

1. Historical Background of the Indian Constitution

1. **Q:** When did the British first come to India as traders?
A: The British came to India in 1600 as traders through the East India Company.
2. **Q:** Which battle granted the British East India Company the *diwani* rights over Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa?
A: The Battle of Buxar (1764).
3. **Q:** What was the first act passed by the British Parliament to regulate the East India Company?
A: The Regulating Act of 1773.
4. **Q:** Who was the first Governor-General of Bengal?
A: Lord Warren Hastings.
5. **Q:** What was the significance of the Pitt's India Act of 1784?
A: It established the system of dual governance by creating the *Board of Control* to oversee political matters while leaving commercial affairs with the East India Company.

2. Making of the Constitution

6. **Q:** Who first proposed the idea of a Constituent Assembly for India?
A: M.N. Roy in 1934.
7. **Q:** When was the Constituent Assembly of India formed?
A: November 1946.
8. **Q:** What was the basis of representation in the Constituent Assembly?
A: Members were elected by provincial assemblies using proportional representation.
9. **Q:** Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?
A: Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
10. **Q:** When was the Constitution of India adopted?
A: November 26, 1949.

3. Salient Features of the Indian Constitution

11. **Q:** How many articles did the original Constitution of India have?
A: 395 articles.
12. **Q:** What is the significance of the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?
A: It declares India as a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, and Democratic Republic.
13. **Q:** Which feature of the Indian Constitution is borrowed from the British Constitution?
A: The Parliamentary system of government.
14. **Q:** Which amendment added the terms *Socialist* and *Secular* to the Preamble?
A: The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976.
15. **Q:** What is the meaning of Single Citizenship in India?
A: All Indians are citizens of India, unlike the USA, where states have separate citizenships.

4. Fundamental Rights and Duties

16. **Q:** How many Fundamental Rights are provided by the Indian Constitution?
A: Six.
17. **Q:** Which Fundamental Right was removed by the 44th Amendment Act?
A: Right to Property (Article 31).
18. **Q:** Under which article can the Supreme Court issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights?
A: Article 32.
19. **Q:** Name the six types of writs issued by Indian courts.
A: Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, Quo Warranto.
20. **Q:** How many Fundamental Duties are there in the Indian Constitution?
A: Eleven (added by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976).

5. Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)

21. **Q:** From which country were the Directive Principles of State Policy borrowed?
A: Ireland.
22. **Q:** What is the main objective of the Directive Principles?
A: To establish social and economic democracy.
23. **Q:** Are Directive Principles enforceable by courts?
A: No, they are non-justiciable.
24. **Q:** Which Directive Principle was added by the 42nd Amendment Act?
A: Protection of the environment and wildlife (Article 48A).
25. **Q:** What does Article 39A of the Constitution deal with?
A: Free legal aid to the poor.

6. The President and Executive

26. **Q:** Who elects the President of India?
A: An Electoral College consisting of MPs and MLAs.
27. **Q:** What is the tenure of the President of India?
A: 5 years.
28. **Q:** Under which article does the President have the power to issue ordinances?
A: Article 123.
29. **Q:** Who administers the oath of office to the President?
A: The Chief Justice of India.
30. **Q:** How can the President of India be removed?
A: By impeachment under Article 61.

7. Parliament and Legislative Process

31. **Q:** How many houses does the Indian Parliament have?
A: Two (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha).
32. **Q:** What is the tenure of the Rajya Sabha members?
A: 6 years, with one-third of members retiring every 2 years.
33. **Q:** Who is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha?
A: The Speaker.
34. **Q:** How many types of bills are there in the Indian Parliament?
A: Four (Ordinary Bill, Money Bill, Financial Bill, Constitutional Amendment Bill).
35. **Q:** What is the maximum gap allowed between two sessions of Parliament?
A: 6 months.

8. Judiciary and Judicial Review

36. **Q:** What is the tenure of a Supreme Court judge?
A: Until the age of 65 years.
37. **Q:** What is the significance of Article 142?
A: It allows the Supreme Court to pass any order to ensure complete justice.
38. **Q:** Which is the highest court in India?
A: The Supreme Court of India.
39. **Q:** What is Public Interest Litigation (PIL)?
A: A legal tool that allows the public to approach courts in the interest of society.
40. **Q:** What is the power of Judicial Review?
A: The Supreme Court and High Courts can declare any law unconstitutional if it violates the Constitution.

9. Federalism and State Relations

41. **Q:** What type of federal structure does India follow?
A: A quasi-federal structure with a strong central government.
42. **Q:** What is the three-tier government structure in India?
A: Union Government, State Government, and Local Government.
43. **Q:** What is the role of the Finance Commission?
A: It recommends the distribution of financial resources between the Centre and States.
44. **Q:** What are the three types of emergency provisions in India?
A: National Emergency, State Emergency (President's Rule), and Financial Emergency.
45. **Q:** Under which article can the President impose President's Rule in a state?
A: Article 356.

10. Miscellaneous

46. **Q:** Which amendment introduced the Goods and Services Tax (GST)?

A: The 101st Amendment Act of 2016.

47. **Q:** When was the Right to Information (RTI) Act enacted?

A: 2005.

48. **Q:** Which article provides for the establishment of Panchayati Raj in India?

A: Article 243.

49. **Q:** What is the minimum age to contest Lok Sabha elections?

A: 25 years.

50. **Q:** Who is known as the father of the Indian Constitution?

A: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.