



Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar is known as the father of Indian constitution. On 29 August 1947, the Constituent Assembly set up a Drafting Committee. This Drafting Committee was headed by Dr. B R Ambedkar.



The original text of the Constitution contained 395 articles in 22 parts and **Eight** schedules. It came into effect on January 26, 1950, The day that India celebrates each year as the Republic Day. The number of articles has since increased to 448 due to 100 amendments.

Q1. Who appoints the Chief Justice of India?

- A. The Prime Minister
- B. The President
- C. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- D. The Parliament

Answer: B. The President

Q2. What is the term duration for the President of India?

- A. 3 years
- B. 5 years
- C. 4 years
- D. 6 years

Answer: B. 5 years

Q3. Who is known as the “Father of the Indian Constitution”?

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- D. Sardar Patel

Answer: C. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Q4. What is the preamble of the Indian Constitution?

- A. An introduction
- B. The beginning
- C. The preface
- D. The prologue

Answer: C. The preface

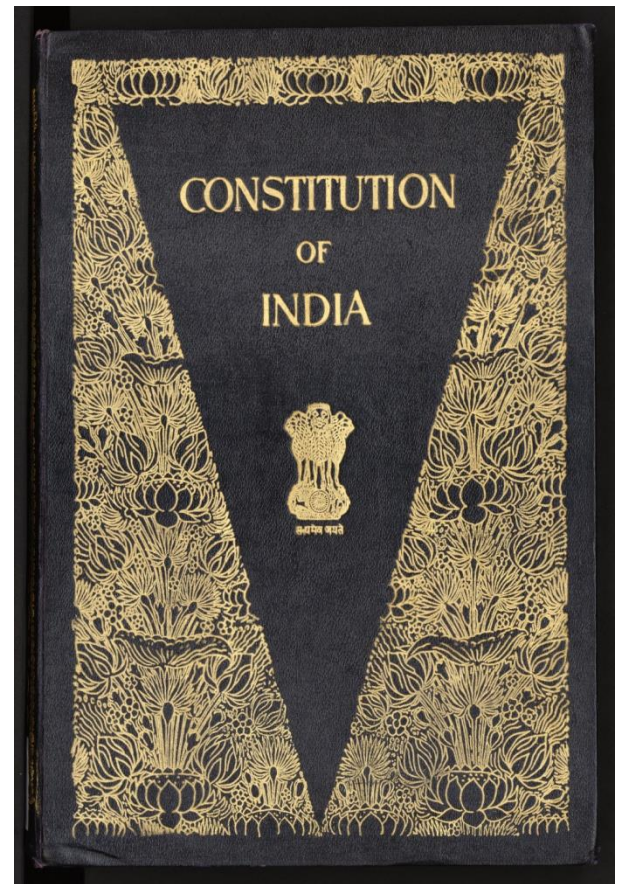
Q5. How many Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Indian Constitution?

- A. 4
- B. 6
- C. 8
- D. 6

Answer: D. 6

Q6. What does Article 21 of the Indian Constitution guarantee?

- A. Right to Equality
- B. Right to Life and Personal Liberty
- C. Right against Exploitation



D. Right to Freedom of Religion

Answer: B. Right to Life and Personal Liberty

Q7. Who has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha?

- A. Prime Minister
- B. President
- C. Speaker of Lok Sabha
- D. Chief Justice of India

Answer: B. President

Q8. The National Emergency proclaimed under Article 352 affects which of the following?

- A. Fundamental Rights
- B. Directive Principles of State Policy
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

Answer: C. Both A and B

Q9. Which part of the Constitution deals with the Executive?

- A. Part I
- B. Part II
- C. Part III
- D. Part V

Answer: D. Part V

Q10. The term of office for a member of the Rajya Sabha is-

- A. 3 years
- B. 5 years
- C. 6 years
- D. 2 years

Answer: B. 6 years

Q11. Who is the head of the State Government in a state of India?

- A. Chief Minister
- B. Governor
- C. President
- D. Prime Minister

Answer: A. Chief Minister

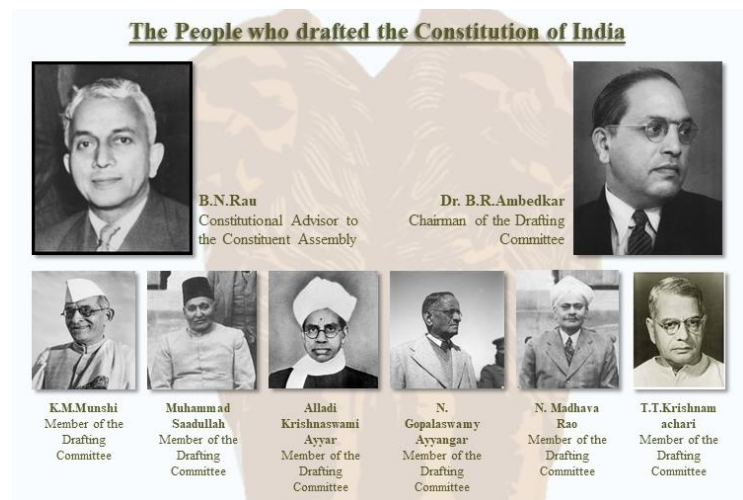
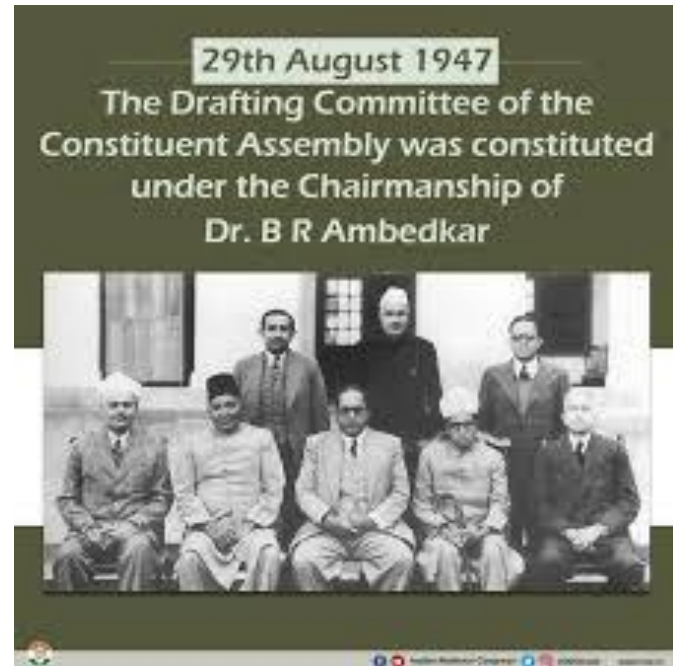
Q12. The Attorney General of India is appointed by-

- A. President
- B. Prime Minister
- C. Chief Justice of India
- D. Lok Sabha Speaker

Answer: A. President

Q13. Which constitutional amendment lowered the voting age from 21 to 18?

- A. 42nd Amendment



- B. 44th Amendment
- C. 61st Amendment
- D. 73rd Amendment

Answer: C. 61st Amendment

Q14. The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is appointed by:

- A. President
- B. Prime Minister
- C. Chief Justice of India
- D. Parliament

Answer: A. President

Q15. What is the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha?

- A. 500
- B. 545
- C. 552
- D. 600

Answer: C. 552



Q16. Which schedule of the Constitution contains the list of languages recognized by the Constitution?

- A. First Schedule
- B. Second Schedule
- C. Eighth Schedule
- D. Ninth Schedule

Answer: C. Eighth Schedule

Q17. The Directive Principles of State Policy are enshrined in which part of the Constitution?

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

Answer: D. Part IV

Q18. What is the minimum voting age in India?

- A. 18 years
- B. 21 years
- C. 25 years
- D. 16 years

Answer: A. 18 years

Q19. The President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of-

- A. Members of Parliament
- B. Members of Legislative Assemblies
- C. Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies
- D. Elected members of Legislative Assemblies and Governors

Answer: C. Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies



Q20. What does Article 370 of the Constitution pertain to?

- A. Special provisions for Jammu and Kashmir
- B. Reservation for Scheduled Castes
- C. Formation of new states
- D. Directive Principles of State Policy

Answer: A. Special provisions for Jammu and Kashmir

Q 21. When was the Constitution of India adopted?

- A 1947
- B 1950
- C 1952
- D 1960

Answer: B. 1950

Q 22. Who is known as the “Father of the Indian Constitution”?

- A Jawaharlal Nehru
- B B.R. Ambedkar
- C Mahatma Gandhi
- D Sardar Patel

Answer: B. B.R. Ambedkar

Q 23. How many Schedules are there in the Indian Constitution?

- A 20
- B 25
- C 12
- D 8

Answer: A. 20

Q 24. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with which words?

- A “We, the people of India...”
- B “In the name of God...”
- C “Justice, Liberty, Equality...”
- D “India, that is Bharat...”

Answer: A. “We, the people of India..”

Q 25. What is the term of office for the President of India?

- A 3 years
- B 4 years
- C 5 years
- D 6 years

Answer: C. 5 years

Q 26. How many Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Indian Constitution?

- A 4
- B 6
- C 8
- D 12

Answer: C. 8

Q 27. The Directive Principles of State Policy are enshrined in which part of the Indian Constitution?

- A Part III
- B Part IV
- C Part V
- D Part VI

Answer: B. Part IV

Q 28. Who appoints the Chief Justice of India?



- A The President
- B The Prime Minister
- C The Chief Justice himself
- D The Parliament

Answer. A. The President

Q 29. Which amendment of the Indian Constitution lowered the voting age from 21 to 18?

- A 42nd Amendment
- B 44th Amendment
- C 61st Amendment
- D 73rd Amendment

Answer C. 61st Amendment

Q 30. What is the minimum age for a person to become the Prime Minister of India?

- A 25 years
- B 30 years
- C 35 years
- D 40 years

Answer: C. 35 years

31. "The language of Preamble" of the Indian constitution is taken from the constitution of.....

- (A) America
- (B) Canada
- (C) Australia
- (D) Ireland

Ans. C

32. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution reflects the influence of which historical document?

- (A) The United States Constitution
- (B) The Magna Carta
- (C) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- (D) The Indian Independence Act, 1947

Answer: A

33. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution starts with the phrase:

- (A) "We, the People of India..."
- (B) "In the name of God..."
- (C) "India, a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic..."
- (D) "To secure to all its citizens..."

Answer: A

34. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution was adopted on:

- (A) 26th January 1950
- (B) 26th November 1949
- (C) 15th August 1947
- (D) 9th December 1946

Answer: B

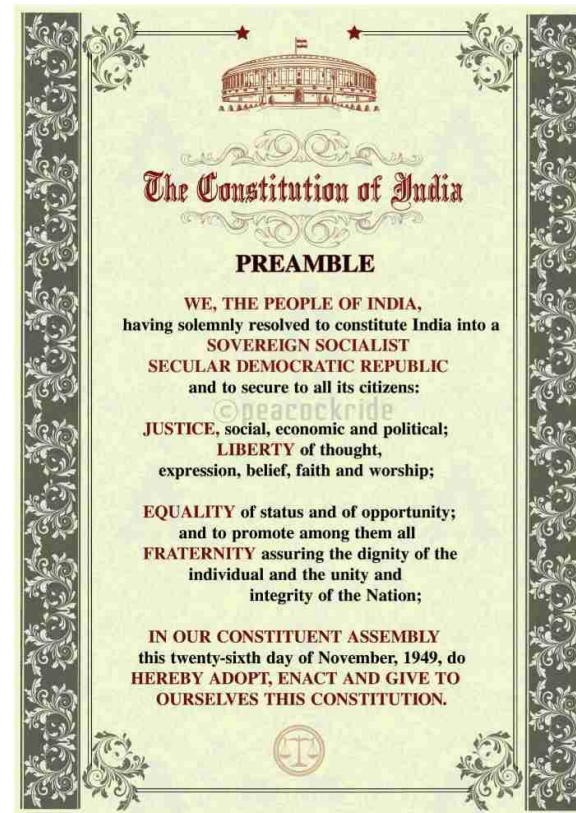
35. What is article 14 to 18?

Right to Equality (Articles 14 - 18)

The right to equality provides for the equal treatment of everyone before the law

36. What are the 7 fundamental rights?

Seven main fundamental rights were originally provided by the Constitution –
THE RIGHT TO EQUALITY,
RIGHT TO FREEDOM,



RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION,
RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF RELIGION,
CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS, AND
RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES.

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RIGHT TO PROPERTY was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights in 1978 by the 44th constitutional amendment.

37. WHAT WAS ADDED IN THE 42ND AMENDMENT ACT?

The 42nd Amendment changed the description of India from a "sovereign(Supreme) democratic republic" to a "sovereign, socialist secular democratic republic", and also changed the words "unity of the nation" to "unity and integrity of the nation".

38. What is the latest amendment in the Indian Constitution?

There are 106 amendment acts as of September 2023 that are made in the Indian Constitution over time. The latest amendment in the Indian Constitution was the 106th Amendment Act, passed in 2023. This amendment deals with women's reservation in Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies, and the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

39. **The 77th Constitution amendment was made to protect reservation to SC/ST Employees** in promotions by inserting a new clause (4A) in Article 16. The 81st Constitution amendment was made by inserting Article 16 (4B) to treat backlog vacancies as a separate class.

40. Article 35A of the Indian Constitution provided special rights to the permanent residents of Jammu & Kashmir. It was scrapped in 2019 by the Indian government

41. On the 5th of August 2019, Article 370 was abolished.

Article 370 in the Indian constitution gave special status to Jammu and Kashmir, a region disputed by India, Pakistan and China.

42. Who made Article 370?

Jawaharlal Nehru entrusted N Gopalswami Ayyangar, a key member of the seven-member Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution, to draft the Article meant to protect the special status of Jammu and Kashmir in 1949.

President

Droupadi Murmu
since 25 July 2022

Vice President

Jagdeep Dhankhar
since 11 August 2022

Speaker

Om Birla, BJP
since 26 May 2019

Prime Minister

Narendra Modi, BJP
since 26 May 2014

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs

Kiren Rijiju, BJP
since 10 June 2024

Seats	788
	245 Members of Rajya Sabha
	543 Members of Lok Sabha

