

1	India has a _____ form of government		
	<u>Parliamentary</u>	Presidential	Oligarchy
2	As a secular country, India doesn't have a state _____.		
	Government	<u>Religion</u>	Judiciary
3	Fundamental duties are _____ by law		
	Fully enforced	<u>Partially enforced</u>	Not enforced
4	By the beginning of the 16th century, the Indian national movement have been active		
	True		<u>False</u>
5	Who was the president of the constituent assembly?		
	S. Radhakrishnan	<u>Dr. Rajendra Prasad</u>	B R Ambedkar
6	Everyone is equal before law.' This right falls under _____		
	Right to Education	<u>Right to Equality</u>	Right to Vote
7	The Indian Constitution was finally completed in _____.		
	November 1946	September 1949	<u>November 1949</u>
8	The existence of more than one level of government in any country is called _____		
	Democracy	<u>Federalism</u>	Universal Adult Franchise
9	The Human trafficking and forced labour are prohibited under _____.		
	Cultural and Educational Rights	<u>Right against Exploitation</u>	Right to freedom of Religion
10	In 1934, _____ demanded for a Constituent Assembly for the first time.		
	<u>Indian National Congress</u>	Swarajya Party	Forward Block
11	The system of courts in the country is collectively referred as _____.		
	<u>Judiciary</u>	Ministers	Congress
12	The idea to have a Constitution was given by _____		
	Mahatma Gandhi	W.C Benarji	<u>M. N. Roy</u>
13	The Constitution of India came into force on _____.		
	26 January 1947	26 January 1949	<u>26 January 1950</u>
14	The original constitution was divided into 22 Parts & 8 Schedules, now it is ____Parts & ____ Schedules.		
	22 Parts, 8 Schedules	<u>25 Parts, 12 Schedules</u>	24 Parts, 12 schedules
15	The Constituent Assembly was the 1st parliament of free India till the 1st general election held in 1952.		
	<u>True</u>		False
16	What is Preamble		
	<u>Introductory Statement of Constitution</u>	Introductory Statement of Policies and Bills	Parts of the Constitution
17	What does Legislative Assembly do?		
	<u>Make laws</u>	Implement Laws	Violate the laws
18	The drafting of the document called the constitution was done by an assembly of elected representatives called the _____		
	Constitutional Assembly	National Assembly	<u>Constituent Assembly</u>
19	The Constituent Assembly that wrote the Indian constitution had members.		

244	268	276	<u>299</u>
20	What is called the soul of the Indian Constitution?		
	Legislative	Executives	Judiciary
21	From which of the following country's constitution most countries chose to begin their constitution with a preamble?		
	France	Britain	Italy
22	Protection of wild life comes under which of the following in Constitution of India?		
	Fundamental Duties	Directive Principles	Seventh Schedule
23	What is the composition of the bicameral parliament in India?		
	Answer: The bicameral parliament in India is composed of the Council of States, Rajya Sabha, and the House of the People, Lok Sabha.		
24	What was the Cripps Mission and what was its acceptance of demand?		
	Answer: The Cripps Mission was a proposal in 1942 that recognized the demand for a constitution to be framed by an elected constituent assembly and for India to be given a dominion status.		
25	What was the demand for a constituent assembly?		
	Answer: The demand for a constituent assembly was for the purpose of framing a constitution for India.		
26	What is the composition of the bicameral parliament in India?		
	Answer: The bicameral parliament in India is composed of the Council of States, Rajya Sabha, and the House of the People, Lok Sabha.		
27	What is the State's duty in terms of protecting and improving the environment and safeguarding forests?		
	Answer: The State's duty is to protect and improve the environment and safeguard forests.		
28	What is the State's policy towards the concentration of wealth and means of production?		
	Answer: The State's policy towards the concentration of wealth and means of production is to direct its policy towards ensuring that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.		
29	Are the Directive Principles of State Policy enforceable by any court?		
	Answer: No, the provisions contained in Part IV of the Constitution of India are not enforceable by any court.		
30	What is the purpose of organizing agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines?		
	Answer: The purpose of organizing agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and		

	scientific lines is to improve productivity and efficiency in these sectors.
31	<p>What is the State's policy towards securing an adequate means of livelihood for citizens?</p> <p>Answer: The State's policy towards securing an adequate means of livelihood for citizens is to direct its policy towards ensuring that citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood.</p>
32	<p>What rights does the State aim to secure for its citizens in terms of work, education, and public assistance?</p> <p>Answer: The State aims to secure the right to work, to education, and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness, and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want.</p>
33	<p>What is the responsibility of the State in regards to providing legal aid?</p> <p>Answer: The State shall provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.</p>
34	<p>What is the State's duty in terms of promoting the educational and economic interests of weaker sections of the people?</p> <p>Answer: The State's duty is to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.</p>
35	<p>What is the purpose of organizing village panchayats?</p> <p>Answer: The purpose of organizing village panchayats is to enable them to function as units of self-government.</p>
36	<p>What provision does the State make for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief?</p> <p>Answer: The State makes provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.</p>
37	<p>What is the State's policy towards the distribution of material resources of the community?</p> <p>Answer: The State's policy towards the distribution of material resources of the community is to direct its policy towards ensuring that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good.</p>
38	<p>What is the aim of DPSPs?</p> <p>Answer: The aim of DPSPs is to create social and economic conditions under which the citizens can lead a good life and to establish social and economic democracy through a</p>

	welfare state.
39	<p>What is the State's duty in terms of raising the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people?</p> <p>Answer: The State's duty is to regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties.</p>
40	<p>What is the purpose of the legal system according to the Constitution of India?</p> <p>Answer: The purpose of the legal system according to the Constitution of India is to promote justice on a basis of equal opportunity.</p>
41	<p>What does the State aim to secure for workers in terms of work and living conditions?</p> <p>Answer: The State aims to secure work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life, and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities for all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise.</p>
42	<p>What is the purpose of the State in promoting the welfare of the people?</p> <p>Answer: The purpose of the State in promoting the welfare of the people is to secure and protect a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life.</p>
43	<p>What are the types of Directive Principles of State Policy?</p> <p>Answer: The types of Directive Principles of State Policy are Socialistic Principles, Gandhian Principles, Liberal Principles, and General/Miscellaneous Principles.</p>
44	<p>What is the purpose of promoting cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas?</p> <p>Answer: The purpose of promoting cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas is to provide employment opportunities and improve the economic conditions of the people living in those areas.</p>
45	<p>What is the purpose of the provision for equal justice and free legal aid?</p> <p>Answer: The purpose of the provision for equal justice and free legal aid is to ensure that all citizens have access to justice and legal aid, regardless of their economic status.</p>
46	<p>What are the Directive Principles of State Policy?</p> <p>Answer: The Directive Principles of State Policy are guidelines to the central and state governments of India, to be kept in mind while framing laws and policies.</p>
47	What was the demand formulated by Pandit Nehru in 1938?

	Answer: Pandit Nehru formulated the demand for constituent assembly.
48	<p>How were the seats in each Province distributed among the three main communities?</p> <p>Answer: The seats in each Province were distributed among the three main communities, Muslims, Sikh and general, in proportion to their respective populations.</p>
49	<p>What happened to the territories that fell under Pakistan after the partition in 1947?</p> <p>Answer: The territories that fell under Pakistan and those members who were part of The Constituent Assembly ceased to be members of the Constituent Assembly.</p>
50	<p>When did the Indian Constitution become fully applicable?</p> <p>Answer: The Indian Constitution became fully applicable on 26 Jan 1950.</p>
51	<p>Which states in India have bicameral legislatures?</p> <p>Answer: The states of Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Uttar Pradesh have bicameral legislatures while the other 20 states have unicameral legislatures.</p>
52	<p>When did the provisions relating to Citizenship, elections, provisional Parliament, temporary and transitional positions come into effect?</p> <p>Answer: The provisions relating to Citizenship, elections, provisional Parliament, temporary and transitional positions were given immediate effect on The 26th Nov.1949.</p>
53	<p>What are some of the salient features of the Constitution of India?</p> <p>Answer: The salient features of the Constitution of India include being the longest written constitution in the world, borrowing provisions from several sources and several other constitutions of the world, and having distinct and unique features as compared to other constitutions.</p>
54	<p>What did the Cabinet Mission provide for in 1946?</p> <p>Answer: The Cabinet Mission provided for an indirectly elected Constituent assembly consisting of 389 members, with 292 to be elected from provinces, 93 to be nominated from princely states, and 4 to be nominated from chief comm. Areas.</p>
55	<p>What was the backbone of the present Constitution of India?</p> <p>Answer: The Government of India Act 1935 was the backbone of the present Constitution of India.</p>
56	<p>When did the rest of the Indian Constitution come into force?</p> <p>Answer: The rest of the Indian Constitution came into force on the 26th Jan. 1950.</p>

57	<p>How many members are there in the House of the People in India?</p> <p>Answer: The House of the People in India is composed of 550 members, i.e., 530 members from the States and 20 members from the Union Territories.</p>
58	<p>When did the first meeting of the constituent assembly take place and who boycotted it?</p> <p>Answer: The first meeting of the constituent assembly took place on December 9, 1946, but it was boycotted by the Muslim League.</p>
59	<p>What were some of the milestones in the development of the Constitution of India?</p> <p>Answer: The Regulating Act 1773, The Charter Act 1793, The Charter Act 1813, The Charter Act 1833, and The Charter Act 1853 were some of the milestones in the development of the Constitution of India.</p>
60	<p>When did the Constituent Assembly re-assemble as the Sovereign Constituent Assembly for the Dominion of India?</p> <p>Answer: The Constituent Assembly re-assembled as the Sovereign Constituent Assembly for the Dominion of India on August 14th, 1947</p>
61	<p>How is each state and Union Territory in India administered?</p> <p>Answer: Each state is administered by a Governor appointed by the President while each Union Territory is administered by the President through a Minister.</p>
62	<p>When did the Indian National Congress form?</p> <p>Answer: The Indian National Congress formed in 1885.</p>
63	<p>How are members of the Council of States elected?</p> <p>Answer: The President of India nominates 12 persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of literature, art, science and social service, while the remaining 238 seats are to be filled in by the persons to be elected by the legislative assemblies of their respective states in staggered re-elections of one-third every second year.</p>
64	<p>How many members were present and signed the Constitution as finally passed?</p> <p>Answer: 284 members were present and signed the Constitution as finally passed.</p>
65	<p>When was the Indian Constitution passed by the Constituent Assembly?</p> <p>Answer: The Indian Constitution was passed by the Constituent Assembly on 26 Nov 1949.</p>
66	<p>How were the members of the Constituent Assembly elected?</p>

	Answer: The members were elected by indirect election by the members of The Provisional Legislative Assemblies (lower house only).
67	<p>“The ‘right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion’ guarantees a negative liberty — which means that the state shall ensure that there is no interference or obstacle to exercise this freedom”.</p> <p>Which of the following provisions guarantees this right?</p> <p>A. Article 26 (1) B. Article 28 (1) C. Article 25 (1) D. Article 27 (1)</p>
68	<p>Which of the following is described as the ‘Soul of the Constitution’?</p> <p>(a) Fundamental Rights (b) Fundamental Duties (c) Directive Principles of State Policy (d) Preamble</p>
69	<p>The term ‘We’ in Preamble means</p> <p>(a) Indian Government (b) Supreme Courts (c) Indian Parliament (d) The People of India</p>
70	<p>Indian Constitution ensures ‘Justice’ in which of the following form</p> <p>(a) Social (b) Economic (c) Political (d) All of the above</p>
71	<p>Preamble has been amended by which Amendment Act?</p> <p>(a) 27th Constitutional Amendment (b) 42nd Constitutional Amendment (c) 44th Constitutional Amendment (d) 40th Constitutional Amendment</p>
72	<p>In which case, the Supreme Court specifically opined that Preamble is ‘not’ a part of the Constitution?</p> <p>(a) Berubari Union case (b) Kesavanada Bharati case (c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of the above</p>
73	<p>In which case, the Supreme Court rejected the earlier opinion and held that Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution?</p> <p>(a) Berubari Union case (b) Kesavanada Bharati case (c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of the above</p>
74	<p>The Preamble states that the Constitution derives its authority from</p> <p>(a) Indian Culture (b) Government of India (c) The People of India (d) Princely states</p>
75	Which part of the Indian Constitution expressly declares that India is a Sovereign

	Socialist Secular Democratic Republic?
	(a) Fundamental Rights (b) Directive Principles of State Policy (c) Preamble (d) Fundamental Duties
76	'Economic Justice' as one of the objectives of the Indian Constitution has been provided in
	(a) the Preamble and the Fundamental Rights (b) the Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy (c) the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy (d) None of the Above
77	The correct sequence of the following words in the Preamble is
	(a) Sovereign, Democratic, Socialist, Secular, Republic (b) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic (c) Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic, Secular, Republic (d) None of these
78	The ideal of Justice (Social, Economic and Political) in the Preamble draws its inspiration from
	(a) Russian Revolution (b) American Civil War (c) French Revolution (d) Japanese Constitution
79	The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in the Preamble have been taken from
	(a) French Revolution (b) Russian Revolution (c) American Civil War (d) None of the above
80	Which of the following is true about Preamble?
	(a) It is a source of power to legislature and a source of prohibition upon the powers of legislature. (b) It is justiciable. (c) Its provisions are enforceable in courts of law. (d) None of the above.
81	Which of the following words is not mentioned in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution?
	(a) Sovereign (b) Socialist (c) Democratic (d) Indians
82	The word 'Sovereign' mentioned in the Preamble implies _____
	(a) India is an Independent State. (b) India is neither a dependency nor a dominion of any other nation. (c) India is free to conduct its own affairs (both internal and external). (d) All of the above.
83	Till now, the Preamble to the Constitution of India has been amended for how many times?
	(a) Once (b) Twice (c) Thrice

	(d) Never
84	<p>The Preamble to the Indian Constitution aims at securing</p> <p>The Preamble to the Indian Constitution aims at securing</p> <p>(a) Dignity of Individual and Unity & Integrity of the nation.</p> <p>(b) Fundamental Rights to all individuals.</p> <p>(c) Fundamental Rights to the citizens of India.</p> <p>(d) Security of tenure to all government servants.</p>
85	<p>What is the meaning of 'equality' in the Indian Constitution?</p> <p>(a) Lack of opportunities</p> <p>(b) Lack of equality</p> <p>(c) Absence of special privileges to any section of the society, and provision of adequate opportunities for all individuals without any discrimination.</p> <p>(d) None of the above.</p>
86	<p>What is the Right to Constitutional Remedies in India?</p> <p>Answer: The Right to Constitutional Remedies guarantees remedies if citizens' fundamental rights are violated and allows the aggrieved party to approach the courts.</p>
87	<p>What is the Swaran Singh Committee?</p> <p>Answer: The Swaran Singh Committee recommended more than 10 Fundamental Duties, including the duty to pay taxes.</p>
88	<p>What is the criticism of Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution?</p> <p>Answer: Critics have described the Fundamental Duties as a code of moral precepts due to their non-justiciable character and have called their inclusion in the Constitution superfluous.</p>
89	<p>Why was the right to property removed from the list of fundamental rights?</p> <p>Answer: The right to property was removed from the list of fundamental rights by the 44th Constitutional Amendment because it proved to be a hindrance towards attaining the goal of socialism and redistributing wealth equitably among the people.</p>
90	<p>What are fundamental duties in the Indian Constitution?</p> <p>Answer: Fundamental duties are duties that are not incorporated into the Constitution but are expected to be performed by the people.</p>
100	<p>What are Cultural and Educational Rights in India?</p> <p>Answer: Cultural and Educational Rights protect the rights of religious, cultural, and linguistic minorities, by facilitating them to preserve their heritage and culture, and ensuring education for everyone without any discrimination.</p>
101	<p>Why are some of the fundamental duties difficult to understand?</p> <p>Answer: Some of the fundamental duties are vague, ambiguous, and difficult to understand</p>

	by the common man.
102	<p>What does the Right to Freedom include in India?</p> <p>Answer: The Right to Freedom includes freedom of speech, expression, assembly, association, profession, and residence.</p>
103	<p>What is the Right to Equality in India?</p> <p>Answer: The Right to Equality guarantees equal rights for everyone irrespective of religion, gender, caste, race or place of birth.</p>
104	<p>What is the importance of Fundamental Duties in India?</p> <p>Answer: The Fundamental Duties remind Indian citizens of their duty towards their society, warn against anti-national and anti-social activities, promote discipline and commitment, help courts in examining the constitutional validity of a law, and are enforceable by law.</p>
105	<p>What are the Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution?</p> <p>Answer: The Fundamental Duties are a list of 11 duties that every Indian citizen must obey, as mentioned in Article 51A of the Indian Constitution.</p>
106	<p>What is the Right against Exploitation in India?</p> <p>Answer: The Right against Exploitation implies prohibition of traffic in human beings, begar, and other forms of forced labor.</p>
107	<p>What were some of the duties recommended by the Swaran Singh Committee that were not included in the Constitution?</p> <p>Answer: The duties recommended by the committee that were not accepted included citizens being penalized for non-compliance with or refusal to observe any of the duties, punishments/penalties decided by the Parliament not being called into question in any court, and the duty to pay taxes.</p>
108	<p>What is the Right to Freedom of Religion in India?</p> <p>Answer: The Right to Freedom of Religion indicates the secular nature of Indian polity and guarantees freedom of conscience, profession, practice, and propagation of religion.</p>
109	<p>When were the Fundamental Duties added to the Indian Constitution?</p> <p>Answer: The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added 10 Fundamental Duties to the Indian Constitution, and the 86th Amendment Act 2002 added the 11th Fundamental Duty.</p>
110	<p>What are fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution?</p>

	Answer: Fundamental rights are the basic human rights enshrined in the Constitution of India which are guaranteed to all citizens.
111	<p>What is the Swaran Singh Committee?</p> <p>Answer: The Swaran Singh Committee was a committee formed in 1976 that recommended the addition of Fundamental Duties to the Indian Constitution.</p>
112	<p>How many fundamental rights are mentioned in the Indian Constitution?</p> <p>Answer: There are six fundamental rights mentioned in the Indian Constitution.</p>
113	<p>How many fundamental rights are mentioned in the Indian Constitution?</p> <p>Answer: There are six fundamental rights mentioned in the Indian Constitution.</p>
114	<p>Can fundamental rights be amended?</p> <p>Answer: Yes, any changes to the fundamental rights require a constitutional amendment that should be passed by both the Houses of Parliament.</p>
115	<p>What is the purpose of the Constitution's prohibition of children under 14 years in hazardous conditions?</p> <p>Answer: The purpose is to prevent children from being employed in hazardous conditions.</p>
116	<p>What is the right to property?</p> <p>Answer: The right to property was a fundamental right in the Constitution, but it was deleted from the list of fundamental rights by the 44th Constitutional Amendment. It is now a legal right.</p>
117	<p>What is the Doctrine of Severability?</p> <p>Answer: The Doctrine of Severability is a doctrine that protects the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution. It implies that only the parts of the statute that are inconsistent with fundamental rights shall be deemed void and not the whole statute.</p>
118	<p>What fundamental rights are available only to citizens and not to foreigners?</p> <p>Answer: The fundamental rights available only to citizens are prohibition of discrimination on grounds of race, religion, caste, gender, or place of birth, equality of opportunity in matters of public employment, protection of freedom of speech and expression, association, assembly, movement, residence, and profession, protection of the culture, language, and script of minorities, and the right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.</p>
119	<p>What is the Right to Constitutional Remedies?</p>

	Answer: The Right to Constitutional Remedies guarantees remedies if citizens' fundamental rights are violated and allows the aggrieved party to approach the courts.
120	<p>What is the Doctrine of Eclipse?</p> <p>Answer: The Doctrine of Eclipse states that any law that violates fundamental rights is not null or void ab initio, but is only non-enforceable, i.e., it is not dead but inactive. It applies only to pre-constitutional laws.</p>
121	<p>How many fundamental rights are mentioned in the Indian Constitution?</p> <p>Answer: There are six fundamental rights mentioned in the Indian Constitution.</p>
122	<p>Can the Parliament amend any part of the Constitution including fundamental rights?</p> <p>Answer: Yes, in the Sajjan Singh case of 1965, the Supreme Court held that the Parliament can amend any part of the Constitution including fundamental rights.</p>
123	<p>What do Cultural and Educational Rights protect?</p> <p>Answer: Cultural and Educational Rights protect the rights of religious, cultural, and linguistic minorities to preserve their heritage and culture and ensure education for everyone without discrimination.</p>
124	<p>Can the judiciary strike down any amendment passed by Parliament that is in conflict with the basic structure of the Constitution?</p> <p>Answer: Yes, this is the basis in Indian law in which the judiciary can strike down any amendment passed by Parliament that is in conflict with the basic structure of the Constitution.</p>
125	<p>Why are fundamental rights important?</p> <p>Answer: Fundamental rights are important because they safeguard the people's interests and are like the backbone of the country.</p>
126	<p>Why fundamental rights are called fundamental?</p> <p>Answer: Fundamental rights are called fundamental because they are enshrined in the Constitution which guarantees them and they are justiciable (enforceable by courts).</p>
127	<p>Can fundamental rights be amended by the Parliament?</p> <p>Answer: Yes, fundamental rights can be amended by the Parliament by a constitutional amendment, but only if the amendment does not alter the basic structure of the Constitution.</p>
128	<p>What is the Right to Equality?</p>

	Answer: The Right to Equality guarantees equal rights for everyone irrespective of religion, gender, caste, race or place of birth.
129	Can laws that violate fundamental rights be enforced? Answer: No, according to Article 13, all laws that are violation of fundamental rights shall be void.
130	What is the Right to Freedom? Answer: The Right to Freedom includes many rights such as freedom of speech, expression, assembly, association, profession, and residence.
131	What is the significance of fundamental rights? Answer: Fundamental rights are enforceable by the courts, subject to certain conditions.
132	What are fundamental rights? Answer: Fundamental rights are the basic human rights enshrined in the Constitution of India which are guaranteed to all citizens.
133	Who can declare a law unconstitutional on the grounds of being violative of fundamental rights? Answer: The Supreme Court and the High Courts can declare any law unconstitutional on the grounds that it is violative of the fundamental rights.
134	Why were Fundamental Duties criticized? Answer: They were criticized for their non-justiciable character and being superfluous.
135	What are the Fundamental Duties in India? Answer: The Fundamental Duties in India are a list of 11 duties that every Indian citizen must obey, as mentioned in Article 51A of the Indian Constitution.
136	Is there any legal sanction against the violation of Fundamental Duties? Answer: No, there is no legal sanction against their violation.
137	Are Fundamental Duties applicable to foreigners? Answer: No, they are confined to Indian citizens only.
138	Are Fundamental Duties exhaustive? Answer: No, they are not exhaustive as they do not cover important duties like casting vote, paying taxes, family planning, etc.

139	Are Fundamental Duties justiciable? Answer: No, they are non-justiciable similar to Directive Principle of State Policies.
140	What is the Swaran Singh Committee? Answer: The Swaran Singh Committee was a committee formed in 1976 to recommend Fundamental Duties in India, the necessity of which was felt during the internal emergency of 1975-77.
141	What did the Swaran Singh Committee recommend regarding Fundamental Duties? Answer: The committee recommended more than 10 Fundamental Duties, including the duty to pay taxes, but not all were included in the Constitution.
142	What is the importance of Fundamental Duties in India? Answer: The importance of Fundamental Duties in India is that they remind citizens of their duty towards society, warn against anti-national and anti-social activities, promote discipline and commitment, help courts in determining the constitutional validity of a law, and are enforceable by law.
143	How are Fundamental Duties categorized? Answer: They are categorized into Moral Duty and Civic Duty.
144	What are Fundamental Duties? Answer: Fundamental Duties are a set of moral and civic duties included in the Indian Constitution.
146	East India Company got the exclusive right of trading in India under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth in a)1559 b)1600 c)1601 d)1602
147	In 1765, The East India Company got Diwani rights in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, what is the meaning of Diwani right: a)Right over revenue only b)Right over Civil Justice only c)Right over revenue and civil justice only d)Right over revenue, Criminal justice, and civil justice only
148	Which of the following action is also called the “Act of Settlement” a)Regulating Act of 1773 b)Amending Act of 1781 • (Amending act of 1781 was passed to rectify the defects of regulating act of 1773.)

	<p>c)Pitt's India Act of 1784</p> <p>d)Charter Act of 1833</p>
149	<p>There are various layers in the background of the Indian Constitution:</p> <p>Regulating Act 1773</p> <p>Pitt's India Act 1784</p> <p>Charter Act of 1813</p> <p>Charter Act of 1833</p> <p>Charter Act of 1853</p> <p>Government of India Act 1858</p> <p>Indian Councils Act 1861</p> <p>India Councils Act 1892</p> <p>Morley-Minto Reforms 1909</p> <p>Montague-Chelmsford Reforms 1919</p> <p>Government of India Act 1935</p> <p>Indian Independence Act 1947</p>
150	<p>Drafting Committee:</p> <p>Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer: He was an Indian barrister who served in the Constituent Assembly, which drafted the Indian Constitution. According to B.R. Ambedkar, Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer was the chief architect of the Constitution of India and chairperson of the committee...</p> <p>N. Gopalaswami: He was elected in 1946 to serve in the Constituent Assembly of India, which met in 1946 and was presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru. He was chosen to serve on the Indian Constitution's thirteen-person Drafting Committee. He was a Minister without Portfolio in Jawaharlal Nehru's 1st cabinet from 1947 to 1948. Then, from 1948 to 1952, he worked as Minister of Railways and Transport, and then from 1952 to 1953, he was Minister of Defense.</p> <p>B.R. Ambedkar: He was the first Minister of Law and Justice of independent India, the chief draftsman of the Constitution of India, and a founding father of the Republic of India.</p> <p>K.M Munshi: He has a reputable literary reputation in Gujarati. In 1938, he established the educational trust Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. He served on a number of committees of the Constituent Assembly, including the Drafting Committee, Advisory Committee, and Sub-Committee on Fundamental Rights. In his draft on fundamental rights, he argued that progressive rights should be included.</p> <p>Mohammad Saadulla: Saadulla was elected to the Constituent Assembly from Assam, out of 28 Muslim League members who attended the proceedings of the Assembly, he was one of them and he was the only Muslim League member to sit in the Drafting Committee. His interventions in the Assembly mostly revolved around securing financial stability, and minority rights of Assam</p> <p>B.L. Mitter: Due to their bad health, he was replaced by N Madhav Rao as a member of the Drafting Committee</p> <p>D.P. Khaitan: He was the prominent statesman DP Khaitan was being one of the architects of the Indian Constitution. During the assembly proceedings, he intervened on the issue of freedom of speech. After his death, TT Krishnamachari became a member of the drafting committee</p>