

1. **The Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens have been enumerated from:**
  - A) Article 12 to 35 of the Constitution. **(Correct Answer)**
  - B) Article 13 to 36 of the Constitution.
  - C) Article 15 to 39 of the Constitution.
  - D) Article 16 to 40 of the Constitution.
2. **The Right to Constitutional Remedies means:**
  - A) The right of the citizens to request the Parliament to amend the Constitution.
  - B) The right of Indian citizens to mobilise public opinion in favour of some constitutional amendments.
  - C) Right of citizens to disobey the Constitution under certain circumstances.
  - D) Right to move the courts for enforcement of fundamental rights granted by the Constitution. **(Correct Answer)**
3. **Which one of the following statements is correct?**
  - A) The Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens cannot be suspended under any circumstances.
  - B) The Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens can be suspended by the Parliament by a two-third majority.
  - C) The Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens can be suspended by the president during the national emergency. **(Correct Answer)**
  - D) The fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens can be suspended by the President during the national emergency as well as emergency arising due to breakdown of constitutional machinery in a state.
4. **The orders for the suspension of Fundamental Rights are issued:**
  - A) By the Parliament.
  - B) By the President on the recommendation of the Supreme Court.
  - C) By the President with the approval of the Parliament. **(Correct Answer)**
  - D) By the President with the approval of the Council of Ministers.
5. **The Fundamental Duties of the Indian Citizens:**
  - A) Formed a part of the original Constitution.
  - B) Were added by the Forty-Second Amendment. **(Correct Answer)**
  - C) Were added by the Forty-Fourth Amendment.
  - D) Were defined by the parliament through a law enacted during the emergency.
6. **The Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens are contained in:**
  - A) Part I of the Constitution.
  - B) Part III of the Constitution.

- C) Part IV-A of the Constitution. **(Correct Answer)**
  - D) None of the above part of the Constitution.
7. **Which one of the followings is not a Fundamental duty as outlined in Article 51A of the Constitution?**
- A) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals.
  - B) To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
  - C) To work for the moral upliftment of the weaker sections of society. **(Correct Answer)**
  - D) To preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
8. **The Fundamental duties were added to the Constitution:**
- A) To make the Fundamental Rights more effective.
  - B) To check anti-national, subversive and unconstitutional agitations.
  - C) To accord priority to the directive principles over fundamental rights.
  - D) To achieve all the above objectives. **(Correct Answer)**
9. **Which one of the followings is not included as a Fundamental Duty?**
- A) Abidance by Constitution and respect for its ideals and institutions.
  - B) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
  - C) To ensure rule of law in the country. **(Correct Answer)**
  - D) To safeguard public property and to adjure violence.
10. **Which one of the followings has been enlisted as a fundamental duty in the constitution?**
- A) To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired the freedom struggle in India.
  - B) To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
  - C) To protect and improve the natural environment.
  - D) All the above. **(Correct Answer)**
11. **In an emergency the fundamental rights of citizens:**
- A) May be suspended. **(Correct Answer)**
  - B) Stand automatically suspended.
  - C) Can be enjoyed only with the approval of the Supreme Court.
  - D) Have no meaning.
12. **Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion is a Fundamental Rights classified under:**
- A) The Right to Freedom of Religion.
  - B) The Right against Exploitation.

- C) The Cultural and Educational Rights.
- D) The Rights to Equality. **(Correct Answer)**

**13. Which one of the following authorities is authorised by the Constitution to impose reasonable restrictions on Fundamental Rights?**

- A) The Parliament. **(Correct Answer)**
- B) The Supreme Court.
- C) The President.
- D) None of the above.

**14. The inclusion of Fundamental Duties in the Constitution was:**

- A) Unanimously welcomed.
- B) Welcomed by the opposition parties only.
- C) Welcomed by the ruling only.
- D) None of the above. **(Correct Answer)**

**15. If the land belonging to a poor man is appropriated by the government without compensation, he cannot directly approach the High Court for redress because the:**

- A) Cost involved are exorbitant.
- B) Right to property is a legal right. **(Correct Answer)**
- C) Court have been deprived of the power to determine compensation.
- D) Matter is outside their jurisdiction.

**16. The Constitution of which one of the following countries specifically recognises that the State has a moral responsibility to provide employment to its citizens?**

- A) Great Britain.
- B) India.
- C) U.S.S.R. **(Correct Answer)**
- D) U.S.A.

**17. Which one of the following rights is vital for the successful working of democracy?**

- A) Right to property.
- B) Right to association.
- C) Right to assemble.
- D) Right to Criticise. **(Correct Answer)**

**18. Which one of the following Amendments removed Rights to Property from the list of Fundamental Rights and made it only a legal right?**

- A) 42nd Amendment.
- B) 44th Amendment. **(Correct Answer)**

- C) 48th Amendment.
- D) 52nd Amendment.

19. Which one of the following amendment reduce the voting age from 21 years to 18 years?

- A) 52nd Amendment.
- B) 60th Amendment.
- C) 61st Amendment. **(Correct Answer)**
- D) None of the above.

20. The Articles 14 to 18 of the Constitution of India guarantees:

- A) Right to equality. **(Correct Answer)**
- B) Right to Freedom.
- C) Right against exploitation.
- D) None of these.

21. Which Article of the Constitution abolishes untouchability and forbid its practice in any form?

- A) Article 13.
- B) Article 17. **(Correct Answer)**
- C) Article 19.
- D) None of these.

22. According to which Article, the Supreme Court can issue writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights?

- A) Article 32. **(Correct Answer)**
- B) Article 34.
- C) Article 39.
- D) None of these.

23. Which is not now a Fundamental Right?

- A) Right to equality.
- B) Right to freedom.
- C) Right to property. **(Correct Answer)**
- D) None of them.

24. Right to six freedom is found in:

- A) Article 19. **(Correct Answer)**
- B) Article 20.
- C) Article 21.

- D) Article 23.

**25. Which of the following Article guarantee the right to religious freedom?**

- A) Article 20-22.
- B) Article 23-24.
- C) Article 25-28. **(Correct Answer)**
- D) None of these.

**26. The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity have been taken from:**

- A) American Revolution.
- B) French Revolution. **(Correct Answer)**
- C) Russian Revolution.
- D) None of these.

**27. Which article protects the interests of minorities?**

- A) Article 29 and 30. **(Correct Answer)**
- B) Article 14 and 15.
- C) Article 19 and 20.
- D) Article 21 and 22.

**28. The Right to Constitutional Remedies is described in which article?**

- A) Article 30.
- B) Article 31.
- C) Article 32. **(Correct Answer)**
- D) Article 33.

**29. The concept of Fundamental Rights is borrowed from:**

- A) UK.
- B) USA. **(Correct Answer)**
- C) Russia.
- D) France.

**30. Which article prohibits traffic in human beings and forced labor?**

- A) Article 23. **(Correct Answer)**
- B) Article 24.
- C) Article 25.
- D) Article 26.

**31. Which article deals with the right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions?**

- A) Article 29.
- B) Article 30. **(Correct Answer)**
- C) Article 31.
- D) Article 32.

32. **The Supreme Court of India is the guardian of the:**

- A) Directive Principles of State Policy.
- B) Fundamental Rights. **(Correct Answer)**
- C) Parliamentary System.
- D) Federal Structure.

33. **The preventive Detention Act curtailed the:**

- A) Right to Equality.
- B) Right to Constitutional Remedies.
- C) Right to Freedom of Religion.
- D) Right to Freedom. **(Correct Answer)**

34. **Which one of the following Fundamentals Rights has been the subject of maximum litigation and controversy?**

- A) Right to Property. **(Correct Answer)**
- B) Right to Equality.
- C) Right to Freedom of Religion.
- D) Right to Freedom.

35. **Right to Freedom of Religion means:**

- A) Religious instructions shall be provided in all government educational institutions.
- B) State shall encourage religious thinking and give preference to persons with religious bent of mind in matter of employment.
- C) All persons shall have right to establish institutions for religious and educational purposes.
- D) None of the above. **(Correct Answer)**

36. **The Constitution grants Cultural and Educational Rights with a view to:**

- A) Evolve a common national culture.
- B) Eradicate illiteracy from the country.
- C) To help the minorities conserve their culture. **(Correct Answer)**
- D) None of the above.

37. **Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R Ambedkar as ‘the heart and soul of the Constitution’?**

- A) Right to Equality.
- B) Right to Freedom.
- C) Right to Constitutional Remedies. **(Correct Answer)**
- D) Right to Freedom of Religion.

**38. To which of the following rights the foreigners are entitled under the Indian Constitution?**

- A) Right against exploitation.
- B) Right to equality before law.
- C) Right to life and Personal Liberty.
- D) All the above rights. **(Correct Answer)**

**39. Which one of the following comes under the Jurisdiction of both the High Court and the Supreme Court?**

- A) Disputes between the centre and States.
- B) Disputes between the States inter Supreme Court.
- C) Protection of the Fundamental Rights. **(Correct Answer)**
- D) Protection against the violation of Constitution.

**40. A person is arrested for allegedly making a defamatory statement online. Which Fundamental Right is most relevant to their defense?**

- A) Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression. **(Correct Answer)**
- B) Right to Personal Liberty.
- C) Right against Exploitation.
- D) Right to Constitutional Remedies.

**41. A group of citizens wants to organize a peaceful protest against a new government policy. Which Fundamental Right protects their ability to do so?**

- A) Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression.
- B) Right to Form Associations.
- C) Right to Freedom of Movement.
- D) All of the above. **(Correct Answer)**

**42. Which of the following best describes the relationship between Fundamental Rights and reasonable restrictions?**

- A) Fundamental Rights are absolute and cannot be restricted under any circumstances.
- B) Fundamental Rights are subject to reasonable restrictions in the interest of public order, morality, etc. **(Correct Answer)**
- C) Fundamental Rights can be restricted at the discretion of the government.

- D) Reasonable restrictions are only applicable during a state of emergency.
43. **A film is banned by the censor board for allegedly hurting religious sentiments. Which fundamental right is most directly in conflict with the censor board's action?**
- A) Right to Freedom of Religion.
  - B) Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression. **(Correct Answer)**
  - C) Cultural and Educational Rights.
  - D) Right to Constitutional Remedies.
44. **A person is denied a passport due to pending criminal charges. Which fundamental right is most directly affected?**
- A) Right to freedom of speech and expression.
  - B) Right to personal liberty.
  - C) Right to freedom of movement. **(Correct Answer)**
  - D) Right to constitutional remedies.
45. **"X," a journalist, publishes a series of articles exposing corruption within the judiciary. The judiciary initiates contempt of court proceedings against "X." This case highlights the tension between:**
- A) Freedom of the Press and the independence of the judiciary. **(Correct Answer)**
  - B) Right to Information and the right to privacy.
  - C) Freedom of Speech and Expression and the right to reputation.
  - D) Right to Constitutional Remedies and judicial discretion.
46. **A group of students creates a satirical video criticizing the government's education policy and uploads it to a popular video-sharing platform. The video goes viral, sparking both praise and criticism. The government, citing concerns about public order, orders the video to be taken down and initiates legal proceedings against the students. Which fundamental right(s) are most directly at stake in this case?**
- A) Right to Equality.
  - B) Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression. **(Correct Answer)**
  - C) Right to Personal Liberty.
  - D) Cultural and Educational Rights.
47. **A fire breaks out in a factory employing child laborers. Several children are injured, and some lose their lives. Investigations reveal that the factory owner had been violating labor laws and safety regulations. Which fundamental right(s) of the child laborers were violated?**
- A) Right to Equality.
  - B) Right against Exploitation. **(Correct Answer)**
  - C) Right to Freedom.



- D) Right to Constitutional Remedies.
48. **"A," an environmental activist, organizes protests against a proposed industrial project that they believe will cause significant environmental damage. The company involved in the project uses legal tactics to try to silence "A," including filing defamation lawsuits and obtaining injunctions restricting their ability to protest. The company's legal tactics can be seen as an attempt to:**
- A) Protect its legitimate business interests.
  - B) Suppress dissent and stifle freedom of speech. **(Correct Answer)**
  - C) Ensure public order and safety.
  - D) Exercise its right to freedom of trade and profession.
49. **A group of citizens, concerned about air pollution in their city, wants to organize a peaceful protest. They apply for a permit from the local authorities, but their application is denied, citing concerns about traffic disruption and potential public disorder. Which fundamental right(s) are most directly at stake in this scenario?**
- A) Right to Equality and Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression.
  - B) Right to Freedom of Assembly (implied in Article 19) and Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression. **(Correct Answer)**
  - C) Right to Personal Liberty and Right to Freedom of Movement.
  - D) Right to Freedom of Religion and Right to Constitutional Remedies.
50. **Which article directs the state to provide "humane conditions of work and maternity relief"?**
- A) Article 39(d).
  - B) Article 41.
  - C) Article 42. **(Correct Answer)**
  - D) Article 43.
51. **Which part of the Indian Constitution contains the Directive Principles of State Policy?**
- A) Part III.
  - B) Part IV. **(Correct Answer)**
  - C) Part V.
  - D) Part VI.
52. **Which article talks about the promotion of cottage industries?**
- A) Article 40.
  - B) Article 43. **(Correct Answer)**
  - C) Article 45.
  - D) Article 48.

**53. The Directive Principles of State Policy aim to establish which type of state in India?**

- ☐ A) Theocratic State.
- ☐ B) Socialist State. **(Correct Answer)**
- ☐ C) Capitalist State.
- ☐ D) Monarchical State.

**54. DPSPs are enforceable by which of the following?**

- ☐ A) Supreme Court.
- ☐ B) High Courts.
- ☐ C) Parliament.
- ☐ D) None of the above. **(Correct Answer)**

**55. The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are borrowed from which country's Constitution?**

- ☐ A) USA.
- ☐ B) Canada.
- ☐ C) Ireland. **(Correct Answer)**
- ☐ D) France.

**56. Which of the following is NOT a category of DPSPs?**

- ☐ A) Socialist Principles.
- ☐ B) Gandhian Principles.
- ☐ C) Liberal-Intellectual Principles.
- ☐ D) Religious Principles. **(Correct Answer)**

**57. Article 39 of the Indian Constitution deals with which of the following?**

- ☐ A) Uniform Civil Code.
- ☐ B) Right to Education.
- ☐ C) Equal pay for equal work. **(Correct Answer)**
- ☐ D) Protection of Monuments.

**58. Article 40 of the Constitution directs the state to take steps to establish what?**

- ☐ A) Panchayati Raj system. **(Correct Answer)**
- ☐ B) Uniform Civil Code.
- ☐ C) Industrial Development.
- ☐ D) Compulsory Education.

**59. What does Article 44 of the Constitution relate to?**

- ☐ A) Uniform Civil Code. **(Correct Answer)**

- B) Right to Education.
- C) Free Legal Aid.
- D) Protection of Forests.

**60. Which of the following DPSPs belongs to the Gandhian Principles?**

- A) Equal justice and free legal aid.
- B) Promotion of cottage industries. **(Correct Answer)**
- C) Protection of monuments.
- D) Organization of agriculture and animal husbandry.

**61. Article 45 originally provided for free and compulsory education for children up to the age of?**

- A) 10 years.
- B) 14 years. **(Correct Answer)**
- C) 16 years.
- D) 18 years.

**62. Which Directive Principle emphasizes the separation of judiciary from the executive?**

- A) Article 38.
- B) Article 39.
- C) Article 50. **(Correct Answer)**
- D) Article 48.

**63. Which of the following DPSPs is related to the promotion of international peace and security?**

- A) Article 38.
- B) Article 51. **(Correct Answer)**
- C) Article 43.
- D) Article 47.

**64. Under which article does the state have the duty to raise the level of nutrition and improve public health?**

- A) Article 47. **(Correct Answer)**
- B) Article 48.
- C) Article 50.
- D) Article 42.

**65. Which article directs the state to ensure that children are not forced into employment due to economic necessity?**

- A) Article 41.

- B) Article 45.
- C) Article 39(e) & (f). **(Correct Answer)**
- D) Article 48A.

**66. Which principle was added by the 42nd Amendment, 1976?**

- A) Protection of the environment and forests. **(Correct Answer)**
- B) Right to Education.
- C) Equal pay for equal work.
- D) Prohibition of child labor.

**67. What is the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles?**

- A) Fundamental Rights are superior to DPSPs. **(Correct Answer)**
- B) DPSPs override Fundamental Rights.
- C) They are equal in status.
- D) There is no relationship.

**68. What does Article 48 of the Indian Constitution deal with?**

- A) Prohibition of cow slaughter. **(Correct Answer)**
- B) Protection of wildlife.
- C) Organization of agriculture and animal husbandry.
- D) Protection of historical monuments.

**69. The Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976, added which of the following to DPSPs?**

- A) Protection of historical monuments.
- B) Participation of workers in management. **(Correct Answer)**
- C) Uniform Civil Code.
- D) Free legal aid.

**70. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Directive Principles?**

- A) They are justiciable in nature. **(Correct Answer)**
- B) They are fundamental in governance.
- C) They are non-enforceable.
- D) They provide socio-economic rights.

**71. The Directive Principles promote the ideal of a?**

- A) Political democracy.
- B) Social and economic democracy. **(Correct Answer)**
- C) Religious democracy.

- D) Theocratic state.

**72. Which of the following is NOT covered under the DPSPs?**

- A) Equal justice and free legal aid.
- B) Right to property. **(Correct Answer)**
- C) Protection of monuments.
- D) Promotion of international peace.

**73. Which constitutional amendment added the words "Socialist" and "Secular" to the Preamble, strengthening DPSPs?**

- A) 24th Amendment.
- B) 42nd Amendment. **(Correct Answer)**
- C) 44th Amendment.
- D) 86th Amendment.

**74. Which DPSP has been used to justify reservation policies for economically weaker sections?**

- A) Article 38.
- B) Article 39(b) & (c).
- C) Article 46. **(Correct Answer)**
- D) Article 51.

**75. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the Directive Principles?**

- A) Prohibition of liquor.
- B) Free and compulsory education.
- C) Right to vote. **(Correct Answer)**
- D) Protection of environment.

**76. Which of the following is a Directive Principle related to economic justice?**

- A) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women. **(Correct Answer)**
- B) Freedom of speech and expression.
- C) Right to constitutional remedies.
- D) Abolition of untouchability.

**77. The Directive Principles are meant to be implemented by:**

- A) Judiciary.
- B) Parliament and State Legislatures. **(Correct Answer)**
- C) President of India.
- D) Election Commission.

**78. Which article directs the state to ensure equal pay for equal work?**

- ☐ A) Article 38.
- ☐ B) Article 39(d). **(Correct Answer)**
- ☐ C) Article 40.
- ☐ D) Article 46.

**79. Which of the following DPSPs was added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment?**

- ☐ A) Article 48A – Protection of environment.
- ☐ B) Article 43A – Participation of workers in industries.
- ☐ C) Article 39A – Equal justice and free legal aid.
- ☐ D) All of the above. **(Correct Answer)**

**80. Which of the following DPSPs aims to prevent the concentration of wealth and means of production?**

- ☐ A) Article 39(b) and (c). **(Correct Answer)**
- ☐ B) Article 42.
- ☐ C) Article 44.
- ☐ D) Article 50.

**81. Who is known as the Father of the Indian Constitution?**

- ☐ A) Mahatma Gandhi.
- ☐ B) B.R. Ambedkar. **(Correct Answer)**
- ☐ C) Jawaharlal Nehru.
- ☐ D) Sardar Patel.

**82. The idea of the Constituent Assembly was first proposed by:**

- ☐ A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
- ☐ B) M.N. Roy. **(Correct Answer)**
- ☐ C) B.R. Ambedkar.
- ☐ D) Mahatma Gandhi.

**83. When was the Constituent Assembly formed?**

- ☐ A) 1942.
- ☐ B) 1945.
- ☐ C) 1946. **(Correct Answer)**
- ☐ D) 1950.

**84. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?**

- ☐ A) Sardar Patel.

- ☐ B) B.R. Ambedkar. **(Correct Answer)**
- ☐ C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
- ☐ D) Jawaharlal Nehru.

85. **How many members were initially in the Constituent Assembly?**

- ☐ A) 200.
- ☐ B) 292.
- ☐ C) 389. **(Correct Answer)**
- ☐ D) 500.

86. **When was the Indian Constitution adopted?**

- ☐ A) 15 August 1947.
- ☐ B) 26 November 1949. **(Correct Answer)**
- ☐ C) 26 January 1950.
- ☐ D) 2 October 1950.

87. **The Constitution of India came into effect on:**

- ☐ A) 15 August 1947.
- ☐ B) 26 January 1949.
- ☐ C) 26 January 1950. **(Correct Answer)**
- ☐ D) 2 October 1950.

88. **Which act served as the basis for the Constituent Assembly of India?**

- ☐ A) Government of India Act, 1909.
- ☐ B) Government of India Act, 1935. **(Correct Answer)**
- ☐ C) Indian Independence Act, 1947.
- ☐ D) Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946.

89. **How many schedules did the original Indian Constitution have?**

- ☐ A) 8.
- ☐ B) 10.
- ☐ C) 12. **(Correct Answer)**
- ☐ D) 14.

90. **Which is the longest written constitution in the world?**

- ☐ A) USA.
- ☐ B) UK.
- ☐ C) India. **(Correct Answer)**

- D) France.

**91. The Indian Constitution was handwritten in which language?**

- A) English.
- B) Hindi.
- C) Both Hindi and English. **(Correct Answer)**
- D) Sanskrit.

**92. The original copies of the Indian Constitution are preserved in:**

- A) Rashtrapati Bhavan.
- B) National Archives of India. **(Correct Answer)**
- C) Supreme Court.
- D) Parliament House.

**93. Who was the first President of independent India?**

- A) B.R. Ambedkar.
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru.
- C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad. **(Correct Answer)**
- D) Sardar Patel.

**94. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is also known as the:**

- A) Introduction.
- B) Soul of the Constitution. **(Correct Answer)**
- C) Preface.
- D) None of the these options.

**95. The Preamble begins with which words?**

- A) India that is Bharat.
- B) We, the People of India. **(Correct Answer)**
- C) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular.
- D) None of the these options.

**96. Which of the following is NOT a word in the Preamble?**

- A) Sovereign.
- B) Socialist.
- C) Democratic.
- D) Federal. **(Correct Answer)**

**97. The term 'Republic' in the Preamble means:**



- A) India has a king.
- B) Head of the State is elected. **(Correct Answer)**
- C) No government exists.
- D) No government exists.

98. Which of the following explains "Justice" as mentioned in the Preamble?

- A) Social, Economic, and Political. **(Correct Answer)**
- B) Religious, Economic, and Political.
- C) Social, Ethical, and Economic.
- D) Cultural, Political, and Economic.

99. The word 'Liberty' in the Preamble refers to:

- A) Freedom of Religion.
- B) Freedom of Thought, Expression, Belief, Faith, and Worship. **(Correct Answer)**
- C) Freedom to Travel.
- D) None of the these options.

100. Which part of the Constitution reflects the objectives of the Preamble?

- A) Part III – Fundamental Rights.
- B) Part IV – Directive Principles.
- C) Both (a) and (b). **(Correct Answer)**
- D) None of the these options.

101. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is based on the ideas given in:

- A) American Constitution.
- B) Objectives Resolution by Nehru. **(Correct Answer)**
- C) British Constitution.
- D) French Revolution.

102. According to B. R. Ambedkar, Social Democracy means:

- A) Truth, Justice, Loyal.
- B) Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. **(Correct Answer)**
- C) Care, Responsible & Loyal.
- D) Loyal, Patriotism & Justice.

103. How many fundamental rights are there in Indian Constitution?

- A) 23.
- B) 36.

- C) 65.
  - D) 6. **(Correct Answer)**
104.      **What is the true meaning of "Secular"?**
- A) All religions are equal in the eyes of the government. **(Correct Answer)**
  - B) Special importance to a religion related to minorities.
  - C) One religion is promoted by the government.
  - D) None of the following.
105.      **What is the meaning of "Social equality" in the Indian Constitution?**
- A) Lack of opportunities.
  - B) Lack of equality.
  - C) Equal opportunities for all sections of the societies. **(Correct Answer)**
  - D) None of the following.
106.      **The Fundamental Rights are enforceable by which institution?**
- A) Supreme Court and High Courts. **(Correct Answer)**
  - B) President of India.
  - C) Parliament.
  - D) Prime Minister.
107.      **The term 'We' in Preamble means:**
- A) Indian Government.
  - B) Supreme Courts.
  - C) Indian Parliament.
  - D) The People of India. **(Correct Answer)**
108.      **What is the meaning of 'equality' in the Indian Constitution?**
- A) Lack of opportunities.
  - B) Lack of equality.
  - C) Absence of special privileges to any section of the society, and provision of adequate opportunities for all individuals without any discrimination. **(Correct Answer)**
  - D) None of the above.
109.      **Which act is considered the first step toward constitutional development in India?**
- A) Government of India Act, 1935.
  - B) Indian Councils Act, 1861.

- C) Regulating Act, 1773. **(Correct Answer)**
  - D) Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909.
- 110.       **Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?**
  - A) Jawaharlal Nehru.
  - B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. **(Correct Answer)**
  - C) Rajendra Prasad.
  - D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
- 111.       **The idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was first proposed by whom?**
  - A) Mahatma Gandhi.
  - B) Jawaharlal Nehru.
  - C) M.N. Roy. **(Correct Answer)**
  - D) B.R. Ambedkar.
- 112.       **When was the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly held?**
  - A) 26th January 1947.
  - B) 26th November 1946.
  - C) 9th December 1946. **(Correct Answer)**
  - D) 15th August 1947.
- 113.       **The drafting of the Indian Constitution was completed on:**
  - A) 26th November 1949. **(Correct Answer)**
  - B) 15th August 1947.
  - C) 26th January 1950.
  - D) 9th December 1946.
- 114.       **Which of the following influenced the fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution?**
  - A) British Constitution.
  - B) American Constitution. **(Correct Answer)**
  - C) Irish Constitution.
  - D) Canadian Constitution.
- 115.       **How many members originally signed the Indian Constitution?**
  - A) 284.
  - B) 299. **(Correct Answer)**
  - C) 395.
  - D) 200.

116. Which of the following statements about the Preamble of the Indian Constitution is incorrect?
- A) It is justiciable in nature. **(Correct Answer)**
  - B) It reflects the objectives of the Constitution.
  - C) It was inspired by the Objectives Resolution.
  - D) It declares India as a Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic.
117. Which word in the Preamble emphasizes India's unity and integrity?
- A) Sovereign.
  - B) Democratic.
  - C) Integrity. **(Correct Answer)**
  - D) Socialist.
118. The term 'Secular' in the Preamble means:
- A) Religious freedom for all citizens. **(Correct Answer)**
  - B) Complete separation of religion and state.
  - C) The state will follow only one religion.
  - D) State can regulate religious practices.
119. Which of the following best describes the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?
- A) It is enforceable in a court of law.
  - B) It is not enforceable but serves as a guiding principle. **(Correct Answer)**
  - C) It can be amended only by a simple majority.
  - D) It grants power to the President.
120. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Government of India Act, 1935?
- A) Fundamental Rights for Indians. **(Correct Answer)**
  - B) Provincial Autonomy.
  - C) Establishment of a Federal Court.
  - D) Emergency Provisions.
121. Which feature of the preamble of the constitution is highlighted by 'Elected President'?
- A) Sovereign.
  - B) Secular.
  - C) Democratic.
  - D) Republic. **(Correct Answer)**

122. **The concept of 'equal protection of laws' has been taken from the \_\_\_\_ constitution.**
- ☐ A) American. **(Correct Answer)**
  - ☐ B) British.
  - ☐ C) Russian.
  - ☐ D) French.
123. **The Kesavananda Bharti Case happened in the year \_\_\_\_**
- ☐ A) 1973. **(Correct Answer)**
  - ☐ B) 1983.
  - ☐ C) 1963.
  - ☐ D) 1953.
124. **Protection of life and personal liberty comes under which category of rights?**
- ☐ A) Right to equality.
  - ☐ B) Right to freedom. **(Correct Answer)**
  - ☐ C) Right to education.
  - ☐ D) Right to constitutional remedies.
125. **Which of the following is NOT an ideal mentioned in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?**
- ☐ A) Justice
  - ☐ B) Equality
  - ☐ C) Prosperity **(Correct Answer)**
  - ☐ D) Fraternity
126. **Who among the following was NOT a member of the Constituent Assembly?**
- ☐ A) Mahatma Gandhi **(Correct Answer)**
  - ☐ B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - ☐ C) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - ☐ D) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
127. **What is the main significance of the Indian Constitution?**
- ☐ A) It declares India's independence from British rule
  - ☐ B) It lays down the fundamental principles governing the country **(Correct Answer)**
  - ☐ C) It describes India's foreign policies
  - ☐ D) It defines the duties of citizens only
128. **Which Fundamental Right was removed by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978?**
- ☐ A) Right to Property **(Correct Answer)**
  - ☐ B) Right to Freedom
  - ☐ C) Right to Equality
  - ☐ D) Right to Education
129. **Which fundamental articles can't be dismissed during emergency?**
- ☐ A) Article 21 & Article 19
  - ☐ B) Article 20 & Article 18

- o C) Article 20 & Article 21 (Correct Answer)
  - o D) Articles 18 & Article 19
130. **Which Article of the Indian Constitution abolishes untouchability?**
- o A) Article 14
  - o B) Article 15
  - o C) Article 19
  - o D) Article 17 (Correct Answer)
131. **Which of the following rights is not included under the Right to Freedom?**
- o A) Freedom of Speech and Expression
  - o B) Freedom to Reside and Settle in Any Part of India
  - o C) Freedom of Press (Correct Answer)
  - o D) Freedom to Assemble Peacefully
132. **Who was the first President of the Constituent Assembly?**
- o A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
  - o B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - o C) Sachidananda Sinha (Correct Answer)
  - o D) Jawaharlal Nehru
133. **‘Economic Justice’ as one of the objectives of the Indian Constitution has been provided in:**
- o A) the Preamble and the Fundamental Rights
  - o B) the Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy (Correct Answer)
  - o C) the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy
  - o D) None of the Above
134. **Which of the following is true about Preamble?**
- o A) It is a source of power to legislature and a source of prohibition upon the powers of legislature
  - o B) It is justiciable
  - o C) Its provisions are enforceable in courts of law.
  - o D) None of the above (Correct Answer)
135. **The word ‘Sovereign’ mentioned in the Preamble implies:**
- o A) India is an Independent State
  - o B) India is neither a dependency nor a dominion of any other nation
  - o C) India is free to conduct its own affairs (both internal and external)
  - o D) All of the above. (Correct Answer)
136. **The Preamble to the Indian Constitution aims at securing:**
- o A) Dignity of Individual and Unity & Integrity of the nation. (Correct Answer)
  - o B) Fundamental Rights to all individuals.
  - o C) Fundamental Rights to the citizens of India.
  - o D) Security of tenure to all government servants
137. **Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth comes under which article?**
- o A) Article 17
  - o B) Article 15 (Correct Answer)
  - o C) Article 18
  - o D) Article 14

138. **Equality before the law comes under:**
- o A) Article 14 (Correct Answer)
  - o B) Article 15
  - o C) Article 18
  - o D) Article 17
139. **Which part of the constitution is described as the Magna Carta of India?**
- o A) Part I
  - o B) Part II
  - o C) Part III (Correct Answer)
  - o D) Part IV
140. **Right against exploitation comes under:**
- o A) Article 23 to 24 (Correct Answer)
  - o B) Article 12 to 18
  - o C) Article 25 to 32
  - o D) Article 18 to 26
141. **Which statement is not correct in the case of "Sovereign India"?**
- o A) India is not dependent on any country
  - o B) India is not a colony of any other country
  - o C) India can give any part of its country to any other country (Correct Answer)
  - o D) India is obliged to obey the UN in its internal affairs
142. **The concept of "Single Citizenship" in the Indian Constitution was borrowed from which country?**
- o A) USA
  - o B) UK (Correct Answer)
  - o C) Canada
  - o D) Australia
143. **The Right to Education was added as a Fundamental Right under which Article?**
- o A) Article 19
  - o B) Article 21
  - o C) Article 21 A (Correct Answer)
  - o D) Article 31
144. **Under which writ can a detained person challenge unlawful detention?**
- o A) Habeas Corpus (Correct Answer)
  - o B) Mandamus
  - o C) Certiorari
  - o D) Quo Warranto
145. **Preamble has been amended by which Amendment Act?**
- o A) 27th Constitutional Amendment
  - o B) 42nd Constitutional Amendment (Correct Answer)
  - o C) 44th Constitutional Amendment
  - o D) 40th Constitutional Amendment
146. **Which part of the Indian Constitution expressly declares that India is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic?**
- o A) Fundamental Rights
  - o B) Directive Principles of State Policy

- o C) Preamble (Correct Answer)
  - o D) Fundamental Duties
147. The correct sequence of the following words in the Preamble is:
- o A) Sovereign, Democratic, Socialist, Secular, Republic
  - o B) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic (Correct Answer)
  - o C) Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic, Secular, Republic
  - o D) None of these
148. Who is known as the Father of the Indian Constitution?
- o A) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - o B) B.R. Ambedkar (Correct Answer)
  - o C) Mahatma Gandhi
  - o D) Sardar Patel
149. How many schedules are there in the Indian Constitution?
- o A) 10
  - o B) 12
  - o C) 14 (Correct Answer)
  - o D) 15
150. The Indian Constitution was adopted on:
- o A) 15th August 1947
  - o B) 26th November 1949 (Correct Answer)
  - o C) 26th January 1950
  - o D) 2nd October 1950
151. Which feature of the Indian Constitution is borrowed from the British Constitution?
- o A) Fundamental Rights
  - o B) Parliamentary System (Correct Answer)
  - o C) Directive Principles of State Policy
  - o D) Fundamental Duties
152. The Indian Constitution is:
- o A) Rigid
  - o B) Flexible
  - o C) A blend of rigid and flexible (Correct Answer)
  - o D) None of the above
153. The term "Republic" in the Preamble means:
- o A) Head of the State is elected (Correct Answer)
  - o B) Hereditary rule
  - o C) Dictatorship
  - o D) None of the above
154. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with citizenship?
- o A) Part I
  - o B) Part II (Correct Answer)
  - o C) Part III
  - o D) Part IV
155. The idea of a written constitution was borrowed from:
- o A) UK
  - o B) USA (Correct Answer)



- o C) Canada
  - o D) France
- 156. The concept of Fundamental Rights is borrowed from:
  - o A) Britain
  - o B) USA (Correct Answer)
  - o C) USSR
  - o D) Ireland
- 157. The term "Union of States" is mentioned in which article?
  - o A) Article 1 (Correct Answer)
  - o B) Article 2
  - o C) Article 3
  - o D) Article 4
- 158. The Indian Constitution is the lengthiest because:
  - o A) It includes provisions from various countries
  - o B) It details government procedures
  - o C) It includes both fundamental rights and duties
  - o D) All of the above (Correct Answer)
- 159. Which Article of the Constitution defines the "official language" of India?
  - o A) Article 341
  - o B) Article 343 (Correct Answer)
  - o C) Article 350
  - o D) Article 352
- 160. The Indian Constitution provides for single citizenship, similar to:
  - o A) USA
  - o B) Canada
  - o C) UK (Correct Answer)
  - o D) Germany
- 161. The concept of Bicameralism in India means:
  - o A) Two-tier government
  - o B) Two houses of Parliament (Correct Answer)
  - o C) Two-party system
  - o D) Federal government
- 162. The Constitution of India came into effect on:
  - o A) 26th January 1947
  - o B) 15th August 1948
  - o C) 26th January 1950 (Correct Answer)
  - o D) 15th August 1950
- 163. The word "Socialist" was added to the Preamble by which amendment?
  - o A) 42nd Amendment (Correct Answer)
  - o B) 44th Amendment
  - o C) 86th Amendment
  - o D) 61st Amendment
- 164. The Constitution of India was framed by:
  - o A) British Parliament
  - o B) Indian National Congress

- o C) Constituent Assembly (Correct Answer)
  - o D) Supreme Court
165. The right to vote in India is based on:
- o A) Property Ownership
  - o B) Education
  - o C) Universal Adult Suffrage (Correct Answer)
  - o D) Religion
166. Which Article of the Indian Constitution declares India as a "Secular State"?
- o A) Article 14
  - o B) Article 15
  - o C) Article 25
  - o D) Article 44 (Correct Answer)
167. The concept of Judicial Review in India is borrowed from:
- o A) UK
  - o B) USA (Correct Answer)
  - o C) Ireland
  - o D) Canada
168. Which Schedule of the Constitution contains the names of States and Union Territories?
- o A) First (Correct Answer)
  - o B) Second
  - o C) Third
  - o D) Fourth
169. The Preamble is:
- o A) An integral part of the Constitution
  - o B) Not enforceable by law
  - o C) Can be amended
  - o D) All of the above (Correct Answer)
170. The Fundamental Rights in India are contained in which Part of the Constitution?
- o A) Part II
  - o B) Part III (Correct Answer)
  - o C) Part IV
  - o D) Part V
171. The Constitution of India is republican because:
- o A) It provides for an elected head of state (Correct Answer)
  - o B) It has a monarchy
  - o C) It follows hereditary succession
  - o D) None of the above
172. Which Article of the Indian Constitution describes India as a "Union of States"?
- o A) Article 1 (Correct Answer)
  - o B) Article 3
  - o C) Article 5
  - o D) Article 7
173. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Indian Constitution?
- o A) Federalism

- o B) Presidential System (Correct Answer)
  - o C) Parliamentary System
  - o D) Secular
174. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights?
- o A) Part I
  - o B) Part II
  - o C) Part III (Correct Answer)
  - o D) Part IV
175. How many Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Indian Constitution?
- o A) 5
  - o B) 6 (Correct Answer)
  - o C) 7
  - o D) 8
176. Which Fundamental Right was removed by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978?
- o A) Right to Property (Correct Answer)
  - o B) Right to Equality
  - o C) Right to Freedom
  - o D) Right to Constitutional Remedies
177. Which Article of the Constitution is known as the “Heart and Soul” of the Indian Constitution?
- o A) Article 12
  - o B) Article 14
  - o C) Article 21
  - o D) Article 32 (Correct Answer)
178. Which Article guarantees the Right to Equality before the law?
- o A) Article 12
  - o B) Article 14 (Correct Answer)
  - o C) Article 19
  - o D) Article 21
179. Right to Freedom includes how many freedoms under Article 19?
- o A) 4
  - o B) 5
  - o C) 6 (Correct Answer)
  - o D) 7
180. Which Fundamental Right prohibits discrimination based on religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth?
- o A) Article 14
  - o B) Article 15 (Correct Answer)
  - o C) Article 16
  - o D) Article 17
181. The Right to Education (RTE) is provided under which Article?
- o A) Article 19
  - o B) Article 21
  - o C) Article 21A (Correct Answer)
  - o D) Article 24

182. Which of the following is NOT a Fundamental Duty?
- o A) To defend the country
  - o B) To pay taxes regularly (Correct Answer)
  - o C) To promote harmony
  - o D) To develop a scientific temper
183. Which of the following Fundamental Duties was added by the 86th Amendment Act, 2002?
- o A) To safeguard public property
  - o B) To value and preserve the rich heritage of India
  - o C) To provide education to children between 6-14 years (Correct Answer)
  - o D) To promote peace and international brotherhood
184. Which Fundamental Duty relates to environmental protection?
- o A) To uphold and protect the sovereignty of India
  - o B) To safeguard public property
  - o C) To protect and improve the natural environment (Correct Answer)
  - o D) To strive for excellence in all spheres
185. Which of the following Fundamental Duties is related to scientific development?
- o A) To cherish and follow noble ideals of freedom
  - o B) To protect and improve natural resources
  - o C) To develop a scientific temper, humanism, and spirit of inquiry (Correct Answer)
  - o D) To defend the country
186. Fundamental Duties are:
- o A) Legally enforceable
  - o B) Not legally enforceable (Correct Answer)
  - o C) Enforceable only by the Supreme Court
  - o D) None of the above
187. India follows which type of government system?
- o A) Presidential
  - o B) Parliamentary (Correct Answer)
  - o C) Monarchy
  - o D) Aristocracy
188. The Parliament of India consists of how many houses?
- o A) One
  - o B) Two (Correct Answer)
  - o C) Three
  - o D) Four
189. Who is the head of the Indian State?
- o A) Prime Minister
  - o B) President (Correct Answer)
  - o C) Chief Justice of India
  - o D) Governor
190. The Prime Minister is appointed by:
- o A) Lok Sabha
  - o B) Rajya Sabha
  - o C) President (Correct Answer)
  - o D) Chief Justice of India

191. What is the tenure of the President of India?
- ☐ A) 4 years
  - ☐ B) 5 years (Correct Answer)
  - ☐ C) 6 years
  - ☐ D) 7 years
192. Which body is responsible for law-making in India?
- ☐ A) Executive
  - ☐ B) Legislature (Correct Answer)
  - ☐ C) Judiciary
  - ☐ D) Election Commission
193. Who presides over the sessions of Lok Sabha?
- ☐ A) Prime Minister
  - ☐ B) President
  - ☐ C) Speaker (Correct Answer)
  - ☐ D) Vice President
194. Rajya Sabha is also known as:
- ☐ A) Upper House (Correct Answer)
  - ☐ B) Lower House
  - ☐ C) People's House
  - ☐ D) Parliament House
195. The Vice President of India is also the:
- ☐ A) President
  - ☐ B) Chief Justice of India
  - ☐ C) Speaker of Lok Sabha
  - ☐ D) Chairman of Rajya Sabha (Correct Answer)
196. Which of the following is NOT a function of the Parliament?
- ☐ A) Speaker of Lok Sabha
  - ☐ B) Governor of a state (Correct Answer)
  - ☐ C) Chief Justice of India
  - ☐ D) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
197. Who is responsible for enforcing laws in India?
- ☐ A) Legislature
  - ☐ B) Executive (Correct Answer)
  - ☐ C) Judiciary
  - ☐ D) Election Commission
198. The Indian Judiciary follows which system?
- ☐ A) Single Judiciary System (Correct Answer)
  - ☐ B) Dual Judiciary System
  - ☐ C) Federal Judiciary System
  - ☐ D) None of the above
199. Which of the following is a function of the Supreme Court?
- ☐ A) Law-making
  - ☐ B) Resolving disputes between states and center (Correct Answer)
  - ☐ C) Implementing laws
  - ☐ D) Conducting elections

200. Which body is responsible for conducting elections in India?
- o A) Supreme Court
  - o B) Election Commission of India (Correct Answer)
  - o C) Parliament
  - o D) Union Cabinet
201. The power to amend the Constitution lies with:
- o A) Supreme Court
  - o B) Parliament (Correct Answer)
  - o C) President
  - o D) Prime Minister
202. Who is known as the First Citizen of India?
- o A) Prime Minister
  - o B) President (Correct Answer)
  - o C) Chief Justice
  - o D) Speaker of Lok Sabha
203. The Indian Parliament consists of:
- o A) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
  - o B) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and President (Correct Answer)
  - o C) Lok Sabha and Supreme Court
  - o D) Rajya Sabha and Supreme Court
204. What is the minimum age to become a Member of Parliament in Lok Sabha?
- o A) 21 years
  - o B) 25 years (Correct Answer)
  - o C) 30 years
  - o D) 35 years
205. Which schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with Anti-Defection Law?
- o A) 8th Schedule
  - o B) 9th Schedule
  - o C) 10th Schedule (Correct Answer)
  - o D) 11th Schedule
206. Which Article of the Indian Constitution defines the duties of the Prime Minister?
- o A) Article 73
  - o B) Article 74
  - o C) Article 75 (Correct Answer)
  - o D) Article 76
207. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of the Indian Constitution?
- o A) Rigid Constitution
  - o B) Written Constitution (Correct Answer)
  - o C) Short in length
  - o D) Absence of Fundamental Rights
208. The term 'Republic' in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution means that:
- o A) The head of state is elected directly by the people
  - o B) The head of state is elected indirectly by the people (Correct Answer)
  - o C) The head of state is hereditary
  - o D) The government is led by an emperor

209. Which of the following is a feature of the Indian system of government?
- o A) Unitary system
  - o B) Federal system with a strong unitary bias (Correct Answer)
  - o C) Absolute monarchy
  - o D) Democracy without a written constitution
210. Which of the following is a feature of the Indian system of government?
- o A) Unitary system
  - o B) Federal system with a strong unitary bias (Correct Answer)
  - o C) Absolute monarchy
  - o D) Democracy without a written constitution
211. Who is the guardian of the Indian Constitution?
- o A) The President of India
  - o B) The Prime Minister of India
  - o C) The Supreme Court of India (Correct Answer)
  - o D) The Parliament of India
212. Which of the following is true about the Indian Constitution?
- o A) It is the longest written constitution in the world (Correct Answer)
  - o B) It is the shortest written constitution in the world
  - o C) It has more than 500 articles
  - o D) It has never been amended
213. Which of the following is not a Fundamental Duty under the Indian Constitution?
- o A) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India
  - o B) To protect the environment
  - o C) To promote communal harmony
  - o D) To pay taxes (Correct Answer)
214. The President of India can be removed from office by which of the following process?
- o A) Impeachment (Correct Answer)
  - o B) Resignation
  - o C) Vote of no confidence
  - o D) Dissolution of Parliament
215. Which of the following is not mentioned in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?
- o A) Justice
  - o B) Liberty
  - o C) Fraternity
  - o D) Secularism (Correct Answer)
216. Who among the following can dissolve the Rajya Sabha?
- o A) The President of India
  - o B) The Prime Minister of India
  - o C) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
  - o D) The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (Correct Answer)
217. Which of the following is a non-justiciable feature of the Indian Constitution?
- o A) Fundamental Rights
  - o B) Fundamental Duties

- o C) Directive Principles of State Policy (Correct Answer)
  - o D) Election process
- 218. Which of the following is not included in the Union List of the Indian Constitution?
  - o A) Defence
  - o B) Foreign affairs
  - o C) Education (Correct Answer)
  - o D) Banking
- 219. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India?
  - o A) The President of India (Correct Answer)
  - o B) The Parliament of India
  - o C) The President of the Supreme Court
  - o D) The President of India
- 220. What is the term length for the President of India?
  - o A) 3 years
  - o B) 4 years
  - o C) 5 years (Correct Answer)
  - o D) 6 years
- 221. What is the significance of the Basic Structure Doctrine as established in the Kesavananda Bharati case?
  - o A) It emphasizes the supremacy of Parliament over the Constitution
  - o B) It establishes that the Constitution is a living document that can be entirely rewritten
  - o C) It allows Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution without restrictions
  - o D) It signifies that certain fundamental features of the Constitution cannot be altered by amendments (Correct Answer)
- 222. How many members are there in the Rajya Sabha?
  - o A) 240
  - o B) 250
  - o C) 245 (Correct Answer)
  - o D) 300
- 223. What type of emergency has never been declared in India?
  - o A) President's Rule
  - o B) Financial Emergency (Correct Answer)
  - o C) National Emergency
  - o D) Martial Law
- 224. Under which article can the President declare a National Emergency?
  - o A) 356
  - o B) 352 (Correct Answer)
  - o C) 354
  - o D) 351
- 225. Who acts as the ceremonial head of state in India?
  - o A) Vice-President of India
  - o B) Prime Minister of India
  - o C) Attorney General of India
  - o D) President of India (Correct Answer)



226. How does the Supreme Court ensure that President's Rule is not misused?
- o A) Using advisory opinions to guide the President
  - o B) By enforcing judicial review over executive actions (Correct Answer)
  - o C) By appointing governors to oversee state governments
  - o D) Through legislative amendments to Article 356
227. How does the ruling in *State of West Bengal v. Union of India* illustrate Centre-State relations?
- o A) It illustrates the central authority's ability to prioritize national interests over state concerns. (Correct Answer)
  - o B) It implies a uniform distribution of power without hierarchy.
  - o C) It highlights states' complete authority over their resources.
  - o D) It suggests that states cannot contest central authority.
228. The President of India can declare a National Emergency under Article 352 on the grounds of:
- o A) War or External Aggression
  - o B) Internal Disturbance
  - o C) War, External Aggression, or Armed Rebellion (Correct Answer)
  - o D) War, External Aggression, or Political Unrest
229. The power to grant a pardon under Article 72 is exercised by the President of India:
- o A) Independently, without any advice
  - o B) On the advice of the Prime Minister
  - o C) On the advice of the Council of Ministers (Correct Answer)
  - o D) On the advice of the Governor
230. The President can issue an ordinance under Article 123:
- o A) When Parliament is in session
  - o B) When one House is in session
  - o C) Only if both Houses are not in session (Correct Answer)
  - o D) If the Prime Minister advises the President
231. Under which of the following situations can the President use discretionary powers?
- o A) Appointment of Prime Minister when no party has a clear majority (Correct Answer)
  - o B) Dismissing a Council of Ministers
  - o C) Dissolving Lok Sabha when no-confidence motion is passed
  - o D) All of the above
232. The maximum time limit for the President's Rule under Article 356 is:
- o A) 1 year
  - o B) 2 years
  - o C) 3 years (Correct Answer)
  - o D) 5 years
233. The Vice President of India can act as the President in case of vacancy for a maximum period of:
- o A) 3 months
  - o B) 6 months (Correct Answer)
  - o C) 9 months
  - o D) 1 year
234. Which constitutional amendment made it mandatory for the President to accept the advice of the Council of Ministers?

- o A) 24th Amendment
- o B) 39th Amendment
- o C) 42nd Amendment (Correct Answer)
- o D) 44th Amendment

235. The President can refer a bill back to Parliament for reconsideration:

- o A) Any number of times
- o B) Only once (Correct Answer)
- o C) Twice
- o D) Only when it is a Money Bill

236. Who among the following is responsible for advising the President in case of a dispute regarding the disqualification of MPs?

- o A) Supreme Court
- o B) Chief Election Commissioner (Correct Answer)
- o C) Attorney General of India
- o D) Prime Minister

237. If the President of India wishes to resign, he/she must address the resignation letter to:

- o A) Chief Justice of India
- o B) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- o C) Vice President of India (Correct Answer)
- o D) Prime Minister of India