

All Questions (Page 1) | Total Questions: 100

Q1. Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right under the Constitution of India?

A. Right to Equality

B. Right to Freedom

C. Right against Exploitation

D. Right to Property

Explanation: The Constitution of India originally recognized seven fundamental rights, but the Right to Property was removed by the 44th Amendment Act in 1978, making it a legal right under Article 300A. Currently, there are six categories of Fundamental Rights: the Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights, and the Right to Constitutional Remedies. Therefore, any option other than these six—such as the Right to Property, Right to Marry, or Duty to follow the law—is not a Fundamental Right.

Q2. Who is the custodian of the Constitution of India?

A. President of India

B. Prime Minister of India

C. Chief Justice of India

D. Speaker of Lok Sabha

Explanation: The Supreme Court of India is designated as the custodian and guardian of the Constitution. While the President takes an oath to protect and defend the document, the Supreme Court holds the ultimate power of interpretation and judicial review. Under Article 13, the Court can nullify any legislation that violates constitutional provisions or fundamental rights. Furthermore, Article 32 empowers citizens to approach the Supreme Court directly for the enforcement of these rights, a provision Dr. B.R. Ambedkar described as the soul of the Constitution. Through the basic structure doctrine established in the Kesavananda Bharati case, the Court ensures that even Parliament cannot alter the core framework of the nation's founding document. Therefore, the Chief Justice of India, as the head of the judiciary, represents the institution that acts as the final arbiter and protector of constitutional integrity.

Q3. The Directive Principles of State Policy are borrowed from which country's Constitution?

A. USA

B. Ireland

C. Canada

D. Australia

Explanation: The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), found in Part IV of the Indian Constitution (Articles 36-51), were inspired by the Constitution of Ireland. These principles serve as guidelines for the government to establish a welfare state by ensuring social and economic justice. While the DPSP are fundamental to the country's governance, they are non-justiciable, meaning they cannot be enforced by a court of law. In contrast, Fundamental Rights are justiciable and legally enforceable. Therefore, the DPSP are distinct from Fundamental Rights under the Constitution of India.

Q4. How many types of emergencies are envisaged by the Constitution of India?

A. Two

B. Three

C. Four

D. Five

Explanation: The Constitution of India, under Part XVIII (Articles 352 to 360), provides for three distinct types of emergencies to handle extraordinary situations that threaten the nation's security, administrative continuity, or economic stability. These are: - National Emergency (Article 352): Declared by the President when the security of India or any part of it is threatened by war, external aggression, or armed rebellion. - State Emergency / President's Rule (Article 356): Imposed when the constitutional machinery in a specific state fails, allowing the Union government to take over the state's administration. - Financial Emergency (Article 360): Proclaimed if the financial stability or credit of India is under threat. While provided for in the Constitution, this type of emergency has never been invoked in India's history. Based on these provisions, the Indian Constitution envisages exactly three types of emergencies.

Q5. Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with the amendment process?

A. Article 356

B. Article 368

C. Article 352

D. Article 370

Explanation: Article 368 of the Indian Constitution, located in Part XX, grants Parliament the power to amend the Constitution and specifies the procedures for doing so. While Article 352 and Article 356 relate to emergency provisions (National Emergency and President's Rule, respectively) and Article 370 formerly granted special status to Jammu and Kashmir, only Article 368 provides the formal mechanism for constitutional modifications. This process ensures the Constitution can evolve while maintaining its basic structure.

Q6. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights?

A. Part II

B. Part III

C. Part IV

D. Part V

Explanation: Fundamental Rights are covered in Part III of the Indian Constitution, specifically under Articles 12 to 35. Originally, there were seven fundamental rights, but the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 removed the Right to Property, reclassifying it as a legal right under Article 300A. Today, the Constitution guarantees six categories of Fundamental Rights: the Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights, and the Right to Constitutional Remedies. Consequently, any right not falling into these categories, such as the Right to Property or the Right to Marry, is not considered a Fundamental Right in India.

Q7. Who has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha before the expiry of its term?

A. Prime Minister

B. President

C. Speaker

D. Chief Justice of India

Explanation: Under Article 85(2)(b) of the Constitution of India, the President has the formal authority to dissolve the Lok Sabha before its five-year term expires. While this power is vested in the President, it is exercised based on the advice of the Union Council of Ministers, typically headed by the Prime Minister. Dissolution may occur if the government loses its majority and no alternative government can be formed, or if the Prime Minister recommends a fresh election to seek a new mandate from the people. Once dissolved, the members of the House lose their representative status, and all pending legislative business, including bills and motions, generally lapses.

Q8. Which Constitutional Amendment Act introduced the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India?

A. 100th Amendment

B. 101st Amendment

C. 102nd Amendment

D. 103rd Amendment

Explanation: The 101st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2016, is the landmark legislation that facilitated the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India. While it was originally introduced in Parliament as the 122nd Amendment Bill in 2014, it was officially enacted as the 101st Amendment after receiving presidential assent in September 2016. This amendment significantly altered the fiscal powers of the Centre and the States by inserting Article 246A, which grants both levels of government the concurrent power to levy and collect GST on the supply of goods and services. Consequently, it replaced a complex web of indirect taxes, such as excise duty, service tax, and VAT, with a unified national tax regime that came into effect on July 1, 2017.

Q9. Which Constitutional body is responsible for the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner of India?

A. Prime Minister

B. President

C. Supreme Court

D. Parliament

Explanation: Under the Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Act, 2023, the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and other Election Commissioners are appointed by the President of India. This appointment is made based on the recommendations of a specialized Selection Committee. This committee is chaired by the Prime Minister and includes the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha and a Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the Prime Minister. Prior to this legislation, the appointments were made by the President on the advice of the Union Council of Ministers, and briefly, following a 2023 Supreme Court ruling, by a panel that included the Chief Justice of India.

Q10. Which article of the Indian Constitution grants special status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir?

A. Article 356

B. Article 370

C. Article 368

D. Article 395

Explanation: Article 370 of the Indian Constitution provided special autonomous status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir, allowing it to have its own constitution and flag. However, on August 5, 2019, the Government of India revoked this status through a Presidential Order and reorganized the state into the Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. Other mentioned articles serve different purposes: Article 356 relates to the imposition of President's Rule, Article 368 outlines the procedure for amending the Constitution, and Article 395 dealt with the repeal of the Indian Independence Act of 1947.

Q11. Who among the following is known as the 'Father of the Indian Constitution'?

A. Jawaharlal Nehru

B. B.R. Ambedkar

C. Rajendra Prasad

D. Sardar Patel

Explanation: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is celebrated as the Father of the Indian Constitution for his pivotal role as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee. He was instrumental in shaping the document's framework, ensuring legal protections for civil liberties, and advocating for the rights of marginalized communities. His profound legal expertise and leadership during the Constituent Assembly debates were fundamental to the creation of the final draft adopted in 1949.

Q12. Which of the following Constitutional Amendments made Panchayati Raj Institutions constitutional bodies?

A. 42nd Amendment

B. 44th Amendment

C. 73rd Amendment

D. 61st Amendment

Explanation: The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 officially granted constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in India, establishing a formal three-tier system of local self-government at the village, intermediate, and district levels. This landmark legislation inserted Part IX (Articles 243 to 243-O) and the Eleventh Schedule into the Constitution, which outlines 29 functional items for panchayats. While other amendments like the 42nd and 44th dealt with fundamental rights and duties, and the 61st lowered the voting age, the 73rd Amendment was specifically designed to empower rural local bodies and decentralize political power to the grassroots level. Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

Q13. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Union and its Territory?

A. Part I

B. Part II

C. Part III

D. Part IV

Explanation: Part I of the Constitution of India, comprising Articles 1 to 4, specifically addresses the Union and its Territory. This section outlines the name and territory of the Union, the admission or establishment of new states, and the formation of new states through the alteration of areas, boundaries, or names of existing ones. While Part II covers Citizenship, Part III details Fundamental Rights, and Part IV focuses on the Directive Principles of State Policy. Therefore, the provisions regarding the Union and its territorial jurisdiction are exclusively found in Part I.

Q14. Who is the executive head of the state government in India?

A. Chief Minister

B. Governor

C. Chief Justice

D. Speaker

Explanation: The Governor serves as the constitutional and executive head of a state government in India, exercising powers similar to those of the President at the central level. According to the Constitution of India, all executive actions of a state are formally taken in the name of the Governor. While the Chief Minister is the real executive head who manages day-to-day administration, the Governor holds the formal vesting of executive power, acts as the ceremonial head, and is responsible for constitutional duties such as appointing the Chief Minister and other ministers.

Q15. How many schedules are there in the Constitution of India originally?

A. 8

B. 10

C. 12

D. 14

Explanation: The original Constitution of India, adopted in 1949 and enacted on January 26, 1950, initially contained 8 schedules. These supplementary tables provided administrative details for various articles, such as the list of states, official salaries, and the division of powers between the Union and states. While the document has since been expanded to include 12 schedules through various constitutional amendments—including the addition of the Ninth Schedule in 1951 and the Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth schedules in later decades—the original count at the time of its commencement was 8.

Q16. Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for the appointment of the Attorney General?

A. Article 76

B. Article 74

C. Article 75

D. Article 77

Explanation: Article 76 of the Constitution of India establishes the office of the Attorney General for India, who serves as the nation's chief legal advisor and highest law officer. Under this provision, the President appoints a person who meets the qualifications of a Supreme Court judge—specifically, an Indian citizen who has served as a High Court judge for five years, practiced as a High Court advocate for ten years, or is recognized as an eminent jurist. The Attorney General is responsible for advising the Union Government on legal matters referred by the President and representing the government in the Supreme Court and various High Courts. While Articles 74, 75, and 77 relate to the Council of Ministers, the appointment of the Prime Minister, and the conduct of government business respectively, Article 76 is the specific constitutional provision governing the Attorney General's appointment and duties.

Q17. The idea of a 'Constituent Assembly' was first put forward by which of the following?

A. Jawaharlal Nehru

B. M.N. Roy

C. B.R. Ambedkar

D. Rajendra Prasad

Explanation: The concept of a Constituent Assembly for India was first proposed in 1934 by M.N. Roy, a prominent pioneer of the communist movement in India. Following this initial proposal, the Indian National Congress officially demanded the formation of such an assembly for the first time in 1935. In 1938, Jawaharlal Nehru further articulated this vision by declaring that the constitution of a free India must be drafted by an assembly elected through adult franchise, free from any external interference. The British government eventually acknowledged this demand in principle through the August Offer of 1940, and the assembly was finally established in 1946 under the Cabinet Mission Plan. While other leaders like Nehru and B.R. Ambedkar played vital roles in the later stages of the assembly and the drafting process, the original idea is attributed to M.N. Roy.

Q18. Who presides over the joint session of both houses of Parliament?

A. President

B. Vice-President

C. Speaker of Lok Sabha

D. Prime Minister

Explanation: Under Article 118 of the Indian Constitution, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides over a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament. This joint session is typically summoned by the President of India (under Article 108) to resolve a deadlock between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha regarding the passage of a bill. If the Speaker is unavailable, the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha takes the chair. In the absence of both, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha presides. Notably, the Vice-President of India, who serves as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, does not preside over joint sessions.

Q19. The Right to Information Act was enacted in which year?

A. 2002

B. 2005

C. 2008

D. 2010

Explanation: The Right to Information (RTI) Act is a landmark piece of legislation enacted by the Parliament of India to promote transparency and accountability in government operations. While a similar Freedom of Information Act was passed in 2002, it was never fully implemented and was ultimately replaced. The RTI Act was passed on June 15, 2005, and officially came into force on October 12, 2005. It empowers citizens to request information from public authorities, who are generally required to respond within 30 days. This law is designed to strengthen democracy by ensuring that the public has the right to inspect government records and hold officials accountable for their actions.

Q20. Which of the following writs is issued to release a person who has been unlawfully detained?

A. Mandamus

B. Quo Warranto

C. Habeas Corpus

D. Certiorari

Explanation: The writ of Habeas Corpus, a Latin phrase meaning "to have the body," is the specific legal remedy used to protect an individual's personal liberty against unlawful detention. Under Articles 32 and 226 of the Indian Constitution, the Supreme Court and High Courts can issue this order to a detaining authority, requiring them to produce the person in court. If the court finds no legal justification for the confinement, it orders the individual's immediate release. Other writs like Mandamus (commanding a public duty), Quo Warranto (challenging the right to hold office), and Certiorari (quashing a lower court's order) do not specifically address the release of unlawfully detained persons.

Q21. In which part of the Indian Constitution are the Fundamental Duties mentioned?

A. Part III

B. Part IV

C. Part IV-A

D. Part V

Explanation: The Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens are outlined in Part IV-A of the Constitution. This specific section was not part of the original document but was incorporated in 1976 through the 42nd Amendment Act, following the suggestions of the Swaran Singh Committee. Originally consisting of ten duties, an eleventh duty regarding the education of children was later added by the 86th Amendment Act in 2002. These duties are housed under a single article, Article 51A, and serve as moral and civic obligations to promote patriotism and national unity. While Part III covers Fundamental Rights and Part IV details Directive Principles of State Policy, Part IV-A is dedicated exclusively to these citizen responsibilities.

Q22. Which of the following is the guardian of the Fundamental Rights of the citizens of India?

A. Parliament

B. Supreme Court

C. President

D. Election Commission

Explanation: The Supreme Court of India is considered the guardian and protector of Fundamental Rights. Under Article 32 of the Constitution, citizens have the right to approach the Supreme Court directly if their Fundamental Rights are violated. The court has the authority to issue various writs—such as Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo Warranto, and Certiorari—to enforce these rights and ensure they are not infringed upon by the government or any other authority. While High Courts also possess similar powers under Article 226, the Supreme Court is specifically designated as the ultimate guarantor of these constitutional protections.

Q23. Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with the formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries, or names of existing states?

A. Article 1

B. Article 2

C. Article 3

D. Article 4

Explanation: Article 3 of the Indian Constitution empowers Parliament to create new states and alter the area, boundaries, or names of existing ones. While Article 2 covers the admission or establishment of states that were not previously part of the Union, Article 3 specifically governs internal reorganisation. Under this provision, Parliament can form a new state by separating territory from an existing state, uniting two or more states, or joining any territory to a portion of a state. Although the President must refer such proposals to the affected state legislatures for their views, Parliament is not legally bound by their opinions and can proceed with the changes via a simple majority. Therefore, Article 3 is the correct provision for the formation and boundary alteration of states already within the Indian Union.

Q24. Who appoints the Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court of India?

A. Prime Minister

B. President

C. Vice-President

D. Chief Justice of India

Explanation: According to Article 124 of the Constitution of India, the President of India appoints the Chief Justice of India and other Supreme Court judges. For the appointment of the Chief Justice, the President typically acts on the recommendation of the outgoing Chief Justice and the Prime Minister. For other judges, the President makes appointments based on the advice of the Collegium, which consists of the Chief Justice of India and the four most senior judges of the Supreme Court. While the Prime Minister and the Union Law Minister are involved in the administrative process of forwarding recommendations, the formal power of appointment is vested solely in the President.

Q25. The concept of 'Judicial Review' in India is borrowed from which country's Constitution?

A. UK

B. USA

C. Canada

D. Ireland

Explanation: The Constitution of India originally recognized seven fundamental rights; however, the Right to Property was transitioned from a fundamental right to a legal right under Article 300A following the 44th Amendment Act in 1978. Currently, the six established categories of Fundamental Rights include the Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights, and the Right to Constitutional Remedies. Consequently, any entitlement not falling within these six categories, such as the Right to Property, the Right to Marry, or the Duty to follow the law, is not classified as a Fundamental Right.

Q26. The Parliament of India consists of which of the following?

A. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

B. Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and President

C. Lok Sabha and President

D. Rajya Sabha and President

Explanation: According to Article 79 of the Indian Constitution, the Parliament of the Union consists of the President and the two Houses, known as the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha). Although the President is not a member of either House, they are an integral part of the Parliament because no bill can become law without their official assent. Therefore, the complete structure of the Indian Parliament includes the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha, and the President.

Q27. Who among the following was the first woman Speaker of the Lok Sabha?

A. Sarojini Naidu

B. Meira Kumar

C. Indira Gandhi

D. Sumitra Mahajan

Explanation: Meira Kumar made history on June 3, 2009, when she was elected unopposed as the first female Speaker of the Lok Sabha. A former diplomat and seasoned politician, she served as the 15th Speaker during the second term of the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government until 2014. Before this landmark appointment, she held the position of Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment. She is the daughter of the renowned Dalit leader and former Deputy Prime Minister, Jagjivan Ram. While other prominent women like Sumitra Mahajan later served as Speaker, Kumar was the pioneer for women in this constitutional role.

Q28. Which amendment of the Constitution of India lowered the voting age from 21 to 18 years?

A. 61st Amendment

B. 42nd Amendment

C. 44th Amendment

D. 52nd Amendment

Explanation: The 61st Amendment Act of 1988, which came into effect in 1989, amended Article 326 of the Constitution of India to reduce the voting age from 21 to 18 years. This change was implemented to encourage greater youth participation in the democratic process. Other options like the 42nd and 44th Amendments focused on structural changes and fundamental rights, while the 52nd Amendment introduced anti-defection laws.

Q29. Who is the constitutional head of the Government of India?

A. Prime Minister

B. President

C. Chief Justice

D. Vice-President

Explanation: The President of India is considered the constitutional head of the Republic. According to Article 53 of the Constitution, the executive power of the Union is formally vested in the President, who exercises this authority either directly or through subordinate officers. While the Prime Minister serves as the head of government and wields real executive power through the Council of Ministers, the President remains the nominal head of state, the first citizen, and the supreme commander of the armed forces. Under Article 74(1), the President acts on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers, maintaining the ceremonial and constitutional integrity of the nation's parliamentary system.

Q30. Which of the following is not a constitutional body in India?

A. Finance Commission

B. Election Commission

C. National Human Rights Commission

D. Union Public Service Commission

Explanation: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is a statutory body, not a constitutional one, as it was established by an act of Parliament—the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993—rather than being defined within the text of the Constitution of India. In contrast, the Finance Commission (Article 280), Election Commission (Article 324), and Union Public Service Commission (Articles 315-323) are all constitutional bodies specifically mandated by the Constitution. Because the NHRC is a non-constitutional body created through legislation to protect and promote human rights, it is the correct answer to which of the listed options is not a constitutional body.

Q31. The President of India can proclaim a national emergency on the grounds of:

A. War

B. External Aggression

C. Armed Rebellion

D. All of the above

Explanation: Under Article 352 of the Indian Constitution, the President can declare a National Emergency when the security of the country or any part of it is threatened by war, external aggression, or armed rebellion. The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 substituted the term internal disturbance with armed rebellion. Since all three conditions—war, external aggression, and armed rebellion—are valid grounds for the proclamation, the correct option is all of the above.

Q32. The concept of 'Single Citizenship' in India has been borrowed from:

A. France

B. USA

C. UK

D. Australia

Explanation: The Constitution of India adopts the concept of single citizenship from the British Constitution (UK/England). In a federal system, such as in the United States, citizens often hold dual citizenship—one for the federal government and another for their specific state. However, the framers of the Indian Constitution chose a single citizenship model to promote national integration and foster a sense of unity among citizens, regardless of their state of residence or birth. This ensures that all Indians enjoy the same rights and privileges across the entire country, preventing regionalism from undermining national integrity.

Q33. Which constitutional amendment gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions?

A. 73rd Amendment

B. 74th Amendment

C. 42nd Amendment

D. 44th Amendment

Explanation: The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 officially granted constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in India. This landmark legislation added a new Part IX to the Constitution, titled The Panchayats, along with the Eleventh Schedule, which details 29 functional responsibilities of these local bodies. Key provisions of the amendment include the establishment of a standardized three-tier system at the village, intermediate, and district levels, the mandate for regular elections every five years, and the reservation of seats for Women, Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes to ensure inclusive grassroots governance. Additionally, it provided for the creation of State Election Commissions and State Finance Commissions to strengthen the autonomy and financial stability of rural local self-government.

Q34. Which of the following schedules of the Indian Constitution deals with Anti-Defection?

A. 8th Schedule

B. 9th Schedule

C. 10th Schedule

D. 11th Schedule

Explanation: The Tenth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, commonly known as the Anti-Defection Law, was introduced by the 52nd Amendment Act in 1985. Its primary purpose is to maintain political stability by preventing elected members of Parliament (MPs) and State Legislative Assemblies (MLAs) from switching political parties after being elected. Under this schedule, a legislator can be disqualified if they voluntarily resign from their party or vote against the party's directives in the house. While the 8th Schedule lists official languages, the 9th protects certain laws from judicial review, and the 11th details the powers of Panchayats, it is specifically the 10th Schedule that addresses the legal framework for anti-defection.

Q35. The term of the Lok Sabha is normally:

A. 4 years

B. 5 years

C. 6 years

D. 7 years

Explanation: The normal duration of the Lok Sabha, which is the lower house of India's Parliament, is five years from the date of its first meeting after a general election. While the President has the authority to dissolve the house before this period expires, it can also be extended by Parliament during a Proclamation of Emergency for one year at a time. Since the standard term is five years, option B is the correct answer.

Q36. The concept of the 'Basic Structure' of the Constitution was introduced in which Supreme Court case?

A. A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras

B. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala

C. Golaknath v. State of Punjab

D. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India

Explanation: The "Basic Structure" doctrine was established by the Supreme Court of India in the landmark case of Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973). This historic 7:6 majority decision ruled that while Parliament has broad powers to amend the Constitution under Article 368, it cannot alter, damage, or destroy its essential features or "basic structure," such as democracy, secularism, and the rule of law. This judgment overruled the earlier Golaknath case (1967) and remains the legal foundation for judicial review of constitutional amendments in India.

Q37. The power of judicial review in India is vested with:

A. High Courts only

B. Supreme Court only

C. Both Supreme Court and High Courts

D. District Courts

Explanation: The power of judicial review in India is primarily vested in both the Supreme Court and the High Courts. Under Article 32 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court has the authority to enforce fundamental rights and review the constitutionality of legislative and executive actions. Similarly, Article 226 grants High Courts the power to exercise judicial review within their respective jurisdictions. This mechanism ensures that all laws and government orders align with the Constitution, which is the supreme law of the country. Lower courts, such as District Courts, do not possess the authority to strike down laws as unconstitutional. Consequently, the judiciary acts as a guardian of the Constitution by maintaining the balance of power and protecting the legal rights of citizens.

Q38. Who among the following can participate in the proceedings of both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha?

A. Speaker of Lok Sabha

B. Vice-President of India

C. Attorney General of India

D. Comptroller and Auditor General

Explanation: The Attorney General of India is the correct answer because, according to Article 88 of the Indian Constitution, they have the right to speak and participate in the proceedings of either House (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha), any joint sitting of the Houses, and any committee of Parliament of which they may be named a member. However, despite this participation, the Attorney General does not have the right to vote. In contrast, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha only presides over the Lower House, the Vice-President of India serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, and the Comptroller and Auditor General does not have a constitutional mandate to participate in parliamentary debates.

Q39. The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on:

A. 26th January 1950

B. 26th November 1949

C. 15th August 1947

D. 26th January 1949

Explanation: The Constituent Assembly of India formally adopted the Constitution on 26th November 1949, a date now celebrated as Constitution Day. While the document was adopted and signed on this date, the majority of its provisions officially came into force on 26th January 1950, marking India's transition to a Republic. Thus, the specific act of adoption by the Assembly took place in November 1949.

Q40. The idea of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution has been borrowed from the Constitution of:

A. USA

B. UK

C. Ireland

D. Canada

Explanation: The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), found in Part IV (Articles 36-51) of the Indian Constitution, are fundamental guidelines for the country's governance but are non-justiciable, meaning they cannot be enforced by a court of law. This concept was inspired by the Irish Constitution, which had itself adapted it from the Spanish Constitution. While Fundamental Rights (Part III) establish political democracy and are legally enforceable, the DPSP aim to establish social and economic democracy to create a welfare state. Since the provided options list Ireland (Option C) as the source, it is the correct answer. Therefore, any right not included in the six protected categories of Part III—such as the Right to Property (removed by the 44th Amendment) or specific administrative directives from Part IV—is not considered a Fundamental Right.

Q41. Which of the following articles deals with the impeachment of the President of India?

A. Article 52

B. Article 61

C. Article 74

D. Article 76

Explanation: Article 61 of the Constitution of India outlines the specific procedure for the impeachment of the President. According to this article, the President can be removed from office for the violation of the Constitution. The process can be initiated by either House of Parliament, provided that the charge is preferred in the form of a resolution passed by a majority of at least two-thirds of the total membership of that House. Other mentioned articles serve different purposes: Article 52 establishes the office of the President, Article 74 concerns the Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President, and Article 76 pertains to the Attorney-General for India.

Q42. Who among the following has the power to extend or restrict the jurisdiction of the High Courts?

A. President

B. Parliament

C. Supreme Court

D. State Legislature

Explanation: Under Article III, Section 2 of the Constitution of India, the power to extend or restrict the jurisdiction of High Courts is vested in the Parliament. While the President appoints judges and the Supreme Court serves as the highest judicial authority, only the Parliament has the legislative competence to alter the reach and authority of the High Courts across different states or union territories. This ensures that any changes to the judicial structure at the state level are handled through the national legislative process.

Q43. The concept of 'Federation with a strong centre' in India was borrowed from the Constitution of:

A. Canada

B. USA

C. UK

D. Australia

Explanation: The Indian Constitution establishes a federal system where power is shared between the central and state governments, but it is intentionally designed with a strong central authority to maintain national unity and integrity. This specific model, often described as quasi-federal, was primarily inspired by the Constitution of Canada. Unlike the American federal system, where states hold significant independent autonomy and residuary powers, the Canadian and Indian models grant the central government greater control, including the authority over residuary powers and the appointment of state governors. While the Government of India Act 1935 provided the initial framework for a federal scheme in India, the specific concept of a federation with a dominant centre is a feature adopted from Canada.

Q44. Which of the following is the highest law officer in India?

A. Solicitor General

B. Advocate General

C. Attorney General

D. Chief Justice of India

Explanation: The Attorney General of India is established under Article 76 of the Constitution as the nation's highest law officer. Appointed by the President, the Attorney General serves as the primary legal advisor to the Union Government and represents it in various legal proceedings across the country. While the Solicitor General is the second-highest law officer, they function in a subordinate role to assist the Attorney General. Because the Attorney General holds the supreme legal authority for the central government and has the right of audience in all Indian courts, they are recognized as the highest law officer in India.

Q45. The 'Union of India' consists of:

A. States only

B. States and Union Territories

C. States, Union Territories, and Acquired Territories

D. States and Acquired Territories only

Explanation: The Constitution of India defines the Union of India as the collection of all constituent States. While the broader term "Territory of India" encompasses States, Union Territories, and any acquired territories, the "Union of India" specifically refers only to the federal units (the States) that share a power-sharing relationship with the Central Government. Therefore, the Union of India consists of States only.

Q46. Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with financial emergency?

A. Article 350

B. Article 352

C. Article 356

D. Article 360

Explanation: Article 360 of the Indian Constitution empowers the President to declare a financial emergency if the country's financial stability or credit is at risk. While Article 352 relates to national emergencies due to war or rebellion and Article 356 concerns the failure of constitutional machinery in a state (President's Rule), Article 360 specifically addresses economic crises. To date, a financial emergency has never been declared in India.

Q47. The power to make laws on subjects listed in the Concurrent List is vested with:

A. Parliament only

B. State Legislature only

C. Both Parliament and State Legislature

D. Panchayats

Explanation: The Concurrent List, or List-III in the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution, contains subjects of shared importance where both the Parliament and State Legislatures have the authority to create laws. According to Article 246, this arrangement allows for national uniformity in essential legal matters while providing states the flexibility to address regional needs. Common examples of subjects in this list include education, marriage, and forests. If a conflict arises between a central law and a state law regarding a Concurrent List subject, the law passed by Parliament typically takes precedence under the doctrine of repugnancy (Article 254). Since the power is vested in both governing bodies, the correct answer is the option indicating both the Parliament and State Legislature.

Q48. The Election Commission of India is a/an:

A. Statutory Body

B. Autonomous Body

C. Constitutional Body

D. Advisory Body

Explanation: The Election Commission of India is a permanent and independent Constitutional Body established directly by Article 324 of the Constitution. It was created to ensure the conduct of free and fair elections for the Parliament, State Legislatures, and the offices of the President and Vice-President. Unlike statutory or advisory bodies, its authority and structure are derived from the constitutional framework itself to safeguard the democratic process from political interference.

Q49. The method of election of the President of India is taken from the Constitution of:

A. USA

B. UK

C. Ireland

D. Australia

Explanation: The method for electing the President of India is adopted from the Constitution of Ireland. As specified in Article 55 of the Indian Constitution, the President is chosen through an indirect election by an electoral college using a system of proportional representation with a single transferable vote. This specific framework for ensuring a representative and balanced selection process was inspired by the Irish model, distinguishing it from the direct election systems used in other nations like the USA. Therefore, the correct option is Ireland.

Q50. Which Constitutional Amendment Act gave constitutional status to Cooperative Societies?

A. 86th Amendment

B. 97th Amendment

C. 101st Amendment

D. 104th Amendment

Explanation: The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011 introduced several key changes to the Indian Constitution to empower and protect cooperative societies. First, it amended Article 19(1)(c) to make the right to form cooperative societies a Fundamental Right. Second, it added Article 43B as a Directive Principle of State Policy, requiring the State to encourage the professional and democratic management of these societies. Finally, it inserted Part IXB (Articles 243ZH to 243ZT), which provides a comprehensive framework for their incorporation and regulation. While other amendments mentioned, such as the 86th, 101st, and 104th, addressed education, GST, and seat reservations respectively, the 97th Amendment is specifically responsible for granting constitutional status to cooperative societies.

Q51. Who has the power to issue ordinances when the Parliament is not in session?

A. Prime Minister

B. President

C. Speaker of Lok Sabha

D. Chief Justice of India

Explanation: Under Article 123 of the Indian Constitution, the President has the authority to promulgate ordinances when either House of Parliament is not in session. These ordinances carry the same legal weight as an Act of Parliament but are temporary measures intended to handle urgent matters that cannot wait for a regular legislative session. For an ordinance to remain in effect, it must be approved by Parliament within six weeks of its reassembly.

Q52. Which of the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution?

A. Federalism

B. Parliamentary System

C. Presidential System

D. Independent Judiciary

Explanation: The Indian Constitution establishes a federal structure with a parliamentary form of government and an independent judiciary. While the President serves as the formal head of state, the executive power is actually exercised by the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers, who are accountable to the legislature. In contrast, a Presidential System, where the executive is independent of the legislature, is not a characteristic of the Indian constitutional framework. Therefore, the Presidential System is the correct answer as it is not a feature of the Indian Constitution.

Q53. The maximum strength of Lok Sabha as per the Constitution of India is:

A. 530

B. 545

C. 552

D. 560

Explanation: The Constitution of India establishes the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha at 552 members. This composition originally included up to 530 representatives from the States, up to 20 from the Union Territories, and 2 members from the Anglo-Indian community nominated by the President. While the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2019 eliminated the reservation for Anglo-Indian members, the constitutional maximum remains 552. Currently, the house operates with a sanctioned strength of 543 elected members.

Q54. The Vice-President of India is elected by:

A. Lok Sabha only

B. Rajya Sabha only

C. An electoral college consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament

D. Members of State Legislative Assemblies

Explanation: The Vice-President of India is elected through a system of proportional representation using a single transferable vote by an electoral college. This college is composed of all members from both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, including both elected and nominated representatives. Unlike the Presidential election, members of State Legislative Assemblies do not participate in this voting process. Based on this constitutional provision, the correct choice is the option mentioning an electoral college of members from both Houses of Parliament.

Q55. Which of the following articles of the Indian Constitution deals with the powers and duties of the Attorney General?

A. Article 74

B. Article 76

C. Article 78

D. Article 80

Explanation: Article 76 of the Indian Constitution establishes the office of the Attorney General, who serves as the Union Government's chief legal advisor and the highest law officer in the country. Specifically, Article 76(2) outlines that the primary duties of the Attorney General are to provide legal counsel to the Government of India on matters referred by the President and to perform other legal functions as assigned. While other clauses in the same article cover appointment (76(1)), the right of audience in courts (76(3)), and tenure at the pleasure of the President (76(4)), Article 76 is the comprehensive provision governing the powers and responsibilities of this office.

Q56. Who among the following was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**
- C. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- D. Lal Bahadur Shastri

Explanation: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel served as the first Deputy Prime Minister of India, holding the office from August 15, 1947, until his death on December 15, 1950. Often called the Iron Man of India, he was a key figure in the independence movement and played a decisive role in the political integration of over 560 princely states into the Indian Union. While other leaders like Morarji Desai, Charan Singh, and Jagjivan Ram held the post in later years, Patel was the inaugural holder and remains the longest-serving Deputy Prime Minister in the country's history.

Q57. In the Indian Constitution, the concept of 'Single Integrated Judiciary' is adopted from:

- A. USA
- B. UK**
- C. Canada
- D. Ireland

Explanation: The Indian Constitution establishes a single integrated judicial system, a feature primarily derived from the Government of India Act of 1935. Unlike federal systems like the United States, where state and federal courts operate independently, India maintains a unified hierarchy with the Supreme Court at the apex, followed by High Courts at the state level and subordinate courts at the district level. This structure ensures that a single set of courts enforces both Central and State laws consistently across the entire country.

Q58. Which of the following schedules of the Indian Constitution contains the list of languages recognized by the Constitution?

- A. 6th Schedule
- B. 7th Schedule
- C. 8th Schedule**
- D. 9th Schedule

Explanation: The Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution lists the official languages recognized by the Government of India. While the Constitution initially included 14 languages in 1950, subsequent amendments have expanded this list to 22. These languages include Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Maithili, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Odia, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, and Urdu. Inclusion in this schedule provides administrative recognition, facilitates the use of the language in official communications, and allows it to be used in competitive public service examinations. Based on the list provided in the table, the 8th Schedule is the correct constitutional provision containing these recognized languages.

Q59. Who among the following is known as the "Guardian of the Public Purse"?

A. Finance Minister

B. Comptroller and Auditor General

C. Prime Minister

D. Reserve Bank of India

Explanation: The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is known as the Guardian of the Public Purse. According to Article 148 of the Constitution, the CAG is an independent authority serving as the head of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department. This role is considered a primary bulwark of India's democratic system because the CAG controls the entire financial system at both the Central and State levels. Their primary duty is to uphold the Constitution and parliamentary laws regarding financial administration, ensuring that public funds are used legally and efficiently by auditing all expenditures from the Consolidated Fund of India and the states. Therefore, while the Finance Minister manages the budget and the RBI oversees monetary policy, the CAG is specifically tasked with safeguarding public finances through rigorous oversight and accountability.

Q60. The Supreme Court of India was established in which year?

A. 1947

B. 1949

C. 1950

D. 1952

Explanation: The Supreme Court of India was officially established on January 26, 1950, coinciding with the date the Constitution of India came into effect. It succeeded the Federal Court of India, which had been operational since 1937 under the Government of India Act of 1935. While the constitutional provision for the court took effect on the 26th, its formal inauguration and first sitting were held two days later, on January 28, 1950, in the Chamber of Princes within the Parliament building. This transition marked the replacement of the British Privy Council as the nation's highest judicial authority.

Q61. The Finance Commission in India is appointed every:

A. 3 years

B. 5 years

C. 7 years

D. 10 years

Explanation: The Finance Commission of India is a constitutional body established under Article 280 of the Constitution. According to this article, the President of India is responsible for constituting the commission every five years, or even earlier if deemed necessary. The primary role of this commission is to provide recommendations on the distribution of tax revenues between the central government and the various state governments, as well as among the states themselves. It consists of a chairman and four other members who are all appointed by the President. Based on these constitutional mandates, the standard interval for appointing a new Finance Commission is five years.

Q62. Which constitutional amendment introduced the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India?

A. 100th Amendment

B. 101st Amendment

C. 102nd Amendment

D. 103rd Amendment

Explanation: The 101st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2016, officially introduced the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India. This landmark legislation, which evolved from the 122nd Amendment Bill, received presidential assent on September 8, 2016, and was fully implemented on July 1, 2017. The amendment significantly restructured India's indirect tax system by subsuming various central and state taxes into a single, unified tax regime. It also established the GST Council, a joint forum of the Centre and States, and inserted Article 246A into the Constitution to grant both Parliament and State Legislatures concurrent powers to make laws regarding GST.

Q63. Who has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha before the completion of its term?

A. Prime Minister

B. President

C. Speaker of Lok Sabha

D. Chief Justice of India

Explanation: According to Article 85(2)(b) of the Constitution of India, the President has the formal authority to dissolve the Lok Sabha before the completion of its five-year term. However, the President does not typically exercise this power at their own discretion. Under Article 74, the President generally acts on the collective advice of the Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister. Dissolution usually occurs when the Prime Minister recommends it to seek a fresh mandate or when no viable government can be formed following the resignation of a ministry. While other officials like the Speaker or the Chief Justice hold significant constitutional roles, they do not possess the legal power to dissolve the House of the People.

Q64. In India, who is considered the 'First Citizen'?

A. Prime Minister

B. President

C. Chief Justice of India

D. Speaker of Lok Sabha

Explanation: The President of India is officially recognized as the first citizen because they serve as the head of the Indian State and the constitutional head of the country. This title signifies the President's role as the supreme representative of the nation and a symbol of its unity, integrity, and solidarity. Under the Indian Order of Precedence, which ranks government officials for ceremonial purposes, the President holds the highest position. Additionally, the President is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces and all executive actions of the government are formally taken in their name. Therefore, among the given choices, the President is the correct answer.

Q65. Which amendment to the Constitution of India is also known as the "Mini-Constitution"?

A. 42nd Amendment

B. 44th Amendment

C. 52nd Amendment

D. 61st Amendment

Explanation: The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 is famously known as the Mini-Constitution because it introduced the most extensive and comprehensive changes to the Indian Constitution since its adoption. Enacted during the Emergency under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, this amendment altered the Preamble by adding the words Socialist, Secular, and Integrity, and introduced a new set of 10 Fundamental Duties for citizens under Article 51A. It also sought to centralize power by giving Directive Principles precedence over Fundamental Rights, extending the terms of the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies, and significantly restricting the judiciary's power of judicial review. Because it touched upon nearly every part of the constitutional framework, it is regarded as a miniature version of the Constitution itself.

Q66. The power to decide an election petition is vested in the:

A. Election Commission

B. Supreme Court

C. High Courts

D. Parliament

Explanation: Under the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the High Courts of India hold original jurisdiction for deciding election petitions related to elections of the State Legislatures and Parliament. While the Election Commission of India manages the conduct of elections, the judiciary, specifically a Single Judge of the High Court, is vested with the power to adjudicate disputes regarding their validity. This legal framework ensures that any challenges based on corrupt practices or procedural irregularities are resolved through a formal trial process within the judicial system. Therefore, the power to decide an election petition is vested in the High Courts.

Q67. Which of the following articles deals with the suspension of Fundamental Rights during an emergency?

A. Article 352

B. Article 356

C. Article 358

D. Article 359

Explanation: The correct answer is Article 359. Under the Constitution of India, Article 359 authorizes the President to suspend the right to move any court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights during a National Emergency. While the rights themselves are not technically abolished, their judicial enforceability is temporarily halted for the duration specified in the Presidential Order. However, following the 44th Amendment Act of 1978, the President cannot suspend the enforcement of rights guaranteed under Articles 20 (protection in respect of conviction for offences) and 21 (protection of life and personal liberty), even during an emergency. This distinguishes it from Article 358, which specifically and automatically suspends the freedoms guaranteed by Article 19 upon the proclamation of a National Emergency.

Q68. The President of India can declare a National Emergency based on which of the following grounds?

A. War

B. External Aggression

C. Armed Rebellion

D. All of the above

Explanation: Under Article 352 of the Indian Constitution, the President has the authority to proclaim a National Emergency if the security of the country or any part of it is threatened by war, external aggression, or armed rebellion. Originally, the Constitution used the term internal disturbance, but this was replaced by armed rebellion via the 44th Amendment Act of 1978. Since all three conditions—war, external aggression, and armed rebellion—are valid legal grounds for such a declaration, the correct answer is all of the above.

Q69. The Chief Election Commissioner of India holds office for a period of:

A. 4 years

B. 5 years

C. 6 years or up to the age of 65 years

D. 3 years

Explanation: The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) of India serves for a term of six years or until reaching the age of 65, whichever occurs first. This tenure is established by the Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Act, 2023, which replaced earlier legislation. The dual-condition mandate ensures that while the CEC has a fixed maximum term to maintain independence, there is also a mandatory retirement age consistent with other high-level constitutional positions in India, such as Supreme Court judges. If a CEC reaches the age of 65 before completing their six-year term, they must vacate the office immediately.

Q70. The Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Indian Constitution are inspired by the Constitution of:

A. USA

B. UK

C. Canada

D. France

Explanation: The Indian Constitution originally provided for seven categories of fundamental rights. However, the Right to Property was excluded from this list following the 44th Amendment Act in 1978 and is now classified as a legal right under Article 300A. Currently, the six recognized Fundamental Rights are the Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights, and the Right to Constitutional Remedies. Consequently, any right not falling into these six categories—such as the Right to Property or various civic duties—is not considered a Fundamental Right under the current constitutional framework.

Q71. Which article of the Constitution deals with the establishment of the Supreme Court?

A. Article 124

B. Article 148

C. Article 214

D. Article 280

Explanation: Article 124 of the Indian Constitution provides for the establishment and constitution of the Supreme Court of India. It specifically states that there shall be a Supreme Court consisting of a Chief Justice and other judges as prescribed by Parliament. While Article 214 relates to High Courts for States, Article 148 concerns the Comptroller and Auditor-General, and Article 280 deals with the Finance Commission, Article 124 is the definitive provision governing the creation and structure of the nation's highest judicial body.

Q72. The concept of Directive Principles of State Policy was borrowed from the Constitution of:

A. USA

B. Ireland

C. UK

D. Canada

Explanation: The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), detailed in Part IV (Articles 36-51) of the Indian Constitution, were inspired by the Constitution of Ireland (1937). These principles serve as fundamental guidelines for the government to establish a social and economic democracy and a welfare state. Although they are non-justiciable—meaning they cannot be enforced by a court of law—the State is constitutionally obligated to apply these ideals when creating legislation and policies. While the Irish Constitution was the direct source for India, Ireland itself had originally borrowed the concept from the Spanish Constitution.

Q73. The minimum age for becoming a member of the Lok Sabha is:

A. 18 years

B. 21 years

C. 25 years

D. 30 years

Explanation: To be eligible for election as a member of the Lok Sabha (the lower house of India's Parliament), Article 84 (b) of the Constitution of India mandates that a person must be a citizen of India and at least 25 years of age. While the voting age in India is 18 years, the minimum age requirement to contest elections for the Lok Sabha is higher to ensure a level of maturity and experience in legislative matters. Therefore, 25 years is the correct qualification age.

Q74. Which of the following is a Fundamental Duty under the Indian Constitution?

A. To pay taxes

B. To vote in elections

C. To protect public property

D. To elect the President

Explanation: The Indian Constitution outlines eleven Fundamental Duties for its citizens under Article 51A, which were primarily introduced by the 42nd Amendment Act in 1976. Among the options provided, protecting public property and abjuring violence is a specific duty listed in Clause (i). Other common civic responsibilities, such as paying taxes, voting in elections, or electing the President, are legal or constitutional obligations but are not formally classified as Fundamental Duties. Therefore, the correct choice is to protect public property.

Q75. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with citizenship?

- A. Part I
- B. Part II**
- C. Part III
- D. Part IV

Explanation: The Constitution of India outlines the framework for citizenship in Part II, encompassing Articles 5 through 11. These provisions define who was considered a citizen at the commencement of the Constitution and grant Parliament the authority to regulate the right of citizenship by law. In contrast, Part I focuses on the Union and its territory, Part III details Fundamental Rights, and Part IV contains the Directive Principles of State Policy. Therefore, Part II is the specific section dedicated to citizenship.

Q76. Which article of the Indian Constitution abolishes untouchability?

- A. Article 15
- B. Article 16
- C. Article 17**
- D. Article 18

Explanation: The Constitution of India originally recognized seven fundamental rights, but the Right to Property was removed by the 44th Amendment Act in 1978, making it a legal right under Article 300A. Currently, there are six categories of Fundamental Rights: the Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights, and the Right to Constitutional Remedies. Therefore, any option other than these six—such as the Right to Property, Right to Marry, or Duty to follow the law—is not a Fundamental Right. Article 17 of the Indian Constitution specifically abolished the practice of untouchability in any form, making its enforcement a punishable offense. This article serves as a crucial component of the Right to Equality, aiming to provide social justice and dignity to classes historically subjected to social disabilities based on their caste.

Q77. The Parliament of India consists of:

- A. President and Lok Sabha
- B. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- C. Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and President**
- D. President and Rajya Sabha

Explanation: According to Article 79 of the Indian Constitution, the Union Parliament is a bicameral legislature that includes the President along with the two houses: the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People). Although the President is not a member of either house, they are an integral part of the Parliament because their assent is required for any bill passed by both houses to become law. Additionally, the President holds powers to summon, prorogue, and dissolve the Lok Sabha.

Q78. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is:

A. President

B. Vice-President

C. Prime Minister

D. Speaker

Explanation: The Vice-President of India serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, as mandated by Article 64 and Article 89 of the Indian Constitution. In this capacity, the Vice-President acts as the presiding officer of the Upper House, ensuring that proceedings are conducted according to constitutional provisions and parliamentary rules. While the Chairman is the guardian of the House's dignity and handles functions such as maintaining order, interpreting rules, and exercising a casting vote in the event of a tie, they are not a member of the Rajya Sabha. The Deputy Chairman, who is elected from among the members of the House, performs these duties in the Chairman's absence.

Q79. The salary and allowances of the President of India are determined by:

A. Parliament

B. Finance Commission

C. Supreme Court

D. Election Commission

Explanation: According to the Constitution of India, the Parliament is responsible for determining the salaries and allowances of the President. These emoluments are governed by the President's Emoluments and Pension Act, 1951, which is periodically amended by Parliament to revise the pay structure. For instance, the Finance Act of 2018 significantly increased the President's monthly salary to 5 lakh rupees. These payments are charged to the Consolidated Fund of India and cannot be diminished during the President's term in office. While other bodies like the Finance Commission or Election Commission have specific constitutional roles, they do not have the authority to set the President's compensation.

Q80. The power to increase the number of judges in the Supreme Court of India is vested in:

A. President

B. Parliament

C. Chief Justice of India

D. Law Commission

Explanation: The authority to increase the number of judges in the Supreme Court of India is vested in the Parliament. Under Article 124(1) of the Constitution of India, the Supreme Court originally consisted of a Chief Justice and seven other judges, but it granted Parliament the power to prescribe a larger number by law. Over the years, Parliament has exercised this legislative power multiple times to expand the bench to manage increasing caseloads, most recently through the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 2019, which raised the strength to 34 judges, including the Chief Justice.

Q81. The system of Panchayati Raj is included in which part of the Indian Constitution?

A. Part IX

B. Part X

C. Part XI

D. Part XII

Explanation: The Panchayati Raj system is established under Part IX of the Indian Constitution, which was introduced through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992. This part includes Articles 243 to 243O and outlines a three-tier structure of local self-government consisting of the Gram Panchayat at the village level, the Panchayat Samiti at the intermediate level, and the Zila Parishad at the district level. While this system is mandatory for most regions, states with a population of less than 20 lakhs have the option to bypass the intermediate tier. Based on the provided table, the correct answer is Part IX.

Q82. The procedure to remove the Vice-President of India is mentioned in:

A. Article 63

B. Article 67

C. Article 68

D. Article 71

Explanation: The procedure for removing the Vice-President of India is detailed in Article 67(b) of the Constitution. According to this provision, the Vice-President can be removed from office by a resolution passed by the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) by an effective majority—meaning a majority of all the then members of the House. This resolution must subsequently be agreed upon by the House of the People (Lok Sabha) with a simple majority. Additionally, the Constitution mandates that no such resolution can be moved unless a minimum of 14 days' notice has been provided to the Vice-President. Unlike the President, the Vice-President does not undergo a formal impeachment process, and the Constitution does not specify particular grounds for their removal.

Q83. The Joint Sitting of the Parliament in India is presided over by:

A. President

B. Vice-President

C. Speaker of Lok Sabha

D. Chairman of Rajya Sabha

Explanation: In accordance with Article 108 of the Indian Constitution, the President has the authority to call a joint sitting of both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha to resolve legislative deadlocks. As per Article 118, this session is officially presided over by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. In the event that the Speaker is unavailable, the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha takes charge. If neither is present, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha assumes the role of presiding officer. It is important to note that the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, who serves as the Vice-President of India, does not lead these sessions because they are not a member of either House of Parliament.

Q84. The concept of 'Separation of Powers' is taken from the Constitution of:

A. USA

B. UK

C. Canada

D. France

Explanation: The concept of the separation of powers, which divides government into legislative, executive, and judicial branches, is famously attributed to the 18th-century French philosopher Baron de Montesquieu. In his influential work, *The Spirit of the Laws*, Montesquieu argued that such a division was essential to maintain political liberty and prevent the concentration of power that leads to tyranny. His theories profoundly influenced the framers of the United States Constitution and subsequently informed the democratic structures of many other nations, including India. Therefore, the principle originated from the political philosophy of France.

Q85. The Prime Minister of India is appointed by:

A. Lok Sabha

B. Rajya Sabha

C. President

D. Chief Justice of India

Explanation: Under Article 75 of the Indian Constitution, the Prime Minister is appointed by the President of India. While the Prime Minister is typically the leader of the party or coalition with a majority in the Lok Sabha, the formal power of appointment rests solely with the President. The other options, such as the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and the Chief Justice of India, do not have the constitutional authority to appoint the Prime Minister.

Q86. The Indian Constitution recognizes minorities on the basis of:

A. Religion

B. Language

C. Both Religion and Language

D. Caste

Explanation: The Constitution of India identifies minority groups based on two specific criteria: religion and language. This is explicitly mentioned in Article 30, which grants all minorities, whether based on religion or language, the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. While other factors like caste or ethnicity are recognized in different constitutional contexts, they are not used to define the status of a minority. Therefore, the correct classification is based on both religious and linguistic grounds.

Q87. Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right?

A. Right to Equality

B. Right to Freedom

C. Right to Property

D. Right to Constitutional Remedies

Explanation: The Constitution of India initially included the Right to Property as a fundamental right. However, this status was revoked by the 44th Amendment Act in 1978, which reclassified it as a legal right under Article 300A. The six fundamental rights currently recognized are the Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights, and the Right to Constitutional Remedies. Consequently, the Right to Property is no longer a Fundamental Right.

Q88. The power to make laws on subjects not mentioned in the Union, State, or Concurrent lists rests with:

A. Parliament

B. State Legislatures

C. Supreme Court

D. Local Government

Explanation: Under Article 248 of the Indian Constitution, the Parliament holds exclusive jurisdiction over residuary powers. This means that any legislative subject not specifically listed in the Union List (List I), State List (List II), or Concurrent List (List III) falls under the authority of the central government. This provision ensures that the legal system can adapt to new or unforeseen issues that were not accounted for when the Constitution was originally drafted, maintaining national legislative uniformity. Therefore, the power to legislate on such subjects rests solely with the Parliament.

Q89. The term 'secular' was added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by which amendment?

A. 42nd Amendment

B. 44th Amendment

C. 52nd Amendment

D. 61st Amendment

Explanation: The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976, often referred to as the Mini-Constitution, introduced significant changes to the Indian Constitution. One of the most notable alterations was the modification of the Preamble to include three new terms: Secular, Socialist, and Integrity. This amendment was enacted during the Emergency period under the administration of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to explicitly define the nature of the Indian State. Among the other options provided, the 44th Amendment focused on civil liberties, the 52nd introduced anti-defection laws, and the 61st lowered the voting age.

Q90. Which part of the Constitution of India deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy?

A. Part III

B. Part IV

C. Part V

D. Part VI

Explanation: The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are contained in Part IV of the Constitution of India, spanning Articles 36 to 51. These principles serve as guidelines for the government to establish social and economic democracy. In contrast, Part III outlines Fundamental Rights, Part V covers the Union executive and legislature, and Part VI details the governance of States. Since the question asks for the location of the DPSP, Part IV is the correct answer.

Q91. Which constitutional amendment introduced the Panchayati Raj system in India?

- A. 42nd Amendment
- B. 44th Amendment
- C. 73rd Amendment
- D. 86th Amendment

Explanation: The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 formally established the Panchayati Raj system in India, providing it with constitutional status and a legal framework. This landmark legislation introduced Part IX to the Constitution, titled The Panchayats, and added the Eleventh Schedule, which outlines 29 functional areas for local governance. The act mandated a three-tier structure consisting of Gram Panchayats at the village level, Panchayat Samitis at the block level, and Zila Parishads at the district level. It also instituted regular elections every five years and reserved seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and women to ensure inclusive grassroots democracy. While other amendments mentioned—such as the 42nd, 44th, and 86th—brought significant changes to areas like Fundamental Duties, the Right to Property, and Education, it was specifically the 73rd Amendment that decentralized power to rural local bodies.

Q92. The power to establish a common High Court for two or more states and Union territories is vested with:

- A. Parliament
- B. President
- C. Supreme Court
- D. Law Commission

Explanation: According to Article 231 of the Constitution of India, the power to establish a common High Court for two or more states, or for two or more states and a Union Territory, is vested in the Parliament. While Article 214 generally mandates a High Court for each state, Article 231 provides the legislative authority to create shared judicial jurisdictions to optimize resources and administrative efficiency. Examples of this provision in practice include the Punjab and Haryana High Court, which serves both states and the Union Territory of Chandigarh, and the Guwahati High Court, which has jurisdiction over multiple northeastern states.

Q93. The National Emergency in India can be declared on which of the following grounds?

- A. War
- B. External Aggression
- C. Armed Rebellion
- D. All of the above

Explanation: Under Article 352 of the Constitution of India, the President can declare a National Emergency when the security of India or any part of it is threatened by war, external aggression, or armed rebellion. Originally, the Constitution used the term internal disturbance, but this was replaced by armed rebellion through the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 to prevent potential misuse. Since all three specified conditions—war, external aggression, and armed rebellion—are valid constitutional grounds for such a declaration, the correct answer is all of the above.

Q94. The official language of the Indian Union as per the Constitution is:

A. English

B. Hindi

C. Both Hindi and English

D. Sanskrit

Explanation: According to Article 343 of the Indian Constitution, Hindi written in the Devanagari script is designated as the official language of the Union. While English was initially permitted for use in official capacities for a period of 15 years following the Constitution's commencement, Hindi remains the primary official language. The Official Languages Act of 1963 further allowed for the continued use of English alongside Hindi for official government business, but the Constitution specifically identifies Hindi as the official language. Therefore, Hindi is the correct answer.

Q95. The provisions of Fundamental Rights can be amended by:

A. Simple Majority of Parliament

B. Special Majority of Parliament

C. Both Parliament and State Legislatures

D. President's Ordinance

Explanation: Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution are not absolute and can be amended by the Parliament. According to Article 368, such amendments require a Special Majority, which means a majority of the total membership of each House and a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting. However, the Supreme Court ruled in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) that any amendment to the Fundamental Rights cannot alter or destroy the "basic structure" of the Constitution. Therefore, while the Parliament has the power to amend these rights, it must do so through a Special Majority without violating the basic structure.

Q96. The Residuary Powers under the Indian Constitution are vested with:

A. State Legislature

B. Union Parliament

C. President

D. Governor

Explanation: The Constitution of India distributes legislative powers between the Union and the States through three lists in the Seventh Schedule: the Union List, the State List, and the Concurrent List. However, matters not specifically mentioned in any of these three categories are considered residuary powers. According to Article 248, these exclusive powers to legislate on any matter not enumerated in the State or Concurrent lists are vested in the Union Parliament. This includes the authority to impose taxes not specified in those lists. By assigning these powers to the Centre, the Indian Constitution ensures flexibility to address unforeseen or emerging issues while maintaining a strong federal structure.

Q97. The Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution by which amendment?

A. 42nd Amendment

B. 44th Amendment

C. 52nd Amendment

D. 86th Amendment

Explanation: The Fundamental Duties were incorporated into the Indian Constitution through the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976. This change followed the suggestions of the Swaran Singh Committee, which recommended the inclusion of a set of duties for citizens. These duties are listed under Article 51A in Part IV-A of the Constitution. Initially, ten duties were introduced, while an eleventh duty concerning education was added later by the 86th Amendment Act in 2002.

Q98. The Indian Parliament can make laws on subjects enumerated in the State List if:

A. There is a national emergency

B. Two or more states request it

C. The Rajya Sabha passes a resolution

D. All of the above

Explanation: The Indian Parliament is empowered to legislate on matters within the State List under several specific conditions defined by the Constitution. According to Article 249, the Rajya Sabha can authorize Parliament to legislate in the national interest by passing a resolution with a two-thirds majority. Article 250 allows Parliament to make laws on State List subjects while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation. Additionally, Article 252 states that if the legislatures of two or more states pass resolutions requesting Parliament to regulate a matter, Parliament may do so for those states. Since all the provided conditions—a national emergency, a request by two or more states, and a resolution by the Rajya Sabha—are valid legal grounds, the correct answer is all of the above.

Q99. The Supreme Court of India is a court of record. This implies:

A. It can punish for its contempt

B. Its decisions are recorded for perpetual memory and testimony

C. It has the power to issue writs

D. Both A and B

Explanation: As per Article 129 of the Indian Constitution, the Supreme Court is designated as a court of record, which carries two primary implications. First, all its proceedings, acts, and decisions are recorded for perpetual memory and testimony, serving as authoritative legal precedents that cannot be questioned when presented before any subordinate court. Second, it possesses the inherent power to punish for contempt of itself, allowing the court to penalize actions that defy its authority or lower its dignity. While the Supreme Court also has the power to issue writs under Article 32, this is a part of its original jurisdiction rather than a defining characteristic of being a court of record. Therefore, the term implies both the preservation of its records as evidentiary testimony and its authority to punish for contempt.

Q100. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Union and its Territory?

A. Part I

B. Part II

C. Part III

D. Part IV

Explanation: Part I of the Indian Constitution, which includes Articles 1 through 4, specifically outlines the provisions concerning the Union and its Territory. This section defines the name and territory of the Union, the admission or establishment of new states, and the formation of new states or alteration of boundaries of existing ones. In contrast, Part II focuses on citizenship, Part III details Fundamental Rights, and Part IV contains the Directive Principles of State Policy. Therefore, Part I is the correct section dealing with the Union and its territorial structure.