

## ▪ **INDIAN POLITY**

### **Constitution-**

#### **Framing of the Indian Constitution:**

- Idea proposed by MN Roy, pioneer of the Communist Movement in India.
- Constituent Assembly set up on May 16, 1946, under Sachchidanand Sinha's chairmanship.
- Dr Rajendra Prasad and HC Mukherjee elected President and Vice-President on December 11, 1946.
- BN Rau appointed Constitutional Advisor.
- Total Constituent Assembly membership: 389 (292 from British States, 93 from Princely States, 4 from Chief Commissioners Provinces).
- Dr BR Ambedkar chaired the Drafting Committee.

#### **Enactment of the Constitution:**

- Took 2 years, 11 months, and 18 days to complete.
- Provisions on citizenship, elections, provisional Parliament immediately effective.
- Adopted on November 26, 1949, with Preamble, 395 Articles, 22 Parts, and 8 Schedules.
- Enforced on January 26, 1950 (Republic Day), delayed from January 26, 1929, when Congress demanded Poorna Swaraj.
- Current Constitution has 448 Articles, 25 Parts, and 12 Schedules.

#### **Interim Government (1946):**

- Formed from newly elected Constituent Assembly.
- Key members and portfolios held include Jawaharlal Nehru (External Affairs), Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (Home, Information & Broadcasting), Dr Rajendra Prasad (Food & Agriculture), and others.

#### **Preamble:**

- Integral part of the Constitution, serving as the preface or introduction.
- Interpretation of the Constitution based on the spirit of the Preamble.
- Originated from the Objective Resolution drafted and moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and adopted by the Constituent Assembly.
- The Preamble of the Indian Constitution, inspired by the USA Constitution, was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949.
- The words "Socialist," "Secular," and "Integrity" were incorporated through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1976.

#### **Sources of the Indian Constitution**

Source	Features Borrowed
UK	Rule of Law, Cabinet System, Prerogative Writs, Parliamentary Government, Bicameral Parliament, CAG Office, Single Citizenship, Law-making procedures
USA	Written Constitution, Vice-President as Ex-officio Chairman of Upper House, Fundamental Rights, Supreme Court, Independence of Judiciary and Judicial Review, Preamble
USSR	Fundamental Duties
Australia	Concurrent List, Joint sitting of Parliament
Japan	Procedure established by law
Germany	Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency
Canada	Scheme of federation with a strong Centre, Distribution of powers between Centre and States, Residuary Powers with Centre
Ireland	Concept of Directive Principles of State Policy, Method of election of the President
South Africa	Procedure for amendment of the constitution and election of Rajya Sabha member
France	Republic and the ideals of Liberty, equality, and fraternity in the Preamble

### **Main Features of the Indian Constitution:**

- The Indian Constitution is the bulkiest written constitution globally.
- It combines elements of both rigidity and flexibility.
- The parliamentary system of government is adopted.
- It features a federal system with a unitary bias.
- Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, and Fundamental Duties are integral components.
- The judiciary is both integrated and independent.
- India follows a system of single citizenship.
- Emergency powers are outlined.
- Universal adult franchise is a key feature.

### **Important Articles-**

#### **Part I: Union and its Territories (Article 1-4)**

1. India is constituted as a Union of States.
2. Provisions for the admission or establishment of new States.
3. Empowers Parliament to form new States and alter areas, boundaries, or names of existing States.
4. The J & K Reorganisation Act of 2019 resulted in the formation of two Union Territories: Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir.

#### **Part II: Citizenship (Article 5-11)**

- The Citizenship Act of 1955 provides five ways to acquire Indian citizenship: By birth, by descent, by registration, by naturalization, and by incorporation.

### **Three Modes of Losing Citizenship:**

1. **Renunciation**
2. **Termination**
3. **Deprivation**

### **Citizenship (Amendment) Act 2019:**

- Provides Indian citizenship to members of Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi, and Christian religious minorities from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Pakistan who entered India before December 31, 2014.

### **Part III - Fundamental Rights (Article 12-35):**

#### **Rights to Equality (Article 14-18):**

- Equality before Law (Article 14).
- Prohibition of discrimination based on religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth (Article 15).
- Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment (Article 16).
- Abolition of untouchability (Article 17).
- Abolition of titles (Article 18).

#### **Rights to Freedom (Article 19-22):**

- Protection of rights regarding speech, expression, assembly, association, movement, residence, and profession (Article 19).
- Protection in respect of conviction for offenses (Article 20).
- Protection of life and personal liberty (Article 21).
- Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases (Article 22).

#### **Right to Education (Article 21A):**

- The state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children aged 6-14 years.

#### **Rights against Exploitation (Article 23-24):**

- Prohibition of human trafficking and forced labor (Article 23).
- Prohibition of employment of children in any factories, etc. (Article 24).

#### **Rights to Freedom of Religion (Article 25-28):**

- Freedom of conscience and the right to profess, practice, and propagate one's religious beliefs (Article 25).
- Freedom to manage religious affairs (Article 26).
- Freedom from taxation for promoting any particular religion (Article 27).
- Freedom from attendance of religious instructions or worship in certain educational institutions (Article 28).

### **Cultural and Educational Rights:**

- Protection of interests of minorities (Article 29).
- Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions (Article 30).

### **Other Points:**

- Freedom of Press implicit in Article 19.
- Article 20 and 21 cannot be suspended even during National Emergency (Article 352).
- Right to Property under Article 19(1)(f) repealed by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978, and made a legal right under Article 300A.

### **Rights to Constitutional Remedies:**

- Right to move to the Supreme Court (Article 32) and the High Courts (Article 226) for the violation of Fundamental Rights.
- BR Ambedkar called Article 32 the Heart and Soul of the Constitution.

## **Types of Writs**

<b>Writ</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Intended Purpose</b>
Habeas Corpus	"You may have the body"	Release a person unlawfully detained.
Mandamus	"We Command"	Ensure the performance of public duties.
Certiorari	"To be certified"	Quash an order passed by an inferior court or authority.
Prohibition	"The act of stopping"	Stop an inferior court from continuing proceedings.
Quo Warranto	"What is your authority"	Restrain a person from holding a public office improperly

### **Part IV - Directive Principles of State Policy (Article 36-51):**

- Broad guiding principles for formulating policies and laws, non-justiciable in nature.

<b>Article</b>	<b>Directive Principle</b>
36-37	Definition and application of principles in this part.
38	To secure and protect a social order for people's welfare.
39	Principles of policy to be followed by the State.
40	Organize village Panchayats as units of self-government.
41	Right to work, education, and public assistance.
42	Secure just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.
43	Living wage, promote cottage industries.
44	Uniform Civil Code for citizens.
45	Provision for early childhood care and education.

Article	Directive Principle
46	Promote educational and economic interests of weaker sections.
47	Improvement of public health, prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs.
48	Organization of agriculture and animal husbandry on modern lines.
49	Protect monuments of historic interest.
50	Separation of the judiciary from the executive.
51	Promotion of international peace and security.

### Part IV (A) - Fundamental Duties (Article 51A):

- Inserted by the 42nd Amendment Act in 1976, inspired by the Constitution of the erstwhile USSR.

Duty	Description
(a) to (j)	Abide by the Constitution, respect its ideals, institutions, the National Flag, and the National Anthem. Uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India. Defend the country and render national service. Promote harmony, brotherhood, renounce practices derogatory to women, value and preserve the rich heritage of composite culture. Protect the environment, develop scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of enquiry and reform. Safeguard public property and abjure violence. Strive towards excellence in individual and collective activities.
51A (K)	Added by the 86th Amendment Act, 2002 - Parents or guardians must provide opportunities for education to children aged 6-14 years.

No.	Chief Justice	Tenure
1	Harilal J. Kania	Jan. 26, 1950 — Nov. 6, 1951
2	M. Patanjali Sastri	Nov. 7, 1951 — Jan. 3, 1954
3	Mehar Chand Mahajan	Jan. 4, 1954 — Dec. 22, 1954
4	B.K. Mukherjee	Dec. 23, 1954 — Jan. 31, 1956
5	S.R. Das	Feb. 1, 1956 — Sept. 30, 1959
6	Bhuvaneshwar Prasad Sinha	Oct. 1, 1959 — Jan. 31, 1964
7	P.B. Gajendragadkar	Feb. 1, 1964 — March 15, 1966
8	A.K. Sarkar	March 16, 1966 — June 29, 1966
9	K. Subba Rao	June 30, 1966 — April 11, 1967
10	K. N. Wanchoo	April 12, 1967 — Feb. 24, 1968
11	M. Hidayatullah	Feb. 25, 1968 — Dec. 16, 1970
12	J.C. Shah	Dec. 17, 1970 — Jan. 21, 1971

No.	Chief Justice	Tenure
13	S.M. Sikri	Jan. 22, 1971 — April 25, 1973
14	A.N. Roy	April 26, 1973 — January 27, 1977
15	M.H. Beg	Jan. 28, 1977 — Feb. 21, 1978
16	Y.V. Chandrachud	Feb. 22, 1978 — July 11, 1985
17	Prafullachandra Natvarlal Bhagwati	July 12, 1985 — Dec. 20, 1986
18	R.S. Pathak	Dec. 21, 1986 — June 18, 1989
19	E.S. Venkataramiah	June 19, 1989 — Dec. 17, 1989
20	Sabyasachi Mukherjee	Dec. 18, 1989 — Sept. 25, 1990
21	Ranganath Mishra	Sept. 26, 1990 — Nov. 24, 1991
22	Kamal Narain Singh	Nov. 25, 1991 — Dec. 12, 1991
23	M.H. Kania	Dec. 13, 1991 — Nov. 17, 1992
24	Lalit Mohan Sharma	Nov. 18, 1992 — Feb. 11, 1993
25	M.N. Venkatachaliah	Feb. 12, 1993 — Oct. 24, 1994
26	Aziz Mushabber Ahmadi	Oct. 25, 1994 — March 24, 1997
27	Jagdish Sharan Verma	March 25, 1997 — Jan. 17, 1998
28	M.M. Punchhi	Jan. 18, 1998 — October 9, 1998
29	A.S. Anand	Oct. 10, 1998 — Oct. 31, 2001
30	S.P. Bharucha	Nov. 1, 2001 — May 5, 2002
31	B.N. Kirpal	May 6, 2002 — Nov. 7, 2002
32	G.B. Pattanaik	Nov. 8, 2002 — Dec. 18, 2002
33	V.N. Khare	Dec. 19, 2002 — May 1, 2004
34	S. Rajendra Babu	May 2, 2004 — May 31, 2004
35	R.C. Lahoti	June 1, 2004 — Oct. 31, 2005
36	Yogesh Kumar Sabharwal	Nov. 1, 2005 — Jan. 13, 2007
37	K.G. Balakrishnan	Jan. 14, 2007 — May 11, 2010
38	S.H. Kapadia	May 12, 2010 — Sept. 28, 2012
39	Altamas Kabir	Sept. 29, 2012 — July 18, 2013
40	P. Sadashivam	July 19, 2013 — April 26, 2014
41	R.M. Lodha	April 27, 2014 — Sept. 27, 2014
42	H.L. Dattu	Sept. 28, 2014 — Dec. 2, 2015
43	T.S. Thakur	Dec. 3, 2015 — Jan. 3, 2017
44	J.S. Khehar	Jan. 4, 2017 — August 27, 2017
45	Dipak Mishra	August 28, 2017 — Oct. 2, 2018
46	Ranjan Gogoi	Oct. 3, 2018 — Nov. 17, 2019
47	Sharad Arvind Bobde	Nov. 18, 2019 — April 23, 2021

**Note: Dhananjaya Yeshwant Chandrachud (Current Chief Justice)**

## **Part V - Union (Article 52-151):**

### **The President:**

- Executive Head of the State and the first citizen of India.
- 42nd Amendment made it obligatory for the President to accept the advice of the Council of Ministers, later amended by the 44th Amendment.
- Qualifications: Citizen of India, 35 years old, eligible for Lok Sabha, and not holding any office of profit.
- Indirect election through an Electoral College consisting of elected members of Parliament, state legislatures, and Union Territories.
- Term: 5 years, no upper limit. Salary: ₹5,00,000 per month.
- Impeachment: Grounds of violation of the Constitution, initiated in either House.
- Powers: Appointing and removing high authorities, nominating members, declaring wars, concluding peace, Veto power, granting pardons, issuing ordinances.

### **Types of Vetoes:**

- Absolute Veto: Withholding assent.
- Qualified Veto: Can be overridden with a higher majority.
- Suspensive Veto: Can be overridden with an ordinary majority.
- Pocket Veto: Delay in giving assent.

### **Emergency Powers:**

- Declare National Emergency (Article 352).
- Impose President Rule in a State (Article 356).
- Declare Financial Emergency (Article 360).

<b>President</b>	<b>Tenure</b>
Dr. Rajendra Prasad*	26 January 1950 — 13 May 1962
Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	13 May 1962 — 13 May 1967
Dr. Zakir Hussain**	13 May 1967 — 3 May 1969
V.V. Giri (Acting)	3 May 1969 — 20 July 1969
M. Hidayatullah (Acting)	20 July 1969 — 24 August 1969
V.V. Giri	24 August 1969 — 24 August 1974
Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed**	24 August 1974 — 11 February 1977
B.D. Jatti (Acting)	11 February 1977 — 25 July 1977
Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy***	25 July 1977 — 25 July 1982
Giani Zail Singh	25 July 1982 — 25 July 1987
R. Venkaraman	25 July 1987 — 25 July 1992
Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma	25 July 1992 — 25 July 1997
K.R. Narayanan	25 July 1997 — 25 July 2002
A.P.J. Abdul Kalam	25 July 2002 — 25 July 2007
Pratibha Patil	25 July 2007 — 25 July 2012

President	Tenure
Pranab Mukherjee	25 July 2012 — 25 July 2017
Ram Nath Kovind	25 July 2017 — 25 July 2022

### Note: Droupadi Murmu (Current President)

#### Vice-President:

- **Appointment:** Article 63 mandates the Vice-President's role, elected by both Houses of Parliament.
- **Chairmanship:** Ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) as per Article 64.
- **Salary:** ₹4,00,000 per month.
- **First Vice-President:** Dr. S Radhakrishnan.
- **Only Vice-President to die in office:** Shri Krishna Kant (1997-2002).

Vice-President	Tenure
Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan	May 13, 1952 — May 12, 1962
Dr. Zakir Hussain	May 13, 1962 — May 12, 1967
Varahagiri Venkata Giri	May 13, 1967 — May 03, 1969
Gopal Swarup Pathak	August 31, 1969 — August 30, 1974
B.D. Jatti	August 31, 1974 — August 30, 1979
Justice Muhammad Hidayatullah	August 31, 1979 — August 30, 1984
R. Venkataraman	August 31, 1984 — July 24, 1987
Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma	Sept. 03, 1987 — July 24, 1992
K.R. Narayanan	August 21, 1992 — July 24, 1997
Krishan Kant	August 21, 1997 — July 21, 2002
Bhairon Singh Shekhawat	August 19, 2002 — July 21, 2007
Mohammad Hamid Ansari	August 11, 2007 — August 10, 2017
M. Venkaiah Naidu	August 11, 2017 — August 11, 2022

### Note: Jagdeep Dhankar (Current Vice – President)

#### Council of Ministers:

- **Composition:** Article 74 establishes the Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister, including Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, and Deputy Ministers.
- **Appointment:** President appoints other Ministers based on the Prime Minister's advice (Article 75(1)).
- **Qualification:** Ministers must be members of Parliament or elected within six months (Article 75(5)).
- **Responsibility:** Collective responsibility to the Lok Sabha, removable by a No-confidence Motion (Article 75(3)). Individual responsibility under Article 75(2)

## Prime Minister:

- **Head of Government:** The Prime Minister leads the government and the Council of Ministers.
- **Appointment:** President appoints based on being the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha.
- **Duties:** Communicate Cabinet decisions to the President, furnish information on administration or legislation upon the President's request (Article 78).
- **Term:** Serves for five years, can be re-appointed.
- **After Dissolution:** Continues in office until a new government is formed after a dissolved Lok Sabha.
- **Resignation:** Mandatory if the government is defeated in the Lok Sabha.
- **Notable PMs:**
  - First PM: Jawaharlal Nehru.
  - First acting PM: Gulzarilal Nanda.
  - Only PM not facing Parliament: Chaudhary Charan Singh.
  - Youngest PM: Rajeev Gandhi.
  - Oldest PM: Morarji Desai.
  - Shortest tenure (13 days): AB Vajpayee (May 1996–June 1996).

Prime Minister	Tenure
Jawahar Lal Nehru	August 15, 1947 — May 27, 1964
Gulzari Lal Nanda (Acting)	May 27, 1964 — June 9, 1964
Lal Bahadur Shastri	June 9, 1964 — January 11, 1966
Gulzari Lal Nanda (Acting)	January 11, 1966 — January 24, 1966
Indira Gandhi	January 24, 1966 — March 24, 1977
Morarji Desai	March 24, 1977 — July 28, 1979
Charan Singh	July 28, 1979 — January 14, 1980
Indira Gandhi	January 14, 1980 — October 31, 1984
Rajiv Gandhi	October 31, 1984 — December 2, 1989
Vishwanath Pratap Singh	Dec. 2, 1989 — November 10, 1990
Chandrashekhar	Nov. 10, 1990 — June 21, 1991
P.V. Narasimha Rao	June 21, 1991 — May 16, 1996
Atal Behari Bajpayee	May 16, 1996 — June 1, 1996
H.D. Deve Gowda	June 1, 1996 — April 21, 1997
I.K. Gujral	April 21, 1997 — March 19, 1998
Atal Behari Bajpayee	March 19, 1998 — May 22, 2004
Dr. Manmohan Singh	May 22, 2004 — May 26, 2014
Narendra Modi	May 26, 2014 — ..... (Ongoing as of the provided information)

## Union Legislature:

- **Parliament Composition:** Consists of Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha, and the President (Article 79).
- **Language:** Business conducted in Hindi or English, with permission for members to use their mother tongue.

### **Rajya Sabha (Council of States):**

- **Status:** Permanent House, not subject to dissolution.
- **Strength:** Maximum 250, currently 245 (Article 83).
- **Composition:** 229 members elected from states, 4 from Union Territories, and 12 nominated by the President.
- **Tenure:** Members serve for six years, with one-third retiring every two years.
- **Powers:** Legislative powers shared with Lok Sabha, except for Money Bills.

### **Lok Sabha (People's House):**

- **Formation:** First sitting on 13th May 1952, currently the 17th Lok Sabha.
- **Sessions:** Three sessions annually - Budget, Monsoon, and Winter.
- **Members:** 530 from states, 20 from Union Territories, and 2 nominated by the President (Anglo-Indian abolished).
- **Election:** Directly elected by people, eligibility criteria under Article 84.
- **Bills:** Categories include Ordinary, Money, Financial, and Constitutional Amendments.
- **Speaker:** Pro-tem Speaker appointed initially; Speaker and Deputy Speaker elected from Lok Sabha members.
- **Notable Speakers:**
  - First Speaker: GV Mavlankar (1952-1956).
  - First Deputy Speaker: MA Ayyangar (1952-1956).
  - Longest-serving Speaker: Dr. Balram Jakhar (1980-1989).
  - First Speaker to die in office: GMC Balyogi (1998-2002).
  - First woman Speaker: Meira Kumar (2009-2013).

**Note: Om Birla (Current Speaker)**

### **Supreme Court of India:**

- **Inauguration:** January 28, 1950.
- **Current Strength:** Sanctioned strength is 34.
- **Bench Types:** Division Bench (2-3 Justices), Constitutional Bench (5 or more Justices).
- **Tenure and Qualification:** Judges retire at 65, qualifications include being a citizen, a High Court Judge for 5 years, an advocate for 10 years, or a distinguished jurist.
- **Independence:** Salaries charged upon Consolidated Fund; removal only for proved misbehavior or incapacity.
- **Jurisdiction:**
  - Original: Disputes between center and states, states among themselves.
  - Appellate: Highest court of appeal for constitutional, civil, criminal cases.
  - Advisory: President seeking legal advice.

- **Notable:**

- First Chief Justice: HJ Kania (1950–51).
- First Woman Judge: Justice Fatima Beevi (1987).
- Longest Tenure: YV Chandrachud (1978–85).

### **Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG):**

- Appointed by President under Article 148.
- Audits Union and State Governments.
- External auditor for government-owned companies.
- Reports submitted to President or State Governors.
- First CAG: V Narahari Rao (1948-1954).

### **Attorney General of India:**

- Highest law officer, appointed by President (Article 76).
- First Attorney General: MC Setalvad (1950-1963).
- Qualifications: Must be qualified to be a Supreme Court Judge.
- Can participate in Parliament proceedings without voting (Article 88).

### **Governor:**

- Constitutional Head of the State.
- Appointed by President; holds office during President's pleasure.
- Powers include pardons, reprieves, and remission of punishment.
- Discretionary powers not subject to court questioning (Article 163).
- Qualifications: Citizen of India, 35 years old, not a member of Parliament or State Legislature, no office of profit.

### **High Courts (Article 214-232):**

- 25 High Courts in India.
- Oldest: Calcutta High Court (1862).
- Newest: Andhra Pradesh High Court (2019).
- Each High Court's jurisdiction and seat.

### **Panchayats (Article 243-243O):**

- Three-tier system: Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad.
- Exists in all states except Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram.
- Provided for states with population >2 million.

### **Municipalities (Article 243P-243ZG):**

- Three types: Nagar Panchayat, Municipal Council, Municipal Corporation.
- Municipal Corporations in cities with >1 million population.
- Nagar Panchayat for urban areas with >30,000 and <100,000 population.

### **Relations between Union and States (Article 245-263):**

- Legislative, Administrative, Financial Relations.
- Adjudication of disputes related to inter-state rivers (Article 262).
- Inter-state council (Article 263).

### **Finance, Property, Contracts, and Suits (Article 264-300A):**

- Consolidated Fund of India (Article 266).
- Contingency Fund of India (Article 267).

### **Services Under the Union and the States (Article 308-323):**

- All India Services (Article 312).
- Public Service Commissions for Union and States (Article 315).
- Age of retirement for UPSC member: 65 years; for State PSC: 62 years.

### **Elections (Article 324-329):**

- Superintendence, direction, and control vested in Election Commission.
- Single electoral roll for every constituency (Article 325).
- Elections based on adult suffrage (Article 326).

### **Political Parties:**

- Registration under the Representation of the People Act, 1951.
- Eight National Parties in India.
- Criteria for National and State party recognition.

### **Election Commission:**

- Autonomous, quasi-judicial constitutional body.
- Established on January 25, 1950.
- First Chief Election Commissioner: Sukumar Sen.

### **Planning Commission:**

- Established in March 1950.
- Replaced by NITI Aayog.

### **NITI Aayog:**

- Policy think-tank replacing Planning Commission.
- Aims for state involvement in economic policy-making.
- Headed by Prime minister.

### **National Development Council (NDC):**

- **Function:** Reviewing the national plan, formed in 1952 to involve states in plan formulation.
- **Chairman:** Prime Minister (ex-officio).
- **Nature:** Extra-constitutional and extra-legal.
- **Status:** Proposed to be abolished with the establishment of NITI Aayog.

### **Finance Commission:**

- **Article 280:** Provides for a Finance Commission every fifth year, constituted by the President.
- **Composition:** Chairman and 4 members.
- **Functions:** Recommends distribution of net proceeds of taxes between the center and states, and allocation among states.
- **Current:** 15th Finance Commission, chaired by NK Singh, appointed on January 2, 2017.

### **Amendments of the Constitution (Article 368):**

- **Categories:**
  1. By special majority of Parliament (more than 50%) and 2/3 majority of members present and voting.
  2. By special majority of Parliament and with the consent of half of the State Legislature by a simple majority.
  3. Simple majority (for non-amendment provisions).
- **Basic Structure:** Keshavananda Bharati Case (1973) held that the basic structure of the Constitution is not amendable.

### **e-Governance:**

- **Definition:** Technology-driven governance.
- **Models:**
  - G2C (Government to Citizens)
  - G2B (Government to Business)
  - G2E (Government to Employees)
  - G2G (Government to Governments)
  - C2G (Citizens to Governments)
- **National e-Governance Plan (NeGP):** Holistic view of e-governance initiatives.
- **Impacts:** Makes government offices efficient, delivers services to citizens.

### **E-districts:**

- **Mission Mode:** Under e-governance.
- **Objective:** Computerization of services.
- **Programs:** Jandoot Project, Compact 2020, Land Programme, Friends, Disha in various states.

### **Parliamentary Terms:**

- **Quorum:** Minimum members required (10% of the strength of the House).
- **Question Hour:** First hour of every sitting.
- **Zero Hour:** Informal hour after Question Hour for urgent matters.
- **Adjournment Motion:** Requires support from at least 50 members.
- **No Confidence Motion:** Indicates lack of confidence in the Council of Ministers, introduced in Lok Sabha.

### **Constitutional Amendments:**

- **Examples:**
- First Amendment (1951): Added Ninth Schedule.
- Seventh Amendment (1956): Reorganization of states on linguistic basis.
- Fifteenth Amendment (1963): Extended age of retirement for High Court judges.
- Ninety-Third Amendment (2005): Reserves seats for socially and educationally backward classes.

### **Recent Constitutional Amendments:**

- **Ninety-Ninth Amendment (2014):** Dealing with the appointment of Judges, challenged and declared unconstitutional.
- **One Hundredth Amendment (2015):** Addresses territories acquired by India and transferred to Bangladesh.
- **One Hundredth Two Amendment (2018):** Provides constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes.
- **One Hundredth Three Amendment (2019):** Provides 10% reservation to economically backward classes.
- **One Hundredth Fourth Amendment (2020):** Extends reservation for SCs and STs in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies from seventy to eighty years.

## MCO

1. **Who proposed the idea of framing the Indian Constitution?**
  - A) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
  - C) MN Roy
  - D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
2. **When was the Constituent Assembly set up?**
  - A) May 16, 1947
  - B) May 16, 1946
  - C) May 26, 1949
  - D) May 26, 1950
3. **Who chaired the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?**
  - A) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - C) Dr. BR Ambedkar
  - D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
4. **How long did it take to complete the enactment of the Indian Constitution?**
  - A) 3 years, 6 months, and 12 days
  - B) 2 years, 11 months, and 18 days
  - C) 5 years and 6 months
  - D) 1 year and 9 months
5. **When was the Indian Constitution adopted?**
  - A) January 26, 1950
  - B) November 26, 1950
  - C) November 26, 1949
  - D) January 26, 1949
6. **Which day is celebrated as Republic Day in India?**
  - A) August 15
  - B) November 26
  - C) January 26
  - D) May 1
7. **How many Articles does the current Indian Constitution have?**
  - A) 395
  - B) 448
  - C) 422
  - D) 401
8. **Where did the inspiration for the Preamble of the Indian Constitution come from?**
  - A) UK Constitution
  - B) USA Constitution
  - C) USSR Constitution
  - D) French Constitution
9. **When were the words "Socialist," "Secular," and "Integrity" incorporated into the Preamble?**
  - A) 1965
  - B) 1976
  - C) 1950
  - D) 1980
10. **Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?**
  - A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - B) Jawaharlal Nehru

- C) MN Roy  
D) Sachchidanand Sinha
11. **Which key member held the portfolio of External Affairs in the Interim Government of 1946?**  
A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel  
B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
C) Jawaharlal Nehru  
D) HC Mukherjee
12. **What is the primary function of the Preamble in the Indian Constitution?**  
A) Establish laws  
B) Serve as an introduction  
C) Define citizenship  
D) Outline fundamental rights
13. **How many Parts are there in the Indian Constitution?**  
A) 22  
B) 25  
C) 20  
D) 18
14. **Which Act resulted in the formation of the Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir?**  
A) Indian Independence Act of 1947  
B) J & K Reorganisation Act of 2019  
C) Government of India Act, 1935  
D) Indian Reorganization Act of 1934
15. **Who was the Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly?**  
A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
B) Jawaharlal Nehru  
C) HC Mukherjee  
D) Sachchidanand Sinha
16. **Which feature of the Indian Constitution is influenced by the UK's system of governance?**  
A) Fundamental Rights  
B) Rule of Law  
C) Written Constitution  
D) Procedure established by law
17. **What concept did India adopt from the USA regarding the position of the Vice-President?**  
A) Prime Minister  
B) Ex-officio Chairman of Upper House  
C) Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
D) Chief Justice of India
18. **Which country's influence is seen in the inclusion of Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution?**  
A) UK  
B) USA  
C) USSR  
D) Australia
19. **What constitutional feature did India borrow from Australia related to legislative procedures?**  
A) Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency

- B) Joint sitting of Parliament  
C) Rule of Law  
D) Independence of Judiciary
20. **Which principle is influenced by Japan in the Indian Constitution?**  
A) Federalism  
B) Suspension of Fundamental Rights  
C) Procedure established by law  
D) Directive Principles of State Policy
21. **In times of emergency, which country's constitutional concept is reflected in the Indian Constitution regarding the suspension of Fundamental Rights?**  
A) USA  
B) Germany  
C) Canada  
D) France
22. **What feature did India adopt from Canada regarding the distribution of powers between the Centre and States?**  
A) Single Citizenship  
B) Residuary Powers with Centre  
C) Joint sitting of Parliament  
D) Republic ideals in the Preamble
23. **Which country's influence is evident in the incorporation of Directive Principles of State Policy and the method of electing the President in the Indian Constitution?**  
A) USA  
B) Ireland  
C) France  
D) South Africa
24. **In which part of the Indian Constitution are the provisions for the Union and its Territories discussed?**  
A) Part II  
B) Part III  
C) Part I  
D) Part IV
25. **What significant change in Union Territories resulted from the J & K Reorganisation Act of 2019?**  
A) Formation of new Union Territories  
B) Addition of new states  
C) Abolition of Union Territories  
D) Reorganization of existing states
26. **How many ways does the Citizenship Act of 1955 provide to acquire Indian citizenship?**  
A) Two  
B) Three  
C) Four  
D) Five
27. **Which of the following is NOT one of the three modes of losing citizenship mentioned in the provided information?**  
A) Renunciation  
B) Termination  
C) Deprivation  
D) Exclusion

- 28. According to the Citizenship (Amendment) Act 2019, which religious minorities are eligible for Indian citizenship from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Pakistan?**  
A) All religious minorities  
B) Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi, and Christian  
C) Muslim minorities  
D) Atheists
- 29. Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with the right to equality before the law?**  
A) Article 14  
B) Article 15  
C) Article 16  
D) Article 17
- 30. What does Article 15 of the Indian Constitution prohibit discrimination based on?**  
A) Religion  
B) Race  
C) Caste  
D) All of the above
- 31. Which article ensures equality of opportunity in matters of public employment?**  
A) Article 14  
B) Article 15  
C) Article 16  
D) Article 17
- 32. What does Article 21 of the Indian Constitution protect?**  
A) Right to education  
B) Right to life and personal liberty  
C) Right against exploitation  
D) Right to freedom of speech
- 33. According to Article 21A, what does the state provide to all children aged 6-14 years?**  
A) Free healthcare  
B) Free and compulsory education  
C) Housing  
D) Employment opportunities
- 34. What does Article 23 of the Indian Constitution prohibit?**  
A) Discrimination in public places  
B) Human trafficking and forced labor  
C) Abolition of untouchability  
D) Employment of children
- 35. Which article deals with the prohibition of employment of children in any factories, etc.?**  
A) Article 22  
B) Article 23  
C) Article 24  
D) Article 25
- 36. Which article of the Indian Constitution ensures freedom of conscience and the right to profess, practice, and propagate one's religious beliefs?**  
A) Article 25  
B) Article 26  
C) Article 27  
D) Article 28

37. **What does Article 26 of the Indian Constitution guarantee?**  
A) Freedom of conscience  
B) Freedom from taxation for promoting any particular religion  
C) Freedom to manage religious affairs  
D) Freedom from attendance of religious instructions
38. **According to Article 27, what is prohibited for promoting any particular religion?**  
A) Taxation  
B) Attendance of religious instructions  
C) Practice of religious beliefs  
D) Establishment of religious institutions
39. **Which article ensures freedom from attendance of religious instructions or worship in certain educational institutions?**  
A) Article 25  
B) Article 26  
C) Article 27  
D) Article 28
40. **What does Article 29 of the Indian Constitution protect?**  
A) Freedom of speech  
B) Interests of minorities  
C) Right to property  
D) Right to education
41. **Q: According to Article 30, what right do minorities have in relation to educational institutions?**  
A) Right to free education  
B) Right to establish and administer educational institutions  
C) Right to manage religious affairs  
D) Right to hold public office
42. **Which amendment repealed the Right to Property under Article 19(1)(f) and made it a legal right under Article 300A?**  
A) 42nd Amendment Act  
B) 44th Amendment Act  
C) 52nd Amendment Act  
D) 56th Amendment Act
43. **Which article did BR Ambedkar refer to as the "Heart and Soul of the Constitution"?**  
A) Article 25  
B) Article 26  
C) Article 32  
D) Article 300A
44. **What is the meaning of the writ "Mandamus" in legal terms?**  
A) "You may have the body"  
B) "We Command"  
C) "To be certified"  
D) "The act of stopping"
45. **Which type of writ is used to ensure the performance of public duties?**  
A) Habeas Corpus  
B) Mandamus  
C) Certiorari  
D) Prohibition

46. **What is the nature of Directive Principles of State Policy mentioned in Articles 36-51 of the Indian Constitution?**  
A) Enforceable  
B) Justiciable  
C) Non-justiciable  
D) Legal
47. **Which article emphasizes the organization of village Panchayats as units of self-government?**  
A) Article 38  
B) Article 40  
C) Article 42  
D) Article 46
48. **According to Article 44, what does the Directive Principle suggest for citizens?**  
A) Right to work  
B) Uniform Civil Code  
C) Provision for early childhood care  
D) Promotion of international peace
49. **Which Directive Principle focuses on the promotion of educational and economic interests of weaker sections?**  
A) Article 42  
B) Article 44  
C) Article 46  
D) Article 48
50. **What is the purpose of Article 47 in the Directive Principles of State Policy?**  
A) Promotion of international peace  
B) Protection of monuments of historic interest  
C) Improvement of public health  
D) Separation of the judiciary from the executive
51. **Which Amendment Act introduced Part IV (A) - Fundamental Duties in 1976?**  
A) 42nd Amendment Act  
B) 44th Amendment Act  
C) 52nd Amendment Act  
D) 86th Amendment Act
52. **According to Article 51A, which duty includes upholding and protecting the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India?**  
A) (a) to (f)  
B) (g)  
C) (h)  
D) (j)
53. **What was added by the 86th Amendment Act, 2002, under Article 51A?**  
A) (b)  
B) (f)  
C) (j)  
D) (k)
54. **According to Article 51A, what duty pertains to striving towards excellence in individual and collective activities?**  
A) (c)  
B) (e)  
C) (h)  
D) (j)

- 55. Under which Directive Principle is the promotion of international peace and security mentioned?**  
A) Article 49  
B) Article 50  
C) Article 51  
D) Article 51A
- 56. Who was the first Chief Justice of India?**  
A) M. Patanjali Sastri  
B) Harilal J. Kania  
C) Mehar Chand Mahajan  
D) B.K. Mukherjee
- 57. Who served as Chief Justice during the longest tenure from Feb. 22, 1978, to July 11, 1985?**  
A) M. Hidayatullah  
B) Y.V. Chandrachud  
C) Prafullachandra Natvarlal Bhagwati  
D) R.S. Pathak
- 58. Which Chief Justice served from Nov. 25, 1991, to Dec. 12, 1991, for the shortest period?**  
A) Kamal Narain Singh  
B) Ranganath Mishra  
C) M.H. Kania  
D) Lalit Mohan Sharma
- 59. Who was the Chief Justice during the period of Dec. 18, 1989, to Sept. 25, 1990?**  
A) Ranganath Mishra  
B) Sabyasachi Mukherjee  
C) M.H. Kania  
D) Lalit Mohan Sharma
- 60. Which Chief Justice served from May 6, 2002, to Nov. 7, 2002?**  
A) B.N. Kirpal  
B) G.B. Pattanaik  
C) V.N. Khare  
D) S. Rajendra Babu
- 61. During whose tenure did the 44th Amendment Act, 1978, repeal the Right to Property under Article 19(1)(f)?**  
A) M.H. Beg  
B) Y.V. Chandrachud  
C) Prafullachandra Natvarlal Bhagwati  
D) R.S. Pathak
- 62. Who served as Chief Justice from Nov. 18, 1992, to Feb. 11, 1993?**  
A) M.N. Venkatachaliah  
B) Aziz Mushabber Ahmadi  
C) Jagdish Sharan Verma  
D) Lalit Mohan Sharma
- 63. The Chief Justice who held office from Oct. 10, 1998, to Oct. 31, 2001, was:**  
A) S.P. Bharucha  
B) B.N. Kirpal  
C) G.B. Pattanaik  
D) V.N. Khare
- 64. Who was the Chief Justice during the period of Jan. 18, 1998, to October 9, 1998?**

- A) A.S. Anand  
B) M.M. Punchhi  
C) S.P. Bharucha  
D) B.N. Kirpal
65. **Which Chief Justice served from Dec. 19, 2002, to May 1, 2004?**  
A) V.N. Khare  
B) S. Rajendra Babu  
C) R.C. Lahoti  
D) Yogesh Kumar Sabharwal
66. **Who served as the President of India from Nov. 1, 2005, to Jan. 13, 2007?**  
A) K.G. Balakrishnan  
B) S.H. Kapadia  
C) Yogesh Kumar Sabharwal  
D) Altamas Kabir
67. **During which period did K.G. Balakrishnan serve as the President of India?**  
A) Jan. 14, 2007 — May 11, 2010  
B) May 12, 2010 — Sept. 28, 2012  
C) Sept. 29, 2012 — July 18, 2013  
D) Nov. 18, 2019 — (continuing)
68. **Who was the President of India during the period of Sept. 29, 2012, to July 18, 2013?**  
A) Altamas Kabir  
B) P. Sadashivam  
C) R.M. Lodha  
D) H.L. Dattu
69. **Which President served from July 19, 2013, to April 26, 2014?**  
A) R.M. Lodha  
B) H.L. Dattu  
C) T.S. Thakur  
D) P. Sadashivam
70. **Who succeeded P. Sadashivam as the President of India?**  
A) R.M. Lodha  
B) H.L. Dattu  
C) T.S. Thakur  
D) R.M. Lodha
71. **The 42nd Amendment made it obligatory for the President to accept the advice of the Council of Ministers. This was later amended by which Amendment Act?**  
A) 44th Amendment  
B) 45th Amendment  
C) 46th Amendment  
D) 47th Amendment
72. **What are the qualifications required for a person to be eligible for the office of the President of India?**  
A) Citizen of India, 30 years old, eligible for Lok Sabha, and not holding any office of profit.  
B) Citizen of India, 35 years old, eligible for Rajya Sabha, and not holding any office of profit.  
C) Citizen of India, 35 years old, eligible for Lok Sabha, and not holding any office of profit.

- D) Citizen of India, 30 years old, eligible for Rajya Sabha, and not holding any office of profit.
- 73. How is the President of India elected?**
- A) Direct election by the people.
  - B) Indirect election through an Electoral College consisting of elected members of Parliament, state legislatures, and Union Territories.
  - C) By the Prime Minister.
  - D) By a special committee formed for this purpose.
- 74. What is the term of office for the President of India?**
- A) 4 years, renewable once.
  - B) 5 years, no upper limit.
  - C) 6 years, non-renewable.
  - D) 7 years, renewable once.
- 75. Which type of veto allows the President to withhold assent without any possibility of override?**
- A) Absolute Veto
  - B) Qualified Veto
  - C) Suspensive Veto
  - D) Pocket Veto
- 76. Who was the first President of India?**
- A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - B) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
  - C) Dr. Zakir Hussain
  - D) V.V. Giri (Acting)
- 77. Who acted as the President of India from 13 May 1962 to 13 May 1967?**
- A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - B) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
  - C) Dr. Zakir Hussain
  - D) V.V. Giri (Acting)
- 78. Who was the Acting President of India after Dr. Zakir Hussain from 3 May 1969 to 20 July 1969?**
- A) V.V. Giri
  - B) M. Hidayatullah
  - C) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
  - D) B.D. Jatti
- 79. During which tenure did Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed serve as the President of India?**
- A) 24 August 1969 — 24 August 1974
  - B) 24 August 1974 — 11 February 1977
  - C) 11 February 1977 — 25 July 1977
  - D) 25 July 1977 — 25 July 1982
- 80. Who was the Acting President of India after Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed from 11 February 1977 to 25 July 1977?**
- A) B.D. Jatti
  - B) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
  - C) Giani Zail Singh
  - D) R. Venkaraman
- 81. Who was the Vice-President of India during Dr. S Radhakrishnan's term as President?**
- A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - B) Shri Krishna Kant

- C) Dr. Zakir Hussain  
D) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
- 82. What is the salary of the President of India as per the provided information?**  
A) ₹5,00,000 per month  
B) ₹4,00,000 per month  
C) ₹3,00,000 per month  
D) ₹2,00,000 per month
- 83. Who was the first Vice-President of India?**  
A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
B) Shri Krishna Kant  
C) Dr. S Radhakrishnan  
D) Dr. Zakir Hussain
- 84. Which Vice-President died in office?**  
A) Dr. S Radhakrishnan  
B) Shri Krishna Kant  
C) Dr. Zakir Hussain  
D) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
- 85. Who is the current President of India (as of the latest information)?**  
A) Pranab Mukherjee  
B) Ram Nath Kovind  
C) Pratibha Patil  
D) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
- 86. Who was the Vice-President of India during the tenure from May 13, 1967, to May 03, 1969?**  
A) Dr. Zakir Hussain  
B) Varahagiri Venkata Giri  
C) Gopal Swarup Pathak  
D) B.D. Jatti
- 87. When did Justice Muhammad Hidayatullah serve as the Vice-President of India?**  
A) August 31, 1974 — August 30, 1979  
B) August 31, 1979 — August 30, 1984  
C) August 31, 1984 — July 24, 1987  
D) Sept. 03, 1987 — July 24, 1992
- 88. Who served as the Vice-President of India from August 11, 2007, to August 10, 2017?**  
A) M. Venkaiah Naidu  
B) Mohammad Hamid Ansari  
C) Bhairon Singh Shekhawat  
D) Krishan Kant
- 89. According to Article 74, who appoints the Council of Ministers in India?**  
A) Prime Minister  
B) President  
C) Lok Sabha  
D) Rajya Sabha
- 90. What is the qualification requirement for Ministers in India, as per Article 75(5)?**  
A) Must be a citizen of India  
B) Must be a member of Parliament or elected within six months  
C) Must be at least 35 years old  
D) Must have a legal background
- 91. Under which circumstance can Ministers be removed by a No-confidence Motion?**

- A) Violation of the Constitution
  - B) Failure to pass a budget
  - C) Collective responsibility to the Lok Sabha
  - D) Violation of international treaties
- 92. How is the Prime Minister appointed in India?**
- A) Direct election by the public
  - B) Appointed by the President
  - C) Elected by the Rajya Sabha
  - D) Chosen by the Supreme Court
- 93. What is the term duration for the Prime Minister of India?**
- A) 2 years
  - B) 3 years
  - C) 5 years
  - D) 7 years
- 94. What duty does the Prime Minister have according to Article 78?**
- A) Lead the Cabinet
  - B) Represent India in international forums
  - C) Communicate Cabinet decisions to the President
  - D) Manage the defense forces
- 95. Who was the first Prime Minister of India?**
- A) Lal Bahadur Shastri
  - B) Indira Gandhi
  - C) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - D) Morarji Desai
- 96. Who served as the Acting Prime Minister twice?**
- A) Gulzarilal Nanda
  - B) Lal Bahadur Shastri
  - C) Charan Singh
  - D) Morarji Desai
- 97. Who had the shortest tenure as Prime Minister (13 days)?**
- A) Rajiv Gandhi
  - B) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
  - C) Charan Singh
  - D) Gulzarilal Nanda
- 98. What is the composition of the Indian Parliament according to Article 79?**
- A) Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha
  - B) Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha, and the President
  - C) Lok Sabha and the President
  - D) Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha, and the Prime Minister
- 99. In which languages is business conducted in the Indian Parliament?**
- A) Hindi only
  - B) English only
  - C) Hindi or English, with permission for members to use their mother tongue
  - D) Hindi, English, and all regional languages
- 100. How is the Prime Minister appointed in India?**
- A) Direct election by the public
  - B) Appointed by the President
  - C) Elected by the Rajya Sabha
  - D) Chosen by the Supreme Court

- 101. Who served as the Prime Minister immediately after the assassination of Indira Gandhi?**  
A) Rajiv Gandhi  
B) Vishwanath Pratap Singh  
C) P.V. Narasimha Rao  
D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- 102. Who was the Prime Minister during the period from Dec. 2, 1989, to Nov. 10, 1990?**  
A) Rajiv Gandhi  
B) Vishwanath Pratap Singh  
C) Chandrashekhar  
D) P.V. Narasimha Rao
- 103. Who was the Prime Minister during the shortest tenure (13 days) in May 1996?**  
A) Atal Behari Bajpayee  
B) H.D. Deve Gowda  
C) I.K. Gujral  
D) Narendra Modi
- 104. Who served as the Prime Minister immediately after Atal Behari Bajpayee's first term?**  
A) Dr. Manmohan Singh  
B) Narendra Modi  
C) H.D. Deve Gowda  
D) I.K. Gujral
- 105. Who was the Prime Minister during the period from March 19, 1998, to May 22, 2004?**  
A) Atal Behari Bajpayee  
B) Dr. Manmohan Singh  
C) Narendra Modi  
D) P.V. Narasimha Rao
- 106. Who served as the Prime Minister from May 22, 2004, to May 26, 2014?**  
A) Dr. Manmohan Singh  
B) Narendra Modi  
C) Atal Behari Bajpayee  
D) Rajiv Gandhi
- 107. Who is the current Prime Minister of India (as of the provided information)?**  
A) Narendra Modi  
B) Dr. Manmohan Singh  
C) Atal Behari Bajpayee  
D) Rajiv Gandhi
- 108. When was the Supreme Court of India inaugurated?**  
A) January 26, 1950  
B) January 28, 1950  
C) January 30, 1950  
D) February 1, 1950
- 109. What is the current sanctioned strength of the Supreme Court?**  
A) 30  
B) 34  
C) 40  
D) 45
- 110. How many types of benches are there in the Supreme Court?**

- A) One
  - B) Two
  - C) Three
  - D) Four
- 111. What is the retirement age for judges of the Supreme Court?**
- A) 60
  - B) 65
  - C) 70
  - D) 75
- 112. Who was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India?**
- A) YV Chandrachud
  - B) HJ Kania
  - C) MC Setalvad
  - D) Fatima Beevi
- 113. What jurisdiction does the Supreme Court have in disputes between the center and states?**
- A) Original
  - B) Appellate
  - C) Advisory
  - D) Appellate and Original
- 114. Who was the first woman judge in the Supreme Court?**
- A) Fatima Beevi
  - B) MC Setalvad
  - C) HJ Kania
  - D) YV Chandrachud
- 115. Who appoints the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)?**
- A) Prime Minister
  - B) Chief Justice
  - C) President
  - D) Finance Minister
- 116. What does the CAG audit besides Union and State Governments?**
- A) Private Companies
  - B) NGOs
  - C) International Organizations
  - D) Government-owned companies
- 117. Who appoints the Attorney General of India?**
- A) Prime Minister
  - B) Chief Justice
  - C) President
  - D) Finance Minister
- 118. What is the qualification required for the Attorney General of India?**
- A) Law Graduate
  - B) Qualified to be a Supreme Court Judge
  - C) Chartered Accountant
  - D) Master's in Political Science
- 119. Who was the first Attorney General of India?**
- A) MC Setalvad
  - B) HJ Kania
  - C) V Narahari Rao
  - D) Fatima Beevi

- 120. What is the role of the Attorney General in Parliament proceedings?**  
A) Voting rights  
B) Can participate without voting  
C) Cannot participate  
D) Chairperson of proceedings
- 121. Who appoints the Governor of a State in India?**  
A) Prime Minister  
B) Chief Minister  
C) President  
D) Chief Justice
- 122. What powers does the Governor have according to Article 163 of the Constitution?**  
A) Legislative powers  
B) Executive powers  
C) Discretionary powers  
D) Judicial powers
- 123. How many High Courts are there in India?**  
A) 20  
B) 25  
C) 30  
D) 35
- 124. Which High Court is the oldest in India?**  
A) Bombay High Court  
B) Calcutta High Court  
C) Delhi High Court  
D) Madras High Court
- 125. In how many states does the three-tier Panchayat system exist?**  
A) 20  
B) 25  
C) 29  
D) 30
- 126. Which states are exempted from the three-tier Panchayat system?**  
A) Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram  
B) Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh  
C) Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand  
D) Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka
- 127. What is the criteria for the formation of Nagar Panchayat in urban areas?**  
A) >100,000 population  
B) >50,000 population  
C) >30,000 and <100,000 population  
D) >200,000 population
- 128. In which cities are Municipal Corporations formed according to the Constitution?**  
A) >500,000 population  
B) >1 million population  
C) >2 million population  
D) >5 million population
- 129. Which article deals with adjudication of disputes related to inter-state rivers?**  
A) Article 260  
B) Article 262  
C) Article 270  
D) Article 280

- 130. What is the purpose of the Inter-state council according to Article 263?**  
A) Legislative relations  
B) Administrative relations  
C) Financial relations  
D) Judicial relations
- 131. Which fund is mentioned in Article 266 of the Constitution?**  
A) Consolidated Fund of States  
B) Contingency Fund of India  
C) Consolidated Fund of India  
D) Contingency Fund of States
- 132. What is the age of retirement for a member of the UPSC (Union Public Service Commission)?**  
A) 60 years  
B) 62 years  
C) 65 years  
D) 70 years
- 133. Who has the superintendence, direction, and control over the electoral processes in India?**  
A) Prime Minister  
B) Chief Election Commissioner  
C) President  
D) Chief Justice
- 134. What is the basis of elections in India according to Article 326?**  
A) Universal Adult Franchise  
B) Limited Adult Franchise  
C) Property-based Franchise  
D) Educational Qualification Franchise
- 135. Under which Act are political parties registered in India?**  
A) Representation of the People Act, 1951  
B) Indian Constitution Act, 1950  
C) Political Parties Registration Act, 1965  
D) Election Commission Act, 1947pppppppppp
- 136. How many National Parties are officially recognized in India?**  
A) 5  
B) 6  
C) 7  
D) 8
- 137. When was the Election Commission of India established?**  
A) January 26, 1950  
B) January 25, 1950  
C) January 24, 1950  
D) January 23, 1950
- 138. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India?**  
A) Sukumar Sen  
B) TN Seshan  
C) MS Gill  
D) SY Quraishi
- 139. When was the Planning Commission established?**  
A) March 1950  
B) April 1950

- C) May 1950  
D) June 1950
- 140. What replaced the Planning Commission?**  
A) Finance Commission  
B) Economic Advisory Council  
C) NITI Aayog  
D) Public Policy Commission
- 141. What is the nature of the National Development Council (NDC)?**  
A) Constitutional  
B) Extra-constitutional and extra-legal  
C) Legislative  
D) Judicial
- 142. Who is the Chairman of the National Development Council (NDC)?**  
A) President  
B) Prime Minister  
C) Chief Justice  
D) Chief Election Commissioner
- 143. What is the minimum percentage of members required for Quorum in the House?**  
A) 5%  
B) 8%  
C) 10%  
D) 15%
- 144. During which hour does the Question Hour take place in every sitting?**  
A) Last hour  
B) Second hour  
C) First hour  
D) Any hour
- 145. When does the Zero Hour, for urgent matters, occur during a sitting?**  
A) Before Question Hour  
B) After Question Hour  
C) Before the session starts  
D) During the lunch break
- 146. How many members' support is required for an Adjournment Motion?**  
A) 25  
B) 40  
C) 50  
D) 60
- 147. In which House is the No Confidence Motion introduced?**  
A) Lok Sabha  
B) Rajya Sabha  
C) Both  
D) None
- 148. What did the Seventh Amendment (1956) primarily address?**  
A) Citizenship  
B) Fundamental Rights  
C) Reorganization of states on linguistic basis  
D) Preamble
- 149. The Fifteenth Amendment (1963) extended the age of retirement for which officials?**  
A) Prime Minister

- B) Members of Parliament
  - C) President
  - D) High Court judges
- 150. What is the focus of the Ninety-Third Amendment (2005)?**
- A) Fundamental Duties
  - B) Citizenship
  - C) Reservations for socially and educationally backward classes
  - D) Election process
- 151. What does the Ninety-Ninth Amendment (2014) deal with?**
- A) Reservation
  - B) Appointment of Judges
  - C) Citizenship
  - D) Fundamental Rights
- 152. The One Hundredth Amendment (2015) addresses territories acquired by India and transferred to which country?**
- A) Nepal
  - B) Sri Lanka
  - C) Bhutan
  - D) Bangladesh
- 153. What does the One Hundredth Two Amendment (2018) provide constitutional status to?**
- A) Election Commission
  - B) National Commission for Backward Classes
  - C) Supreme Court
  - D) National Human Rights Commission
- 154. The One Hundredth Three Amendment (2019) provides reservation to economically backward classes up to what percentage?**
- A) 5%
  - B) 8%
  - C) 10%
  - D) 15%
- 155. What does the One Hundredth Fourth Amendment (2020) extend in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies?**
- A) Reservation for SCs and STs
  - B) Quorum requirements
  - C) Term limits
  - D) Speaker's powers
- 156. Who holds the ultimate authority to interpret the Constitution of India?**
- A) President
  - B) Parliament
  - C) Supreme Court
  - D) Prime Minister
- 157. What is the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha according to the Indian Constitution?**
- A) 545
  - B) 552
  - C) 560
  - D) 565
- 158. Which article deals with the appointment of the Prime Minister of India?**
- A) Article 74

- B) Article 75  
C) Article 76  
D) Article 78
- 159. What is the minimum voting age for Indian citizens?**  
A) 16  
B) 18  
C) 20  
D) 21
- 160. Who is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?**  
A) President  
B) Prime Minister  
C) Vice President  
D) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- 161. Which Constitutional Amendment Act introduced the Anti-Defection Law in India?**  
A) 42nd Amendment  
B) 52nd Amendment  
C) 62nd Amendment  
D) 72nd Amendment
- 162. Which fundamental right is considered the "Heart and Soul of the Constitution"?**  
A) Right to Equality  
B) Right to Freedom  
C) Right to Constitutional Remedies  
D) Right against Exploitation
- 163. Article 356 of the Indian Constitution deals with:**  
A) Right to Education  
B) President's rule in states  
C) Official languages  
D) Anti-Defection Law
- 164. Who is the guardian of the Indian Constitution?**  
A) Parliament  
B) President  
C) Prime Minister  
D) Supreme Court
- 165. Which Schedule of the Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha?**  
A) First Schedule  
B) Second Schedule  
C) Third Schedule  
D) Fourth Schedule
- 166. Who appoints the Chief Justice of India?**  
A) President  
B) Prime Minister  
C) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court  
D) Parliament
- 167. What is the term of office for the Vice President of India?**  
A) 3 years  
B) 4 years  
C) 5 years  
D) 6 years

- 168. Who has the right for interpreting the Constitution of India?**  
A) President  
B) Parliament  
C) Supreme Court  
D) Prime Minister
- 169. The concept of Panchayati Raj in India is enshrined in which Constitutional Amendment?**  
A) 73rd Amendment  
B) 74th Amendment  
C) 75th Amendment  
D) 76th Amendment
- 170. Who is the ex-officio Chairman of the Planning Commission of India?**  
A) Prime Minister  
B) President  
C) Finance Minister  
D) Vice President
- 171. The primary function of the Attorney General of India is to act as the chief legal advisor to which body?**  
A) President  
B) Parliament  
C) Prime Minister  
D) Supreme Court
- 172. Which Constitutional Amendment is known as the "Mini Constitution" of India?**  
A) 42nd Amendment  
B) 44th Amendment  
C) 52nd Amendment  
D) 73rd Amendment
- 173. How many Schedules are there in the Indian Constitution?**  
A) 8  
B) 10  
C) 12  
D) 25
- 174. Who is known as the "Father of the Indian Constitution"?**  
A) Jawaharlal Nehru  
B) B.R. Ambedkar  
C) Sardar Patel  
D) Mahatma Gandhi
- 175. Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with the Right to Education?**  
A) Article 21  
B) Article 45  
C) Article 51A  
D) Article 32
- 176. Which house of the Parliament is known as the "Council of States"?**  
A) Lok Sabha  
B) Rajya Sabha  
C) Vidhan Sabha  
D) Vidhan Parishad
- 177. In the Lok Sabha, the Speaker's post is elected by whom?**  
A) Prime Minister  
B) President

- C) Lok Sabha members  
D) Rajya Sabha members
- 178. Which Constitutional Amendment made India a Secular State?**  
A) 42nd Amendment  
B) 44th Amendment  
C) 52nd Amendment  
D) 86th Amendment
- 179. What is the term of office for a Judge of the Supreme Court of India?**  
A) 5 years  
B) 8 years  
C) 10 years  
D) Until the age of 65
- 180. Who is the head of the State Government in India?**  
A) Chief Minister  
B) Governor  
C) Prime Minister  
D) President
- 181. Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with the President's impeachment?**  
A) Article 61  
B) Article 71  
C) Article 81  
D) Article 91
- 182. Which Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution is also known as the "Heart and Soul of the Constitution"?**  
A) Right to Equality (Article 14-18)  
B) Right to Freedom (Article 19-22)  
C) Right against Exploitation (Article 23-24)  
D) Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)
- 183. How many members can be nominated by the President to the Lok Sabha from the Anglo-Indian community?**  
A) 1  
B) 2  
C) 3  
D) Abolished
- 184. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with the oath of office for different constitutional positions?**  
A) First Schedule  
B) Second Schedule  
C) Third Schedule  
D) Fourth Schedule
- 185. Who acts as the Chancellor of Central Universities in India?**  
A) Prime Minister  
B) President  
C) Education Minister  
D) Chief Justice of India
- 186. The President of India can be impeached on grounds of:**  
A) Violation of traffic rules  
B) Corruption charges  
C) Violation of the Constitution  
D) Loss in popularity

- 187. The tenure of the Attorney General of India is:**  
A) 3 years  
B) 5 years  
C) 6 years  
D) No fixed tenure
- 188. Who is the custodian of the Constitution of India?**  
A) Prime Minister  
B) President  
C) Chief Justice of India  
D) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- 189. What does the term "CAG" stand for in the Indian context?**  
A) Central Advisory Group  
B) Chief Audit General  
C) Comptroller and Auditor General  
D) Constitutional Appointments Group
- 190. Who is authorized to appoint the Chief Election Commissioner of India?**  
A) President  
B) Prime Minister  
C) Chief Justice of India  
D) Parliament
- 191. What is the minimum voting age in India for Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha elections?**  
A) 18 years  
B) 20 years  
C) 21 years  
D) 25 years
- 192. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy?**  
A) Part III  
B) Part IV  
C) Part V  
D) Part VI
- 193. Who appoints the Governor of a state in India?**  
A) President  
B) Chief Minister  
C) Prime Minister  
D) Chief Justice of India
- 194. Under which article of the Indian Constitution is the procedure for impeachment of the President mentioned?**  
A) Article 61  
B) Article 70  
C) Article 76  
D) Article 79
- 195. What is the maximum strength of members allowed in the Rajya Sabha?**  
A) 240  
B) 250  
C) 260  
D) 270
- 196. Who decides the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha for each state?**  
A) President

- B) Prime Minister  
 C) Election Commission  
 D) Delimitation Commission
197. **Which Constitutional Amendment introduced the Panchayati Raj system in India?**  
 A) 72nd Amendment  
 B) 73rd Amendment  
 C) 74th Amendment  
 D) 75th Amendment
198. **What is the tenure of the Attorney General of India?**  
 A) 3 years  
 B) 4 years  
 C) 5 years  
 D) 6 years
199. **What is the primary function of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in India?**  
 A) Formulating policies  
 B) Protecting human rights  
 C) Conducting elections  
 D) Regulating financial institutions
200. **What does the term "Writ" mean in the context of the Indian Constitution?**  
 A) Legal document  
 B) Court order  
 C) Constitutional amendment  
 D) Executive decision

## ANSWER KEY

Q	Ans								
1	C	11	C	21	B	31	C	41	B
2	B	12	B	22	B	32	B	42	B
3	C	13	B	23	B	33	B	43	C
4	B	14	B	24	C	34	B	44	B
5	C	15	C	25	A	35	C	45	B
6	C	16	B	26	D	36	A	46	C
7	B	17	B	27	D	37	C	47	B
8	B	18	C	28	B	38	A	48	B
9	B	19	B	29	A	39	D	49	C
10	A	20	C	30	D	40	B	50	C

Q	Ans								
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51	A	61	C	71	A	81	C	91	C
52	B	62	D	72	C	82	A	92	B
53	D	63	B	73	B	83	C	93	C
54	C	64	C	74	B	84	B	94	C
55	C	65	A	75	A	85	B	95	C
56	B	66	C	76	A	86	C	96	A
57	B	67	A	77	B	87	B	97	B
58	A	68	A	78	A	88	B	98	B
59	B	69	D	79	B	89	B	99	C
60	A	70	A	80	A	90	B	100	B

Q	Ans								
101	A	111	B	121	C	131	C	141	B
102	B	112	B	122	C	132	C	142	B
103	A	113	A	123	B	133	B	143	C
104	D	114	A	124	B	134	A	144	C
105	A	115	C	125	C	135	A	145	B
106	A	116	D	126	A	136	D	146	C
107	A	117	C	127	C	137	B	147	A
108	B	118	B	128	B	138	A	148	C
109	B	119	A	129	B	139	A	149	D
110	B	120	B	130	B	140	C	150	C

Q	Ans								
151	B	161	B	171	D	181	A	191	A
152	D	162	C	172	A	182	D	192	B

153	B	163	B	173	C	183	D	193	A
154	C	164	D	174	B	184	C	194	A
155	A	165	D	175	B	185	B	195	B
156	C	166	A	176	B	186	C	196	D
157	B	167	C	177	C	187	D	197	B
158	B	168	C	178	B	188	C	198	C
159	B	169	A	179	D	189	C	199	B
160	C	170	A	180	A	190	A	200	B

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