

Quiz on Constitution of India: 50 Questions on the Constitution of India with Answers

In this section, you will find 50 MCQ quiz questions and answers on constitution of India. Make sure to read each question carefully and only then select the answer from the given options. Once you are done attempting all the questions, use the Answer Key at the end to see how many questions you got right. Ready? Let's start these quiz questions on constitution of India with answers.

1. Who wrote the original Constitution of India?
 - A) Prem Behari Narain Raizada
 - B) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
 - C) Kanaiyalal Meneklal Munsli
2. The Indian Constitution is the longest-written constitution in the world. It contains:
 - A) 25 parts, 448 articles, and 12 schedules
 - B) 30 parts, 450 articles, and 15 schedules
 - C) 20 parts, 400 articles, and 10 schedules
3. The drafting of the Indian Constitution was finally completed on 26 November 1949. However, it was legally enforced on:
 - A) 26 January 1950
 - B) 26 January 1952
 - C) 26 January 1954
4. The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on:
 - A) 26th November, 1949
 - B) 26th November, 1950
 - C) 26th November, 1947
5. The Constitution of India came into force on:
 - A) 26th January, 1950
 - B) 26th January, 1951
 - C) 26th January, 1952
6. How many fundamental rights were there in the Indian Constitution?
 - A) Six
 - B) Seven
 - C) Nine
7. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights?
 - A) Part I

- B) Part II
- C) Part III

8. The Indian Constitution took the ideals of Fraternity, Liberty, and Equality from:

- A) American Revolution
- B) French Revolution
- C) Indian Revolution

9. The Directive Principles were taken from:

- A) Ireland
- B) USA
- C) Canada

10. The Constitution of India divides the power between the center and the states in how many lists?

- A) 3
- B) 2
- C) 4

11. Among the following, what does Article 21 of the Indian Constitution guarantee?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom of Religion
- C) Right to Life and Personal Liberty

12. Which constitutional amendment reduced the voting age from 21 to 18?

- A) 42nd Amendment
- B) 61st Amendment
- C) 73rd Amendment

13. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution lists the official languages of the Republic of India?

- A) Seventh Schedule
- B) Eight Schedule
- C) Ninth Schedule

14. Which Part of the Indian Constitution deals with Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)?

- A) Part II
- B) Part III
- C) Part IV

15. Which of the following provisions of the Indian constitution are borrowed from the constitution of Canada?

- A) The concept of judiciary

- B) The concept of Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
- C) The concept of a concurrent list

16. How many members were a part of the Constituent Assembly of India?

- A) 389
- B) 292
- C) 479

17. Who was the chairman of the drafting committee of the Indian Constitution?

- A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) Dr. Babasahib Ambedkar

18. The original constitution of India is kept in helium-filled cases in the:

- A) India Gate
- B) Library of the Parliament of India
- C) Rashtrapati Bhawan

19. India celebrates Constitution Day on:

- A) January 26
- B) November 26
- C) August 15

20. Which option among the following is the basis for constituting the Constitution Assembly of India?

- A) The Resolution of the Indian National Congress
- B) The Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946
- C) The Indian Independence Act, 1947

21. In which case did the Supreme Court of India hold that the Preamble can be amended?

- A) Berubari Union Case
- B) SR Bommai Case
- C) Kesvananda Bharti Case

22. Which of the following options accurately explains the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?

- A) It offers a comprehensive list of duties and responsibilities of Indian citizens.
- B) The Preamble is an introductory statement that outlines the guiding principles of the Indian Constitution.
- C) It is a detailed list of the fundamental duties of Indians.

23. Which form of government does India follow?

- A) Parliamentary form
- B) Arbitrary form
- C) Presidential form

24. Which of the following options identify the three branches of government under the Indian Constitution?

- A) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and President's Office
- B) Union Government, State Governments, and Local Governments
- C) Legislative, Executive, and Judicial

25. Which of the following is the supreme law of India?

- A) Indian Penal Code
- B) Indian Constitution
- C) Criminal Procedure Code

26. Who was the first woman President of India?

- A) Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil
- B) Smt. Indira Gandhi
- C) Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

27. In which year was the Indian Constitution enacted?

- A) 1947
- B) 1949
- C) 1950

28. Which Article of the Indian Constitution gives the right to Constitutional Remedies?

- A) Article 21
- B) Article 32
- C) Article 51A

29. Which country inspired the Indian Constitution's feature of the Directive Principles of State Policy?

- A) USA
- B) Ireland
- C) Canada

30. Who is known as the "Father of the Indian Constitution"?

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

31. How many amendments have been made to the Indian Constitution as of 2022?

- A) 100
- B) 104
- C) 105

32. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with the duties of the citizens?

- A) Part IV
- B) Part III
- C) Part IVA

33. What is the term of office for the President of India?

- A) 3 years
- B) 5 years
- C) 6 years

34. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with the abolition of untouchability?

- A) Article 17
- B) Article 15
- C) Article 21

35. Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right?

- A) Right to Education
- B) Right to Privacy
- C) Right to Property

36. Who was the first female Chief Justice of India?

- A) Indira Gandhi
- B) Fathima Beevi
- C) Leila Seth

37. How many states are there in India as per the Constitution?

- A) 28
- B) 29
- C) 30

38. In which year was the 73rd Amendment to the Indian Constitution enacted?

- A) 1991
- B) 1992
- C) 1993

39. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Union and its Territory?

- A) Part I
- B) Part II
- C) Part III

40. Which of the following is a part of the Indian Constitution?

- A) Fundamental Rights
- B) Fundamental Duties
- C) Both A and B

41. What is the maximum period for which a President of India can be elected?
- A) 10 years
 - B) 5 years
 - C) No maximum limit
42. The Indian Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on which date?
- A) January 26, 1950
 - B) November 26, 1949
 - C) December 15, 1949
43. Which of the following is a provision under the Indian Constitution for the protection of minority groups?
- A) Cultural and Educational Rights
 - B) Right to Religious Freedom
 - C) Right to Property
44. Who is responsible for amending the Indian Constitution?
- A) The President of India
 - B) The Parliament of India
 - C) The Supreme Court
45. Which of the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution?
- A) Federal Structure
 - B) Unitary Features
 - C) Sovereign features
46. What is the duration of the Lok Sabha (House of the People)?
- A) 4 years
 - B) 5 years
 - C) 6 years
47. Which of the following was not part of the Indian Constitution when it was first enacted?
- A) The Right to Information Act
 - B) The Right to Education
 - C) The Goods and Services Tax
48. How many judges are there in the Supreme Court of India?
- A) 21
 - B) 25
 - C) 33
49. What is the minimum age required to be the President of India?
- A) 30 years

- B) 35 years
- C) 40 years

50. The Constitution of India provides for which kind of judicial system?

- A) Federal Judiciary
- B) Integrated Judiciary
- C) Dual Judiciary

Answer Key

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