu and Kashmir is confined to which list?

- a) Union list
- b) Concurrent list
- c) State list
- d) Both a and b

Answer: d)

The Jurisdiction of the Parliament of India in relation to Jammu and Kashmir is confined to the matters enumerated in the Union List, and also the concurrent list. There is no State list for the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

71) From the constitution of which country, the provision of Federation was borrowed while framing the Indian Constitution?

- a) United States
- b) Canada
- c) France
- d) Germany

Answer: b)

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Federation with a strong centre, vesting of residuary power in the centre, appointment of state Governor by the centre & advisory jurisdiction of Supreme Court have been taken from the constitution of Canada.

72) The Concurrent List in the Indian Constitution is adopted from the constitution of.....?

- a) Australia
- b) USA
- c) Germany
- d) Japan

Answer: a)

The Concurrent List or List-III (Seventh Schedule) is a list of 52 items given in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. It includes the power to be considered by both the central and state government. The Concurrent List in the Indian Constitution is adopted from the constitution of Australia.

73) Which of the following is not the feature of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Parliamentary Form of Government
- b) Presidential Form of Government
- c) Guarantees Fundamental Rights
- d) Uniform Citizenship

Answer: b)

The Constitution of India has many distinctive features of its own. The main features of the Constitution of India include- voluminous, federal nature, parliamentary form of government, written constitution, has a preamble, guarantees fundamental rights, provides directive principles, and uniform citizenship.

74) The Phrase "Equality before Law" used in Article 14 of the Indian Constitution has been borrowed from which country?

- a) Britain
- b) Germany
- c) Australia
- d) South-Africa

Answer: a)

Article 14 declares that "the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or equal protection of the laws within the territory of India". The phrase "equality

before the law" occurs in almost all written constitutions that guarantee fundamental rights. It has been taken from the constitution of Britain.

75) Which among the following feature is not mentioned in the Preamble of the Constitution of India?

- a) Equality of status and Opportunity
- b) Adult-Franchise
- c) Justice
- d) Fraternity

Answer: b)

The Constitution of India begins with a Preamble which describes the nature of the Indian State and the objectives it is committed to secure. It has the following features -

- Justice, social, economic, political
- Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship
- Equality of status and opportunity and Fraternity

76) The Writs for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights are issued by

- a) The President
- b) The Supreme Court
- c) The Election Commission
- d) The Parliament

Answer: b)

A writ is a formal written order issued by a body with administrative or judicial jurisdiction. The Supreme Court may issue writs under Article 32 of the Constitution for enforcement of Fundamental Rights and under Articles 139 for enforcement of rights other than Fundamental Rights.

77) Which of the following part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Fundamental Rights?

- a) Part II
- b) Part I
- c) Part III
- d) Part V

Answer: c)

Fundamental rights, the basic and civil liberties of the people, are protected under the charter of rights contained in Part III (Article 12 to 35) of the

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Constitution of India. Fundamental rights apply universally to all citizens, irrespective of race, place of birth, religion, caste or gender.

78) The Feature of the Removal of Supreme court and High-court Judges has been taken from the constitution of.....?

- a) United States
- b) Australia
- c) Canada
- d) Ireland

Answer: a)

Fundamental rights, independence of judiciary, judicial review, impeachment of president, removal of Supreme court & high court judges & post of vice president are the features taken from the US Constitution.

79) The Feature of Joint Sitting of the two houses of the Parliament has been taken from the constitution of which country?

- a) Germany
- b) England
- c) South-Africa
- d) Australia

Answer: d)

The Feature of Joint Sitting of the two houses of the Parliament has been taken from the constitution of Australia.

80) Which of the following feature has been borrowed by the Indian Constitution from South-Africa?

- a) Amendment of the Constitution
- b) Election of members of Rajya Sabha
- c) Method of Election of the President
- d) Both a and b

Answer: d)

Procedure for amendment of the constitution & election of members of Rajya Sabha has been borrowed by the Indian Constitution from South-Africa.

81) Duties and powers of the comptroller and auditor general is mentioned in which article of the Constitution?

- a) Article 145
- b) Article 130
- c) Article 149
- d) Article 135

Answer: c)

Article 149 provides that the Comptroller and Auditor General shall perform such duties and exercise such powers in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the States and of any other authority or body as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament.

82) Who said the statement “The preamble of the constitution is the horoscope of Indian Republic”?

- a) Thakur Das Bhargava
- b) KM Munshi
- c) Mahatma Gandhi
- d) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer: b)

The Constitution of India begins with a Preamble which describes the nature of the Indian State and the objectives it is committed to secure. K.M. Munshi describes the Preamble as the political horoscope of the constitution.

83) Who among the following said the statement that “Preamble is the most precious part and the soul of the constitution”?

- a) KM Munshi
- b) BR Ambedkar
- c) Thakur Das Bhargava
- d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Answer: c)

The Constitution of India begins with a Preamble which describes the nature of the Indian State and the objectives it is committed to secure. Thakur Dass Bhargava said that Preamble is the most precious part and the soul of the constitution.

84) Article 17 of the Indian Constitution deals with which of the following?

- a) Abolition of Untouchability
- b) Equality before law
- c) Abolition of Titles

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d) Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment

Answer: a)

Article 17 in The Constitution of India 1949 deals with the Abolition of Untouchability. Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of Untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

85) What are the total number of amendments that have been incorporated in the Indian Constitution till now?

- a) 112
- b) 103
- c) 99
- d) 101

Answer: b)

As of March 2019, there have been 103 amendments to the Constitution of India since it was first enacted in the year 1950.

86) Which of the following country mentioned below has the longest written Constitution in the world?

- a) Australia
- b) Japan
- c) United States
- d) India

Answer: d)

The Constitution of India is the longest written constitution in the world with at least 145,000 words. However, Monaco, the world's second-smallest country has the shortest written constitution in the world.

87) Which of the following writs in the Indian Constitution literally means "you may have the body"?

- a) Mandamus
- b) Certiorari
- c) Prohibition
- d) Habeas Corpus

Answer: d)

"Habeas Corpus" is a Latin term which literally means "you may have the body." The writ is issued to produce

a person who has been detained, whether in prison or in private custody, before a court and to release him if such detention is found illegal.

88) Which of the following right has been removed from fundamental rights and converted to a simple legal right?

- a) Right to Property
- b) Right to Equality
- c) Right to Privacy
- d) Right to Freedom of Religion

Answer: a)

Right to property has been removed from fundamental rights and converted to a simple legal right as per the 44th amendment of 1978.

89) Constituent Assembly of India was founded in which of the following year?

- a) 1950
- b) 1948
- c) 1940
- d) 1946

Answer: d)

The Constituent Assembly of India was elected to write the Constitution of India. The Assembly met for the first time in New Delhi on 9 December 1946, and its last session was held on 24 January 1950.

90)is issued by the Supreme Court or High court when any government, court, corporation or any public authority has to do a public duty but fails to do so?

- a) Mandamus
- b) Habeas Corpus
- c) Quo-Warranto
- d) Certiorari

Answer: a)

Mandamus is a Latin word, which means "We Command". This writ of command is issued by the Supreme Court or High court when any government, court, corporation or any public authority has to do a public duty but fails to do so.

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91) Which of the following article is related to Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wild life?

- a) Article 49
- b) Article 45
- c) Article 48
- d) Article 48 A

Answer: d)

Article 48-A of the constitution in Directive Principles focuses on protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wild life. This article says that "The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wild life of the country".

92) Article 79 of the Indian Constitution is related to.....?

- a) Composition of House of the people
- b) Composition of Council of the States
- c) Constitution of Parliament
- d) Duration of Houses of the Parliament

Answer: c)

Article 79 is related to the Constitution of the Parliament. There shall be a Parliament for the Union which shall consist of the President and two Houses to be known respectively as the Council of States and the House of the People.

93) Which of the following article describes India as a Union of States and not as a Federation of states?

- a) Article 2
- b) Article 11
- c) Article 4
- d) Article 1

Answer: d)

Article 1 of the Constitution of India states that 'India that is Bharat shall be a union of states. It describes India as a Union of States and not as a Federation of states.

94) Oaths and Affirmations, Forms of Oath and Affirmations of members of Legislatures, Ministers and Judges is related to which schedule?

- a) 3rd schedule

- b) 5th schedule
- c) 6th schedule
- d) 4th schedule

Answer: a)

Oaths and Affirmations, Forms of Oath and Affirmations of members of Legislatures, Ministers and Judges is included in the 3rd schedule of the Indian Constitution.

95) Which of the following article empowers the President of India to appoint Prime Minister of India?

- a) Article 77
- b) Article 70
- c) Article 74
- d) Article 75

Answer: d)

Article 75 states that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President. The President has the power to appoint anyone as the Prime Minister. Thus, even a non-Member of Parliament can also be appointed as the Prime Minister.

96) Definition of "Money Bills" is mentioned in which article of the constitution?

- a) Article 108
- b) Article 110
- c) Article 116
- d) Article 120

Answer: b)

The definition of "Money Bill" is given in Article 110 of The Constitution of India. A financial bill is not a Money Bill unless it fulfills the requirements of Article 110.

97) Power of Governor to promulgate ordinances during recess of Legislature is mentioned in which of the following article?

- a) Article 213
- b) Article 215
- c) Article 219
- d) Article 211

Answer: a)

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Article 213 of Constitution of India, 1949 is related to the Power of Governor to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Legislature.

98) Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution prescribes the distribution of seats in Rajya Sabha?

- a) 8th schedule
- b) 5th schedule
- c) 6th schedule
- d) 4th schedule

Answer: d)

The Fourth Schedule to the Constitution provides for allocation of seats to the States and Union Territories in Rajya Sabha. The allocation of seats is made on the basis of the population of each State.

99) From which of the following country Indian Constitution Borrowed the feature 'Five-year Plan'?

- a) United states
- b) USSR
- c) Japan
- d) Ireland

Answer: b)

Procedure of five-year plan, fundamental duties, ideals of justice (social, economic & political) in Preamble are the features borrowed by the Indian constitution from former USSR.

100) Which of the following schedule lists the salaries of public officials, judges, and the Comptroller and Auditor General?

- a) 2nd schedule
- b) 4th schedule
- c) 12th schedule
- d) 10th schedule

Answer: a)

Second Schedule of the Indian Constitution lists the salaries of officials holding public office, judges, and Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

