

SSC CGL 2026

POLITY NOTES

TOPIC 1 : CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Framing • Sources • Features • Preamble • Historical Background

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Compiled from: Lucent GK • M. Laxmikanth • SSC CGL PYQ 2018–2024 • NCERT Polity

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SECTION A

Historical Background of the Indian Constitution

1.1 Key Legislation Leading to the Constitution

The Constitution of India did not emerge in a vacuum. It evolved through a series of British legislative acts spanning nearly 90 years. SSC CGL regularly asks 2–3 questions from this section every year.

Year	Act / Event	Key Provision (SSC Focus)
1858	Govt. of India Act, 1858	Crown rule replaced EIC; Viceroy introduced; Secretary of State for India created
1861	Indian Councils Act, 1861	Indians nominated to Viceroy's council; legislative councils expanded
1892	Indian Councils Act, 1892	Limited elections introduced; budget discussion allowed
1909	Morley-Minto Reforms	Separate electorates for Muslims (communal representation) introduced
1919	Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms	Dyarchy in provinces; bicameral legislature at Centre; List of Central & Provincial subjects
1935	Govt. of India Act, 1935	Federal structure; Provincial autonomy; RBI; Federal Court; Most provisions of Constitution borrowed from here
1942	Cripps Mission	Proposed Dominion Status after WW2; rejected by INC
1946	Cabinet Mission Plan	Proposed Constituent Assembly; 3-tier federation idea; Groups A/B/C of provinces
Aug 1947	Indian Independence Act, 1947	Partition; two Dominions – India & Pakistan; Constituent Assembly became sovereign

■ Quick Memory Tips

- ✓ GOI Act 1935 = Constitution's biggest source — Federal scheme, Emergency, Governor, Public Service Commission, judiciary structure
- ✓ Morley-Minto 1909 = First communal electorate (Muslims separate seats)
- ✓ Dyarchy = introduced in 1919 at Provincial level, abolished by 1935 Act
- ✓ Cabinet Mission 1946 → Constituent Assembly formed → Elections Nov 1946

■ Previous Year Questions (PYQ Trend)

- Q1. The Government of India Act, 1935 provided for: (a) Federal Court (b) Dyarchy at Centre (c) Separate electorates (d) All of the above [SSC CGL 2023 Tier-I]
- Q2. Which Reform introduced the concept of 'Dyarchy' in Indian provinces? [SSC CGL 2022]

Q3. The Constituent Assembly of India was set up on the basis of the recommendations of: [SSC CGL 2021]

Q4. Which Act gave the Indians for the first time a right to discuss the budget? [SSC CGL 2019]

1.2 The Constituent Assembly

Aspect	Detail
Formed	December 9, 1946 (first meeting)
Total Members	389 (initially); 299 after partition
Seats for British India	296 (elected by Provincial Assemblies)
Seats for Princely States	93 (nominated)
President	Dr. Rajendra Prasad (permanent); Dr. Sachidanand Sinha (temporary/first)
Chairman – Drafting Comm.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
Constitutional Advisor	Sir B.N. Rau
Objectives Resolution	Moved by Jawaharlal Nehru on Dec 13, 1946
Time Taken	2 years, 11 months, 17 days
Sessions	11 sessions
Cost	~₹64 lakh
Adopted	November 26, 1949 (Constitution Day)
Enforced	January 26, 1950 (Republic Day)
Signed/Enacted	January 24, 1950 (signed by members)

Important Notes on Constituent Assembly

- The election to the CA was based on single transferable vote (proportional representation).
- Women members included Sarojini Naidu, Hansa Mehta, Durgabai Deshmukh, Amrit Kaur, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit.
- Committees of Constituent Assembly: Drafting Committee (most important), Union Constitution Committee (J. Nehru), Union Powers Committee, Provincial Constitution Committee, Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee (J.B. Kripalani), Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights (Sardar Patel).
- CA acted as the Provisional Parliament of India from Jan 26, 1950 till the first general elections (1952).
- Criticism: Not a representative body (indirectly elected, no universal suffrage); dominated by Congress; lawyers dominated.

■ Previous Year Questions (PYQ Trend)

Q1. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution? [SSC CGL 2023, 2021, 2018 – Asked repeatedly]

Q2. The Constituent Assembly of India held its first meeting on: [SSC CGL 2022]

Q3. The Constitution of India was adopted on: (a) 26 Jan 1950 (b) 26 Nov 1949 (c) 15 Aug 1947 (d) 24 Jan 1950 [SSC CGL 2020]

Q4. Who moved the Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly? [SSC CGL 2019]

Q5. How many members signed the Constitution of India? [SSC CGL 2018]

SECTION B

Sources of the Indian Constitution

2.1 Features Borrowed from Other Constitutions

This is one of the HIGHEST-SCORING sub-topics in SSC CGL. 2–4 questions appear almost every year asking 'which feature was borrowed from which country'. Memorise the table below completely.

Country / Source	Feature(s) Borrowed
■ ■ UK (Britain)	Parliamentary system • Rule of Law • Bicameralism • Single Citizenship • Cabinet system • Writs • Speaker in Lok Sabha • Legislation procedure
■ ■ USA	Fundamental Rights • Independence of Judiciary • Judicial Review • Preamble idea (spirit) • Impeachment of President • Supreme Court structure • Removal of SC/HC judges • Post of Vice-President
■ ■ Australia	Concurrent List • Freedom of trade & commerce within India • Joint sitting of Parliament (Art. 108) • Preamble language
■ ■ Canada	Federation with strong Centre • Residuary Powers with Centre • Advisory jurisdiction of Supreme Court • Appointment of Governors by Centre
■ ■ Ireland	DPSP (Directive Principles of State Policy) • Nomination of Rajya Sabha members (12) • Method of Presidential election
■ ■ Germany (Weimar)	Emergency provisions (Art. 352–360) • Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency
■ ■ USSR / Russia	Fundamental Duties (Art. 51A) • Ideals of Justice (social/economic/political) in Preamble
■ ■ Japan	Procedure established by Law (Art. 21 – Right to Life)
■ ■ South Africa	Procedure for amendment of Constitution (Art. 368) • Election of Rajya Sabha members
GOI Act 1935	Federal structure • Governor • Emergency provisions • PAC, UPSC • Judiciary structure • Administrative details • Schedules

■ Quick Memory Tips

- ✓ UK = Parliamentary & Cabinet system (Westminster model)
- ✓ USA = Fundamental Rights + Judicial Review
- ✓ Ireland = DPSP (remember: D for Directive, D for Dublin/Ireland)
- ✓ Canada = Strong Centre + Residuary Powers
- ✓ Australia = Concurrent List + Joint Sitting
- ✓ Germany = Emergency Provisions

✓ *South Africa = Amendment Procedure*

✓ *USSR/Russia = Fundamental Duties*

✓ *Japan = Procedure Established by Law*

■ Previous Year Questions (PYQ Trend)

Q1. Directive Principles of State Policy in Indian Constitution have been taken from: [SSC CGL 2023, 2022, 2020, 2018 – very frequent]

Q2. The concept of Judicial Review in India has been borrowed from: [SSC CGL 2022]

Q3. The feature of 'Fundamental Duties' was borrowed from the Constitution of: [SSC CGL 2021]

Q4. Which country's constitution served as model for Residuary Powers vesting with the Centre? [SSC CGL 2021]

Q5. The provision of Joint Sitting of both Houses was borrowed from: [SSC CGL 2019]

Q6. Which Constitution inspired the idea of a written Preamble? [SSC CGL 2018]

3.1 Salient Features of the Indian Constitution

➤ Longiest Written Constitution

Originally 395 Articles, 8 Schedules, 22 Parts. Currently 448 Articles, 12 Schedules, 25 Parts (after amendments). Reasons for length: diverse country, IAS borrowed from GOI Act 1935, single constitution for Centre & States.

➤ Drawn from Various Sources

Often called a 'bag of borrowings'. Maximum borrowed from GOI Act 1935 (called the backbone). See Section B for country-wise borrowings.

➤ Blend of Rigidity and Flexibility

Art. 368 – some provisions amended by simple majority, some by special majority (2/3 + majority of total membership), and some require ratification by at least half the State legislatures.

➤ Federal System with Unitary Bias

India is described as 'Quasi-federal' by K.C. Wheare. Federal features: dual government, written constitution, division of powers, independent judiciary, bicameralism. Unitary features: strong Centre, single citizenship, integrated judiciary, Emergency provisions, Governor appointed by Centre, all-India services.

➤ Parliamentary Form of Government

President is nominal/constitutional head; PM is real executive. Council of Ministers collectively responsible to Lok Sabha. Also called Westminster model of government.

➤ Synthesis of Parliamentary Sovereignty & Judicial Supremacy

Parliament is sovereign within its sphere but subject to judicial review. SC can strike down laws violating Constitution (Judicial Review). Basic Structure Doctrine – SC in Kesavananda Bharati case (1973).

➤ Integrated and Independent Judiciary

Single integrated judiciary with SC at apex. Judges' security of tenure, fixed service conditions, separation from executive (Art. 50).

➤ Fundamental Rights

Art. 12–35; justiciable rights; some suspended during Emergency. Originally 7 fundamental rights; Right to Property (Art. 31) removed by 44th Amendment (1978).

➤ Directive Principles of State Policy

Art. 36–51; non-justiciable but fundamental to governance. Borrowed from Ireland. Aim to establish a Welfare State.

➤ Fundamental Duties

Art. 51A; added by 42nd Amendment 1976 (Swaran Singh Committee); originally 10, now 11 duties (86th Amendment 2002 added duty relating to education of child).

➤ Secular State

India is secular – no state religion. Word 'Secular' added in Preamble by 42nd Amendment 1976.

➤ Universal Adult Franchise

Every citizen 18+ can vote (reduced from 21 to 18 by 61st Amendment 1988). No discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, etc.

➤ Emergency Provisions

Art. 352 – National Emergency; Art. 356 – State Emergency (President's Rule); Art. 360 – Financial Emergency. Borrowed from Germany (Weimar).

➤ Three-tier Government

Added by 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendments (1992). Panchayati Raj (rural) and Urban Local Bodies (urban).

■ Previous Year Questions (PYQ Trend)

Q1. The Constitution of India is: (a) Rigid (b) Flexible (c) Neither (d) Partly rigid and partly flexible [SSC CGL 2023]

Q2. The word 'Secular' was added to the Preamble by which Constitutional Amendment? [SSC CGL 2022, 2020]

Q3. How many Schedules were there in the original Constitution of India? [SSC CGL 2021]

Q4. The term 'Quasi-Federal' for Indian Constitution was coined by: [SSC CGL 2019]

Q5. Fundamental Duties were added by which Amendment Act? [SSC CGL 2020, 2018]

SECTION C

Schedules of the Indian Constitution

4.1 All 12 Schedules – Complete Reference

Schedules contain additional details/lists. Original constitution had 8 schedules; currently there are 12. SSC asks 1–2 questions every year on which schedule deals with what.

Sch.	Subject	Key Points for Exam
1st	States & Union Territories	Lists all 28 States and 8 UTs; J&K; became UT in 2019
2nd	Salaries & Emoluments	Salary of President, VP, Governors, Speaker, Dy Speaker, Judges of SC & HC, CAG
3rd	Forms of Oaths	Oath/affirmation forms for constitutional office holders
4th	Allocation of Seats in Rajya Sabha	State-wise allocation of RS seats; total 238 elected + 12 nominated = 250 max
5th	Scheduled Areas & Tribes	Administration of Scheduled Areas (States with tribal areas)
6th	Tribal Areas in NE India	Autonomous District Councils in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram
7th	Union, State & Concurrent Lists	Union List: 97 subjects; State List: 66 subjects; Concurrent List: 47 subjects (as amended); Residuary with Centre
8th	Official Languages	22 recognized languages (originally 14); latest added: Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, Santali (92nd Amd 2003)
9th	Acts protected from judicial review	Added by 1st Amendment 1951; land reform acts; SC in IR Coelho case (2007) – open to basic structure review
10th	Anti-Defection Law	Added by 52nd Amendment 1985; provisions on disqualification on defection; Speaker/Chairman decides
11th	Panchayati Raj (29 subjects)	Added by 73rd Amendment 1992; 29 functions of Panchayats listed
12th	Municipalities (18 subjects)	Added by 74th Amendment 1992; 18 functions of Urban Local Bodies

■ Quick Memory Tips

- ✓ 9th Schedule = cannot be questioned in court (but basic structure can be – IR Coelho 2007)
- ✓ 10th Schedule = Anti-Defection (52nd Amendment 1985 — remember '52 defects')
- ✓ 7th Schedule = 3 Lists (Union 97, State 66, Concurrent 47)
- ✓ 8th Schedule = 22 official languages
- ✓ 11th Schedule = Panchayat (29 items) | 12th Schedule = Municipality (18 items)

✓ 2nd Schedule = Salaries (President to CAG)

■ Previous Year Questions (PYQ Trend)

Q1. Which Schedule of the Constitution deals with the Anti-Defection Law? [SSC CGL 2023, 2021]

Q2. The Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India relates to: [SSC CGL 2022, 2020]

Q3. Subjects in the Concurrent List can be legislated by: [SSC CGL 2022]

Q4. How many subjects are there in the Union List? [SSC CGL 2019]

Q5. The 9th Schedule was added by which Constitutional Amendment? [SSC CGL 2018]

Q6. Which schedule deals with allocation of seats in Rajya Sabha? [SSC CGL 2021]

SECTION D

Preamble of the Indian Constitution

5.1 The Preamble – Full Text

"WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;

and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the [unity and integrity of the Nation];

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION."

5.2 Key Terms in the Preamble – Explained

Term	Explanation
Sovereign	India is free from external control; fully independent; not a dominion; can frame its own policies
Socialist	Added by 42nd Amendment 1976; mixed economy; State ownership of means of production; reduce economic inequality; India = Democratic Socialism (not Communistic)
Secular	Added by 42nd Amendment 1976; no state religion; equal respect for all religions; state does not favour or discriminate any religion
Democratic	Power with the people; universal adult franchise; free and fair elections; India follows Representative Democracy
Republic	Head of State (President) is elected (not hereditary); President elected every 5 years by Electoral College
Justice – Social	No discrimination on grounds of caste, sex, religion, race; equality of status for all citizens
Justice – Economic	Equal wages for equal work; adequate means of livelihood; reduce economic inequalities (DPSP)
Justice – Political	One person one vote; equal political rights; no differentiation based on social/economic status

Liberty	Freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; Fundamental Rights guarantee liberty (Art. 19–22)
Equality	Art. 14–18; equality before law; equal protection of law; no discrimination; equal opportunity in public employment
Fraternity	Brotherhood/sisterhood among citizens; sense of belonging; dignity of individual; unity & integrity of nation (added after 42nd Amd)

5.3 Important Cases & Judgements on Preamble

■ Berubari Union Case (1960)

SC held Preamble is NOT part of the Constitution; cannot be used to interpret constitutional provisions.

■ Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973)

13-judge bench SC reversed Berubari ruling – Preamble IS part of the Constitution. Also established the 'Basic Structure Doctrine' – Parliament cannot amend the basic structure of Constitution.

■ LIC of India Case (1995)

SC reaffirmed Preamble is part of Constitution and can be used in interpretation.

■ S.R. Bommai Case (1994)

Secularism is part of Basic Structure; cannot be removed by Parliament. Also dealt with Art. 356 (President's Rule).

■ Minerva Mills Case (1980)

SC struck down clause that placed 42nd Amendment beyond judicial review; harmony between FRs and DPSP is part of Basic Structure.

Can Preamble be Amended?

- YES – Preamble can be amended under Art. 368 (Kesavananda Bharati case 1973).
- Preamble has been amended ONLY ONCE – by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976.
- Words added by 42nd Amendment: 'Socialist', 'Secular', and 'Integrity'.
- Preamble is NOT justiciable (courts cannot enforce it directly).
- Preamble serves as key to interpret ambiguous provisions of the Constitution.

■ Previous Year Questions (PYQ Trend)

- Q1. The words 'Socialist' and 'Secular' were added to the Preamble by: (a) 42nd Amd (b) 44th Amd (c) 46th Amd (d) 52nd Amd [SSC CGL 2023, 2021, 2019, 2018 – Most Repeated Question]
- Q2. Which case established that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution? [SSC CGL 2022]
- Q3. How many times has the Preamble been amended? [SSC CGL 2021]
- Q4. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with: [SSC CGL 2020]
- Q5. India is described as a 'Democratic Republic' in the Preamble. What does 'Republic' mean? [SSC CGL 2019]

Q6. The 'Basic Structure Doctrine' was propounded in which landmark case? [SSC CGL 2022, 2020]

SECTION E

Important Parts & Articles of the Constitution

6.1 Parts of the Constitution

Part	Articles	Subject
Part I	1–4	The Union and its Territory
Part II	5–11	Citizenship
Part III	12–35	Fundamental Rights
Part IV	36–51	Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)
Part IV-A	51A	Fundamental Duties (added by 42nd Amd 1976)
Part V	52–151	The Union (President, VP, Parliament, SC)
Part VI	152–237	The States (Governor, State Legislature, HC)
Part IX	243–243O	Panchayati Raj (added by 73rd Amd 1992)
Part IX-A	243P–243ZG	Municipalities (added by 74th Amd 1992)
Part X	244–244A	Scheduled & Tribal Areas
Part XI	245–263	Relations between Union and States
Part XII	264–300A	Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits
Part XIII	301–307	Trade, Commerce and Intercourse within India
Part XIV	308–323	Services under Union and States
Part XIV-A	323A–323B	Tribunals (added by 42nd Amd 1976)
Part XV	324–329	Elections
Part XVI	330–342	Special Provisions for SC/ST/OBC
Part XVII	343–351	Official Language
Part XVIII	352–360	Emergency Provisions
Part XIX	361–367	Miscellaneous
Part XX	368	Amendment of the Constitution
Part XXI	369–392	Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions
Part XXII	393–395	Short Title, Commencement, Hindi text and Repeal

6.2 Important Individual Articles (High-Frequency SSC)

Article	Subject
Art. 1	India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States
Art. 3	Formation of new States and alteration of areas/boundaries (Parliament's power)
Art. 5–11	Citizenship provisions
Art. 12	Definition of 'State' for Part III (Fundamental Rights)
Art. 13	Laws inconsistent with Fundamental Rights shall be void; Judicial Review
Art. 14	Equality before law and equal protection of laws
Art. 15	Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth
Art. 16	Equality of opportunity in public employment
Art. 17	Abolition of Untouchability
Art. 18	Abolition of Titles (except military/academic)
Art. 19	Protection of 6 freedoms (speech, assembly, movement, residence, profession, etc.)
Art. 20	Protection in respect of conviction for offences (no double jeopardy, no self-incrimination)
Art. 21	Protection of life and personal liberty (most litigated article; expanded by SC)
Art. 21A	Right to Education (6–14 years); added by 86th Amd 2002
Art. 22	Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases
Art. 23	Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
Art. 24	Prohibition of employment of children below 14 in factories/hazardous jobs
Art. 25–28	Freedom of religion
Art. 29–30	Cultural and educational rights of minorities
Art. 32	Right to Constitutional Remedies (Dr. Ambedkar called it 'Heart and Soul' of Constitution); SC can issue writs
Art. 44	Uniform Civil Code (DPSP)
Art. 51A	Fundamental Duties (11 duties)
Art. 52	President of India
Art. 63	Vice-President of India
Art. 72	Power of President to grant pardon, reprieve, respite, remit, commute
Art. 74	Council of Ministers to aid and advise President
Art. 76	Attorney General of India
Art. 79	Constitution of Parliament (President + RS + LS)

Art. 80	Composition of Rajya Sabha (max 250: 238 elected + 12 nominated)
Art. 81	Composition of Lok Sabha (max 552: 530 States + 20 UTs + 2 Anglo-Indian, abolished by 104th Amd 2020)
Art. 108	Joint Sitting of Parliament (Speaker of Lok Sabha presides)
Art. 110	Definition of Money Bill
Art. 112	Union Budget (Annual Financial Statement)
Art. 124	Establishment of Supreme Court
Art. 148	Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India
Art. 155	Appointment of Governor by President
Art. 161	Power of Governor to grant pardon
Art. 214	High Courts for States
Art. 226	Power of HC to issue writs
Art. 245	Extent of laws made by Parliament and State Legislatures
Art. 265	No tax shall be levied without authority of law
Art. 280	Finance Commission (constituted every 5 years)
Art. 300A	Right to Property (constitutional right, not fundamental right after 44th Amd)
Art. 312	All-India Services (IAS, IPS, IFS)
Art. 315	Public Service Commissions for Union and States
Art. 324	Election Commission of India
Art. 343	Official Language of the Union – Hindi (Devanagari script)
Art. 352	National Emergency ('Armed Rebellion' – 44th Amd replaced 'Internal Disturbance')
Art. 356	President's Rule / State Emergency / Article 356
Art. 360	Financial Emergency
Art. 368	Amendment of Constitution
Art. 370	Special provisions for J&K; (abrogated Aug 5, 2019)
Art. 395	Repeal of Indian Independence Act 1947 and GOI Act 1935

■ Previous Year Questions (PYQ Trend)

- Q1. Article 21A (Right to Education) was inserted by which amendment? [SSC CGL 2023]
- Q2. Which article of the Constitution deals with the Uniform Civil Code? [SSC CGL 2022]
- Q3. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called which article the 'Heart and Soul' of the Constitution? [SSC CGL 2021, 2019]
- Q4. The right to constitutional remedies is guaranteed by which Article? [SSC CGL 2020]

Q5. President's Rule (Article 356) is part of which Part of the Constitution? [SSC CGL 2021]

Q6. Article 370 of the Indian Constitution was related to: [SSC CGL 2020]

SECTION F

Important Constitutional Amendments

7.1 High-Frequency Amendments for SSC CGL

Amendment	Year	Key Changes
1st	1951	Added 9th Schedule; restrictions on freedom of speech; land reform laws protected
7th	1956	Reorganisation of States (States Reorganisation Act 1956); abolished Part B States
14th	1962	Pondicherry (Puducherry) added to India
24th	1971	Parliament's power to amend any part of Constitution including Fundamental Rights
25th	1971	DPSP over FR; reduced compensation for property acquisition
26th	1971	Abolished privy purses of former rulers of princely states
42nd	1976	Called 'Mini Constitution'; added Secular, Socialist, Integrity to Preamble; Fundamental Duties; Tribunals; DPSP over FRs; extended Parliament term; Concurrent List additions; National Emergency changes
44th	1978	Restored some FR; replaced 'Internal Disturbance' with 'Armed Rebellion' in Art. 352; Right to Property removed from FR (became Art. 300A); restored original Parliament term
52nd	1985	Anti-Defection Law (10th Schedule added)
61st	1988	Voting age reduced from 21 to 18 years
69th	1991	Delhi given special status as National Capital Territory (NCT)
73rd	1992	Panchayati Raj (11th Schedule, 29 subjects, 3-tier system, reservations)
74th	1992	Nagarpalika Act (12th Schedule, 18 subjects, urban local bodies)
86th	2002	Right to Education (Art. 21A); 11th Fundamental Duty added
91st	2003	Council of Ministers capped at 15% of House strength; anti-defection strengthened
92nd	2003	Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, Santali added to 8th Schedule
97th	2011	Right to form cooperative societies added as FR; DPSP and FD related changes
99th	2014	National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) – struck down by SC in 2015
100th	2015	Land boundary agreement with Bangladesh
101st	2016	GST (Goods and Services Tax) – Art. 246A, 269A, 279A; GST Council
102nd	2018	Constitutional status to National Commission for Backward Classes

103rd	2019	10% EWS (Economically Weaker Sections) reservation in education and jobs (Art. 15(6), 16(6))
104th	2020	Extended reservation for SC/ST in LS and State Assemblies for 10 more years; Abolished Anglo-Indian nominated seats
105th	2021	Restored States' power to identify OBCs (overturned 102nd Amd effect)
106th	2023	Women's Reservation (33%) in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies (Art. 330A, 332A)

■ Quick Memory Tips

- ✓ 42nd Amendment (1976) = 'Mini Constitution' – most changes at once
- ✓ 44th Amendment (1978) = reversed many changes of 42nd Amd
- ✓ 61st Amendment (1988) = Voting age 21 → 18
- ✓ 73rd/74th Amendment (1992) = Panchayati Raj / Municipalities
- ✓ 86th Amendment (2002) = Right to Education (Art. 21A)
- ✓ 101st Amendment (2016) = GST
- ✓ 106th Amendment (2023) = Women's Reservation 33% (Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam)

■ Previous Year Questions (PYQ Trend)

- Q1. Which Constitutional Amendment is known as the 'Mini Constitution'? [SSC CGL 2023, 2022, 2020]
- Q2. By which amendment was the voting age reduced from 21 to 18? [SSC CGL 2022, 2019]
- Q3. The GST was introduced by which Constitutional Amendment? [SSC CGL 2023, 2021]
- Q4. Which amendment gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj? [SSC CGL 2021, 2018]
- Q5. Right to Education was added as fundamental right by which amendment? [SSC CGL 2022]
- Q6. The 44th Constitutional Amendment reversed which provision of the 42nd Amendment? [SSC CGL 2019]
- Q7. Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam corresponds to which Constitutional Amendment? [SSC CGL 2024]

SECTION G

Rapid Revision & Upcoming Topics

Quick Revision – One-Liners

01. India's Constitution is the longest written constitution in the world.
02. The Constitution was adopted on November 26, 1949 – now celebrated as 'Constitution Day' / 'Samvidhan Diwas'.
03. The Constitution came into effect on January 26, 1950 – celebrated as Republic Day.
04. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is called the 'Father of the Indian Constitution'.
05. Jawaharlal Nehru moved the Objectives Resolution on December 13, 1946.
06. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the permanent President of the Constituent Assembly.
07. The original Constitution had 395 Articles, 8 Schedules, 22 Parts.
08. Currently the Constitution has 448 Articles, 12 Schedules, 25 Parts.
09. The Preamble has been amended only once – by the 42nd Amendment, 1976.
10. Preamble is part of Constitution – affirmed in Kesavananda Bharati case (1973).
11. The 'Basic Structure Doctrine' was established in Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973).
12. Art. 32 (Right to Constitutional Remedies) was called 'Heart & Soul' by Ambedkar.
13. Right to Property was a Fundamental Right till 44th Amendment (1978); now Art. 300A.
14. Fundamental Duties (originally 10) were added by 42nd Amd 1976; 11th duty added by 86th Amd 2002.
15. Supreme Court can issue 5 types of writs: Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, Quo Warranto.
16. India has 28 States and 8 Union Territories (as of 2024).
17. The 7th Schedule contains 3 Lists: Union (97), State (66), Concurrent (47). Residuary powers with Centre.
18. 8th Schedule has 22 official languages. Hindi is the official language of the Union (Art. 343).
19. Art. 370 was abrogated on August 5, 2019, removing J&K's special status.
20. GST was introduced by the 101st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2016.

Upcoming Topics in This Series

Topic	Subject	Avg. Qs in SSC CGL	Priority
Topic 2	Fundamental Rights (Art. 12–35)	4–5 Questions	■■■■■
Topic 3	Directive Principles & Fundamental Duties	2–3 Questions	■■■■
Topic 4	Parliament – Structure, Powers & Legislation	3–4 Questions	■■■■■
Topic 5	President, Vice-President & Council of Ministers	3–4 Questions	■■■■■
Topic 6	Supreme Court & Judicial System	2–3 Questions	■■■■

Topic 7	Governor, State Legislature & High Courts	2–3 Questions	■■■■■
Topic 8	Federal System & Centre-State Relations	2–3 Questions	■■■
Topic 9	Elections & Election Commission	1–2 Questions	■■■
Topic 10	Emergency Provisions (Art. 352, 356, 360)	2–3 Questions	■■■■■
Topic 11	Local Government (Panchayati Raj & Municipalities)	1–2 Questions	■■■
Topic 12	Constitutional Bodies & Commissions	2–3 Questions	■■■■■

Study Strategy for SSC CGL Polity 2026

- SSC CGL Tier-I: 25 Qs from General Awareness → Polity contributes 4–6 Qs.
- SSC CGL Tier-II (Paper II): 40 Qs from GS – Polity contributes 8–10 Qs.
- Total expected Polity questions: 12–16 across both tiers.
- Highest-scoring topics: Fundamental Rights, Parliament, President, Preamble, Amendments.
- Always learn exact article numbers for commonly asked provisions.
- PYQ analysis shows Fundamental Rights + Parliament = most repeated topics.
- Read Lucent GK Chapter on Indian Polity for quick revision before exam.
- Complete 1 topic per day as per this series; solve 20 PYQs after each topic.

■ Tell me 'Next Topic' and I will create Topic 2: Fundamental Rights PDF immediately. This series covers all 12 topics needed to score maximum in SSC CGL 2026 Polity.

PRACTICE SET

50 MCQs — Constitution of India (SSC CGL Pattern)

Instructions

- 50 Questions | Recommended Time: 30 Minutes | Each question carries 2 marks (Tier-II pattern).
- Questions are arranged from easy → medium → hard, exactly as SSC CGL exam pattern.
- Attempt all questions first, then match with the Answer Key at the end.
- Mark questions you got wrong — revise that sub-topic again.

SECTION 1 — Easy (Q1–Q10)

Q1. The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on:

- (a) 15 August 1947
- (b) 26 January 1950
- (c) 26 November 1949
- (d) 24 January 1950

✓ **Answer: C (c) 26 November 1949**

Explanation: The Constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949 (Constitution Day). It came into force on 26 January 1950 (Republic Day).

Q2. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

✓ **Answer: C (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**

Explanation: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar chaired the Drafting Committee. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the President of the Constituent Assembly.

Q3. The words 'Socialist', 'Secular' and 'Integrity' were added to the Preamble by which Constitutional Amendment?

- (a) 40th Amendment, 1975
- (b) 42nd Amendment, 1976
- (c) 44th Amendment, 1978
- (d) 52nd Amendment, 1985

✓ **Answer: B (b) 42nd Amendment, 1976**

Explanation: The 42nd Amendment Act 1976 (called 'Mini Constitution') added 'Socialist', 'Secular' to the Preamble and 'Integrity' to the fraternity clause.

Q4. How many Schedules were there in the original Constitution of India?

- (a) 10
- (b) 9
- (c) 12
- (d) 8

✓ **Answer: D (d) 8**

Explanation: The original Constitution had 8 Schedules. Currently, there are 12 Schedules after subsequent amendments.

Q5. The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution have been borrowed from the Constitution of:

- (a) USA
- (b) UK
- (c) Ireland
- (d) Canada

✓ **Answer: C (c) Ireland**

Explanation: DPSP is borrowed from the Irish Constitution (Eire). Ireland borrowed it from the Spanish Constitution.

Q6. Which Constitutional Amendment reduced the voting age from 21 to 18 years?

- (a) 52nd Amendment
- (b) 61st Amendment
- (c) 44th Amendment
- (d) 73rd Amendment

✓ **Answer: B (b) 61st Amendment**

Explanation: The 61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988 reduced the voting age from 21 to 18 years.

Q7. The Anti-Defection Law is contained in which Schedule of the Constitution?

- (a) 9th Schedule
- (b) 10th Schedule
- (c) 11th Schedule
- (d) 8th Schedule

✓ **Answer: B (b) 10th Schedule**

Explanation: The 10th Schedule (added by 52nd Amendment 1985) contains the Anti-Defection Law. The Speaker/Chairman decides on disqualification.

Q8. Article 21A (Right to Education) was inserted in the Constitution by which Amendment?

- (a) 73rd Amendment
- (b) 86th Amendment
- (c) 91st Amendment
- (d) 97th Amendment

✓ **Answer: B (b) 86th Amendment**

Explanation: The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002 inserted Art. 21A, making free and compulsory education for children of 6–14 years a Fundamental Right.

Q9. Which Article of the Constitution deals with the formation of new States?

- (a) Article 1
- (b) Article 2
- (c) Article 3
- (d) Article 4

✓ **Answer: C (c) Article 3**

Explanation: Article 3 empowers Parliament to form new States, alter boundaries, change names of existing States. It requires President's prior recommendation.

Q10. The 'Objectives Resolution' in the Constituent Assembly was moved by:

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (c) Sardar Patel
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

✓ **Answer: D (d) Jawaharlal Nehru**

Explanation: Jawaharlal Nehru moved the Objectives Resolution on December 13, 1946. It formed the basis of the Preamble.

SECTION 2 — Easy-Medium (Q11–Q20)

Q11. Which of the following features of the Indian Constitution is borrowed from the Government of India Act, 1935?

- (a) Fundamental Rights
- (b) Directive Principles
- (c) Emergency Provisions
- (d) Preamble

✓ **Answer: C (c) Emergency Provisions**

Explanation: Emergency provisions, Federal structure, Governor's office, UPSC, and the administrative framework were largely borrowed from the Government of India Act, 1935.

Q12. The concept of 'Judicial Review' in India has been borrowed from the Constitution of:

- (a) UK
- (b) Australia
- (c) Canada
- (d) USA

✓ **Answer: D (d) USA**

Explanation: Judicial Review — the power of courts to declare laws unconstitutional — is borrowed from the USA.

Q13. Which Schedule of the Constitution lists the 22 official languages of India?

- (a) 6th Schedule
- (b) 7th Schedule
- (c) 8th Schedule
- (d) 9th Schedule

✓ **Answer: C (c) 8th Schedule**

Explanation: The 8th Schedule contains the list of 22 officially recognized languages. Originally there were 14; four languages (Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, Santali) were added by the 92nd Amendment 2003.

Q14. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution was amended:

- (a) Twice
- (b) Thrice
- (c) Only once
- (d) Never

✓ **Answer: C (c) Only once**

Explanation: The Preamble has been amended only once — by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976, which added 'Socialist', 'Secular', and 'Integrity'.

Q15. The provision of 'Joint Sitting' of both Houses of Parliament is laid down in:

- (a) Article 105
- (b) Article 108
- (c) Article 110
- (d) Article 112

✓ **Answer: B (b) Article 108**

Explanation: Article 108 provides for Joint Sitting of Parliament. It is presided over by the Speaker of Lok Sabha. It is called by the President.

Q16. Which schedule of the Constitution deals with Panchayati Raj (29 subjects)?

- (a) 10th Schedule
- (b) 11th Schedule
- (c) 12th Schedule
- (d) 9th Schedule

✓ **Answer: B (b) 11th Schedule**

Explanation: The 11th Schedule (added by 73rd Amendment 1992) lists 29 functions/subjects transferred to Panchayati Raj institutions.

Q17. The Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens are enumerated in:

- (a) Article 49
- (b) Article 50
- (c) Article 51
- (d) Article 51A

✓ **Answer: D (d) Article 51A**

Explanation: Article 51A (Part IV-A) contains the Fundamental Duties. Originally 10, now 11 after the 86th Amendment 2002 added the duty related to education of children.

Q18. The concept of 'Residuary Powers' vesting with the Centre is borrowed from:

- (a) USA
- (b) Australia
- (c) Canada
- (d) Ireland

✓ **Answer: C (c) Canada**

Explanation: Canada's Constitution inspired the Indian provision of residuary powers (powers not listed in any list) vesting with the Centre (Parliament).

Q19. The Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) is significant because it:

- (a) Abolished privy purses
- (b) Established Basic Structure Doctrine
- (c) Added Fundamental Duties
- (d) Introduced GST

✓ **Answer: B (b) Established Basic Structure Doctrine**

Explanation: The 13-judge constitutional bench in Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973) established the Basic Structure Doctrine — Parliament cannot amend the basic structure of the Constitution.

Q20. Which Constitutional Amendment introduced the Goods and Services Tax (GST)?

- (a) 99th Amendment
- (b) 100th Amendment
- (c) 101st Amendment
- (d) 102nd Amendment

✓ **Answer: C (c) 101st Amendment**

Explanation: The 101st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2016 introduced GST. It inserted Articles 246A, 269A, and 279A (GST Council).

SECTION 3 — Medium (Q21–Q35)

Q21. The Constituent Assembly of India was set up under the:

- (a) Simon Commission Report
- (b) Cabinet Mission Plan 1946
- (c) Cripps Mission 1942
- (d) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms

✓ **Answer: B (b) Cabinet Mission Plan 1946**

Explanation: The Constituent Assembly was constituted based on the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946. Elections to it were held in November 1946.

Q22. The Indian Constitution describes India as:

- (a) A Federal State
- (b) A Unitary State
- (c) A Union of States
- (d) A Confederation

✓ **Answer: C (c) A Union of States**

Explanation: Article 1 describes India as 'a Union of States', not a federation. The word 'Union' was deliberately chosen to indicate the indestructible nature of the Indian Union.

Q23. Which of the following is NOT a feature borrowed from the UK Constitution?

- (a) Parliamentary system
- (b) Rule of Law
- (c) Judicial Review
- (d) Bicameralism

✓ **Answer: C (c) Judicial Review**

Explanation: Judicial Review is borrowed from the USA. Parliamentary system, Rule of Law, Single citizenship, Cabinet system, Bicameralism — all are borrowed from the UK (Britain).

Q24. The 9th Schedule was added to the Constitution by the:

- (a) 1st Amendment, 1951
- (b) 7th Amendment, 1956
- (c) 24th Amendment, 1971
- (d) 42nd Amendment, 1976

✓ **Answer: A (a) 1st Amendment, 1951**

Explanation: The 9th Schedule was added by the 1st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1951 to protect certain land reform laws from judicial review.

Q25. How many members signed the Indian Constitution?

- (a) 284
- (b) 299
- (c) 389
- (d) 395

✓ **Answer: A (a) 284**

Explanation: 284 members of the Constituent Assembly signed the Constitution on January 24, 1950. The total membership was 299 (after partition); 389 originally.

Q26. The Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 are associated with:

- (a) Introduction of Dyarchy
- (b) Introduction of separate electorates for Muslims
- (c) Provincial Autonomy
- (d) Federation of India

✓ **Answer: B (b) Introduction of separate electorates for Muslims**

Explanation: The Indian Councils Act 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms) introduced separate/communal electorates for Muslims — a significant step toward partition.

Q27. Which Article of the Constitution empowers the Supreme Court to issue writs?

- (a) Article 13
- (b) Article 19
- (c) Article 32
- (d) Article 226

✓ **Answer: C (c) Article 32**

Explanation: Article 32 empowers the Supreme Court to issue writs (Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, Quo Warranto). Article 226 gives same power to High Courts.

Q28. Under which Article can the President proclaim a National Emergency?

- (a) Article 352
- (b) Article 356
- (c) Article 360
- (d) Article 365

✓ **Answer: A (a) Article 352**

Explanation: Article 352 — National Emergency (on grounds of war, external aggression, or armed rebellion). Article 356 — President's Rule. Article 360 — Financial Emergency.

Q29. The 'Dyarchy' system was introduced at the provincial level by:

- (a) Government of India Act, 1909
- (b) Government of India Act, 1919
- (c) Government of India Act, 1935
- (d) Indian Independence Act, 1947

✓ **Answer: B (b) Government of India Act, 1919**

Explanation: Dyarchy (dual government — transferred and reserved subjects) was introduced at the provincial level by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms / GOI Act 1919. It was abolished by the GOI Act 1935.

Q30. The concept of 'Procedure Established by Law' (Article 21) is borrowed from the Constitution of:

- (a) USA
- (b) UK
- (c) Japan
- (d) Germany

✓ **Answer: C (c) Japan**

Explanation: The phrase 'procedure established by law' in Article 21 (Right to Life) is inspired by the Japanese Constitution. USA uses 'due process of law'.

Q31. Which among the following is part of the 'Basic Structure' of the Constitution as held by the Supreme Court?

- (a) Right to Property
- (b) Uniform Civil Code
- (c) Secularism
- (d) Directive Principles

✓ **Answer: C (c) Secularism**

Explanation: Secularism is part of the Basic Structure (SR Bommai case 1994). Federalism, Parliamentary democracy, Judicial review, Separation of powers are also Basic Structure elements.

Q32. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments are related to:

- (a) Reservations for OBC
- (b) Panchayati Raj and Municipalities
- (c) Anti-Defection Law
- (d) Emergency Provisions

✓ **Answer: B (b) Panchayati Raj and Municipalities**

Explanation: 73rd Amendment (1992) — Panchayati Raj (rural local bodies). 74th Amendment (1992) — Nagarpalika Act (urban local bodies / municipalities).

Q33. Who among the following was the Temporary/First President of the Constituent Assembly?

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Dr. Sachidanand Sinha
- (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

✓ **Answer: B (b) Dr. Sachidanand Sinha**

Explanation: Dr. Sachidanand Sinha was the temporary (first) President of the Constituent Assembly. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as permanent President.

Q34. The Right to Property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights by the:

- (a) 42nd Amendment
- (b) 44th Amendment
- (c) 46th Amendment
- (d) 52nd Amendment

✓ **Answer: B (b) 44th Amendment**

Explanation: The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978 removed the Right to Property from Fundamental Rights and placed it as a legal/constitutional right under Article 300A.

Q35. Which article defines 'Money Bill'?

- (a) Article 108
- (b) Article 109
- (c) Article 110
- (d) Article 112

✓ **Answer: C (c) Article 110**

Explanation: Article 110 defines a Money Bill. A Money Bill can only be introduced in Lok Sabha and requires the Speaker's certification. Rajya Sabha cannot amend it.

SECTION 4 — Medium-Hard (Q36–Q45)**Q36. The Indian Constitution borrowed the idea of a 'Concurrent List' from:**

- (a) Canada
- (b) USA
- (c) Australia
- (d) Ireland

✓ **Answer: C (c) Australia**

Explanation: The Concurrent List concept (subjects on which both Centre and States can legislate) is borrowed from the Australian Constitution.

Q37. In the Berubari Union Case (1960), the Supreme Court held that the Preamble:

- (a) Is part of the Constitution
- (b) Is NOT part of the Constitution
- (c) Can be amended by simple majority
- (d) Is justiciable

✓ **Answer: B (b) Is NOT part of the Constitution**

Explanation: In the Berubari Union Case 1960, SC held the Preamble is NOT part of the Constitution. This was reversed in Kesavananda Bharati Case 1973.

Q38. The 10th Schedule (Anti-Defection Law) was added by which Amendment?

- (a) 42nd Amendment, 1976
- (b) 44th Amendment, 1978
- (c) 52nd Amendment, 1985
- (d) 61st Amendment, 1988

✓ **Answer: C (c) 52nd Amendment, 1985**

Explanation: The 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1985 added the 10th Schedule (Anti-Defection Law). It disqualifies members who voluntarily give up party membership.

Q39. Which of the following States/UTs was added to India's territory by the 14th Constitutional Amendment?

- (a) Sikkim
- (b) Goa
- (c) Puducherry
- (d) Chandigarh

✓ **Answer: C (c) Puducherry**

Explanation: The 14th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1962 included Pondicherry (now Puducherry) in Indian territory. Sikkim was added by the 36th Amendment 1975.

Q40. The Swaran Singh Committee recommended the inclusion of:

- (a) Fundamental Rights
- (b) Directive Principles
- (c) Fundamental Duties
- (d) Emergency Provisions

✓ **Answer: C (c) Fundamental Duties**

Explanation: The Swaran Singh Committee (1976) recommended insertion of Fundamental Duties. On its recommendation, the 42nd Amendment 1976 added Article 51A with 10 Fundamental Duties.

Q41. The IR Coelho Case (2007) dealt with:

- (a) Basic Structure Doctrine
- (b) Judicial Review of 9th Schedule laws
- (c) Anti-Defection Law
- (d) Emergency Provisions

✓ **Answer: B (b) Judicial Review of 9th Schedule laws**

Explanation: In I.R. Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu (2007), a 9-judge bench held that laws placed in the 9th Schedule after April 24, 1973 can be subjected to judicial review if they violate the Basic Structure.

Q42. How many subjects are there in the State List (List II) of the 7th Schedule?

- (a) 97
- (b) 66
- (c) 47
- (d) 52

✓ **Answer: B (b) 66**

Explanation: State List (List II) has 66 subjects. Union List has 97 subjects. Concurrent List has 47 subjects. Residuary powers rest with the Centre.

Q43. The provision of 'Single Citizenship' in India is borrowed from:

- (a) USA
- (b) Canada
- (c) UK
- (d) Australia

✓ **Answer: C (c) UK**

Explanation: Single Citizenship (all Indians are citizens of India, not of individual states) is borrowed from the UK. USA has dual citizenship (US citizen + state citizen).

Q44. Which of the following Amendments gave constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes?

- (a) 101st Amendment
- (b) 102nd Amendment
- (c) 103rd Amendment
- (d) 105th Amendment

✓ **Answer: B (b) 102nd Amendment**

Explanation: The 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2018 gave constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) by inserting Article 338B.

Q45. The 106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023 (Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam) provides for reservation of:

- (a) 25% seats for women in Lok Sabha
- (b) 33% seats for women in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies
- (c) 50% seats for women in all elections
- (d) 33% seats for women in Rajya Sabha

✓ **Answer: B (b) 33% seats for women in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies**

Explanation: The 106th Amendment Act, 2023 (Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam) reserves one-third (33%) seats for women in Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies. It will come into effect after delimitation.

SECTION 5 — Hard / Tricky (Q46–Q50)

Q46. Consider the following statements: 1. The Constituent Assembly took 2 years, 11 months and 18 days to complete the Constitution. 2. The total cost of framing the Constitution was approximately ₹64 lakh. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

✓ **Answer: B (b) Only 2**

Explanation: Statement 1 is INCORRECT — it took 2 years, 11 months, and 17 days (not 18 days). Statement 2 is CORRECT — cost was approx. ₹64 lakh. Only Statement 2 is correct.

Q47. With reference to the Preamble of India, which of the following is the correct sequence of terms as they appear?

- (a) Sovereign, Secular, Socialist, Democratic, Republic
- (b) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
- (c) Democratic, Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Republic
- (d) Sovereign, Democratic, Socialist, Secular, Republic

✓ **Answer: B (b) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic**

Explanation: The correct sequence in the Preamble is: SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC. This sequence must be memorised exactly as SSC asks this frequently.

Q48. The S.R. Bommai case (1994) is related to which of the following?

- (a) Basic Structure and DPSP
- (b) President's Rule under Article 356 and Secularism as Basic Structure
- (c) Anti-Defection and Speaker's powers
- (d) Judicial Review of 9th Schedule

✓ **Answer: B (b) President's Rule under Article 356 and Secularism as Basic Structure**

Explanation: SR Bommai v. Union of India (1994) held: (1) Secularism is part of Basic Structure; (2) President's Rule (Art. 356) is subject to judicial review; (3) the President can impose President's Rule only with Parliament's approval.

Q49. Match the following Constitutional Amendments with their provisions: 1. 26th Amd — A. Anti-Defection 2. 52nd Amd — B. GST 3. 101st Amd — C. Abolition of Privy Purses 4. 61st Amd — D. Voting age 18

- (a) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-D
- (b) 1-A, 2-C, 3-D, 4-B
- (c) 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C
- (d) 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B

✓ **Answer: A (a) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-D**

Explanation: 26th Amd (1971) = Abolition of Privy Purses (C); 52nd Amd (1985) = Anti-Defection (A); 101st Amd (2016) = GST (B); 61st Amd (1988) = Voting age 18 (D). Answer: 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-D.

Q50. Which of the following statements about the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 is INCORRECT?

- (a) It added 'Socialist' and 'Secular' to the Preamble
- (b) It added Fundamental Duties (Art. 51A) to the Constitution
- (c) It reduced the voting age from 21 to 18 years
- (d) It placed DPSP above Fundamental Rights in certain respects

✓ **Answer: C (c) It reduced the voting age from 21 to 18 years**

Explanation: The voting age was reduced from 21 to 18 years by the 61st Amendment Act, 1988 — NOT the 42nd Amendment. Options A, B, and D are all correct provisions of the 42nd Amendment.

ANSWER KEY

Quick Reference — All 50 Questions

Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans
1	C	11	C	21	B	31	C	41	B
2	C	12	D	22	C	32	B	42	B
3	B	13	C	23	C	33	B	43	C
4	D	14	C	24	A	34	B	44	B
5	C	15	B	25	A	35	C	45	B
6	B	16	B	26	B	36	C	46	B
7	B	17	D	27	C	37	B	47	B
8	B	18	C	28	A	38	C	48	B
9	C	19	B	29	B	39	C	49	A
10	D	20	C	30	C	40	C	50	C

Score Range	Marks (×2)	Evaluation	Action
45–50 correct	90–100	Excellent — Exam Ready	Move to Topic 2
35–44 correct	70–88	Good — Minor gaps	Revise wrong answers, attempt again
25–34 correct	50–68	Average — Needs work	Re-read Section B, D, F and retry
Below 25	< 50	Needs serious revision	Re-study full PDF before moving on

■ Attempted all 50? Tell me 'Next Topic' for Topic 2: Fundamental Rights PDF with 50 more MCQs!